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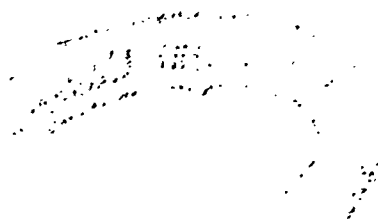
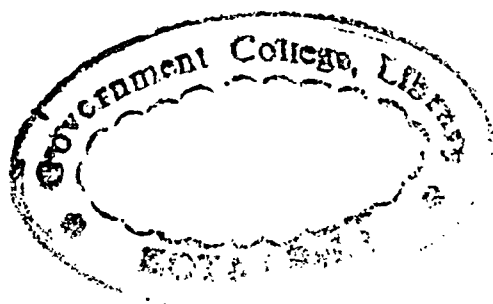
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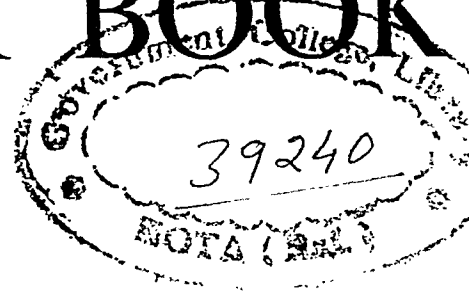
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THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK
VOLUME II

1968



THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK 1968



VOLUME II

AFRICA, THE AMERICAS, ASIA, AUSTRALASIA



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FOREWORD

IN THIS, the ninth annual edition of THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK, there are fewer changes of chapter arrangement than in any previous edition. Only three former colonial dependencies have achieved independent status, and thus merit separate treatment in these pages: Aden (South Arabia), which becomes the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, Mauritius and Nauru (formerly a United Nations Trusteeship administered by Australia. Saint Vincent has been restored to the British West Indies section, pending completion of the negotiations for her to join the West Indies Associated States.

Every year the amount of new information reaching us about the countries outside Europe continues to grow. In order to hold the Year Book at a manageable size, it has this year been decided to omit listings of foreign insurance companies and foreign airlines from the individual chapters. Even with these amendments the Year Book has again registered an increase in size over its predecessors. We have extended our policy of adding statistical data on national accounts, balance of payments, overseas investments and foreign aid, while for many of the chapters introductory text for the press and other directory sections has been added for the first time.

As always the Editors of the Year Book are conscious of a great debt of gratitude to the many individuals and organizations supplying information for use in these pages. We will welcome comments and suggestions for future editions.

May 1968

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.B. ..	Bachelor of Arts	B.A.Sc. ..	Bachelor of Applied Sciences
abbrev. . .	abbreviation	B.B.A. . .	Bachelor of Business Administration
A.C.A. . .	Associate of Institute of Chartered Accountants	bbl. . .	barrel
accred. . .	accredited	B.C. . .	British Columbia
Acctg. . .	Accounting	B.Ch., B.Chir. . .	Bachelor of Surgery
A.C.I.I. . .	Associate Chartered Insurance Institute	B.C.L. . .	Bachelor of Civil Law
A.C.I.S. . .	Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries	B.Comm. . .	Bachelor of Commerce
A.C.T. . .	Australian Capital Territory	B.D. . .	Bachelor of Divinity; Bahrain Dinar
Adm., Admin. . .	Administration, Administrative	Bd. . .	Board
A.F.C. . .	Air Force Cross	Bd., Blvd., Bld. . .	Boulevard
A.F.I.A. . .	Associate of the Federal Institute of Accountants (Australia)	B.E. . .	Bachelor of Engineering; Bachelor of Education
Ag. . .	Acting	B.E.(Elec.Mech.) . .	Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical and Mechanical)
a.i. . .	ad interim	B.E.(Mech.) . .	Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical)
A.L.A. . .	Associate of the Library Association	B.E.A. . .	British European Airways
Ala. . .	Alabama	B.Ec. . .	Bachelor of Economics
ALALC. . .	Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (<i>see</i> LAFTA)	B.E.E. . .	Bachelor of Electrical Engineering
ALITALIA . .	Linee Aeree Italiane	B.E.M. . .	British Empire Medal
Allg. . .	allgemein (general)	B.L. . .	Bachelor of Law
A.L.S. . .	Associate of the Linnæan Society	Bldg. . .	Building
Alta. . .	Alberta	B.Litt. . .	Bachelor of Letters
A.M. . .	Master of Arts	B.L.S. . .	Bachelor of Library Sciences
A.M.A. . .	Associate of Museums Association	B.Mus. . .	Bachelor of Music
A.M.I.C.E. . .	Associate Member Institution of Civil Engineers	B.O.A.C. . .	British Overseas Airways Corporation
A.M.I.Chem.E. . .	Associate Member of Institute of Chemical Engineers	B.P. . .	British Petroleum; Boîte Postale (Post-box)
A.M.I.E. . .	Associate Member Institute of Engineers	B.Paed. . .	Bachelor of Pædiatrics
A.M.I.E.E. . .	Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	br.(s) . .	branch(es)
A.M.I.Mech.E. . .	Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers	Brig. . .	Brigadier
A.M.Inst.T. . .	Associate Member of the Institute of Transport	B.S. . .	Bachelor of Surgery
A.M.N.Z.I.E. . .	Associate Member New Zealand Institute of Engineers	B.S., B.Sc. . .	Bachelor of Science
Anon. . .	Anonymous	B.S.A. . .	Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture
A.N.Z.I.C. . .	Associate New Zealand Institute of Chemists	B.Sc.(Econ.) . .	Bachelor of Economic Sciences
A.P. . .	Andhra Pradesh	B.Sc.(Eng.) . .	Bachelor of Science (Engineering)
Apdo. . .	Apartado (Postbox)	Bus. . .	Business
approx. . .	approximately	B.W.I. . .	British West Indies
Apptd. . .	appointed	B.W.I.A. . .	British West Indian Airways Ltd.
ARAMCO . .	Arabian American Oil Co.	C., cen. . .	central
A.R.C.A. . .	Associate of the Royal College of Arts	C.A. . .	Compañía Anónima (Limited Company); Chartered Accountant
A.R.C.S. . .	Associate Royal College of Science	C.A.A. . .	Central African Airways
A.R.I.B.A. . .	Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects	Cal. . .	Calcutta
A.R.I.C. . .	Associate Royal Institute of Chemistry	Cal., Calif. . .	California
Ariz. . .	Arizona	Cantt. . .	Cantonment
Ark. . .	Arkansas	cap. . .	capital
A.Ş. . .	Anonim Şirketi (Limited Company)	Capt. . .	Captain
ASA . .	Association of South-East Asia	C.A.T. . .	Civil Air Transport
A.S.A.A. . .	Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors	C.B. . .	Companion of the (Order of the) Bath
Asscn. . .	Association	C.B.E. . .	Commander of the (Order of the) British Empire
Assoc. . .	Associate	C.C. . .	Caixa Correio (Post Box)
Asst. . .	assistant	CCCE . .	Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (Central Fund for Economic Co-operation)
Aust. . .	Australia	C.D. and W. . .	Colonial Development and Welfare
B.A. . .	Bachelor of Arts	C.E. . .	Civil Engineer
B.Admin. . .	Bachelor of Administration	CENTO . .	Central Treaty Organisation
B.Agr. . .	Bachelor of Agriculture	C.F.A. . .	Canadian Field Artillery
		C.F.A. . .	Communauté Financière Africaine
		C.F.P. . .	Colonies Françaises Pacifiques
		C.H. . .	Companion of Honour
		Chair. . .	Chairman
		Chap. . .	Chapter
		Ch.B. . .	Bachelor of Surgery
		Ch.M. . .	Master of Surgery

ABBREVIATIONS

Cia.	..	Company
C.I.E.	..	Companion of (the Order of) the Indian Empire
Cie.	..	Company
C.-in-C.	..	Commander-in-Chief
CIOSL	..	Confederación de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (<i>see</i> ICFTU)
circ.	..	circulation
C.J.M.	..	Congregation of St. Joseph and St. Mary
Cmdre.	..	Commodore
C.M.G.	..	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
C.M.M.	..	Congregation of Mariannhill Missionaries
cnr.	..	corner
c/o	..	care of
Co.	..	Company; County
COAS	..	Council of Organisation of American States
Col.	..	Colonel
Colo.	..	Colorado
Com.	..	Commercial
Comm.	..	Commission
Commdr.	..	Commander
Commr.	..	Commissioner
Conn.	..	Connecticut
Corpn.	..	Corporation
Corr.	..	Corresponding
C.P.	..	Caixa Postal (Postbox)
C.P.A.	..	Cathay Pacific Airways, Ltd.
C.P.A.L.	..	Canadian Pacific Air Line, Ltd.
Cpl.	..	Corporal
C.P.O.	..	Central Post Office
C.S.A.	..	Conseil Scientifique pour l'Afrique au Sud du Sahara
C.S.C.	..	Conspicuous Service Cross
C.S.P.	..	Chartered Society of Physiotherapists
C.S.S.R.	..	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer
C.St.J.	..	Commander of (the Order of) St. John of Jerusalem
Cttee.	..	Committee
cu.	..	cubic
C.V.O.	..	Commander of the (Royal) Victorian Order
cwt.	..	hundredweight
D	..	Daily, All Day
D.Agr.	..	Doctor of Agriculture
D.B.	..	Bachelor of Divinity
D.B.E.	..	Dame Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
D.C.	..	District of Columbia
D.C.L.	..	Doctor of Civil Law
D.D., D.Dr.	..	Doctor of Divinity
D. de l'Univ.	..	Docteur de l'Université
D.D.S.	..	Doctor of Dental Surgery
D.D.Sc.	..	Doctor of Dental Science (Melbourne)
Dec.	..	December
D.Econ.	..	Doctor of Economics
D. en D.	..	Docteur en Droit (Doctor of Law)
D. en Fil. y Let.	..	Doctor of Philosophy and Letters
D.Eng.	..	Doctor of Engineering
Dem.	..	Democratic
dep.	..	deposits
Dept.	..	Department
D.F.	..	Distrito Federal
D.E.T.A.	..	Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aëros "DETA"
D.F.C.	..	Distinguished Flying Cross

D.I.C.	..	Diploma of the Imperial College
D.Ing.	..	Doctor of Engineering (Germany)
Dip.Agr.	..	Diploma of Agriculture
Dip.Arts	..	Diploma in Arts
Dip.Com.	..	Diploma of Commerce
Dip.Ed.	..	Diploma of Education
Dip.Lib.	..	Diploma of Librarianship
Dip.L.Sc.	..	Diploma of Library Science
Dip.N.Z.L.S.	..	Diploma of the New Zealand Library Society
Dipl.	..	Diploma
Dir.	..	Director
Div.	..	Divisional
D.K.	..	Derjat Kerabat (Malaya)
D.L.	..	Doctor of Laws
D.Lit(t).	..	Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature
D.L.O.	..	Diploma in Laryngology and Otology
D.M.	..	Doctor of Medicine (Oxford)
D.Met.	..	Diploma of Meteorology
D.Mus.	..	Doctor of Music
D.O.M.S.	..	Diploma of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery
D.P.A.	..	Diploma of Public Administration
D.P.H.	..	Diploma of Public Health
D.Phil.	..	Doctor of Philosophy
D.Phil.Nat.	..	Doctor of Natural Philosophy
D.P.R.	..	Democratic People's Republic
Dr., Doc.	..	Doctor
Dr.Jur.	..	Doctor of Laws
D.S.C.	..	Distinguished Service Cross
D.Sc.	..	Doctor of Science
D.S.O.	..	Distinguished Service Order
D.S.P.	..	Docteur en science politique
D.T.A.	..	Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aëros "DTA"
D.Tech.Chem.	..	Doctor of Technical Chemistry
D.T.M.	..	Diploma of Tropical Medicine
D.T.M. and H.	..	Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
D.V.M.	..	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
D.V.Sc.	..	Doctor of Veterinary Science
E.	..	East, Eastern, Evening
ECA	..	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	..	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECLA	..	Economic Commission for Latin America
Econ.	..	Economist, Economics
ECOSOC	..	Economic and Social Council
E.D.	..	Doctor of Engineering
Ed.	..	Editor
Ed.B.	..	Bachelor of Education
edif.	..	edificio (building)
Edin.	..	Edinburgh
Edit.	..	Editorial
Ed.M.	..	Master of Education
Edn.	..	Edition
EEC	..	European Economic Community
e.g.	..	exempli gratia, for example
Elec.	..	Electrical
Eng.	..	Engineer, Engineering
Eng.D.	..	Doctor of Engineering
EPTA	..	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
E.R.	..	Entre Rios (Argentina)
Esc.	..	Escuela (School), Escudos
Esq.	..	Esquire
esq.	..	esquina (corner)
est.	..	established; estimate
etc.	..	etcetera

ABBREVIATIONS

excl. . . . .	..	excluding	F.R.E.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London
exec. . . . .	..	executive	F.R.F.P.S. . . . .	..	Fellow Royal Faculty (Medical) Physicians and Surgeons
f. . . . .	..	founded	F.R.G.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of Royal Geographical Society
F.A.A. . . . .	..	Fellow Australian Academy of Sciences	F.R.H.S. . . . .	..	Fellow Royal Horticulture Society
F.A.A.A.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the American Association for the Advance of Sciences	F.R.I.C. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (formerly F.I.C.)
FAC . . . . .	..	Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération (Aid and Co-operation Fund)	Fri. . . . .	..	Friday
F.A.C.E. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Australian College of Education	F.R.Met.Soc. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society
F.A.I.I. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Australian Insurance Institute	F.R.M.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society
F.A.I.M. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management	F.R.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Society
FAMA . . . . .	..	Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara	F.R.S.A. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts
F.Am.Soc.C.E. . . . .	..	Fellow of the American Society of Civil Engineers	F.R.S.C. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada
FAO . . . . .	..	Food and Agriculture Organization	F.R.S.E. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh
F.A.S.A. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Australian Society of Accountants	F.R.S.H. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health
F.B.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Building Societies Institute	F.R.S.M. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine
F.C.A. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accounts	F.R.S.N.Z. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand
F.C.C.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries	F.S.A. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
F.C.I.C. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada	F.S.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society
F.C.I.I. . . . .	..	Fellow Chartered Insurance Institute	ft. . . . .	..	foot (feet)
F.C.I.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries	F.Z.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Zoological Society
Feb. . . . .	..	February			
Fed. . . . .	..	Federation, Federal	Ga. . . . .	..	Georgia
F.F.A. . . . .	..	Fellow Faculty of Actuaries	gall. . . . .	..	gallons
F.I.A. . . . .	..	Fellow Institute of Actuaries	GATT . . . . .	..	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FIDES . . . . .	..	Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social (Investment Fund for Economic and Social Development)	G.B.E. . . . .	..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
FIDOM . . . . .	..	Fonds d'Investissement des Départements d'Outre-Mer (Investment Fund of the Overseas Territories)	G.C. . . . .	..	George Cross
Fin. . . . .	..	Financial	G.C.B. . . . .	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the Bath
F.Inst.P. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Institute of Physics	G.C.I.E. . . . .	..	(Knight) Grand Commander of the Indian Empire
F.I.P.A. . . . .	..	Fellow Institute of Public Administration	G.C.M.G. . . . .	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
F.I.R.I. . . . .	..	Fellow Institute of the Rubber Industry	G.C.S.I. . . . .	..	Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India
F.I.S.A. . . . .	..	Fellow Incorporated Secretaries Association	G.C.V.O. . . . .	..	Knight Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order
F.L.A. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Library Association	Gen. . . . .	..	General
Fla. . . . .	..	Florida	Ges. . . . .	..	Company
F.N.Z.I. . . . .	..	Fellow of the New Zealand Institute	G.M. . . . .	..	George Medal
F.P.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society	G.M.B.E. . . . .	..	Grand Master of the Order of the British Empire
fr. . . . .	..	Franc	Govt. . . . .	..	Government
F.R.A.C.I. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute	G.P.O. . . . .	..	General Post Office
F.R.A.C.P. . . . .	..	Fellow Royal Australasian College of Physicians	Grp. Capt. . . . .	..	Group Captain
F.R.A.C.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	g.r.t. . . . .	..	gross registered tons
F.R.A.I. . . . .	..	Fellow Royal Anthropological Institute			
F.R.A.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society	h.c. . . . .	..	honoris causa
F.R.C.O.G. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	H.E. . . . .	..	His Eminence; His (or Her) Excellency
F.R.C.P.E. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh)	H.H. . . . .	..	His (or Her) Highness
F.R.C.S. . . . .	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons	hl. . . . .	..	hectolitre
			H.M. . . . .	..	His (or Her) Majesty
			Hon. . . . .	..	Honorary
			H.Q. . . . .	..	Headquarters
			H.R.H. . . . .	..	His (or Her) Royal Highness
			H.S.H. . . . .	..	His (or Her) Serene Highness
			Hum.D. . . . .	..	Doctor of Humanities
			Ia. . . . .	..	Iowa
			IACHR . . . . .	..	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
			IACI . . . . .	..	Inter-American Child Institute

ABBREVIATIONS

IACW ..	Inter-American Council of Women
IADB ..	Inter-American Defense Board
IAEA ..	International Atomic Energy Agency
IA-ECOSOC ..	Inter-American Economic and Social Council
IAIAS ..	Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences
IANEC ..	Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission
IAPC ..	Inter-American Peace Committee
IAS ..	Indian Administrative Service
IASI ..	Inter-American Statistical Institute
IBRD ..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO ..	International Civil Aviation Organization
I.C.F.T.U. ..	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
I.C.S. ..	Indian Civil Service
IDA ..	International Development Association
Ida. ..	Idaho
IDB ..	Inter-American Development Bank
I.E.S. ..	Indian Educational Service
IFC ..	International Finance Corporation
I.F.S. ..	Indian Forest Service
I.G.Y. ..	International Geophysical Year
Ill. ..	Illinois
ILO ..	International Labour Organization
IMCO ..	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
I.M.F. ..	International Monetary Fund
imm. ..	immeuble (building)
I.M.S. ..	Indian Medical Service
Imp. ..	Impresa (printed)
in. (ins.) ..	inch (inches)
Inc., Incorp., Incd. ..	Incorporated
incl. ..	including
Ind. ..	India; Indiana; Independent
Ing. ..	Engineer
Ing.Agr. ..	Agricultural Engineer
Inst. ..	Institute
Int., Internat. ..	International
Is. ..	Island(s)
I.S.E. ..	Indian Service of Engineers
I.T.U. ..	International Telecommunications Union
Jan. ..	January
J.C.D. ..	Dr. Canon Law
J.D. ..	Doctor of Jurisprudence
Jnr. ..	Junior
J.P. ..	Justice of the Peace
Jr. ..	Junior
J.S.D. ..	Doctor of Juristic Science
J.U.D. ..	Doctor of Canon or Civil Law
Kan. ..	Kansas
K.B.E. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
K.C.B. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Bath
K.C.I.E. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Indian Empire
K.C.M.G. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
K.C.S.I. ..	Knight Commander of the Star of India
K.C.V.O. ..	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
K.G. ..	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter
kg. ..	kilogram

K.L.M. ..	Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij, N.V. (Royal Dutch Airlines)
km. ..	kilometres
K.St.J. ..	Knight of (the Order of) St. John
K.T. ..	Knight of (the Order of) the Thistle
Kt. ..	Knight
kWh ..	kilowatt hours
Ky. ..	Kentucky
La. ..	Louisiana
LAFTA ..	Latin American Free Trade Association
lb. ..	pound(s)
Lib.Dip. ..	Librarian Diploma
Libr. ..	Librarian
Lic. ..	Licenciado (Licenciante of law)
L.H.D. ..	Doctor of Literature
Litt.D. ..	Doctor of Letters
LL.B. ..	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D. ..	Doctor of Laws
LL.M. ..	Master of Laws
L.R.C.P. ..	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians
L.T. ..	Licentiate in Teaching
Lt. ..	Lieutenant
Ltd., Ltda., Ltda. ..	Limited
L.Th. ..	Licentiate in Theology
M. ..	Monsieur, Morning
m. ..	million, metric
M.A. ..	Master of Arts
M.Agr.Sc. ..	Master of Agricultural Science
Maj. ..	Major
Man. ..	Manager; Manitoba
M.Arch. ..	Master of Architecture
M.B. ..	Bachelor of Medicine
M.B.E. ..	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
M.C. ..	Military Cross, Mexico City
M.Ch. ..	Master of Surgery
M.Com. ..	Master of Commerce
M.D. ..	Doctor of Medicine
Md. ..	Maryland
M.D.S. ..	Master of Dental Surgery
Me. ..	Maine
M.E.A. ..	Middle East Airlines Co., S.A.
M.Ec. ..	Master of Economics
Med. ..	Medical
M.E.I.C. ..	Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada
mem. ..	member
Mgr. ..	Monsignor; Monseigneur
M.H.A. ..	Member of the House of Assembly
M.I.A.S. ..	Member of the Institute of Aeronautical Science
M.I.C.E. ..	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers
Mich. ..	Michigan
M.I.E. ..	Member of the Institute of Engineering
M.I.E. Aust. ..	Member of the Institution of Engineers of Australia
Mij. ..	Company
M.I.Mar.E. ..	Member of the Institute of Marine Engineers
M.I.Mech.E. ..	Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers
M.I.Mun.E. ..	Member of the Institution of Municipal Engineers
Minn. ..	Minnesota
M.Inst.T. ..	Member of the Institute of Technology
M.I.S. ..	Member of the Institute of Surveyors
Miss. ..	Mississippi

ABBREVIATIONS

M.I.Struct.E.	..	Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers	Oct.	..	October
M.L.	..	Master of Laws	ODECA	..	Organización de Estados Centro-americanos (Organisation of Central American States)
M.L.A.	..	Member of the Legislative Assembly	OECD	..	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
M.L.C.	..	Member of the Legislative Council	O.F.M.	..	Order of Friars Minor
Mle.	..	Mademoiselle	Okl.	..	Oklahoma
M.M.	..	Military Medal	O.M.	..	Member of the Order of Merit
Mme.	..	Madame	O.M.I.	..	Oblate of Mary Immaculate
Mo.	..	Missouri	Ont.	..	Ontario
Mon.	..	Monday	O.P.	..	Order of Preachers (Dominicans)
Mont.	..	Montana	OPEC	..	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
M.P.	..	Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh	Oper.	..	operations
M.P.H.	..	Master of Public Health	Ore.	..	Oregon
M.Pharm.	..	Master of Pharmacy	ORIT	..	Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores (Interamerican Regional Organization of Workers)
M.R.C.P.	..	Member of the Royal College of Physicians	O.S.B.	..	Order of St. Benedict
M.R.C.P.E.	..	Member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh	Ott.	..	Ottawa
M.R.C.S.	..	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons	Pa.	..	Pennsylvania
M.R.C.V.S.	..	Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons	p.a.	..	per annum
M.R.S.H.	..	Member of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health	P.A.F.	..	Philippines Air Force
M.R.S.L.	..	Member of the Royal Society of Literature	PAHO	..	Pan-American Health Organisation
M.Sc.	..	Master of Science	P.A.I.G.H.	..	Pan-American Institute of Geography and History
M.Sc.Tech.	..	Master of Technical Science	P.A.L.	..	Philippines Air Lines, Inc.
MSS.	..	Manuscripts	Pan Am	..	Pan American World Airways, Inc.
m.t.	..	metric tons	Parl.	..	Parliament, Parliamentary
M.Th.	..	Master of Theology	P.C.	..	Privy Counsellor
M.V.O.	..	Member of the Royal Victorian Order	P.E.I.	..	Prince Edward Island
N.	..	North, Northern	Phar.D.	..	Doctor of Pharmacy
N.A.	..	North America	Ph.D.	..	Doctor of Philosophy
n.a.	..	not available	Ph.L.	..	Licentiate of Philosophy
Nac.	..	Nacional	pl.	..	place
Nat.	..	National	P.M.N.	..	Panglima Mangku Negara (Malaya)
N.B.	..	New Brunswick	P.N.	..	Pakistan Navy
N.C.	..	North Carolina	P.O.	..	Post Office
N.D.	..	North Dakota	P.O.B.	..	Post Office Box
Neb.	..	Nebraska	Pol.	..	Political
n.e.s.	..	not elsewhere specified	P.Q.	..	Province of Quebec
Nev.	..	Nevada	P.R.	..	People's Republic
N.F.	..	Nouveau Franc (New Franc)	Pres.	..	President
N.H.	..	New Hampshire	Prof.	..	Professor
N.J.	..	New Jersey	Prop.	..	Proprietor
N.M.	..	New Mexico	Prov.	..	Province
No.	..	number	PTT	..	Post, Telegraphs, Telephones
Nov.	..	November	Pty.	..	Proprietary
nr.	..	near	p.u.	..	paid up
n.r.t.	..	net registered tons	publ.	..	publications
N.S.	..	Nova Scotia	Q.	..	Quarterly
N.S.W.	..	New South Wales	Qld.	..	Queensland
N.V.	..	Naamloze Vennootschap (Limited Company) (Netherlands)	Q.C.	..	Queen's Counsel
N.W.F.P.	..	North-West Frontier Province	Q.E.A.	..	Qantas Empire Airways
N.Y.	..	New York	Que.	..	Quebec
N.Y.C.	..	New York City	R.	..	Republic
N.Z.	..	New Zealand	R.A.F.	..	Royal Air Force
O.	..	Ohio	R.C.A.	..	Member Royal Canadian Academy; Royal College of Art
OAS	..	Organization of American States	R.E.	..	Royal Engineers
OAU	..	Organization for African Unity	Ref.	..	Reference
O.B.E.	..	Officer of the Order of the British Empire	reg., regd.	..	register, registered
OCAM	..	Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (Afro-Malgasy Common Organisation)	reorg.	..	reorganised
			Rep., rep.	..	Republican, representative
			retd.	..	retired
			Rev.	..	Reverend

ABBREVIATIONS

R.I. ..	Rhode Island; Royal Institute
R.M.A. ..	Royal Marine Artillery
R.N. ..	Royal Navy
Rs. ..	Rupees
Rt. ..	Right
R.T.A. ..	Royal Thai Army
S. ..	South, Southern, Sunday
S.A. ..	Société Anonyme; Sociedad Anónima (Limited Company); South Africa
S.Af. ..	South Africa
SAS ..	Scandinavian Airlines System
Sas. ..	Saskatchewan
Sat. ..	Saturday
S.B. ..	Bachelor of Science
S.C. ..	South Carolina
S.D. ..	South Dakota
Sc.D. ..	Doctor of Science
S.D.B. ..	Salesan of Don Bosco
SEATO ..	South-East Asia Treaty Organisation
Sec. ..	Secretary
Sen. ..	Senior
Sept. ..	September
Sig. ..	Signor
S.J. ..	Society of Jesus (Jesuits)
S.J.D. ..	Doctor of Juristic Science
S.M. ..	Master of Science
Soc. ..	Socialist, Society
S.p.A. ..	Società per Azzioni (Joint Stock Company)
S.Pk. ..	Sitara-e-Pakistan
sq. ..	square
Sr. ..	Señor; Senior
Srta. ..	Señorita
S.S.M. ..	Society of the Sacred Mission
S.S.R. ..	Soviet Socialist Republic
St. ..	Saint, Street
S.T.D. ..	Sacrae Theologiae Doctor Doctor of Sacred Theology)
Ste. ..	Sainte
S.T.L. ..	Sacrae Theologiae Lector
S.T.P. ..	Sacrae Theologiae Professor
STRC ..	Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (of the Organisation of African Unity)
Supt. ..	Superintendent
T. ..	Tasmania
T.A.B. ..	Technical Assistance Board
T.A.C. ..	Technical Assistance Committee
T.A.P. ..	Transportes Aereos Portugueses (Portu- guese Air Transport)
T.D. ..	Territorial Decoration
t.d.w. ..	tons dead weight
Techn., tech. ..	technical
Tenn. ..	Tennessee
Tex. ..	Texas
Th.D. ..	Doctor of Theology
Th.L. ..	Theological Licentiate
Th.M. ..	Master of Theology

Thurs. ..	Thursday
Treas. ..	Treasurer
T.U. ..	Trade Union
T.U.C. ..	Trades Union Congress
Tues. ..	Tuesday
T.V. ..	Television
UAMCE ..	Union Africaine et Malgache de Coop- ération Economique (Afro-Malgasy Union for Economic Co-operation)
U.A.R. ...	United Arab Republic
UGTAN ..	Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire (General Union of Workers in Black Africa)
U.K. ..	United Kingdom
UN ..	United Nations
UNEF ..	United Nations Emergency Force
UNESCO ..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR ..	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF ..	United Nations Childrens Fund
UNRWA ..	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
U.P. ..	United Press; Uttar Pradesh
UPU ..	Universal Postal Union
U.S. ..	United States
U.S.A. ..	United States of America; United States Army
U.S.S.R. ..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
UTA ..	Union de Transports Aériens
V. ..	Victoria
Va. ..	Virginia
V.C. ..	Victoria Cross
V.D. ..	Volunteer Officers' Decoration; Victor- ian Decoration
Ven. ..	Venerable
Vers. ..	Versicherung (Insurance)
VHF ..	Very High Frequency
viz. ..	videlicet (namely)
vol.(s) ..	volume(s)
V.R.D. ...	Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Officers' Decoration
Vt. ..	Vermont
W. ..	West, Western
W.A. ..	Western Australia
Wash. ..	Washington
Wed. ..	Wednesday
WFTU ..	World Federation of Trade Unions
WFUNA ..	World Federation of United Nations Associations
WHO ..	World Health Organization
Wis. ..	Wisconsin
WMO ..	World Meteorological Organization
W.Va. ..	West Virginia
Wyo. ..	Wyoming
Y.M.C.A. ..	Young Men's Christian Association

THE KINGDOM OF AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

39240

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia. Its neighbours are to the north the Soviet Union, to the west Iran, to the east China and to the east and south Pakistan. The climate varies sharply between the highlands and lowlands; the temperature in the south-west in summer reaches 120°F (48.8°C) and in the winter in the Hindu Kush mountains of the north-east falls far below zero. The two main languages are Pakhto (Pashtu) and Dari Persian. With the exception of small minorities of Hindus, Sikhs and Jews, all Afghans are Moslems, almost 90 per cent of them of the Sunni sect. The flag consists of black, red and green strips bearing symbolic emblems. The capital is Kabul.

Recent History

During both wars Afghanistan was neutral and is now a staunch advocate of the policy of non-alignment, accepting economic assistance from both East and West. The former Premier, Mohammed Daoud, ruled the country from 1953 until 1963. There has been a long, still unsettled, border dispute with Pakistan, arising from the Pakhtunistan issue, but trade and diplomatic relations were resumed in 1963 through the personal intervention of H.M. the Shah of Iran. Parliamentary elections were held for the first time in 1965. Mr. Maiwandwal resigned in October 1967 and a new government was formed in November under Mr. Noor Ahamad Etemadi.

Government

Under a new Constitution approved in 1964 the prime legislative body is a bicameral Parliament, elected for four years. The Lower House (House of the People) is elected by universal secret ballot; some members of the Upper House (House of Elders) are appointed by the King and by the provincial councils. Each of the 28 provinces has a Consultative Council presided over by a Governor. Provincial Governors are directly responsible to the Minister of the Interior. The Prime Minister is nominated by the King, who also approves the Cabinet Ministers appointed by the Prime Minister.

Defence

Every able-bodied Afghan has to serve two years in the Army, which numbers 150,000 men. The Afghan Air Force is equipped with supersonic jet aircraft. Police security forces come under the Ministry of the Interior.

Economic Affairs

The First Economic Development Plan, which ended in 1961, achieved most of its targets in irrigation and power, agriculture and community development, mines and industries, education and public health. The Second Plan, which began in September 1962, aimed at an annual increase of 8 per cent in the national income. A third Five-Year Development Plan, costing some 33,000m. Afghanis, commenced in March 1967. Fruit, Karakul skins, cotton, wool and carpets are the chief exports. In 1963 natural gas was found in Shiberghan province; arrangements have been made for its export to the U.S.S.R.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Afghanistan. The United States and the Soviet Union have helped to build all-weather highways connecting the main towns, and a network of asphalted highways covers the country. There are internal and international air services and water traffic on the River Oxus. A road link between Kabul and the U.S.S.R. frontier through the Hindu Kush was opened in 1964.

Social Welfare

Government officials in the main towns enjoy national health insurance and all officials are entitled to an Old Age Pension. Most private companies have their own doctors and hospitals. There are 63 public hospitals. Disabled people are looked after in Social Welfare Centres in the provincial capitals.

Education

Primary education is compulsory wherever possible and by 1966 there were 305,569 children in over 2,279 schools. There are two Universities.

Tourism

These are Afghanistan's principal attractions: Bamian with its high statue of Buddha and thousands of painted caves. Bandi Amir with its suspended lakes. The Blue mosque of Mazar. The walls of Kabul. Herat with its Grand Mosque and minarets. The towns of Kandahar and Girishk. Balkh (ancient Bactria) "Mother of Cities", in the north. Bagram, Hadda and Surkh Kotal (of interest to archaeologists). And, finally, the high mountains of the Hindu Kush.

Visas are required to enter Afghanistan for nationals of all countries.

Sport

The traditional sports are wrestling and buzkashi, a game played by teams of hundreds of horsemen. Athletics and ball games are sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of the Prophet Mohammed), August 23-25 (Independence), October 14 (H.M. the King's Birthday), October 15 (Nejat Anniversary), December 22 (Id el Fitr).

1969: February 28 (Id el Adha), March 20 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System has been officially adopted but traditional weights are still used. One "seer" equals 16 pounds.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Afghani which is divided into 100 pul.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 25, 50 Afghanis.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Afghanis.

Exchange rate: 181 Afghanis = £1 sterling

75 Afghanis = \$1 U.S.

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	CULTIVATED AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1966 est.)	DENSITY OF POPULATION (per sq. km.)	KABUL (capital; est.)
650,000	78,000 (est.)	15,227,800	24.1	274,000

RACIAL DIVISION (1963)

Pakhtoons or Pashtoons	Tajiks	Uzbeks	Hazarahs	Nomads
8,800,000	4,300,000	800,000	444,000	650,000

PROVINCES
(^{'000}—1966 est.)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Kabul	1,177	Kabul	Farah	288	Farah
Kandahar	682	Kandahar	Faryab	399	Maimana
Herat	630	Herat	Jawzjan	395	Shiberghan
Balkh	325	Mazar-i-Sharif	Takhar	454	Talokan
Nangrahar	751	Jalalabad	Badakhshan	316	Faizabad
Paktia	673	Gardez	Parwan	815	Charikar
Ghazni	1,107	Ghazni	Bamian	318	Bamian
Helmand	291	Bost	Uruzgan	485	Uruzgan
Kunduz	372	Kunduz	Ghore	297	Ghakhcharan
Kataghan	572	Baghlan	Samangan	190	Afbak
Chakhansur	112	Zaranj	Zabul	329	Kalat
Logar	284	Baraki-Barak	Wardak	381	Maidan
Kapisa	316	Togab	Laghman	204	Meterlam
Kunar	303	Chakhasarai	Badghees	294	Kala-i-Now
Kochi	457	—			

AGRICULTURE

(1966-67—^{'000} tons)

Wheat	2,033
Maize	720
Barley	375
Rice	337
Cotton	59
Beet and Cane Sugar	107
Fruits	372
Wool (^{'000} lbs.)	n.a.
Karakul (^{'000} skins)	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

(1966-67—^{'000})

Sheep	15.0	Donkeys	1.2
Karakul	5.6	Camels	0.3
Goats	3.2	Horses	0.3
Cattle	3.6		

MINING

	UNITS	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Coal	metric tons	29,500	38,900	39,200
Salt	" "	112,700	147,000	154,100
Lapis Lazuli	kilograms	5,000	8,500	11,700

LABOUR

(1965—numbers employed)

AGRICULTURE	TRADE, INDUSTRY, COMMERCE, ADMINISTRATION	NOMADS
2,900,000	840,000	650,000

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Cotton Pieces ('000 metres)	47,000	55,200	67,900
Cotton Yarn ('000 tons)	0.8	1.1	1.2
Woollen Pieces ('000 metres)	200	170	330.3
Beet Sugar (crystal) (tons)	3,900	7,500	7,100
Soap ('000 cakes)	1,800	2,100	1,800
Cement ('000 tons)	142.2	158.0	163.4

Carpet-making is an important traditional cottage industry.

FINANCE

1 Afghani = 100 puls

1,000 Afghanis = £5 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$14.00.

BUDGET

(1966-67—million Afghanis)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Indirect Taxes	2,628	Ordinary Expenditure	3,567
Government Enterprises	405	Development Schemes	1,801
Direct Taxes	601		
Property Sales and Services	277		
Repayment of Loans to Government	4		
Commodity Assistance	564		
TOTAL (incl. other items)	5,029	TOTAL	5,368

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1967-71)

(million Afghanis)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	3,764	Government Departments	17,000
Indirect Taxation	12,357	Repayment of Foreign Loans	5,400
Sale of Property and Services	4,985		
Licences, Fees and Penalties	6,700	TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE	22,400
Investments	980		
Government Enterprises	5,709	INVESTMENTS	
Other Domestic Revenue	535	Government	12,000
TOTAL DOMESTIC REVENUE	29,000	Foreign Aid	16,000
Foreign Commodity Aid	4,152.8	Private Sector	2,000
TOTAL REVENUE	33,152.8	TOTAL INVESTMENTS	30,000

AFGHANISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Afghanis)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Commercial Imports . . .	3,103.5	3,927.0	4,058.6	8,984.9
Loan and Grant Imports . . .	3,195.7	3,324.9	5,348.7	6,285.9
TOTAL IMPORTS . . .	6,299.2	7,251.9	9,407.3	11,270.8
TOTAL EXPORTS . . .	3,459.1	4,152.0	5,025.4	5,198.0

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS*	1965-66	1966-67	EXPORTS	1965-66	1966-67
Foodstuffs	485.6	1,064.4	Fruit, Dried and Fresh . . .	1,724.3	16,824.7
Cotton Textiles	287.2	287.5	Karakul (Persian Lamb) . . .	1,155.2	879.3
Machinery and Equipment . . .	659.7	640.7	Carpets	642.1	610.0
Footwear	116.0	102.5	Raw Cotton	799.5	1,068.3
Rubber Tyres and Tubes . . .	150.8	102.5	Raw Wool	142.9	488.7
Metals and Metal Manufactures .	136.5	184.5	Other Goods	561.4	4,693.9
Other Goods	2,222.8	2,428.1			

* Commercial imports only.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	IMPORTS*			EXPORTS		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Czechoslovakia	260.1	281.4	216.3	178.5	82.7	155.3
German Federal Republic . . .	725.2	267.3	332.6	344.6	396.7	276.8
India	413.4	358.3	506.7	693.4	349.8	679.3
Japan	471.4	572.4	715.0	—	—	6.4
Pakistan	253.9	286.5	340.8	344.6	693.0	410.0
U.S.S.R.	3,343.1	1,303.9	1,684.3	1,320.3	1,258.7	1,771.5
United Kingdom	108.8	209.0	164.8	369.5	882.2	827.6
U.S.A.	1,124.0	268.6	304.6	514.8	788.1	408.6

*All classes.

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION (1966)

	FLIGHTS	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (kg.)
National	1,591	52,239	196,187
International	1,903	42,019	2,515,260

ROADS

Number of motor vehicles in Kabul

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Lorries	11,390	14,287	15,308
Buses	1,225	2,009	2,238
Motors Car	12,806	18,747	27,556

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Telephones in use:			
Official	2,798	3,094	3,329
Others	5,885	6,161	6,537
Radios imported	31,195	61,540	45,778

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	STAFF
1964-65	1,860	344,776	7,610
1965-66	2,086	403,285	8,806
1966-67	2,279	452,716	9,908

Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Kabul.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was published in 1964, of which the following are the chief provisions:

Chapter I. The State

Afghanistan is a constitutional monarchy. The State religion is Islam. Religious freedom is assured. The State languages are Pashtu and Dari Persian. The flag is a tricolour of black, red and green, with symbolic emblems on the centre stripe. The State capital is Kabul.

Chapter II. The Sovereign

The King must be of Afghan nationality, and a Muslim of the Hanafi sect. He has the following rights and duties:

- Supreme command of the armed forces,
- Power to declare war and peace,
- Power to inaugurate sessions of Parliament,
- Power to inaugurate and terminate extraordinary sessions of Parliament,
- Power to dissolve Parliament and to call for fresh elections, which must take place within three months,
- Approval and proclamation of laws,
- Making and dissolution of international agreements,
- Appointment and dismissal of the Prime Minister, and of Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister,
- Appointment of Elders, and of the President of the House of Elders with the approval of the House,
- Appointment of judges and heads of diplomatic missions,
- Proclamation and annulment of national emergency,
- Granting of amnesty.

Coin is minted, and the Khutba is read, in the name of the King. Royal expenditure is fixed in the State Budget.

The abdication of the King shall be subject to acceptance by the Loya Jirgah. Tenancy of the throne on the death of the King shall pass to his son, or failing that to his brother. If the King has no brother the Senate shall elect a successor from among male members of the Royal House. Members of the Royal House cannot be members of a political party and may not become Prime Minister, Members of Parliament or members of the Supreme Court.

Chapter III. The People

The people have equal rights and obligations before the law. No person may be punished except under a law already in effect. No Afghan may be deported or extradited. Residence and property are inviolable. Foreign nationals may not own immovable property in Afghanistan. Privacy of communication and freedom of thought and expression are guaranteed. Rights of assembly and to form political parties are assured. Education is a right and shall be provided free.

Chapter IV. Parliament

Parliament shall consist of two Houses, the House of Elders and the House of the People. Members of the House of the People are elected by universal secret ballot for four years. Of the members of the House of Elders, one third are appointed by the King for five years, one-third are elected by the Provincial Councils for three years, and one-third elected by the residents of each Province for five years.

Members of the House of the People must be literate Afghan citizens of 25 years of age or more. They shall be protected from legal action while carrying out their duties. Members of the Government may attend sessions of either House. Debates are open, unless secrecy is requested by

the Head of the Government, the President of the House, or by ten or more members of the House. Decisions are by simple majority.

The following are among the powers of Parliament:

- Ratification of treaties,
- Despatch of armed forces,
- Introduction of bills,
- Approval of the Budget.

Chapter V. The Loya Jirgah

The Loya Jirgah shall consist of all Members of Parliament, and the Chairmen of Provincial Councils. The President of the House of the People shall preside over its sessions.

Chapter VI. Executive Government

Government consists of a Prime Minister and a cabinet of Ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the King. Ministers are presented to the House of the People by the Prime Minister for approval, before being appointed by the King.

The Government shall fall in the event of: resignation or death of the Prime Minister; a vote of no confidence in the Government in the House of the People; a charge of high treason against the Prime Minister or the Government; the dissolution of Parliament, or the end of the legislative term.

The Prime Minister and Ministers are collectively responsible to the House of the People.

Chapter VII. The Judiciary

The judiciary is an independent organ of the State, consisting of a Supreme Court and other courts established by law. Judges are appointed by the King on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. Execution of the death sentence is alone subject to the approval of the King. All other sentences are mandatory.

Chapter VIII. The Administration

Each Province shall have its own Council elected by direct and universal secret ballot; so shall each Municipality.

Chapter IX. State of Emergency

The King may under certain circumstances announce a State of Emergency. However, for a period of more than three months, the concurrence of the Loya Jirgah is required. Should the Parliamentary term end during this time the Loya Jirgah shall be suspended and new elections shall be held immediately following the removal of the State of Emergency. During a State of Emergency the Constitution may not be amended.

Chapter X. Amendment of the Constitution

The Constitution may not be amended so as to affect Islamic principles or the supremacy of the idea of constitutional monarchy. Proposed amendments shall be discussed in the Loya Jirgah and if accepted by majority vote, there shall be fresh elections, after which the amendment shall become law on a second vote of the Loya Jirgah.

Chapter XI. Transitional Provisions

Following signing of the Constitution there shall be general elections for a new Parliament. The Supreme Court shall be inaugurated one year later.

AFGHANISTAN—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

His Majesty MOHAMMAD ZAHIR SHAH, succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father, King Mohammad Nadir Shah, November 8th, 1933.

THE CABINET

(March 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: NOOR AHAMAD ETEMADI.
First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education: Dr. ALI AHMAD POPAL.
Second Deputy Prime Minister: ABDULLAH YAFTALI.
Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. M. OMAR WARDAK.
Minister of Planning: Dr. ABDUL SAMAD HAMED.
Minister of Finance: M. ANWAR ZYAEE.
Minister of Justice: M. ASHGAR.

Minister of Commerce: Dr. NOOR ALI.
Minister of Culture and Press: Dr. M. ANAS.
Minister of Public Health: Miss KOHRA NOORZAI.
Minister of Agriculture: MIR M. AKHAR REZA.
Minister of Mines and Industries: A. S. SALIM.
Minister of Public Works: M. O. MASSAH.
Minister without Portfolio: Dr. SORABI.
President of Tribal Affairs: SAZED MASUD POHANZAR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Embassies and Legations accredited to Afghanistan.

(Kabul unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Teheran, Iran (E).
Austria: Zarghouna Wat (L); *Minister:* Dr. FRANZ HERBATSCHKE.
Belgium: New Delhi, India (L).
Brazil: New Delhi, India (L).
Bulgaria: Shar Nau (E); *Ambassador:* VULKO GOCHEV.
Burma: New Delhi, India (E).
Ceylon: New Delhi, India (E).
China, People's Republic: Sardar Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN FENG.
Czechoslovakia: Sardar Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENEK EIBEL.
Denmark: Teheran, Iran (E).
Finland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
France: Ansari Maidan (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ NÈGRE.
German Federal Republic: Sher Ali Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERHARD MOLTSMANN.
Ghana: New Delhi, India (E).
Greece: New Delhi, India (E).
Hungary: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
India: Malalai Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. P. N. THAPAR.
Indonesia: Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KADARUSMAN.
Iran: Sher Ali Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD FEROUGHIL.
Iraq: Karte-4 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JALAL JAF.
Italy: Khadja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLO CIMINO.
Japan: Nawai Wat (E); *Ambassador:* HIDEKI MASAKI.
Jordan: Teheran, Iran (E).
Lebanon: Teheran, Iran (E).
Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).

Mongolia: New Delhi, India (E).
Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).
Netherlands: New Delhi, India (E).
Norway: Teheran, Iran (E).
Pakistan: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Lt. Gen. MOHAMMAD YOUSUF.
Philippines: Karachi, Pakistan (E).
Poland: Sardar Shah Mahmoud (E); *Ambassador:* JAN PETRUS.
Romania: New Delhi, India (L).
Saudi Arabia: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Ambassador:* HAMOUD AL-FAAD AL-ZAID.
Spain: Baghdad, Iraq (L).
Sudan: Karachi, Pakistan (L).
Sweden: Teheran, Iran (E).
Switzerland: Teheran, Iran (E).
Syria: (address not available) (E).
Thailand: New Delhi, India (L).
Turkey: Sardar Shah Mamoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* CEMIL VAFI.
United Arab Republic: Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH-EL-DIN KANSOH.
United Kingdom: Parwan Mina (E); *Ambassador:* Sir GORDON C. WHITTERIDGE.
U.S.A.: Sher Ali Khan Wat (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN M. STEEVES.
U.S.S.R.: Dar-ul-Aman Wat (E); *Ambassador:* KONSTANTIN I. ALEXANDROV.
Yugoslavia: Malekyar Wat (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN MIROSEVIC.

PARLIAMENT*

HOUSE OF ELDERS (MAJLIS-I-A'YAN)

President: ABDUL HADI DAWL.

84 members appointed by H.M. the King for life.

* See also Constitution section on page 5.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (SHURA-I-MILLI)

President: Dr. ABDUL ZAHER.

215 Members, elected every three years.

Elections under the new Constitution took place in October 1965.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Voting at the 1965 elections was by personal choice of candidate. Political parties are however permitted by law, and may be expected to form themselves before the 1969 elections.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Afghanistan provides for courts dealing with both civil and religious law. There is no jury in the Western sense, but two lawyers may be called in as impartial advisers.

Supreme Court. Chief Justice: Dr. ABDUL HAKIM ZIAYY.

High Court. The High Court is attached to the Ministry of Justice in Kabul.

Provincial Courts. These are held in the provincial capitals. Persons convicted in these courts may appeal to the High Court.

District Courts. Courts of First Instance. There is one court in each small district. Appeal is permitted to the Provincial Courts.

RELIGION

The official religion of Afghanistan is Islam. The great majority are Muslims of the Sunni (Hanafi) sect. There are also some 100,000 Hindus and 700 Jews.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Anis (*Friendship*): Kabul; f. 1927; evening; Independent; news and literary articles; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 25,000; Editor-in-Chief M. SHAFI RAHGOZER; Editor ABDUL HAMID MUBARIZ.

Hewad: Kabul; f. 1949; Pashtu; Editor QIAMUDDIN KHADEM; circ. 5,000.

Islah (*Reform*): Kabul; morning; Independent; but co-operating with the Government; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 25,000; Editor SAID FAKIR ALAWI.

Kabul Times: Kabul; English; Editor-in-Chief S. KHALIL; Editor S. RAHEL.

Badakhshan: Faizabad; f. 1945; Persian and Pashtu.

Bedar: Mazar-i-Sharif; f. 1920; Persian and Pashtu.

Ettifaqi-Islam: Herat; f. 1920; Persian and Pashtu.

Ettehadi-Baghlan: Baghlan; f. 1921; Persian and Pashtu.

Helmand: Girishk; f. 1953; Pashtu.

Nangrahar: Jalalabad; f. 1918; Persian and Pashtu.

Parwan: Charikar; f. 1950; Persian and Pashtu.

Sanaii: Ghazni; f. 1952; Persian and Pashtu.

Tuloi-Afghan: Kandahar; f. 1924.

Woranga: Gardiz; f. 1941; Pashtu.

TWICE WEEKLY

Seistan: Farah; f. 1947.

WEEKLIES

Bekham-o-Bedan: Kabul; Persian and Pashtu.

Pamir: Kabul; f. 1951; organ of the Municipality.

Zhwandoon: Kabul; Persian; illustrated; circ. 10,000; Editor MOHAMMED BASHIR RAFIQ.

PERIODICALS

Adab: Kabul; f. 1953; organ of the Faculty of Literature, Univ. of Kabul.

Afghanistan: Kabul; f. 1946; quarterly; English and French; historical and cultural; Historical Society of Afghanistan, Kabul.

Afghanistan News: Ministry of Press and Information, Kabul; f. 1957; monthly; national publicity.

Aryana: Kabul; monthly; Persian; cultural and historical; produced by Anjumane Tarikh (History Society), Kabul.

Herat: Herat; f. 1932; produced by the Herat Literary Society.

Huquq: Kabul; f. 1945; Faculty of Law, Kabul; monthly; Editor S. H. MOMIN.

Irfan: Kabul; f. 1937; monthly; Persian.

Kabul: f. 1931; bi-monthly; Pashtu; literature, history, social sciences; published by the Pashtu Tolena (Pashtu Academy); Editor ROHIL.

Kanoaw Sanaye-O: Kabul; f. 1956; produced by the Ministry of Mines and Industry.

Karhana: Kabul; f. 1955; monthly; produced by the Ministry of Agriculture; circ. 2,500; Editor M. Y. AINA.

Mairmun: Kabul; f. 1955; Persian and Pashtu; produced by the Women's Welfare Association.

Pashtun Zhaqh: Ansari Wat, Kabul; programmes of broadcasts; issued by Kabul Radio; bi-monthly.

Roghtya: Kabul; f. 1931; monthly; Persian; official organ for doctors, published by the Ministry of Public Health.

Roghtya Zerai: Kabul; f. 1955; issued by Ministry of Public Health.

Salnama: Kabul; f. 1933; year-book.

Shegana: Kabul; f. 1956; issued by the Ministry of Public Works.

Shora: Kabul; organ of the National Assembly.

Talim wa Tarbia: Kabul; f. 1954; monthly; published by Institute of Education.

Teb: Faculty of Medicine, Kabul; quarterly.

Urdu: Kabul; f. 1922; monthly; military journal; issued by the Ministry of National Defence.

Weissa: Pashtany Tejaraty Bank; Jadi Andarabi, Kabul; f. 1955; monthly; Editor A. WASSAY WAHIDI.

AFGHANISTAN—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, ETC.)

NEWS AGENCIES

Baktar News Agency: Kabul; f. 1939; Deputy Dir. S. KUSHKAKI.

The following Foreign Agencies are represented in Kabul: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Journalists' Association: c/o Department of Press and Information, Sanaii Wat, Kabul; Pres. A. H. MAKH-MOOR.

PUBLISHERS

Department of Educational Publications: Ministry of Education, Kabul; publishes text-books for primary and secondary schools, including Pashtu readers; also two monthly magazines, one in Pashtu and the other in Persian.

Institute of Geography: Faculty of Letters, Kabul University; publishes geographical and related works.

RADIO

Radio Afghanistan: Ansari Wat, Kabul; Pres. S. KUSHKAKI; Prog. Dir. G. H. KOSHAN; the Afghan Broadcasting station is under the supervision of the Ministry of Press and Information; Home service in Persian and Pashtu; Foreign service in Urdu, English, Russian, German, Persian and Pashtu; 50,000 radio receivers.

There is no television.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Afghanistan Bank (Da): Jadeh Ibne Sina, Kabul; f. 1939; a central bank; main functions to issue banknotes, controlling foreign exchanges, regulating money circulation; 28 branches; cap. p.u. 480,000,000 Afghanis; Pres. H. M. ACHEKZAI; Vice-Pres. MOHAMMED AMAN; Sec. G. H. SHARIFI.

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank (Afghan Commercial Bank): Jadeh Andarabi, Kabul; f. 1954; to provide long- and short-term credits to merchants; cap. p.u. 230m. Afghanis; Pres. JANNAT KHAN GHARWAL; Mans. M. A. RAHIN, A. R. VALL.

Agricultural and Cottage Industry Bank: Kabul; f. 1955 to provide credit facilities to peasant farmers and those engaged in home industries; cap. 85,573,000 Afghanis (provided by the central bank); Pres. M. MAYEL.

Banke Millie Afghan (Afghan National Bank): Head Office: Jada Ibn Sina, Kabul; f. 1932; brs. throughout Afghanistan and in Pakistan; London Office: (as Afghan National Bank Ltd.) 22 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; offices in New York and Hamburg; cap. 500,250,000 Afghanis; Pres. A. GHANI GHAUSSY.

Construction and Mortgage Bank: Kabul; f. 1955 to provide building loans and short-term commercial credits; cap. 60,000,000 Afghanis; Pres. YAKUB ATTAI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Utak-i-Tijarat (Kabul Chamber of Commerce): Bagh-i-Amumi, Kabul.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

Cotton Export Corporation: Kabul; formed to facilitate cotton production, improve methods of cultivation, install modern ginning and pressing plants, and export cotton.

Livestock Improvement Organisation: Kabul; f. 1952; formed to improve the quality of Karakul, campaign against animal diseases and to fix buying prices in the interests of producers.

Pashtoon Co. Ltd.: f. 1934 for the export of fresh, dry and canned fruit; 64 mems.; Mans. A. MOOSA, A. ISA, M. D. MOOSA.

Northern Cotton Union: formed for the export of cotton.

Toxile Company: Kabul; cotton manufacturing company.

Herat Pistachio Company: Herat; formed for the export of pistachio nuts.

Watan Company: Kandahar; formed for the export of wool.

Balkh Union: export and import agency handling exports of wool, hides and karakul.

Wool Company: deals with wool exports.

Carpet Export Company: Kabul.

State Co-operative Depot: Kabul; deals with export and imports of all commodities.

Government Officials' Co-operative: Kabul; export and import company.

TRADE UNIONS

There are no trade unions in Afghanistan.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Afghanistan.

ROADS

Ministry of Communication: Kabul; there are about 6,700 km. of all-weather tarmac and gravel roads. A modern highway from Kandahar to Kabul is under construction, and the Salang road tunnel beneath the Hindu Kush opened in 1964. Road development continues with the aid of Soviet and American loans.

State-Private Trucking Co.: Kabul; long-distance freight and passenger services to most parts of Afghanistan; trucking services exist in big towns.

Afghan Motor Service and Parts Co.: Kabul; passenger services in Kabul and to most parts of Afghanistan; Pres. HAFIZULLAH RAHMII.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A river port on the Oxus has been built at Qizil Qala, linked by road to Kabul.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are modern international terminals at Kandahar and Kabul.

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.: Ansari Wat, P.O. Box 76, Kabul; f. 1955; internal services between Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Kunduz, Mazar, Maimana and Khost (being extended to cover all provincial centres by 1971); international services to Amritsar, Beirut, Damascus, Delhi, Karachi, Peshawar, Teheran and Tashkent; Pres. Col. GUL BAHAR; Exec. Vice-Pres. C. H. BENNETT; Sec. and Dir. of Traffic and Sales A. U. SHARZA; Comptroller GHULAM HAZRAT; Dir. of Operations A. A. MALIKYAR.

The following airlines also operate services to Afghanistan: Aeroflot, BOAC, Československo Aerolinie, IAC, Iranair, KLM, Lufthansa and Pakistan International Airways.

TOURISM

Afghan Tourist Organisation: Mohammed Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1958; Pres. A. W. TARZI; Vice-Pres. R. A. SULTANI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Faculty of Science, Kabul University, Kabul; Pres. of Commission and Dean of Faculty Dr. A. G. KARKAR.

Under an agreement signed in September 1963 the U.S.S.R. is to provide Afghanistan with a nuclear reactor.

UNIVERSITIES

Kabul University: Kabul; 575 teachers, 3,384 students.

University of Nangrahar: Jalalabad; 17 teachers, 205 students.

ALGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Algerian Republic lies on the Mediterranean coast of Africa with Morocco to the west and Tunisia to the east. The climate on the coast is temperate, becoming more extreme in the Atlas mountains immediately to the south. The Sahara, further south, is hot and arid. The languages spoken are French and Arabic. The Muslim faith predominates; the Catholic minority declined considerably when the French settlers departed. The flag consists of a red crescent and star against a white and green field divided vertically. The capital is Algiers.

Recent History

Formerly a part of the French Republic, Algeria fought a civil war from 1954 to 1962. The nationalist forces came to be led by the Front de Libération Nationale (FLN), based on Tunisia. In 1962, by the Agreement of Evian, self-government was ceded by France. There was provision to maintain French bases in Algeria and for continued French aid to the territory. The Agreement has since been modified in important respects. In the autumn of 1963 there was a brief border war with Morocco but a cease-fire agreement was soon reached through the intervention of the Organization for African Unity. In June 1965 the former President Ben Bella was deposed in a bloodless *coup d'état* and Col. Houari Boumedienne assumed control of the state as President of a Revolutionary Council.

Government

Under the 1963 Constitution Algeria is a one-party state with strong executive powers vested in the President. The National Assembly is the main legislative body, elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The present Assembly was elected in September 1964. Since June 1965 the functions of Presidency have been exercised by the Revolutionary Council.

Defence

The National Popular Army, formerly FLN's military wing, is now Algeria's official army. It has 80,000 soldiers and is organized into seven regional commands. Much military equipment has been supplied by the Soviet Union. There is an air force of 160 planes.

Economic Affairs

Algeria is predominantly an agricultural country, but it is also rich in minerals, notably iron ore, phosphates, oil and natural gas. The Constantine Plan of 1959 envisaged full exploitation of these resources as well as land reform and mechanisation of agriculture. Gas resources began to be realised in 1964 with the start of exports to the United Kingdom and France. With the exception of oil and gas, production in Algeria declined after the change of regime, but many sectors recovered after 1965. However, the economy continues to be heavily bolstered by external aid.

Transport and Communications

There are 2,500 miles of railway, excellent coastal roads and good major roads over the mountains and into the

Sahara. Algiers is one of the principal ports on the Mediterranean. There are internal and international air services. During 1964 plans were put in hand for a trans-Sahara highway linking the Maghreb countries with Niger and Mali.

Social Welfare

The unemployment situation has been improved by the creation of nearly half a million jobs in public works and by the opening of employment agencies. Some 30 per cent of the labour force are without work and many more are underemployed. Public works projects attempt to absorb some of the unemployed; workers are provided with food but otherwise unpaid.

Education

In February 1963 almost a million children under 14 were receiving some education. There is one university with over 6,000 students, and two university centres.

Tourism

The chief attractions for tourists are the Mediterranean coast, the Atlas mountains and the Desert. The *Office National Algérien du Tourisme* was founded in 1962 to develop tourist resources and improve hotel and other services.

Visas are not required to visit Algeria by nationals of the following countries: Aden, Andorra, Bahrain, Denmark, Finland, France, French Guiana, French Somaliland, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Oman, Réunion, San Marino, Spain, Spanish Sahara, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Algeria also takes part in many athletic events, and sports of all kinds are being encouraged.

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), July 5 (Independence), November 1 (National Day), December 22 (Id el Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 20 (Muslim New Year), April 5-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Dinar is the monetary unit, and is kept in parity with the French Franc.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 Dinars.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 20, 50 centimes and 1 Dinar.

Exchange rate: 13.67 Dinars = £1 sterling
4.9 Dinars = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1966)

AREA (sq. km.)							POPULATION
Total Area	Arable	Pasture	Vineyards	Fruit	Forests	Scrub	Total Population
2,381,743	62,000	96,000	3,700	2,000	35,000	383,750	12,041,845*

* Includes European population of 130,000; omits an estimated 500,000 Algerians abroad.

POPULATION BY DEPARTMENTS

(1966 Census)

Algiers	1,645,722	Oran	939,972
Annaba	946,570	Saida	236,184
Aurès	756,395	Saoura	207,990
Constantine	1,507,899	Sétif	1,231,388
El Asnam	788,192	Tiaret	362,683
Médéa	857,844	Tizi-Ouzou	828,750
Mostaganem	777,909	Tlemcen	451,654
Oasis	502,643		

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966 Census)

Algiers (capital)	942,769	Batna	68,856
Oran	324,481	Bejaia	65,012
Constantine	254,744	Biskra	59,052
Annaba	168,744	Médéa	53,951
Sétif	98,384	Tizi Ouzou	53,291
Tlemcen	96,072	Béchar	45,484
Mostaganem	74,876	Ouargla	42,650
El Asnam	69,580	Tiaret	41,149

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	1,495	1,580	1,121	1,323
Barley	800	950	278	378
Wine	1,228	1,248	1,048	1,200
Olive Oil	15	17	18	28
Citrus Fruit	366	410	405	n.a.
Fresh Vegetables ('000 quintals)	3,987	2,841	2,830	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

(1963—'000)

Sheep	5,000
Goats	7,000
Cattle	530
Horses, Asses, Mules	1,500
Chickens	10,000

FISHING

(1963—'000 metric tons)

White Fish	4.0
Other Fish	13.0

1965: Sheep 5,300,000, Cattle 620,000.

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Iron Ore . . .	1,976,900	2,739,000	3,147,000
Coal . . .	48,000	46,000	45,000
Lead . . .	11,763	13,600	14,900
Zinc . . .	55,923	64,200	64,000
Iron Pyrites . .	37,750	61,000	56,876
Phosphates . .	348,100	73,000	86,000
Fuller's earth . .	81,608	49,200	59,890
Magnesium Sulphate .	n.a.	20,400	16,410
Barium Sulphate .	33,000	31,400	42,770
Crude Oil . . .	23,646,353	26,487,778	26,480,788
Natural Gas (million cu. metres) . .	400	699	1,754

Crude oil (1966) 33,253,000 tons.
(1967) 39,078,000 tons.

INDUSTRY ('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Crude Steel	9.48	19.79	23
Rolled Steel	7.46	16.73	28.87
Steel Pipes	8.86	9.05	7.78
Timber	15.53	8.59	9.90
Fertilizers	34.46	75.10	122.12
Insecticides	21.73	36.22	42.11
Superphosphate	52.1	88	95.56
Bricks	194	272.4	320.28
Cement	601.5	729.9	738.61
Tiles	65.6	103.89	119.27
Transistor Radios ('000)	45.7	80.8	n.a.
Carpets (quintals)	4,190	4,040	n.a.
Flour and Semolina ('000 quintals)	5,755	8,411.4	8,932.2
Cars (number)	3,198	3,564	4,496
Commercial Vehicles (number)	1,647	1,741	2,694
Electricity (million kWh)	1,063	1,094	1,116

Electricity production (1966): 1,116,000,000 kWh.

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Algerian Dinar = 100 centimes.

100 Algerian Dinars = £8 8s. 4d. sterling = \$U.S. 20.24.

The Algerian Dinar replaced the Algerian franc, of the same value, in 1964.

BUDGET

CURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (million dinars)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Budget (balanced, except in 1965, when 222m. dinar deficit) . . .	3,272	2,575	2,632	2,831	3,200	3,332

INVESTMENT RECEIPTS

	1965	1966
Algerian Sources	337	440
of which Oil	337	230
External Sources	630	550
of which Aid	630	350
of which Kuwait Loan	—	200
TOTAL	967	990
Add Current Revenue	2,831	3,200
TOTAL REVENUE	3,798	4,190

INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

	1965	1966
Agriculture	190	218
Industry	273	626
Infrastructure	183	151
Education	249	123
Housing and Health	124	138
Others	150	490
TOTAL	1,169	1,746
Add Current Expenditure	3,053	3,200
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,222	4,946

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million Algerian Dinars)

	1963	1964	1965
Currency in Circulation	2,280	2,570	2,746
Total Bank Deposits	1,728	2,072	2,149
Total Money Supply	4,008	4,642	4,894

FOREIGN AID (million U.S.\$)

	YEARS	TOTAL	1964
IBRD	1947-64	80	20
Other Int. Agencies	1949-64	25	4
United States	1945-64	131	43
Other Western Countries	1960-63	1,408	304*
Communist Countries	1955-64	299	308†

* 1963.

† 1965 commitments.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Algerian Dinars)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Imports	5,130	3,342	2,887	3,772	3,314
Exports	3,308	3,533	3,477	3,569	3,145

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
France	2,775	2,449	2,818	2,793
EEC (except France)	148	204	568	441
Franc Zone (except France)	171	188	85	94
U.S.A.	92	134	5	28
U.K.	21	107	101	48
U.S.S.R.	18	50	1	16
Yugoslavia	16	23	16	16

Trade with France: Exports (1965) 2,811, (1966) 2,781; Imports (1965) 2,524, (1966) 2,157. Since 1962 trade with France is estimated to have formed up to 80 per cent of total trade.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1965): Passengers 3,489,023, Passenger-km. 636m., Freight ton-km. 1,024m.

Roads (1966): Cars 90,000, Buses, Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 76,000 current licences.

Shipping (1963): Vessels entered 10,485, Vessels cleared 10,481, Passengers 593,478, Freight entered 3,659,917 metric tons, Freight cleared 18,691,526 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (external—1963): Freight 1,425,950 metric tons, Mail 3,651 metric tons.

TOURISM

Hotel Beds (1965): 5,960.

Source: Direction Générale du Plan et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, Algiers.

EDUCATION

(1966–67)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	838,693	551,527	1,350,220
Secondary	68,733	28,112	96,845
Technical	25,050	9,389	34,439
Teacher-Training			
Colleges	2,699	1,353	4,052
Higher	7,421	9,272	16,693

THE CONSTITUTION

(Approved by popular referendum, September 1963)

Preamble

History of the Front for National Liberation (FLN). Fundamental objectives of the Republic. Need for single-party rule.

Articles 1–11; Main Aims and Principles

Algeria is a Democratic and Popular Republic. It forms part of the Arab Maghreb, the Arab World and of Africa. Islam is the official religion, but the State guarantees freedom of opinion and belief and free expression of religion. Arabic is the official language of the State. The capital of Algeria is Algiers, headquarters of the National Assembly and the Government. The National Popular Army ensures the defence of territory and takes part in the country's social and economic activities. The basic administrative unit of the Republic is the Commune.

The main aims of the Republic are to safeguard national independence, territorial integrity and national unity; to exercise power by the people; to build a socialist democracy; to guarantee the right to work and to free education; to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism; to defend individual freedoms; to fight discrimination, in particular that based on race or religion; to strive for peace in the world. The Republic conforms to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Articles 12–22; Fundamental Rights

All citizens of both sexes have the same rights and the same duties. All citizens over 19 years have the right to

vote. The domicile cannot be violated and secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed to all citizens. No one can be arrested or tried except for legal offences and according to legal procedure. All have a right to a decent life and a fair share of the national income. The Family, main unit of society, is under State protection. Education is compulsory and is offered to all. The Republic guarantees freedom of the Press and other means of information, freedom of association, freedom of speech and public discourse and freedom to hold meetings. Trade unionism, the right to strike, and the participation of workers in the administration of business will be upheld within the framework of the relevant laws. The Republic guarantees political asylum to all who fight for freedom.

The rights and freedoms referred to may not be used to hinder national independence, or to affect territorial integrity, national unity, the institution of the Republic, the socialist aims of the people or the principle of unity of the F.L.N.

Articles 23–26; The National Liberation Front (F.L.N.)

The F.L.N. is the only *avant-garde* party in Algeria. It outlines policy and controls the activity of the National Assembly and the Government. It reflects the deep aspirations of the masses. It educates and leads them. It achieves the objectives of the revolution and establishes socialism in Algeria.

Articles 27-38; Sovereign Rights—The National Assembly

Sovereign rights belong to the people. They are exercised by representatives in the National Assembly, nominated by the F.L.N. and elected for five years by direct and secret ballot. The method of election, number of representatives, and conditions of eligibility are fixed by law and reviewed by a Commission.

The Assembly meets within two weeks of election of its members and confers power on them. It then elects its President, Bureau, and Special Committees. The President of the National Assembly occupies the second highest position in the State.

The President of the Republic and Members of the Assembly have the power to initiate laws. All members of the Government have the right to attend debates and to address the Assembly. Control over Government acts is exercised by: hearings of Ministers in Committees; written questions; oral questions with or without debate.

Articles 39-59; The Executive

The executive power lies with the Head of State, the President of the Republic. He is nominated by the Party, and is elected by universal direct and secret ballot, for a five-year term. Any Moslem of Algerian origin having all civil and political rights and being 36 years of age or older, may be elected President of the Republic. The President is sworn in by the National Assembly. Foreign diplomats are accredited to the President. The President, on the advice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, appoints Algeria's Ambassadors and Envoys.

The President: signs, ratifies (in consultation with the Assembly), and ensures the execution of Treaties and other International Agreements; is Supreme Leader of the Armed Forces; declares war and draws up terms for peace, with the approval of the National Assembly; presides over the Higher Councils of Defence and the Law; exercises the right to grant a legal reprieve; nominates Ministers, of whom two-thirds must be members of the Assembly; has sole responsibility before the Assembly; defines and directs Government policies; proclaims and publishes Laws and ensures that they are executed; appoints all civil servants and defence personnel.

The President must promulgate Laws within ten days of their formal transmission by the National Assembly. Within this time limit the President can ask the Assembly to deliberate a second time, and this request cannot be refused. The period of ten days can be reduced at the request of the Assembly in matters of urgent necessity. If the President of the Republic does not proclaim the Laws within the time limit, the President of the Assembly shall do so.

A motion of censure may be tabled against the President if signed by one-third of the members of the Assembly. A majority vote in the Assembly on such a motion shall entail the resignation of the President and the automatic dissolution of the Assembly. This vote by public ballot shall take place after five clear days have expired from the time of tabling the motion. In the case of resignation, death or incapacitation of the President, the President of the Assembly shall carry out the duties of President of the Republic with the assistance of the heads of permanent committees of the Assembly. He shall arrange within two months elections for a new President, and if necessary for a new National Assembly.

The President of the Republic may ask the Assembly to give him the power to make Laws by Decree for a limited period. Such Decrees shall be taken in the Council of

Ministers and submitted for ratification by the Assembly within three months. In the case of emergency, the President can take exceptional measures to safeguard national independence and the Institutions of the Republic. The National Assembly then has the full right to meet automatically.

Articles 60-62; Justice

Justice is done in the name of the Algerian People. The right to defence before the law is recognised and guaranteed. Judges obey only the Law and the interests of the Socialist Revolution. Their independence is guaranteed by Law and by the existence of a Higher Council of Law.

Articles 63-64: The Constitutional Council

The Constitutional Council consists of the President of the Supreme Court, the Presidents of the Civil and Administrative Chambers of the Supreme Court, three nominated members of the National Assembly and a Member nominated by the President of the Republic. The members of the Constitutional Council elect their own President, who has no casting vote. Either the President of the Republic or the President of the Assembly may ask the Constitutional Council to judge the validity of Laws and Decrees.

Articles 65-70: Higher Organisations

The Higher Council of the Law consists of the President, the Minister of Justice, the President and Attorney General of the Supreme Court, a Lawyer of the Supreme Court, two Magistrates, one of whom is a judge, elected by their colleagues, and six Members of the Assembly elected by the permanent Committee of Justice.

The Higher Council of Defence consists of the President, the Ministers of National Defence, the Interior, and Foreign Affairs, the President of the Assembly's Commission for National Defence, and two Members nominated by the President of the Republic.

The Higher Economic and Social Council consists of five Members of the Assembly, the Director of Economic Planning, the Governor of the Central Bank of Algeria, members of the national organisations and representatives of major national economic and social activities appointed by the President. It elects its own President.

Articles 71-74 Constitutional Alterations

The initiative for altering the Constitution lies jointly with the President of the Republic and the National Assembly. Two readings and two votes with absolute majority must be given at an interval of two months, to draft any bill. This draft shall then be submitted for approval to the People by referendum. A bill approved by the People shall be proclaimed Law within eight days of the referendum.

Articles 75-78: Temporary Measures

The national hymn is *Kassamen* until such time as an extra-constitutional law shall fix a new national hymn.

The use of French in education shall continue only until the realisation of all-Arabic education becomes possible.

The legislative power of the Assembly elected in September 1962 shall extend until September 1964, when there shall be fresh elections for a new Assembly with a four-year term of office.

After approval of the Constitution by popular referendum it shall be promulgated within eight days. The election of the President of the Republic shall take place within one month of the approval of the Constitution.

ALGERIA—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Set up in June 1965 following the arrest of President Ben Bella. With Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE as its President the Council has the following members:

MOULAY ABDELKADER
AHMED BELHOUCHE
MOHAMMED BEN AHMED
AHMED BENCHERIF

BOUHADJAR BENHADDOU
CHEDDI BENJEDID
ABDERRAHMAN BEN SALEM
ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA

AHMED DRAIA
AHMED KAID
AHMED MEDEGHRI
ALI MENDJILI

SAID MOHAMMEDI
YAHYAOU MOHAMMED SALAH
SALAH SOUFI
MOHAMMED TAIBI

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE.

Minister of Transport: RABAH BITAT.

Minister of the Interior: AHMED MEDEGHRI.

Minister of Justice: MOHAMED BEDJAOU.

Minister of Industry and Energy: BELAID ABDESSALEM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA.

Minister of Finance and Planning: CHERIF BELKACEM.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: TAYEBI LARBI.

Minister of National Education: AHMED TALEB.

Minister of Health: TEDJINI HADDAM.

Minister of Public Works: LAMINE KHÈNE.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ABDELKADER ZAIBEK.

Minister of Commerce: NOUREDDINE DELLECI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MAZOUZI MOHAND SAID.

Minister of Youth and Sports: ABDELKRIM BEN MAHMOUD.

Minister of Tourism: ABDELAZIZ MAAOUI.

Minister for Habous: AHMED SAADOUNI.

Minister for Ex-Servicemen: BOUALEM BEN HAMOUDA.

Minister for Information: MOHAMED BEN YAHYA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALGERIA

(Algiers unless otherwise stated)

Albania: 50 rue Guy Mocquet, Birmandreis; *Ambassador:* RIFAT DEDJA.

Argentina: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* HORATIO ALBERTO PORTELLA.

Belgium: 18 ave. Claude Debussy; *Ambassador:* FRANS WILLEMS.

Bolivia: 36 rue Eugène Etienne; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Brazil: 48 blvd. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JOBIN.

Bulgaria: 13 blvd. Bougara Mohamed; *Ambassador:* BORIS VAPTZAROV.

Cameroon: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* HAMMADOU ALIM.

Canada: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* RENÉ GARNEAU.

China, People's Republic: 34 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* TSENG TAO.

Cuba: 14 rue Claude Barndard, Le Golf; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL FERNANDEZ MOYA.

Czechoslovakia: Villa Malika, Parc Gattlif; *Ambassador:* Dr. BOHUNIZ VERNER.

Finland: 2 blvd. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* JUSSI MAKINEN (also accred. to Morocco).

France: 8 Chemin de Kaddous, Hydra; *Ambassador:* Comte PIERRE DE LEUSSE.

Ghana: 62 rue Parmentier, Kubba; *Ambassador:* A. KORSAM DICK.

Guinea: 7 rue Franklin Roosevelt.

Hungary: 18 ave. Lyautey; *Ambassador:* LASLO MATYAS (also accred. to Tunisia).

India: 119 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* RAMCHANDUR GOBHURDUN.

Italy: Villa Hesperia, 37 chemin Beaurepaire; *Ambassador:* TALLARIGO DI ZAGARISE.

Ivory Coast: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* EUGÈNE AIDRA.

Japan: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* TATSUICHI KOHNO.

Jordan: 6 rue de Chenoua; *Ambassador:* NAZAL ARMOUTI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 49 rue Salvandy; *Ambassador:* HEU SEUK SIN.

Lebanon: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* NAJATI KABANI.

Libya: 15 chemin Beaurepaire; *Ambassador:* ARABI SHAMSEDDIN.

Madagascar: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* PHILBERT LAOUNDRY.

Mali: Paris; *Ambassador:* AMADOU DIADIE BA.

Mauritania: Tunis, Tunisia.

Morocco: 27 rue Khalifa Boukhalfa; *Ambassador:* THAMI OUAZZANI.

Netherlands: 23 blvd. Zirout-Youcef; *Ambassador:* H. H. DINGEMANS.

ALGERIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Norway: Rabat, Morocco.

Pakistan: 14 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* HAMID NAWAL KHAN.

Poland: 37 ave. Mustafa Ali Khodja, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* EDWARD WYCHOWANIEL.

Romania: 24 rue Si Areski, Hydra; *Ambassador:* ION GEORGESCU (also accred. to Tunisia).

Saudi Arabia: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* RIAD EL KHATIB.

Senegal: 50 blvd. Souidani Boudjemâar; *Ambassador:* CISSÉ ALIOUNE.

Spain: 10 rue Tirman; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS Y ELIOS.

Sweden: 4 blvd. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* Count WILHELM WACHTEMEISTER.

Switzerland: 27 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* ANTON ROY GANZ.

Algeria also has diplomatic relations with Congo Republic (Brazzaville), Congo Democratic Republic (Kinshasa), Ethiopia, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Mexico and Nigeria.

Syria: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* SHAKER AL FAHMAN.

Tunisia: 11 rue du Bois de Boulogne, Hydra; *Ambassador:* ABDELMAJID CHAKER.

Turkey: Villa Dar el Ouard, blvd. Colonel Bougara; *Ambassador:* ISMAIL SOYSAL.

U.S.S.R.: chemin du Prince d'Annam, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* NICOLAI PEGOV.

United Arab Republic: chemin de la Madelaine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* MOSTEFA KEMAL MORTADJI.

U.S.A.: Villa Maktoub, chemin Beaurepaire, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* (withdrawn, June 1967).

Vatican: (Address not available); *Apostolic Delegate:* Mgr. GORDON.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Villa des Fraises, ave. Barthélémy, El-Biar; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN PHAT.

Yugoslavia: 7 rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV VICTOROVICH.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

General Elections were held in September 1964 when a single list of candidates presented by the F.L.N. was returned unopposed.

President of the Assembly: ALI MENDJILI.

There are twelve Permanent Commissions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Government is based on a one-party system.

Front de Libération Nationale (F.L.N.): place Emir Abdelkader, Algiers; f. 1954; socialist in outlook, the party is divided into a Secretariat, a Central Committee, Federations, Dairas and Kasma; Secretariat: Secretary AHMED KAID.

The following political organizations are not recognized in Algeria:

Conseil National pour la Défense de la Révolution: Algiers; opposition party; leader MOHAMMED BOUDIAF.

Front des Forces Socialistes: Algiers; opposed to the government of Col. Boumedienne; Leader AIR EL HOUNE.

Organisation de Résistance Populaire: Algiers; opposed to the military government of Col. Boumedienne (proscribed); left-wing.

Organisation Clandestine de la Révolution Algérienne (OCRA): Algiers; f. 1966; recognizes M. Ben Bella as rightful President of Algeria; Leader MOHAMED LEBJAOU.

Parti Communiste Algérien (P.C.A.): Algiers (proscribed).

Parti de la Révolution Socialiste: Algiers; f. 1962.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The highest court of justice is the Supreme Court in Algiers. Justice is exercised through 132 courts grouped on a regional basis. Three special Criminal Courts have been set up in Oran, Constantine and Algiers to deal with economic crimes against the state. From these there is no appeal.

President of Supreme Court: M. GATY.

Procurator-General: M. MOSTEFAÏ.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 12 million Algerians are Muslims and the new government has declared Algeria to be an Arabo-Islamic state. The Europeans, and a few Arabs, are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Algiers: H.E. Cardinal LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL; 13 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ALGIERS

Al Chaab: 20 rue de la Liberté; f. 1962; F.L.N. journal in Arabic.

El Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté; f. 1965; F.L.N. journal in French.

CONSTANTINE

An-Nasr: French language.

ORAN

Al Joumhouria—La République: f. 1962; French language.

WEEKLIES AND TWICE WEEKLIES

ALGIERS

- L'Actualité:** Algiers; f. 1965; French-language weekly.
Bulletin Officiel des Annonces des Marchés Publics Algériens et du Registre du Commerce Algérien: 9 rue Trollier; twice weekly; Dir. RÉMI SAINT-ANDRÉ.
Office des Nouvelles Algériennes (O.N.A.): 52 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; Dir. AHMED KHELIL.
Révolution Africaine: place Emir Abdelkader, Algiers; F.L.N. journal in French; weekly; Socialist.
Révolution et Travail: Maison du Peuple; journal of U.G.T.A. in Arabic and French editions; weekly; Dir. BENNIKOUS ABDELKADER.
La Voix de la Mosquée: rue Pêcherie.

PERIODICALS

- L'Algérie Economique:** 7 place Bresson, Algiers; twice monthly.
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce d'Alger: 6 boulevard Anatole-France, Algiers; quarterly.
Bulletin Economique et Juridique: 40-42 rue Ben M'hidi, Algiers; published by Office Algérien d'Action Economique et Touristique (O.F.A.L.A.C.); monthly.
EI Djeich: A.N.P. Offices, Algiers; monthly; French language.
Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne: 9 rue Trollier; f. 1962.
Santé: Fédération Nationale de la Santé, U.G.T.A. Maison du Peuple, Place du 1 Mai, Algiers; f. 1956; devoted to the cause of medical progress in Algeria; bi-monthly; French; edited by Fédération Nationale de la Santé.
Situation Economique: 6 blvd. Anatole-France, Algiers; annual.

PRESS AGENCIES

- Algérie Presse Service (A.P.S.):** 6 rue Jules Ferry, Algiers; f. 1962; Dir. MOHAMED BOUZID.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Algiers

- ANSA:** 6 rue Abdelkrim Khattabi; Bureau Chief ADRIANA ANTONIOLI BOUTI.
AP: B.P. 1390; Bureau Chief MICHAEL GOLDSMITH.
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Zaatcha 5, Muradia; Bureau Chief GORAN GOTEV.
Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 7 rue Lafayette, Imm. Lafayette.
Middle East News: 10 ave. Pasteur, B.P. 800.
Novosti: B.P. 24, Muradia.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass, UPI.

PUBLISHER

All privately owned publishing firms have been replaced by a single national organization:

- Société Nationale d'Édition et de Publication (SNED):** rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1966; publishes books of all types.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.):** Imm. RTA, 21 boulevard des Martyrs, Algiers; Government controlled; Dir. MOHAMMED REZZOUG.
Arabic Network: stations at Algiers, Oran, Constantine.
French Network: stations at Algiers, Constantine, Oran.
Kabyle Network: station at Algiers.
Supplementary Network: stations at Bouira, Tlemcen, Sétif, Souk Ahras, Batna, Bougie, Tougourt, Laghouat.
 In 1967 there were 480,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

- Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.):** Algiers; stations at Algiers, Oran, Tizi-Ouzou, Chrea and Constantine.
 In 1967 there were 50,000 receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; AD = Algerian Dinars; Fr. = French Francs.)

BANKING

ALGIERS

CENTRAL BANK

- Banque Centrale d'Algérie:** 8 boulevard Zirout-Youcef, Algiers; f. 1963; cap. 40m. AD; took over the role of the Banque de l'Algérie, Jan. 1st 1963, as the central bank of issue; Gov. SEGHIR MOSTAFAI.

From November 1967 only the following banks are authorized to conduct exchange transactions and to deal with banks abroad.

HEAD OFFICE IN ALGERIA

- Banque d'Algérie Mirs:** sq. Port Said, Algiers; joint owners Algerian and United Arab Republic Governments.
Banque Extérieure d'Algérie: ave. de la République, Algiers; f. 1967 by transfer of the assets of Crédit Lyonnais in Algeria.
Banque Nationale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1966 by transfer of the assets of Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, S.A.
Crédit Populaire d'Algérie: 78 avenue Ghermoul Ahmed, Algiers; f. 1966; re-grouping of former credit banks; brs. in Algiers, Constantine, Oran and Annaba.

HEAD OFFICE IN FRANCE

Recent government measures have been designed to foster the activities of the largely state-owned Algerian banks; in consequence many foreign banks have found their operations in Algeria unprofitable and are closing their branches there.

- Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, S.A.:** 3 rue d'Antin, Paris; Algiers, 18-24 avenue Claude Debussy.
Banque Industrielle de l'Algérie et de la Méditerranée: 26 avenue de l'Opéra, Paris; Algiers, 2-4 boulevard Mohammed V; cap. p.u. 13m. Fr.; dep. 160 m. AD.; Chair. CLAUDE TIXIER; Gen. Man. ROBERT CARLANDER.
Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque: 50 rue d'Anjou, Paris; Algiers, 1 bis rue Maître Ali Boumendjel.

Compagnie Parisienne de Réescompte: Paris; Algiers.

Crédit du Nord: 59 boulevard Haussmann, Paris; Algiers, 21 boulevard Zirout-Yousef.

Société Générale: 29 boulevard Haussmann, Paris; Algiers, 11 boulevard Colonel Amirouche.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit: 75 rue Paradis, Marseille; Algiers, 5 rue Maître Ali Boumendjel.

Barclays' Bank (France) Ltd.: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Algiers, 6 rue de la Liberté; branch in Oran; Man. D. W. BRAUND.

BANKING ORGANISATION

Comité des Banques de l'Algérie: 8 rue René Tilloy, Algiers.

INSURANCE

A state monopoly on insurance transactions was introduced on June 1st, 1966.

Caisse Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance: rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1963 as a public corporation.

Caisse Centrale de Réassurance des Mutuelles Agricoles: Algiers, 6 rue d'El-Biar; f. 1907.

Société Algérienne d'Assurances: 5 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; state sponsored Company; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED BENSELEM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Alger: 6 blvd. Anatole France, Algiers; Dir. H. LARABI.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Annaba: Palais Consulaire, Quai Warnier, Annaba; Pres. AMARA AMAR.

Chambre de Commerce de Bougie: B.P. 105, Bougie; f. 1892; 9 mems.; Pres. HAMOU KEBACHE; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED SAÏD MOUACI.

Chambre de Commerce de Constantin: Palais Consulaire, rue Séguy-Villevalleix, Constantine; Pres. BEN MALLI ABDESSELAM.

Chambre de Commerce d'Oran: 8 boulevard de la Soummam, Oran; 16 mems.; Pres. TAÏEB BRAHIM MOKHTAR; Sec.-Gen. ABDELHAK NOUREDDINE.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Mostaganem: avenue Bénédict Bendehiba, Mostaganem; f. 1901; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED BELHADJ; Sec.-Gen. HARRAG BENBERNOU.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Skikda: avenue Sauren Pinelli-Port, Skikda; f. 1844; 12 mems.; Pres. NADJEH MOHAMED.

Chambre de Commerce Espagnole: 8 rue Amjère, Algiers..

Chambre de Commerce Italienne: 6 rue Hamami, Algiers.

Jeune Chambre Economique d'Alger: rue de Nîmes, Algiers; Pres. M. DONNEAUD.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at Colomb-Béchar, Ghordaia and Tlemcen.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Confédération Générale Economique Algérienne—CGEA: Algiers; the principal employers' organization.

Syndicat des Mandataires en Fruits, Légumes et Primeurs: 130 rue Sadi-Carnot, Algiers.

Union Générale des Commerçants Algériens: Place des Martyrs, Algiers.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens—UGTA: Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1956; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOULOUD AMEZIANE; publ. *Révolution et Travail* (weekly).

AFFILIATES

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et du Commerce (*Federation of Food and Commerce Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOULOUD KABENE.

Fédération du Bois, du Bâtiment, des Travaux Publics et des Activités Annexes (*Federation of Building Trades Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 17,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOKRANE HADDADI.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Education et de la Culture—FTEC (*Federation of Teachers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 13,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED FARES.

Fédération Nationale des Cheminots (*National Federation of Railwaymen*): 3 rue Alexandre Dumas, Algiers; Sec.-Gen. MEZIANE MISRAOUI.

Fédération Nationale de l'Energie Electrique et du Gaz d'Algérie—FNEGA (*National Federation of Utility Workers*): Cité Balzao, rue Nouvelle, Algiers; f. 1963; 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED HABIB.

Fédération des Travailleurs des Mines et Carrières (*Federation of Mine and Quarry Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; Gen. Sec. TAHAR OUALI.

Fédération des Travailleurs Municipaux d'Algérie (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED ZITOUNI.

Fédération des Travailleurs du Pétrole, du Gaz et Assimilés (*Federation of Oil and Gas Workers*): 21 boulevard Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1964; 8,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOUSSA KEBAILI.

Fédération des Ports, Docks et Aéroports (*Federation of Dock and Airport Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAÏD OUKALI.

Fédération des Postes et Télécommunications (*Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 6,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED HAMOUI.

Fédération Nationale de la Santé (*Federation of Hospital Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BACHIR MERAD.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Terre—FNTT (*Federation of Farm Workers*): 4 rue Arago, Algiers; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. BELKACEM BOUCHAFA.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse Algérienne de Développement: Algiers; f. 1963; Government-sponsored Development Fund to finance industrial and commercial enterprises and exercise credit control by means of medium- and long-term credits in the private sector.

Caisse d'Equipeement pour le Développement de l'Algérie—C.E.D.A.: Immeuble-Colisée, rue Zéphirin Roccas, B.P. 796, Algiers; f. 1959; Admin.-Gen. YVES ROLAND-BILLECART.

Caisse Nationale des Marchés de l'Etat: 4 boulevard Mohammed V, Algiers; f. 1962; Dir. M. ANDRÉ.

ALGERIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, OIL, TRANSPORT)

Office Algérien d'Action Commerciale—O.F.Q.L.A.G.: 40-42 rue Larbi Ben-Mhidi, Algiers; f. 1962; quality control and technical advice to exporters; Dir. H. HANOUZ.

Office Nationale de Commercialisation—O.N.A.CO.: Algiers; f. 1962; canalizes import and export trade with the purpose of alleviating insecurity; branches in forty-two towns.

Organisme de Coopération Industrielle (O.C.I.): Imm. Colisée, rue Zéphirin Rocas, B.P. 801, Algiers; f. 1965 to carry out the duties of the *Organisme Saharien* in the field of industry; loans granted 1,000 m. A.D.; Pres. LAMINE KHENE; Dir.-Gen. GABRIEL VAN LAETHEM.

Société Centrale pour l'Équipement du Territoire—S.C.E.T. Coopération: 8 rue Monge, Algiers; Dir. J. FONKENELL.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale d'Alger: Chambre de Commerce, blvd. Anatole France; annual; fortnight in September.

OIL

FRANCO-ALGERIAN MIXED COMMISSIONS

Institut Algérien du Pétrole: B.P. 10 Dar-el-Beida, Algiers; f. 1965; scientific and technical research and training; Dir.-Gen. M. BAGHLI.

L'Association Coopérative (ASCOOP): 126 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1966 to replace the *Organisme Saharien* as the body controlling exploitation of Saharan oil and gas; Participants SONATRACH (Algeria) and SOPEFAL (France), acting through E.R.A.P.; 1967 budget 200 million Frs.; Pres. SID AHMED GHOZALI (Algeria); Vice-Pres. ANDRÉ MARTIN (France).

Resources

OIL

Fort Polignac Basin: more than 20 oil-bearing strata; estimated reserves 457 million tons (Edjeleh 111 million, Zarzaitine 230 million, others 116 million). Production in million tons: 1962 9.2, 1963 8.5, 1964 8.4, 1965 8.1, 1966 5.4.

Hassi-Messaoud: 88 wells in production; estimated reserves 500 million tons. Production in million tons 1962 9.2, 1963 10.9, 1964 12.3, 1965 12.6, 1966 14.7.

El Gassi-El Agreb: reserves 20 million tons. Production 1961 466,000 tons, 1962 750,000 tons, 1963 1,117,000 tons.

NATURAL GAS

Estimates of gas reserves alter rather quickly, but the figure for 1966 was 2.2 million million cubic metres. This includes 1.1 million million cubic metres for **Hassi-R'Mel**, one of the world's largest fields. 1966 production was 2,600 million cubic metres.

Principal Companies

OIL

ALGERIAN COMPANIES

Sonatrach: Immeuble Mauretania, Agha, Algiers; f. 1963; state-owned; Chair. SID AHMED GHOZALI; exploration, exploitation, transport, refining and marketing of oil products; due to take over all marketing of petroleum products in Algeria by mid-1968.

Société Nationale de Recherche et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Algérie (S.N. REPAL): Chemin du Réservoir, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1946; 1,952 mems.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. BELKACEM NABI; oil exploration, and development, mainly in Northern Algeria and Sahara.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Compagnie Française des Pétroles (Algérie) (C.F.P.-A.): 10 rue du Sahara, Algiers 8e; Pres. and Gen. Man. J.

BENEZIT; operates in the southern Sahara and has interests in the Hassi-Messaoud and Ouargla Est oilfields and Hassi-R'Mel gasfield.

Compagnie de Recherches et d'Exploitation de Pétrole du Sahara (C.R.E.P.S.): 5 rue Daguerre, Algiers; Chair. P. MOCH; holds concessions for Edjeleh, Zarzaitine, Tiguentourine, and elsewhere in the Libyan frontier area.

Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (S.N.P.A.): 16 cours Albert 1er, Paris 8e, France; Chair. P. GUILLAUMAT; Gen. Man. A. BOUILLOT; exploration to the south of Hassi-Messaoud, production in El Gassi-El Agreb since 1961.

Compagnie d'Exploration Pétrolière (C.E.P.): 6 boulevard Mohammed V, Algiers; Chair. and Gen. Man. A. DEMARGNE; production from Ohanet field since 1961, and later from further wells to the east.

Société de Recherches et d'Exploitation de Pétrole (E.U.R.A. F.R.E.P.): 75 Champs Elysées, Paris; 18 bis, avenue Claude Debussy, Algiers; Chair. R. MAYER; Gen. Man. A. JULLIEN; Gen. Sec. A. DE LASTOURS; holds interests in Tan Emellel, Ohanet, El Gassi, El Agreb and Rhourdes El Baguel fields.

Compagnie des Pétroles France-Afrique (C.O.P.E.F.A.): 7 rue Nelaton, Paris 15e, France; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. DEMARGNE; exploration in Algeria.

Compagnie des Pétroles d'Algérie (C.P.A.): 7 rue Daguerre, Algiers; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. M. LACOUR GAYET; Asst. Dir.-Gen. H. R. H. CREPET; production from Tin Fouyé Nord, Ohanet Sud/Timédration, Acheb, Alrar Est, Gassi Touil Est.

Ausonia Mineraria Française (AMIF): Algeria; several producing wells in the Algerian Sahara.

Mobil Oil Française, S.A.: Algiers; associated with C.E.P. in Tinherth and Guelta fields; has shares in producing wells on Ohanet, Askarène, Guelta and in Adaou areas.

Sinclair Oil Corp.: Algiers; holds interests in Rhourde el Baguel oilfield and its associated pipeline.

Tidewater Oil Co.: Algiers; with its subsidiary Veedol has interests in the Rhourde el Baguel field.

Phillips Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Algiers; has interests in three Saharan concessions, on one of which it is also the operator.

Shell-C.P.A.: an American-Dutch-British company.

NATURAL GAS

Société d'Exploitation des Hydrocarbures de Hassi-R'Mel (S.E.H.R.): concession at Hassi-R'Mel; estimated reserves 900,000 million cubic metres equivalent to a possible annual production of 25,000 million cubic metres; 1963 production 305 million cubic metres.

See also next page, *Oil Transport*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens: 21 boulevard Mohammed V, Algiers; 3,951 km. of track, of which 2,690 km. are of standard gauge (299 km. electrified), and 1,261 of metre gauge.

ROADS

There are 35,541 km. of roads (8,500 km. Routes Nationales, 13,835 km. Departmental roads and 13,200 km. local roads). New roads have been built linking the Sahara oil fields with the coast.

Société Nationale des Transports Routiers: Algiers; f. 1967; holds a monopoly of goods transport by road.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring Club d'Algérie: Algiers.

SHIPPING

Algiers is the main port, with 13-16 fathoms anchorage in the Bay of Algiers, and anchorage for the largest vessels in Agha Bay. The port has a total quayage of 27,500 feet in three basins; the Old Port with 8-39 feet depth alongside, Mustapha Basin 23-36 feet depth alongside, and the Agha Basin.

Annaba's 120 acre harbour has 31-36 feet depth with 400 feet of quayage for petrol tankers. The Inner Port (Grande Darse) has 6,450 feet of quayage with 30 feet depth alongside. Oran's 300 acre harbour has 9,270 feet of quayage with 24-39 feet depth alongside, accommodating vessels of up to 550 feet. Arzew has 6,070 feet of quayage of which a third has 26 feet depth alongside.

Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation: quai d'Ajaccio, Algiers; f. 1964; State-owned company managing its own fleet and vessels on time charter; concerned in the transport of oil, gas, wine and other goods; 4 vessels; agencies in all Algerian ports.

Cie. des Bateaux à Vapeur du Nord: 9 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e; f. 1853; tonnage 24,676 d.w.; Pres. MICHEL DE BOISSIEU; cargo services to Algerian ports.

Cie. Charles le Borgne: quai de Sète, Algiers; f. 1735; cargo services to all destinations.

Cie. de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: Algiers; services to Casablanca, Dakar, and West Africa.

Cie. Générale Transatlantique: Head Office: 6 rue Auber, Paris 9e; Algiers, 6 boulevard Carnot; regular passenger and cargo services from Marseilles to Algiers and Oran.

Cie. de Navigation Mixte: 1 la Canebière, Marseilles; f. 1850; tonnage 39,292 gross; Pres. G. DE CAZALET; Dir.-Gen. J. L. MASSIERA; passenger and cargo service to Algiers and Oran.

Société Algérienne de Navigation Ch. Schiaffino & Cie.: 90 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; tonnage 52,300; Dir. LAURENT SCHIAFFINO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Algeria's main airport, Dar el Beïda at Algiers, is a class A airport of international standing. At Constantine, Annaba and Oran are smaller modern airports able to accommodate jet aircraft.

Air Algérie: 1 place Maurice Audin, B.P. 858, Algiers; internal services and extensive services to Europe and North Africa; operating fleet of 5 Caravelles, 8 DC-4, 3 DC-3; Pres. LAROUSSE KHELIFA.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign airlines operate services to Algiers: Air France, Alitalia, C.S.A. (Czechoslovakia), Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Lufthansa (German Federal Republic), Royal Air Maroc, Swissair, Trans World Airlines, Tunis Air, U.S.A. (United Arab Airlines), U.T.A. (France).

OIL TRANSPORT

COMPANIES

Société Pétrolière de Gérance (SOPEG): 37 ave. Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 8e; Algiers: 10 rue du Sahara, Hydra; f. 1957 as a subsidiary of C.F.P.-A. and S. N. REPAL; operates crude oil pipelines from Haoud el Hamra to Bougie, and to Touggourt and Rhourdes el-Baguel; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. J. BOUVET.

Compagnie de Transport par Pipe-line au Sahara (TRAPSA): a subsidiary of C.R.E.P.S., with concessions at Edjeleh and Zarzaitine; operates crude oil pipeline from In Amenas (Edjeleh) to La Skhirra on the Tunisian coast and from Tin Fouyé to In Amenas.

Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (SONATRACH): Imm. Mauretania, Agha, Algiers; f. 1963 to build a new pipeline from Hassi-Messaoud to Arzew with present capacity of 18,000,000 tons p.a., to be increased eventually to 23,000,000 tons p.a.; pipeline commissioned 1966; a second pipeline is planned from Hassi-Messaoud and Bougie to a refinery at Algiers; Dir. SID AHMED GHOUALI.

Société de Transport de Pétrole de l'Est Saharien (T.R.A.P.E.S.): Ohanet; operates a crude oil pipeline from Ohanet to Hassi-Messaoud.

Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (S.N.P.A.): operates crude oil pipeline from El Gassi-El Agreb to Hassi-Messaoud.

TOURISM

Office National Algérien du Tourisme: Algiers, f. 1962; branch in France, 28 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er.

THEATRE

Théâtre National Algérien: Opéra Municipal, Algiers; performances in Arabic and French in Algiers and all main cities.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institut d'Etudes Nucléaires d'Alger: B.P. 1305, Algiers; research into nuclear physics, solid and electronic physics; two Van de Graaff accelerators, 3 MeV and 2 MeV; one Sames accelerator 600 KeV and one isotope separator of the Saclay type; Dir. Prof. M. LAMBERT.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Alger: 2 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; 320 teachers, 9,500 students.

Centre Universitaire de Constantine: rue Ben M'hidi, Constantine.

Centre Universitaire d'Oran: rue du Colonel Lotfi, Oran.

ANTARCTICA

The Continent of Antarctica is estimated to cover 5,282,000 sq. miles. There are no indigenous inhabitants, but since 1944 a number of permanent research stations have been established.

MAJOR BASES

(The following list only includes bases south of latitude 60°.)

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
ARGENTINA		
Alfarez de Navio Sobral	81° 04' S	40° 36' W
Almirante Brown	64° 53' S	62° 53' W
Decepción	62° 59' S	60° 43' W
Esperanza	63° 24' S	57° 00' W
General Belgrano	77° 58' S	38° 48' W
Orcadas	60° 45' S	44° 43' W
Petrel	63° 28' S	56° 17' W
Teniente Matienzo	64° 58' S	60° 02' W

AUSTRALIA		
Mawson	67° 36' S	62° 53' E
Wilkes	66° 15' S	110° 32' E

BELGIUM (temporarily closed)		
Roi Baudouin	70° 26' S	24° 19' E

CHILE		
Capitán Arturo Prat	62° 29' S	59° 38' W
General Bernardo O'Higgins	63° 19' S	57° 54' W
Pres. Pedro Aguirre Cerda	62° 56' S	60° 36' W

FRANCE		
Dumont d'Urville	66° 40' S	140° 01' E

JAPAN		
Syowa	69° 00' S	39° 35' E

NEW ZEALAND		
Scott	77° 51' S	166° 46' E

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
SOUTH AFRICA		
Sanae	70° 19' S	2° 22' W

UNITED KINGDOM		
Deception Island	62° 59' S	60° 34' W
Stonington Island	68° 11' S	67° 00' W
Argentine Islands	65° 15' S	64° 15' W
Signy Island	60° 43' S	45° 36' W
Adelaide	67° 46' S	68° 54' W
Halley Bay	75° 31' S	26° 36' W

UNITED STATES		
Amundsen-Scott	South Pole	
New Byrd	80° 01' S	119° 32' W
McMurdo	77° 51' S	166° 37' W
Palmer Station	64° 46' S	64° 04' W
Plateau Station	79° 28' S	40° 35' E

U.S.S.R.		
Mirny	66° 33' S	93° 01' E
Molodyozhnaya	67° 40' S	45° 51' E
Novolazarevskaya	70° 46' S	11° 58' E
Vostok	78° 28' S	106° 48' E

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Claimant State</i>
British Antarctic Territory	United Kingdom
Antártida Argentina	Argentina
Antártica Chilena	Chile
Dronning Maud Land	Norway
Australian Antarctic Territory	Australia
Terre Adélie	France
Ross Dependency	New Zealand

These claims are not recognised by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

No formal claims have been made in the sector of Antarctica between 90°W. and 150°W.

See also Article 4 of the Antarctic Treaty on next page.

RESEARCH

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the **International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)**: f. 1958 to further the co-ordination of scientific activity in Antarctica, with a view to framing a scientific programme of circumpolar scope and significance; mems. 12 countries.

President: Dr. L. M. GOULD (U.S.A.).

Secretariat: Dr. G. DE Q. ROBIN, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England.

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

The Treaty was signed in Washington in December 1959 by the twelve nations co-operating in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year. The Treaty entered into force on June 23rd, 1961.

SIGNATORIES

Argentina	France	South Africa
Australia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Belgium	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Chile	Norway	U.S.A.

ACCEDING STATES

Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Netherlands	Poland
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ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE
MEETINGS

Meetings of delegations from all the signatory nations of the Antarctic Treaty are held from time to time to discuss scientific and political matters. The representatives elect a Chairman and Secretary. Committees and Working Groups may be established as required.

MEETINGS

First Meeting: Canberra, July 1961.
Second Meeting: Buenos Aires, July 1962.
Third Meeting: Brussels, June 1964.
Fourth Meeting: Santiago, Nov. 1966.
Fifth Meeting: Paris, 1968.

SUMMARY OF TREATY

Article 1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

Article 2. Freedom of scientific investigation and co-operation.

Article 3. Exchange of information and personnel.

Article 4. 1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

- (a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
- (b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;
- (c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article 5. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

Article 6. Geographical limits.

Article 7. Designation of observers and notification of stations and expeditions.

Article 8. Jurisdiction over observers and scientists.

Article 9. Future meetings.

Articles 10-14. Upholding, interpreting, amending, notifying and depositing the Treaty.

ARGENTINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Argentina occupies almost the whole of South America south of the Tropic of Capricorn. It has a long Atlantic coastline stretching from Uruguay and the River Plate to Tierra del Fuego. To the west lie Chile and the Andes mountains, to the north are Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. The climate varies from sub-tropical in the north to cold in Patagonia, generally with moderate summer rainfall. The language is Spanish. Nearly 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics and about 2 per cent Protestant. The flag has three horizontal stripes, light blue, white and light blue (for military and government use the central stripe is charged with a gold sun in splendour). The capital is Buenos Aires.

Recent History

In 1946, after three years of political upheaval, General Perón came into power and established a totalitarian regime based on the support of the urban workers. He was deposed in 1955 and a provisional military Government established, before the elected Government of President Frondizi took office in 1958. The Frondizi Government fell early in 1962 and a period of instability followed. In July 1963 Dr. Arturo Illia was elected President. In June 1966, President Illia was deposed and Lt-Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía sworn in as President. Late in 1966 a long-standing border dispute with Chile was finally settled. Argentina extended her offshore limits from 12 to 200 miles to safeguard her national fishing industry. Floods during April 1966 in seven northern provinces caused widespread damage estimated at £40 million.

Government

Argentina is a Federal Republic composed of twenty-two States and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands. The Federal Government has a separate executive, legislature and judiciary similar to that of the U.S.A. Executive power is vested in the President. The Congress has two houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Supreme Court exercises judicial power.

Each State has its own elected Governor and Legislature. Their authority extends to all matters not delegated to the Federal Government.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of 20-45 years, of which one year is spent in the Army or Air Force and two years in the Navy. The total strength of the regular Armed Forces is 107,500 of which the Army has 85,000 with a further 275,000 trained reservists, the Navy has 22,200 and the Air Force 300 pilots. Defence expenditure is about 16 per cent of the Budget.

Economic Affairs

Argentina is primarily an agricultural country and her prosperity rests on livestock, wool and cereals. Meat production is geared to the needs of Western Europe, and about 9½ million cattle and 7½ million sheep are slaughtered

annually. The principal cereals are wheat (Argentina is the world's fourth largest exporter), maize, oats and linseed. Industry is mainly concerned with meat processing, meat packing and other animal by-products. Textile, steel, engineering and chemical industries are gaining in importance. Daily oil production in January 1965 was 44,500 cubic metres and over 800 new wells were drilled in 1967. Several hydro-electric schemes are under construction, the most important being the Chocón/Cerros Colorados scheme, which will cost some U.S. \$387 million and is due for completion in 1978. Two power stations are planned with an installed capacity of 1.65 million kW.; a 250,000 kW. turbo-station to supply power to Buenos Aires is due to be inaugurated in 1969. Work has also begun on a dam across the Juramento river. A five-year Development Plan, 1965-69, envisages expenditure of 336,870 million pesos and aims at a 50 per cent increase in manufacturing output (23 per cent in agriculture). Argentina is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association.

Transport and Communications

Argentina's transport network is concentrated in the east central provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba, San Luis and Entre Ríos. Main railways connect with Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay and are paralleled by branches of the Pan American Highway. A five-year plan for highway construction is in hand. A new bridge, part of the Inter-American highway, is to be built between Puerto Unzué and Fray Bentos in Uruguay: 4.8 km. long and 42 metres above the river Uruguay. River steamers operate on the Plate, Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay rivers. Internal air services are well developed and five Argentine lines, and many foreign ones, operate international schedules.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits are provided to wage-earners through trade unions and employers' associations. In 1967 all welfare services were co-ordinated under the National Council of Social Welfare, and a new Pensions Law was introduced.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children from six to fourteen. Secondary education is optional. There are 17 universities with about 220,000 students.

Tourism

Argentina has yet to exploit fully her superb tourist attractions. The principal ones are the Andes mountains, the lake district of Bariloche, where there is a National Park, the Atlantic beaches, the Iguazú falls, the Pampas and the city of Buenos Aires. Revenue from tourism in 1965 amounted to U.S.\$38.8 million.

Visas are not required to visit Argentina by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and all American countries except Cuba.

ARGENTINA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Football and horse racing are the most popular sports, particularly football. Polo is also a prominent sport.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 25 (Anniversary of the 1810 Revolution), June 20 (Flag Day), July 9 (Independence Day), August 17 (Death of General San Martin), October 12 (Discovery of America), December 25 (Christmas Day), also important religious festivals.

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day) February 17, 18 (Carnival Monday and Tuesday), April 4 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the peso, which is divided into 100 centavos. The present exchange rate was established in March 1967.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10 pesos.

Notes: 50, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 pesos.

Exchange rate: 841 pesos = £1 sterling

350 pesos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1965 estimates)			
	Total (1967 est.)	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
22,186,800 sq. kilometres	23,031,000	482,973	188,912	294,061

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

Buenos Aires (capital)	5,900	Mendoza	115
Córdoba	846	Mar del Plata	105
Rosario	751	Bahia Blanca	93
La Plata	406	Salta	90
Tucumán	275	Santiago del Estero	81
Paraná	184		

STATES

(1967 estimates—'000)

STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Buenos Aires - Federal District	3,350	
Buenos Aires - State	7,866	La Plata
Catamarca	197	Catamarca
Córdoba	2,016	Córdoba
Corrientes	615	Corrientes
Chaco	616	Resistencia
Chubut	166	Rawson
Entre Rios	909	Paraná
Formosa	208	Formosa
Jujuy	279	Jujuy
La Pampa	178	Santa Rosa
La Rioja	145	La Rioja
Mendoza	957	Mendoza
Misiones	457	Posadas
Neuquen	128	Neuquen
Rio Negro	224	Viedma
Salta	479	Salta
San Juan	408	San Juan
San Luis	198	San Luis
Santa Cruz	61	Rio Gallegos
Santa Fé	2,124	Santa Fé
Santiago del Estero	539	Santiago del Estero
Tucumán	901	Tucumán
TERRITORY: Tierra del Fuego	8	Ushuaia

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

CROPS	AREA SOWN (⁰ 000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰ 000 metric tons)			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Wheat . . .	6,276	6,947	5,426	6,291	8,940	11,260	5,400	6,380
Maize . . .	3,776	3,693	3,921	4,194	5,350	5,140	7,040	9,054
Oats . . .	1,382	1,134	1,117	1,143	906	805	480	540
Barley . . .	1,074	901	909	919	1,020	826	404	442
Rye . . .	2,163	2,131	2,136	2,285	538	652	245	270
Linseed . . .	1,409	1,172	1,294	924	771	815	570	577
Sunflower . . .	873	1,173	1,181	1,366	456	757	782	1,052
Cotton . . .	337	457	370	290	340	401	540	390
Sugar Cane . . .	237	256	277	n.a.	11,827	13,100	11,960	n.a.
Rice . . .	57	79	56	68	187	268	165	213
Millet . . .	250	207	231	257	189	113	186	155
Tobacco . . .	53	57	63	65	49	53	42	59

Estimates for wheat (1967-68): area sown 6.6m. hectares, production 7.8m. tons.

LIVESTOCK (1963)

Horned Cattle . . .	40,344,040
Sheep . . .	46,066,581
Pigs . . .	3,415,261
Horses . . .	3,762,203

1966 (estimate) Cattle 47 m.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTS

YEAR	CATTLE SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER (⁰ 000 head)	MEAT EXPORTS (tons)
1963 . . .	5,982.5	644,100
1964 . . .	3,932.5	482,600
1965 . . .	4,024.6	365,000

FISHING (tons)

	1965	1966
Sea Fish . . .	163,198	201,371
Shell Fish . . .	8,909	9,034
Freshwater Fish . . .	13,030	10,091

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	1965*	1966*
Sulphur . . .	tons	29,326	30,423
Tin . . .	"	2,244	2,485
Silver and Tin . . .	"	414	305
Asphalt . . .	⁰ 000 tons	3.2	2.5
Coal . . .	"	373.8	356.5
Crude Petroleum	⁰ 000 cu. metres	15,624.7	16,638.4

Crude Petroleum (1967)* 18.24m. cu. metres.

* Provisional

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1965*	1966*
Yerba Maté . . .	⁰ 000 tons	117.6	113.9
Casein . . .	" "	22.0	21.9
Washed Wool . . .	" "	60.8	58.4
Portland Cement	" "	3,273.7	3,454.2
Quebracho	" "		
Extract	" "	109.0	113.2
Cotton Fibre . . .	tons	136.7	102.6
Cellulose (Paper)	"	110,414	134,466
Artificial Silk	"		
Yarn	" "	19,615.5	15,714.5
Diesel Oil . . .	⁰ 000 cu. metres	1,260.2	1,382.4
Fuel Oil . . .	" "	8,391.2	8,593.7
Gas Oil . . .	" "	2,293.7	2,839.7
Kerosene . . .	" "	1,228.5	1,135.0
Beer . . .	million litres	249.2	225.6
Cigarettes . . .	millions	26,298.1	25,204.5

* Provisional

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.

1,000 pesos = £1 3s. 8d. sterling = U.S. dollar 5.29.

Exchange Rate Peso : U.S.\$ (1948) 9.25, (1956) 37.45, (1966) 247.30.

BUDGET 1966 (million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs and Excise	40,551.6	National Government	316,293.2
Income Tax	50,093.4	Provinces, Municipalities	142,191.5
Interest and Revenue	118,356.7	Miscellaneous Distribution	4,070.1
Sales	105,064.0		
Stamp Duties	16,297.2		
Miscellaneous Income	108,049.8		
Others	24,142.1		
TOTAL	462,554.8	TOTAL	462,554.8

Budget Estimate 1967 (revised): *Revenue* 524,500m. pesos; *Expenditure* 620,500m. pesos.

Budget Estimate 1968 *Revenue* 639,900m. pesos; *Expenditure* 688,400m. pesos.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1965-69

Expenditure of 336,870m. pesos, aiming at rises of 50 per cent in manufacturing output and 23 per cent in agricultural production.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (1965 — million pesos)

Gold Reserves	68
Currency in Circulation	514,000
Gross National Product	3,242,989

Currency in circulation (1967): 622 200 million pesos.

COST OF LIVING AND WAGES INDEX— FEDERAL CAPITAL Base 1960=100

	1965	1966
General level of cost of living	283.8	374.3
Food	284.8	356.8
Clothing	289.1	387.4
Rent	127.6	409.3
Electricity	267.4	369.4
General Expenses	310.9	430.3
Household Goods	285.1	364.3
Average wages index:		
Official Worker	343.6	460.2
Day Labourer	348.2	464.3

1967 total: 401.6.

The cost of living index is based on the expenses of an industrial worker with two school age children.

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,597,209	2,217,090	3,014,227
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	273,732	425,805	499,335
Manufactures	496,596	696,313	1,025,289
Transport and communications	135,497	179,686	245,932
Trade	233,333	307,180	419,395
Banks, insurance, property	70,327	92,503	118,648
Government services	145,861	206,595	284,997
Other services	120,632	155,365	202,879
Net factor income from abroad	-9,459	-14,366	-13,828
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	1,587,750	2,192,724	3,000,399
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	136,906	156,246	242,590
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,724,656	2,348,970	3,242,989
Balance of exports and imports of goods and and services	41,580	19,301	46,303
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,766,236	2,368,271	3,289,292
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	1,221,279	1,682,224	2,255,615
Government consumption expenditure	176,187	242,720	330,497
Gross domestic investment	295,069	419,091	624,402

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1963			1964			1965
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>							
Merchandise	1,365.5	980.7	384.8	1,410.5	1,079.9	330.6	293.0
Freight	51.7	—	51.7	52.2	—	52.2	n.a.
Other transport and insurance	67.0	72.6	- 5.6	70.8	84.9	- 14.1	n.a.
Travel	3.7	20.6	- 16.9	2.4	51.5	- 49.1	n.a.
Investment income	3.1	71.5	- 68.4	10.5	113.2	- 102.7	n.a.
Government n.i.e.	7.1	22.5	- 15.4	7.5	23.5	- 16.0	n.a.
Other services	4.1	102.3	- 98.2	11.1	177.8	- 166.7	n.a.
Total	1,502.2	1,270.2	232.0	1,565.0	1,530.8	34.2	194.7
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>							
Private	7.2	7.4	- 0.2	8.2	10.5	- 2.3	n.a.
Central government	2.0	—	2.0	2.5	—	2.5	n.a.
Total	9.2	7.4	1.8	10.7	10.5	0.2	- 12.4
CURRENT BALANCE	1,511.4	1,277.6	233.8	1,575.7	1,541.3	34.3	182.3
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>							
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>							
Direct investment	77.9	—	77.9	27.0	—	27.0	n.a.
Other private long-term	—	44.1	- 44.1	26.0	—	26.0	n.a.
Other private short-term	—	133.9	- 133.9	51.2	—	51.2	n.a.
Local government	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.2	n.a.
Central government	120.5	—	120.5	—	77.8	- 77.8	n.a.
Total	198.4	178.0	20.4	104.4	77.8	26.6	- 161.1
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>							
Commercial bank liabilities	6.4	—	6.4	27.0	—	27.0	n.a.
Commercial bank assets	—	21.6	- 21.6	—	18.9	- 18.9	n.a.
Central bank liabilities	—	14.8	- 14.8	—	180.8	- 180.8	n.a.
Central bank assets	—	152.4	- 152.4	126.3	—	126.3	n.a.
Total	6.4	188.8	- 182.4	153.3	199.7	- 46.4	- 22.2
CAPITAL BALANCE	204.8	366.8	- 162.0	257.7	277.5	- 19.8	- 183.3
Net Errors and Omissions	—	71.8	- 71.8	—	14.6	- 14.6	1.0

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (thousand pesos)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Oct.)
Imports. . .	135,480,700	151,338,200	202,277,200	234,858.3	304,337.7
Exports. . .	187,869,800	196,166,100	245,990,100	316,176.1	399,187.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	VOLUME (thousand tons)		VALUE (million pesos)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
1. Animals and Animal Products . . .	13,349	10,149	1,578	1,219
2. Vegetable Products . . .	314,609	293,273	9,490	12,329
3. Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils . .	26,791	3,243	1,436	318
4. Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco . .	43,375	32,390	2,287	3,332
5. Mineral Products . . .	7,367,171	7,305,362	24,235	27,593
6. Chemical Products . . .	442,691	371,023	21,189	27,795
7. Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	95,182	54,946	10,705	8,639
9. Timber, Cork, Cane and Manufactures . .	768,643	722,181	9,850	11,736
10. Paper Goods . . .	422,856	446,019	13,404	19,010
11. Textiles and Manufactures . . .	87,926	42,500	9,043	6,589
13. Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glassware . .	38,317	37,140	2,125	3,240
15. Metals and Manufactures . . .	1,570,553	1,044,141	43,534	44,081
16. Machinery, including Electrical . . .	55,109	63,694	28,650	42,721
17. Transport Material . . .	83,167	44,790	20,981	19,593
18. Precision Instruments . . .	1,913	1,981	3,141	5,934
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products . .	3,475	2,586	630	731
TOTAL . . .	11,335,127	10,475,421	202,277	234,858

EXPORTS	VOLUME (thousand tons)		VALUE (million pesos)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
1. Animals and Animal Products . . .	670,882	754,193	54,27	74,524
2. Vegetable Products . . .	11,012,273	10,600,495	104,454	117,915
3. Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils . .	394,031	382,155	14,898	17,040
4. Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco . .	1,783,438	1,784,585	28,747	40,210
5. Mineral Products . . .	1,020,685	1,343,256	2,152	3,663
6. Chemical Products . . .	138,781	147,727	6,198	7,769
7. Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	3,832	8,026	313	734
8. Leather and Manufactures . . .	156,834	185,885	8,737	17,535
10. Paper Goods . . .	5,661	5,808	1,623	2,332
11. Textiles and Manufactures . . .	134,326	174,291	19,674	27,219
15. Metals and Manufactures . . .	42,724	82,289	1,545	2,442
16. Machinery, including Electrical . . .	5,274	5,483	2,411	3,761
17. Transport Material . . .	1,679	3,045	230	481
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products . .	4,890	3,806	381	551
TOTAL . . .	15,375,294	15,481,056	245,990	316,176

Items numbered according to the Brussels nomenclature.

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Austria	765	947	1,068	169	231	291
Belgium	1,799	2,461	2,464	7,440	8,127	11,130
Brazil	14,241	27,511	27,527	13,575	17,551	19,936
British Asiatic Possessions	32	51	107	194	65	113
Canada	3,189	5,166	5,898	650	949	790
Chile	3,224	4,949	6,607	5,717	8,922	11,913
Czechoslovakia	785	766	640	970	861	1,560
France	7,031	7,789	7,967	9,259	9,185	9,327
German Federal Republic	15,021	18,640	22,580	15,229	16,268	17,391
India	3,824	2,497	699	31	32	44
Italy	15,754	13,480	17,874	34,202	39,251	51,707
Japan	3,313	7,425	6,578	5,614	5,332	7,519
Kuwait	179	—	308	—	2	2
Netherlands	2,808	3,168	4,634	19,406	26,356	30,336
Netherlands West Indies	2,654	1,188	646	93	90	113
Paraguay	1,881	3,289	3,759	1,582	1,793	2,312
Peru	2,286	3,915	3,072	4,283	6,208	8,646
Sweden	3,286	4,751	6,849	1,155	1,141	1,111
United Kingdom	11,370	12,125	13,894	21,436	25,218	30,897
U.S.A.	35,896	46,105	54,287	12,568	15,591	24,923
U.S.S.R.	525	3,201	4,076	3,616	14,630	16,693
Venezuela	4,143	5,455	4,917	1,742	1,295	714

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED (million)	FREIGHT CARRIED ('000 tons)	PASSEN- GER-KM. (million)	TON-KM. (million)
1964 .	486	21,340	12,962	13,065
1965 .	482	23,460	12,829	14,027
1966* .	480	21,927	14,080	13,459

* Provisional

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE, 1964

Cars	805,694
Goods	553,452
Others	540,854

SHIPPING

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERING ARGENTINE PORTS ('000 net registered tons)

YEAR	TOTAL TONNAGE	BUENOS AIRES	OTHER PORTS
1964	12,041	7,457	4,584
1965	13,079	7,058	6,021
1966 (provisional)	13,270	7,155	6,115

In 1966, 1,378,500 tons of Argentine, 1,389,600 tons of British, and 606,800 tons of U.S. shipping entered Argentine ports.

Merchant Fleet (1966): 159 ships over 1,000 tons gross; total 1,087,000 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED ('000)		FREIGHT CARRIED (tons)		KILOMETRES FLOWN ('000)	
	Argent. Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argent. Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argent. Airlines	Foreign Airlines
1964	976.4	530.4	8,150.7	8,774.7	31,316.5	6,376.0
1965*	1,043.3	601.6	8,046.3	13,436.6	31,209.9	6,290.3
1966*	1,136.4	551.4	9,426.7	14,986.5	34,073.2	6,270.3

* Provisional.

EDUCATION

(1965)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary	19,300	3,207,805	160,437
Secondary and Technical	3,716	823,257	113,415
Colleges and Universities	200	221,015	10,780

Source: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of 1853 establishes a federal republican and representative form of government. The following are its main points:

Each province has the right to exercise its own administration of justice, municipal system and primary education. The Roman Catholic religion, being the faith of the majority of the nation, shall enjoy State protection; freedom of religious belief is guaranteed to all other denominations. All the inhabitants of the country have the right to work and exercise any legal trade; to petition the authorities; to leave or enter the Argentine territory, to use or dispose of their properties, to associate for a peaceable or useful purpose; to teach and acquire education, and to express freely their opinion in the press without censorship. The State does not admit any prerogative of blood, birth, privilege or titles of nobility. Equality is the basis of all duties and public offices. No citizen may be detained, except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the law; or sentenced other than by virtue of a law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned. Private residence, property and correspondence are inviolable. No one may enter the home of a citizen or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless by a warrant from the competent authority; no one may suffer expropriation, except in case of public necessity and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the laws. In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

The National Constitution states, in its preamble, that its benefits will be extended to "all men, from all parts of the world, who wish to live on Argentine soil".

The Constitution may be amended in part or in its entirety if the Congress so decides by a two-thirds majority, in which case a constitutional assembly must be convened.

Congress. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature: a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Deputies are elected for four years, by a majority of votes, and are eligible for re-election; but half the Chamber shall be renewed every two years.

The Senate is composed of two members for each province, elected by majority of votes; and two members for the capital, elected in the same way as the President of the Republic. Their term of office is nine years and they are

eligible for re-election, but a third of the Senate shall be renewed every three years.

The ordinary sessions of Congress take place from May 1st to September 30th. The President may extend the sessions or convene extraordinary sessions.

The powers of Congress include regulating foreign trade; fixing import and export duties; levying taxes for a specified time whenever the defence, common safety or general welfare of the State so require; contracting loans on the nation's credit; regulating the internal and external debt and the currency system of the country; fixing the budget and providing for whatever is conducive to the prosperity and well-being of the nation. Congress also approves or rejects treaties, authorises the Executive to declare war or make peace, and establishes the strength of the armed forces in peace and war.

The Executive Power is vested in the President, who must be Argentine-born and of the Roman Catholic faith. He and the Vice-President are elected from the two candidates who shall have gained the largest number of votes if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the elections. They are nominated for a term of six years and may not be re-elected immediately, but only after the lapse of one term.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces. The general administration of the country is in his hands, and he appoints, with the approval of the Senate, the judges of the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals, ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, senior officers of the armed forces and bishops. He may also appoint and remove, without reference to another body, his cabinet ministers, consular officials and employees of the administration whose appointment is not otherwise governed by the Constitution. He issues the instructions and rulings necessary for the execution of the laws of the country, and himself takes part in drawing up and promulgating those laws.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is responsible for the internal administration of all tribunals and for the nomination of its junior members.

Provincial Government. The 22 States retain all the power not delegated to the Federal Government. They are governed by their own institutions and elect their own governors, legislators and officials.

ARGENTINA—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Lt.-Gen. JUAN CARLOS ONGANIA.

MINISTERS

(March 1968)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. GUILLERMO E. BORDA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship: Dr. NICANOR COSTA MÉNDEZ.

Minister of Economy and Labour: Dr. ADALBERT KRIEGER VASENA.

Minister of Defence: (vacant).

Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. JULIO E. ALVAREZ (resigned March 1968).

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Secretary for Government: Dr. MARIO DÍAZ COLODRERO.

Secretary for Culture and Education: JOSÉ M. ASTIGUETA.

Secretary for Justice: Dr. CONRADO ETCHEBARNE.

Secretary for Information and Tourism: Dr. FEDERICO FRISCHKNECHT.

Secretary for Communications: Gen. JULIO ARGENTINO TEGLIA.

Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. RAFAEL GARCÍA MATA.

Secretary for the Treasury: (vacant).

Secretary for Industry and Trade: Dr. ANGEL ALBERTO SOLÁ.

Secretary for Power and Mining: Ing. LUIS MARÍA COTELLI.

Secretary for Labour: RUBENS SAN SEBASTIÁN.

Secretary for Public Works: Ing. BERNARDO J. LOITEGUIL.

Secretary for Transport: Ing. ARMANDO SILVIO RESSIA.

Secretary for Promotion and Aid to the Community: Dr. RAUL PUIGBÓ.

Secretary for Social Security: Dr. ALFREDO M. COUSIDO.

Secretary for Public Health: Dr. EZEQUIEL HOLMBERG.

Secretary for Housing: Arq. JULIO SEBASTIÁN BILLOROU.

Commander-in-Chief of the Army: Lt.-Gen. JULIO R. ALSOGARAY.

Commander of Naval Operations: Adm. BENIGNO I. M. VARELA.

Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force: Brig.-Gen. ADOLFO T. ALVAREZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ARGENTINA

(Buenos Aires unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Algeria: E. Martínez 1870.

Australia: Rivadavia 1829.

Austria: French 3671 (also accred. to Uruguay).

Belgium: Defensa 113.

Bolivia: Corrientes 545, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ARZE QUIROGA.

Brazil: Arroyo 1142; *Ambassador:* DECIO DE MOURA.

Bulgaria: Guise 2009.

Canada: Bartolomé Mitre 478, 1er. piso.

Ceylon: jointly with India.

Colombia: Santa Fé 782.

Costa Rica: Avda. Libertador Gral. San Martín 5162.

Chile: Esmeralda 851.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Avda. Pte. R. S. Peña 636.

Czechoslovakia: Santa Fé 3567.

Denmark: Leandro N. Alem 1064.

Dominican Republic: Cordoba 933.

Ecuador: Reconquista 379, 6° piso.

El Salvador: Coronel Díaz 2837.

Finland: Junin 1191.

France: Cerrito 1373; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN JACQUIN DE MARGERIE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Maipú 942; *Ambassador:* ERNST-GÜNTHER MOHR.

Greece: Avda. Libertador Gral. San Martín 2247.

Guatemala: Santa Fé 966, 2° piso A; *Ambassador:* Col. E. PAIZ MORALES (also accred. to Paraguay).

Haiti: Las Heras 3737.

Honduras: Avda. Libertador Gral. San Martín 844, 2° piso, Depto. 9.

Hungary: Paraná 768.

Iceland: jointly with Lebanon.

India: Lavalle 462, 5° piso; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. INDER SEN CHOPRA (also accred. to Uruguay).

Indonesia: M. Ramón Castilla 2901.

Iran: Libertador 2257.

Ireland: Santa Fé 782, 7° piso.

Israel: Arroyo 910.

Italy: Billingham 2577.

Japan: Libertad 840.

Jordan: jointly with Lebanon.

Lebanon: Avda. Libertad Gral. San Martín 2354 (also accred. to Uruguay).

Liechtenstein: Consular relations through Switzerland.

Luxembourg: jointly with Belgium.

Mali: jointly with Morocco.

Mexico: Posadas 1031.

Morocco: Santa Fé 1385.

Nepal: jointly with India.

Netherlands: Maipú 66.

ARGENTINA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, STATE GOVERNORS, CONGRESS, ETC.)

New Zealand: Argentine Consulate-General in Washington.

Nicaragua: Paraná 552, 2° piso.

Norway: Esmeralda 909; (also accred. to Uruguay).

Panama: J. A. Roca 610.

Paraguay: Viamonte 1851.

Peru: Avda. Libertador Gral. San Martín 1728.

Poland: Alejandro María de Aguado 2870.

Portugal: Córdoba 315.

Philippines: Florida 935, 2° piso.

Romania: Mariscal Ramón Castilla 2901.

Saudi Arabia: jointly with Lebanon.

Spain: Avda. Libertador General San Martín 2075.

South Africa: Rivadavia 1829.

Sudan: jointly with United Arab Republic.

Other countries having embassies in Argentina: Ghana, Jamaica, Korean Republic, Pakistan, Senegal, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Argentina also has diplomatic relations with Andorra, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldive Islands, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Ruanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Western Samoa, Zambia.

Sweden: Corrientes 330.

Switzerland: Uruguay 740.

Syria: Callao 956.

Thailand: Belgrano 265, 9° piso; (also accred. to Bolivia).

Turkey: Avda. Libertador Gral. San Martín 2285; (also accred. to Uruguay).

U.A.R.: Ayacucho 1578.

United Kingdom: Reconquista 314, 6° piso.

U.S.A.: Sarmiento 663; *Ambassador:* EDWARD McCAMMON MARTIN.

U.S.S.R.: Rodríguez Peña 1741.

Uruguay: Las Heras 1907.

Vatican: Avda. Alvear 1605 (Apostolic Nunciature).

Yugoslavia: Charcas 1705.

STATE GOVERNORS

Buenos Aires: Gen. FRANCISCO A. IMAZ.

Catamarca: Gen. GUILLERMO RAMÓN BRIZUELA.

Chaco: Col. MIGUEL A. BASAIL.

Chubut: Capt. OSVALDO VICENTE JOSÉ GUAITA.

Córdoba: Dr. CARLOS JOSÉ CABALLERO.

Corrientes: Brig. HUGO A. GARAY SÁNCHEZ.

Entre Ríos: Brig. RICARDO FAVRE.

Formosa: Col. AUGUSTO GUILLERMO SOSA LAPRIDA.

Jujuy: Dr. DARÍO ARIAS.

La Pampa: Rear-Adm. HELVIO N. GUOZDEN.

La Rioja: GUILLERMO IRIBARREN.

Mendoza: Gen. JORGE EUGENIO BLANCO.

Misiones: Capt. HUGO MONTIEL.

Neuquén: Ing. RODOLFO ROSAUER.

Río Negro: Cmmdre. LUIS A. J. LANARI.

Salta: Gen. HÉCTOR D'ANDREA.

San Juan: Dr. EDGARDO GÓMEZ.

San Luis: Col. MATÍAS LABORDA IBARRA.

Santa Cruz: Cmmdre. CARLOS ALBERTO RAYNELL.

Santa Fé: Rear-Adm. ELADIO M. VÁZQUEZ.

Santiago del Estero: Dr. JORGE NALLAR.

Tucumán: Gen. Auditor FERNANDO EUGENIO ALIAGA GARCÍA.

National Territory of Tierra de Fuego, Antarctic and S. Atlantic Islands: Rear-Adm. JOSÉ MARÍA GUZMÁN.

CONGRESS

Congress was dissolved in June 1966 by virtue of the Statute of the Argentine Revolution which, in accordance with its Article 5, invested the President of the Nation with the legislative powers normally wielded by Congress under the National Constitution.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were dissolved in June 1966. The following were then operative:

Unión Cívica Radical del Pueblo (UCRP): Moderate Radicals; Pres. RICARDO BALBIN.

Partido Justicialista: supporters of former president Peron.

Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo (MID): f. 1963 by dissident group of UCRI; Leader former president Frondizi.

Partidos del Centro: Left of centre; Pres. CARLOS E. AGUINAGA.

Unión Cívica Radical Intransigente (UCRI): Left-wing Radicals; Pres. OSCAR ALENDE.

Unión del Pueblo Argentino (UDELPA): Right of centre; Pres. PEDRO EUGENIO ARAMBURU.

Partido Socialista Argentino (PSA): Socialist; Sec. RICARDO MUÑIZ.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: Pres. HORACIO SUELDO.

Partido Demócrata Progresista: Pres. HORACIO THEDDY.

Partido Socialista Democrático: f. 1957; moderate Socialists; Sec.-Gen. JUAN A. SOLARI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Buenos Aires.

President: Dr. EDUARDO A. ORTIZ BASUALDO.

Judges: Dr. ROBERTO CHUTE.

Dr. MARCO AURELIO RISOLÍA.

Dr. LUIS C. CABRAL.

Dr. JOSÉ F. BIDAÚ.

Federal Appeal Courts: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, La Plata, Paraná, Rosario, Bahía Blanca, Mendoza, Tucumán and Resistencia.

Provincial Courts: Each with its Supreme Court and system of subsidiary courts, deals with cases originating within and confined to the provinces.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

METROPOLITAN SEES

Buenos Aires: Palacio Arzobispal, Suipacha 1034; (vacant).

Bahía Blanca: Most Rev. GERMINIANO ESORTO.

Córdoba: Most Rev. RAÚL F. PRIMATESTA.

Corrientes: Most Rev. FRANCISCO VICENTÍN.

La Plata: Most Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ PLAZA.

Mendoza: Most Rev. ALFONSO BUTELER.

Paraná: Most Rev. ADOLFO TORTOLO.

Rosario: Most Rev. GUILLERMO BOLATTI.

Salta: Most Rev. CARLOS MARIANO PÉREZ ESLAVA.

San Juan: Most Rev. ILDEFONSO M. SANSIERRA.

Santa Fé: H.E. Cardinal NICOLAS FASOLINO.

Tucumán: Most Rev. JUAN CARLOS ARAMBURU.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Argentine Federation of Evangelical Churches*): Tucumán 358-6.L., Buenos Aires; f. 1958; 32 denominations; Chair. Rev. LUIS P. BUCAFUSCO.

Iglesia Congregacionalista en la República Argentina (*The Congregational Church in the Argentine*): San Martín 119, Concordia, E.R.; f. 1924; 105 congregations, 8,500 mems., 19,000 adherents (1968); Supt. Rev. HERBERT R. SCHAAL; publ. *Der Herold* (German), *Crecimiento* (Spanish).

Iglesia Evangélica del Río de la Plata: Esmeralda 162, Buenos Aires; f. 1899; 90,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor FEDERICO HOPPE.

Iglesia Metodista en Argentina (*Methodist Church of Argentina*): Rivadavia 4044, Buenos Aires; f. 1836; 40,000 mems.; Dr. SANTE BARBIERI, Bishop.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas—DAIA (*Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations*): Pasteur 633, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1935; there are about 500,000 Jews, mostly in Buenos Aires; Pres. Dr. ISAAC GOLDENBERG; Sec. HERZL GESANG.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Buenos Aires

El Avisador Mercantil: Rivadavia 1170; f. 1898; morning; commercial; Dir. Dr. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ DEL CASAL; Eds. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ and L. ONETTI; circ. 6,500;

Buenos Aires Herald: 25 de Mayo 596; English; f. 1876; morning; independent; Editor N. A. INGREY; circ. 18,000.

Clarín: Moreno 840; f. 1945; morning; independent; Dir. ROBERTO NOBLE; circ. 400,000.

Crítica: Av. de Mayo 1333; f. 1913; evening; Dir. Dr. SANTIAGO NUDELMAN; circ. 116,675.

Democracia: Bouchard 722; f. 1962; morning; Dir. MARCO VELOTTA.

El Cronista Comercial: Esmeralda 668; f. 1908; morning; Dirs. DUILIO ANZISI and RAFAEL A. PERROTTA; circ. 35,000.

El Mundo: Avda. R. S. Peña 655; f. 1938; morning; independent; Dir. ARMANDO A. RAMOS; circ. 300,000.

La Nación: San Martín 344; f. 1870; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. Dr. BARTOLOMÉ MITRE; circ. 250,000; 320,000 Sundays.

Noticias Gráficas: Avda. de Mayo 654; f. 1931; evening; independent; Dir. ALBERTO CORDONE; circ. 150,000.

La Prensa: Av. de Mayo 567/75; f. 1869 by José C. Paz, was forced to stop publication in January 1951 and was confiscated by the Peronista régime; re-appeared in February 1956; morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ; circ. 255,000 weekdays, 304,000 Sundays.

La Razón: Av. de Mayo 729/41; f. 1905; evening; independent; Dir. RICARDO PERALTA-RAMOS; circ. 475,639.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Bahía Blanca

El Atlántico: Alsina 260.

Democracia: Zelarrayan 126.

La Nueva Provincia: Sarmiento 54; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dirs. DIANA JULIO DE MASSOT and Dr. MARIO C. MARRA; circ. 39,000.

CONCORDIA

El Diario: Pellegrini 569-571; f. 1924; evening; Dir. HÉCTOR OLIVERA; circ. 4,000.

El Litoral: Entre Ríos 522; f. 1901; evening; independent; Proprs. SUCESORES DE ANTONIO L. DE LUQUE; circ. 3,500.

CÓRDOBA

Comercio y Justicia: 27 de Abril 536; f. 1939; economic and legal news; Dir. JORGE RAUL EGUÍA; circ. 10,000.

La Voz del Interior: Ave. Colon 37; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. LUIS F. REMONDA; circ. 62,000.

Los Principios: 9 de Julio 241; f. 1894; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE NORES MARTÍNEZ; circ. 42,936.

CORRIENTES

El Liberal: Carlos Pellegrini 1172; f. 1909; evening; non-party; Editor JUAN FRANCISCO TORRENT; circ. 6,000.

La Mañana: Buenos Aires 466; f. 1930; daily except Mondays; Dir. ANÍBAL E. SILVERO; circ. 8,000.

LA PLATA

El Argentino: Calle 49, No. 479; f. 1906; circ. 15,000.

El Día: Diagonal 80, No. 817/25; f. 1884; morning; democratic; independent; Editor Dr. DAVID KRAISELBURD; circ. 76,000.

El Plata: Calle 49, No. 479; f. 1949; evening; Dir. HECTOR GENORO; circ. 16,000.

MAR DEL PLATA

El Trabajo: Jujuy 1849; f. 1915; circ. 10,000.

MENDOZA

Los Andes: San Martín 1049; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dirs. ROSA CORREA DE CALLE, CARMEN USANDI-VARAS DE CALLE, ELCIRA VIDELA DE SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 72,000.

El Tiempo de Cuyo: Lavalle 61; f. 1956; morning; Dir. SALVADOR MONTALTO; circ. 30,000.

PARANÁ

El Diario: Buenos Aires y Urquiza; f. 1914; morning; democratic; Dir. Dr. ARTURO J. ETCHEVEHERE.

QUILMES, B.A.

El Sol: Rivadavia 279; f. 1927; circ. 27,000.

ROSARIO

La Capital: Sarmiento 763; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dirs. CARLOS L., Dr. CARLOS O., and OVIDIO LAGOS; circ. 110,000.

Crónica: Santa Fé 873/77; f. 1914; evening; independent; Propr. Editorial Crónica S.R.L.; Dir. NÉSTOR JOAQUÍN LAGOS; office in Buenos Aires, Esmeralda 358-5°; circ. 30,000

SANTA FÉ

El Litoral: San Martín 2651; evening; independent; Dir. RIOBO CAPUTTO; circ. 50,000.

TUCUMÁN

La Gaceta: Mendoza 654; f. 1912; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE GARCÍA HAMILTON; circ. 80,000.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS PUBLISHED IN
BUENOS AIRES

El Arquitecto Constructor: Alsina 833, 1° piso; f. 1907; monthly; Dir. JORGE COMETTA MANZONI; circ. 15,000.

ARS, Revista de Arte: Rodríguez-Peña 335; art magazine; weekly.

Atlántida: Azopardo 579; f. 1918; monthly; general interest; illustrated; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 83,550.

Avia, Revista Argentina de Aeronáutica y Espacial: Hipólito Yrigoyen 788; f. 1933; aeronautics; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL MACCOR.

Azul y Blanco: right-wing nationalist; fortnightly.

Billiken: Azopardo 579; f. 1919; children's magazine; weekly; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 350,000.

Casas y Jardines (Gardens and Houses): Sarmiento 643; f. 1933; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contemporanea S.R.L.

El Economista: Sarmiento 355; financial weekly; Dir. Dr. D. RADONJIC; circ. 27,000.

El Gráfico: Azopardo 579; weekly; sport; publ. by Editorial Atlántida S.A.; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 181,000.

Histonium: Paraná 461; f. 1939; monthly; art and literature; Editor DELLA PENNA.

El Hogar (The Home): Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1904; literary weekly; Dir. ADOLFO ALEMÁN.

Jurisprudencia Argentina: Talcahuano 650; Dir. José RUFINO LASTRA.

Mundo Aeronáutico: Rivadavia 945-949; f. 1932; monthly; aeronautics; Dir. FRANCISCO CORTEGOSO.

Mundo Argentino (Argentine World): Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1911; weekly; Editor CARLOS E. IMAZ.

Nuestra Arquitectura (Our Architecture): Sarmiento 643; f. 1929; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contemporanea S.R.L.

La Obra: Independencia 3124; monthly; magazine for teachers; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CASTAGNINO.

Pampa Argentina: Campichuelo 553; f. 1927; monthly; agricultural and general interest; Dir. EDUARDO L. VARELA.

Para Ti: Azopardo 579; f. 1922; women's weekly magazine; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS VIGIL.

La Prensa Médica Argentina: Junín 845; medical; weekly.

Radiolandia: Av. R. Sáenz Peña 1110; f. 1928; weekly; broadcasting and cinema; Ed. JULIO KORN; circ. 310,000.

Review of the River Plate: Austria 1828; f. 1891; three times monthly; commercial, financial, economic and shipping news and comment; Dir. ROBERT DALZIEL.

Rico Tipo: R. Sáenz Peña 1825; humorous weekly of dewi circulation.

Rojinegro: Campichuelo 553, Piso 1; f. 1936; monthly; fiction; Dir. EDUARDO L. VARELA.

Rosalinda: Campichuelo 553; f. 1931; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. E. L. VARELA.

Selecta: Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1938; monthly; for women; Dir. LEÓN BOUCHÉ.

La Semana Médica: Junín 917; f. 1894; bi-weekly; Dir. Prof. Dr. GUILLERMO R. JAUREGUI; circ. 7,200.

Sur: f. 1931; literary.

Técnica e Industria (Technics and Industry): Rodríguez Peña 486, 5°P; f. 1922; monthly; Dir. DANTE R. MARCHESOTTI.

Vea y Lea: general; fortnightly; Dir. AVELINO ESTEVEZ.

Vosotras: Av. R. Sáenz Peña 1110; f. 1935; women's weekly; circ. 160,000. Monthly supplements: **Labores;** circ. 130,000; **Modas;** circ. 70,000.

Yachting Argentino: Lavalle 710; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Secretario de Prensa de la Presidencia de la Nación: Balcarce 50, Buenos Aires.

TelPress S.A.: Buenos Aires; f. 1957; Principal Dir. RAMIRO GARCIA.

TelPress International: Perú 275, Buenos Aires; f. 1964; Dirs. RAMIRO GARCIA, Ing. LUIS MARIA PERFILIO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX
Buenos Aires

ANSA: Calle San Martín 320, 4° piso; Bureau Chief GIOVANNI CAMPANA.

AP: Calle San Martín 344; Bureau Chief KENNETH L. DAVIES.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Corrientes 2880.

Reuters: Edif. Safico, Corrientes 456, Oficina 61.

UPI: Belgrano 271, Casilla de Correo 796; Man. for Argentina RICARDO ALVAREZ.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

BUENOS AIRES

Acme: Maipú 92, 4° piso.

Aguilar de Argentina, S.A.: Córdoba 2100; general non-fiction.

Americana: Brasil 675; fine arts, history, politics, sociology.

Argos S.A. Editorial, Comercial e Industrial: San Martín 345; f. 1946; literature, arts, science; Pres. JUAN ANDRÉS CUELLO FREYRE; Man. Dir. OSCAR L. LAMELAS.

Editorial "Albatros", B. Carballeira y Cia.: Maipú 391; books and trade journals.

Ediciones Arayú: Lavalle 1737; publ. books on law, sociology, economics, philosophy and pedagogy; Pres. MARTIN J. J. BRITOS; Man. Dir. PEDRO A. FEDERICO.

Editorial Argentina Aristides Quillet, S.A.: Uruguay 1037; f. 1938; publ. encyclopaedias; Chair. Dr. LUIS M. BAUDIZZONE; Dir. JUAN FANO.

Librería "El Ateneo" Editorial: Florida 340-344; f. 1912; medicine, engineering, economics and general; Propr. "El Ateneo" Pedro García S.A.L.E.I.; brs. in Lima, Caracas, Montevideo, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro.

Editorial Atlántida, S.A.: Azopardo 759; f. 1918; publs. *Atlántida*, *Billiken*, *El Gráfico*, *Para Ti*, *La Chacra*, *Sport*, *Gente*, *Karina*, *Librería Atlántida*; Founder CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS VIGIL.

Editorial Bell: Campichuelo 553; literary, scientific and technical books.

Editorial Bibliográfica Argentina, S.R.L.: Hipólito Yriogoyen 850, Subsuelo; general non-fiction.

Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información: Parera 55; education, bibliography, directories etc.

Editorial Giordía, S.R.L.: Belgrano 2271; general educational and fiction.

Editorial Claridad, S.A.: San José 1621-45; f. 1922; literature, biographies, social science, medicine, politics; Dir. ANTONIO ZAMORA.

Club de Lectores: Rivadavia 536; non-fiction.

Editorial Codex, S.A.: Bolívar 578; arts, science, school textbooks.

Librería Colegio: Del Humberto 1° 545; children's books, textbooks.

Editorial Contémpora S.R.L.: Sarmiento 643 (R.30); publs. *Nuestra Arquitectura*, *Casas y Jardines*, and books on architecture, town-planning and interior decoration.

Editorial Crespillo S.A.C.I.: Bolívar 369; fine arts, travel, history.

Ediciones Depalma: Talcahuano 494; history, politics, sociology and general.

Editorial Difusión, S.A.: Sarandí 1065-67; f. 1937; Catholic; prayer books, text-books, fiction, juvenile; Dir. LUIS LUCHÍA PUIG.

Emecé Editores: Luzuriaga 38; f. 1939; history, drama, economics, philosophy, religion, fiction, etc.; Chair. BONIFACIO DEL CARRIL.

Espasa Calpe Argentina, S.A.: Tacuarí 328; f. 1937; literature, science, dictionaries; publ. *Colección Austral*; Dir. MANUEL OLARRA GARMENDIA; br. in Mexico City.

Estrada Angel y Cia. S.A. Edit. Com. e Imp.: Bolívar 462-466; f. 1869; text-books, classics; Pres. TOMÁS J. DE ESTRADA.

Editorial Glem, S.R.L.: Santiago del Estero 1269; f. 1933; literature, technics; Dir. JOSÉ ALFREDO TUCCI.

Editorial Golova: Avda. de Mayo 863; technical and industrial.

Editorial Guadalupe: Mansilla 3865; children's and religious books.

Carlos Hirsch, S.R.L.: Florida 165; art and architecture.

Itinerarium, S.R.L.: Pueyrredón 1716; politics, philosophy, religion, belles-lettres.

Editorial Jackson: Maipú 257.

Editorial Kapelusz, S.A.: Moreno 372; f. 1905; text-books, scientific works; Dir. JORGE KAPELUSZ.

Guillermo Kraft, Ltda., S.A.: Moreno 872; f. 1864; publs. *Quién es Quién*, textbooks, art, science, fiction; Pres. Dr. FÉLIX A. ZÚÑIGA.

Editorial Labor S.A. Argentina: Venezuela 617; f. 1924; technics, science, art; Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO JAVIER CORTADA.

Luis Lasserre y Cia, S.A.: Lavalle 1101; geography, travel, maps, hygiene, school texts.

Editorial Lautaro, S.R.L.: Sánchez de Bustamante 68; f. 1942; philosophy, technics, science, literature; Dir. SARA MAGLIONE DE JORGE.

Editorial Victor Lerú: Don Bosco 3834; art and architecture, school books.

Ediciones e Librería Carlos Lohlé, S.A.S.C.: Casilla de Correo 3097; philosophy, religion, belles-lettres.

Editorial Losada, S.A.: Alsina 1131; f. 1938; general; Dir. GONZALO LOSADA.

Editorial "Mundi", S.A.I.C. & F.: Junín 831 and 895; f. 1939; science, odontology, medicine; Pres. CARLOS GARCÍA; Vice-Pres. ARTURO G. ALVAREZ.

Editorial Musical Américo A. Vivona: San Juan 2223.

Nueva Visión: Cerrito 1371; art, archaeology, cinema, theatre.

Editorial Pan América Klug y Cia.: Perú 677; f. 1927; technology; Dir. CÉSAR KLUG.

Editorial Peuser: Patricios 599; children's books, mathematics.

Plaza y Janés, S.A.: Montevideo 333; popular fiction and non-fiction, fine arts.

Editorial Poblet: Pozos 212; fiction.

Editorial Poseidon, S.R.L.: Perú 973; fiction.

Salvat Editores Argentina, S.A.: Corrientes 2777; f. 1954; science, technics.

Editorial Schapiro, S.R.L.: Rivadavia 1255; f. 1941; music, art, theatre, sociology, American history, fiction; Dir. MIGUEL S. SCHAPIRE.

Selección Contable, S.A. (Editorial y de Enseñanza): Cangallo 564; f. 1937; technics, commerce; Pres. JUAN A. BADESSICH.

Ediciones Siglo Veinte S.A.C. e I.: Maza 177; f. 1946; fiction, sociology and psychology; Gen. Man. ISIDORO WAINER.

Editorial Siluetas, S.A.E.C.I.F.: Bartolomé Mitre 3745/49; f. 1955; books and magazines; Pres. HUGO ALFREDO REVIGLIONE; Vice-Pres. NORBERTO JULIO LUCANGIOLO.

Editorial Sopena Argentina, S.A.C.I. e I.: Casilla de Correo 1075; f. 1918; Pres. RICARDO SOPENA; publs. *Chabela* and *Ajedrez* (monthly), *Maribel* (weekly), *Leoplan* (fortnightly); also classical books and dictionaries.

Editorial Spinelli: Venezuela 1154; publs. fashion magazines; Ed. and Dir. CARLOS BORDOY.

Editorial Sudamericana, S.A.: Humberto 1° 545; f. 1939; fiction, biographies, history, essays, agriculture; magazines and reviews; UN and UNESCO Agents; Dirs. A. LÓPEZ LLAUSÁS, FERNANDO VIDAL BUZZI.

Editorial Suelo Argentino, S.R.L.: Doblas 955; f. 1942; stock-farming; Dir. Ing. Agr. HORACIO D. ROSO.

Editorial Argentina Tipográfica: Lavalle 1430; educational and general.

Editorial Tor S.R.L.: Rio de Janeiro 760; f. 1916; literature, fiction, biographies; Dir. J. C. TORRENDELL.

Editorial Troquel, S.A.: San José 157/9; children's books, textbooks, fiction.

Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Rivadavia 1573; f. 1958; scientific, technical, Latin American, literary and sociological; paperbacks; Man. JORGE KOREMBLIT.

Universitaria Macchi: Paraguay 2064; general publishers.

Editorial Windsor: General San Martín 1538; fiction.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

The Government plan to turn over to private control by 1973 all Government-owned and operated radio and TV stations; it intends, however, to complement private broadcasting by a 40-station Government radio network with cultural, educational and informative programmes.

Secretaría de Comunicaciones: Sarmiento 151, Buenos Aires; Sec. J. A. TEGLIA.

Consejo Nacional de Radiodifusión y Televisión—CONART: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; Pres. C. A. IBARRA.

Radio Nacional: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; 12 stations on medium wave, 3 on short wave; international service Radiodifusión Argentina al Exterior, Sarmiento 151; Dir.-Gen. Dr. T. E. FLORES.

There are about 68 privately owned commercial stations. The principal ones are Radio El Mundo, Radio Libertad, Radio Belgrano, Radio Argentina, Radio Excelsior, Radio Mitre and Radio Splendid, all in Buenos Aires.

In 1967 there were 5,850,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Compañía Argentina de T.V.: Castex 3345, Buenos Aires; Dir.-Gen. ALEJANDRO SAUL ROMAY.

Primera Televisora Argentina: Av. Leandro N. Alem 735, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; official service; Dir.-Gen. W. FONTANS.

Rio de La Plata T.V., S.A.: Cochabamba 1153, Buenos Aires; Dir.-Gen. A. R. COSTANTINI.

Teleonce, S.A.: Calle Pavón 2444, Buenos Aires; Dir. PEDRO SIMONCINI.

Difusora Marplatense S.A.: Av. Luro 2907, Mar del Plata; Dir.-Gen. L. HEKER.

Sociedad Difusora Mendoza S.A.: Garibaldi 7, Piso 5, Mendoza; Dir.-Gen. S. CASTRO.

Telecor S.A.C.I.: Rivadavia 126—Pisos 3-5°, Córdoba; Dir. M. PEÑA; experimental.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Rivera Indarte 170; government; Dir.-Gen. R. CHEISURA.

Universidad de Tucumán: Calle 9 de Julio 629, San Miguel de Tucumán; f. 1966; Dir.-Gen. NATALIO OTTOBRE.

Televisora San Juan: Rivadavia 22 Este, San Juan.

There are 16 other stations in function and two more projected (1968).

In 1967 there were 1,705,000 television receivers.

ASSOCIATION

Argentine TV Association: Buenos Aires; Pres. ILDEFONSO RECALDE.

FINANCE

Cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Argentine pesos.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Argentina: San Martín 275, Buenos Aires; f. 1935 as a central reserve bank; it has the sole right of note issue; all capital is held by the State; cap. 1,000 m., dep. 76,342 m. (March 1965); Pres. Dr. PEDRO E. REAL.

BUENOS AIRES

Banco Argentino de Comercio: Sarmiento 454-56; f. 1904; cap. 447m., dep. 12,031m. (June 1967); Pres. Dr. JORGE S. ORÍA.

Banco Comercial de Buenos Aires: Avda. Corrientes 2037; f. 1917; cap. 279m.; dep. 2,554m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. SYNCHA HOROWITZ.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Tucumán 462; f. 1931; cap. 36m., dep. 582m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. CÉSAR A. A. PARODY.

Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires: Cangallo 429, Casilla 86; f. 1905; cap. 580m., dep. 39,104m. (June 1966); Pres. EDUARDO ESCASANY.

Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 402-468; f. 1872; cap. 980m., dep. 35,321m. (Nov. 1967); Pres. EDMUNDO DORETTI.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326; f. 1891; cap. 5,846m., dep. 156,736m. (Dec. 1965); 350 brs.; Pres. Ing. SATURNINO LLORENTE; Gen. Man. WALTER BERNARDO STEGMAYER.

Banco del Sur: Cangallo 485; f. 1925; cap. 89m., dep. 2,060 m. (June 1966); Pres. and Chair. ALBERTO J. CORDEV.

Banco Español del Río de la Plata Ltda.: Reconquista 200; f. 1935; cap. 250m., dep. 25,796m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JAVIER VÁZQUEZ IGLESIAS; Gen. Man. FORTUNATO M. L. MAURI.

ARGENTINA—(FINANCE)

Banco Francés del Río de la Plata: Reconquista 199; f. 1886; cap. 511m., dep. 6,498m. (June 1967); Pres. FRANCISCO E. DELLEPIANE.

Banco Ganadero Argentino: Defensa 113; f. 1963; cap. 660m., dep. 7,200m. (June 1967); Chair. Dr. NARCISO E. OCAMPO.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Defensa 120; Pres. ALCIDES EUGENIO LEVIS.

Banco Industrial de la República Argentina: 25 de Mayo 145; f. 1944; cap. 3,000m., dep. 34,055m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ L. CANTILLO.

Banco Mercantil Argentino, S.A.: Av. Corrientes 1891; f. 1923; cap. 250m., dep. 2,450m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. and Gen. Man. NOEL WERTHEIN.

Banco Municipal de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires: Suipacha y Viamonte; f. 1878; dep. 1,500m.

Banco Popular Argentino: Cangallo y Florida; f. 1887; cap. 399m., dep. 20,652m. (April 1966); Pres. MATIAS MACKINLAY ZAPIOLA; Gen. Man. VICTOR M. DOMÍNGUEZ.

Banco Rural Argentino: 25 de Mayo 356.

Banco Shaw, S.A.: 355 Sarmiento; f. 1944; cap. 250m., dep. 2,883m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. ALEJANDRO E. SHAW.

Banco Sirio Libanés del Río de la Plata: Bartolomé Mitre 343-9; f. 1925; cap. p.u. 70 m., dep. 926 m. (June 1963); Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA BUSTILLO; Gen. Man. Dr. EDUARDO BASAGAÑA.

Banco Supervielle de Buenos Aires, Société Générale S.A.: Reconquista 330; f. 1887; cap. 518 m., dep. 9,582 m. (June 1966); Chair. ANDRÉS BARON SUPERVIELLE; Gen. Man. GILBERT BARRE.

Banco Tornquist, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 531; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 207m., dep. 2,678m. (March 1966); Dir. ERNESTO TORNQUIST.

Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal (Savings Bank): Hipólito Yrigoyen 1750; f. 1915; dep. 43,246m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. ROBERTO FAUSTINO PISTRELLI; Gen. Man. ALVARO FAUSTO GANDINI; publ. *Ahorro y Seguro* (bi-monthly).

Nuevo Banco Italiano: Reconquista 2; f. 1887; cap. 832m., dep. 24,739m. (June 1967); Pres. EUGENIO CASTELLI.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

The following are the chief provincial banks:

Banco Comercial del Norte: San Martín 721/37, Tucumán; f. 1912; Pres. and Man. PABLO TERÁN NOUGUÉS.

Banco Comercial del Tandil: General Rodríguez esq. General Pinto 602, Tandil; Pres. GASPAR MARELLI.

Banco Comercial Israelita: Calle Santa Fé 1201, esq. Gral. Mitre, Rosario; f. 1921; cap. 108m., dep. 1,111m. (Nov. 1967); Pres. BENJAMIN NAIDICH.

Banco Crédito Provincial: Calle 7 No. 700, La Plata; Pres. LUIS BETTI.

Banco de Avellaneda: Sarmiento 546, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; cap. 335m., dep. 12,437m. (June 1967); Pres. EMILIO SOULAS.

Banco de Entre Ríos: 25 Mayo esq. Monte Caseros, Paraná; f. 1935; cap. 107 m., dep. 1,657 m. (June 1963); Pres. Dr. CARLOS M. A. ALVAREZ DANERI.

Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires: San Martín 137, Buenos Aires; f. 1822; cap. 2.8m. dep. 94,371m. (Dec. 1966); Gen. Man. OSCAR A. PONTINO.

Banco de la Provincia de Córdoba: Calle San Jerónimo 166, Córdoba; f. 1873; cap. 2,230m., dep. 24,224m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. MARIO MARTÍNEZ CASAS.

Banco de la Provincia de Corrientes: Calle 9 de Julio, Corrientes; cap. 72.3 m., dep. 1,822 m. (June 1966); Acting Vice-Pres. RODOLFO CANDIDO VILLA.

Banco de la Provincia de San Luis: Calle Rivadavia esq. Belgrano, San Luis; Pres. BARTOLOMÉ ABDALA; Gen. Man. GUIDO N. BRAXS.

Banco de Olavarría: Calle Vicente López 577, Olavarría; Pres. CONSTANTINO IGLESIAS.

Banco de la Provincia de Santiago del Estero: Independencia 150, Santiago del Estero; f. 1932; Pres. WASHINGTON INCA CARDOSO.

Banco de la Provincia de Tucumán: José de San Martín y Laprida, Tucumán; f. 1898; Chair. PABLO VIRGILIO ZELARAYÁN; Gen. Man. VICENTE NASCA.

Banco de Mendoza: Gutiérrez 51, Mendoza; f. 1934; Pres. Ing RAÚL BENEGAS; Man. EMILIO P. OLACHEA.

Banco de Préstamos de la Provincia (Córdoba): Calle Rivera Indarte 33, Córdoba; Gen. Man. Cont. OLMEDO EMILIO SOLA.

Banco de Río Negro y Neuquén: Avda. J. A. Roca 333, General Roca; f. 1920; cap. 136m., dep. 1,942m. (Nov. 1967); Pres. REYNALDO C. MARTINEZ; Man. GENEROSO DE ROSA.

Banco de San Juan: Entre Ríos 410, San Juan; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO COLLADO; Gen. Man. LUIS MARÍA MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Israelita de Córdoba: Calle Ituzaingó 60-74, Córdoba; f. 1942; cap. 74.7m., dep. 1,285m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. LEON STEIN; Gen. Man. Cont. ISRAEL BARSKY.

Banco Monserrat Ltda.: San Lorenzo 1346, Casilla Correo 395, Rosario; f. 1927; dep. 140 m.; Pres. ROBERTO MONSERRAT.

Banco Municipal de Rosario: Calle Sarmiento 1350, Rosario; Pres. CIPRIANO M. FERNANDEZ.

Banco Popular de Rosario: Sarmiento 898, Rosario; f. 1899; dep. 460 m.; Pres. EDUARDO D. BRUERA.

Banco Provincial de Salta: Calle España 621-625, Salta; f. 1888; Pres. JOSÉ ANTONIO VACCARO.

Banco Provincial de Santa Fé: 25 de Mayo esq. Tucumán, Santa Fé, and San Martín 715, Rosario; f. 1874; Pres. MANUEL CASTAGNINO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: 300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 20; Casilla de Correo 779, Buenos Aires; Man. GEORGE R. ACEVES.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: H.O.: 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; H.O. in Argentina: Reconquista 101, Buenos Aires; Chair. Sir GEORGE L. F. BOLTON, K.C.M.G.; Dir. and Gen. Man., Argentina H. E. L. PLANT; Resident Dir. in Argentina C. O. SHEARER, C.B.E.

Bank of Tokyo: H.O.: Tokyo; Ramos Mejia, Buenos Aires.

Bank of Napoli: H.O.: 177-178 Via Roma, Naples; Diagonal R. Sáenz Peña 660/700, Buenos Aires; f. 1539; Dir. HUMBERTO LANG.

Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud (Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.): H.O.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris; Cangallo 500, Buenos Aires; Chair. H. BURNIER; Gen. Mans. F. d'ORGEVAL and A. VANUCCHI.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud: and **Dresdner Bank A.G.:** joint Representation: Corrientes 311, Buenos Aires.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 81, Buenos Aires; Man. (Argentina) Dr. F. LINDNER.

Banco Italo-Belga (Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.): H.O.: 48 Place de Meir, Antwerp; f. 1911; Cangallo 338, Buenos Aires; f. 1914.

Banque Hypothécaire Franco-Argentine: H.O.: Paris; Reconquista 468, Buenos Aires.

The First National Bank of Boston: H.O.: 67 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; f. 1784; Florida 99, Buenos Aires; Pres. LLOYD D. BRACE.

First National City Bank: H.O.: 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Bartolomé Mitre 502, Buenos Aires; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Argentina J. J. BORGATTI.

Royal Bank of Canada: H.O.: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; San Martín 85, Buenos Aires; f. 1869; Chair. and Pres. W. EARLE McLAUGHLIN.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos de la República Argentina: Reconquista 458, 2° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; 32 member banks.

Asociación de Bancos del Interior: Lavalle 1473, Buenos Aires; 47 member banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: 25 de Mayo esq. Sarmiento, Buenos Aires; Pres. JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA.

Bolsa de Comercio de la Provincia de Buenos Aires: Casilla 11295, Buenos Aires.

There are Stock Exchanges at Córdoba, San Juan, Rosario, Mendoza and Mar del Plata.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación: Avenida Presidente Julio A. Roca 721, Buenos Aires; f. 1937; 164 members; Superintendent AUGUSTO J. VÁZQUEZ.

The following is a selection of the chief insurance companies operating in Argentina. The list is not complete.

La Agraria, S.A. Argentina de Seguros: Corrientes 655, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; fire, hail, marine, aviation, life; Gen. Man. R. H. MASCARENHAS.

La Agrícola, Cia. de Seguros: Corrientes 441, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; associated companies: El Acuerdo, La Mercantil Andina, La Regional; all classes of insurance; Pres. Dr. MATIAS MACKINLAY ZAPIOLA; Gen. Man. L. R. MARCÓ.

Amparo, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: San Martín 536, Buenos Aires; f. 1953; all classes; Gen. Man. A. M. MAGNANI.

La Anglo-Argentina S.A. Cia. de Seguros: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; fire, motor, cattle, accident, plate glass, third party risk, life, burglary, hail; Gen. Man. CONSTANTINO VILLANUSTRE.

Antártida, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Florida 550, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; general; Gen. Man. J. L. FRUMENTO.

Argentino Sueca, La: Lavalle 557, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; all classes; Gen. Man. NELIO B. CATTÁNEO.

Argos, Compañía Argentina de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Sarmiento 767, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; fire, marine, hull, car, burglary; Man. E. J. SIRO.

Aseguradora de Río Negro y Neuquén: Fernandez Oro 68, Cipolletti; f. 1960; all classes; Gen. Man. A. GARCÍA CANCELA.

Atalaya, Seguros en General, S.A.: San Martín 588, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; all classes; Pres. ERIC KAY MACDONALD.

Austral, La: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Man. Dir. J. D. ALCORTA; Man. C. J. VILLANUSTRE.

Bernardino Rivadavia, Sociedad Cooperativa Ltda. de Seguros: Calle 50, 889, La Plata; f. 1945; general; Pres. RAÚL VÁZQUEZ; Man. ALBERTO DÍAZ.

Boston Cia. Argentina de Seguros: Suipacha 268/78, Buenos Aires; f. 1924; fire, motor, marine, casualty, group life; Man. Dir. P. G. WHITNEY.

La Buenos Aires, Cia. Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 258, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; London Agents: W. T. Greig Ltd., 148 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3; all risks except hail; Pres. HENRY O. ROBERTS.

Caledonia Argentina, Cia. de Seguros (S.A.): San Martín 439, Buenos Aires; f. 1931; fire, marine, motor cars, all risks, etc.; Pres. REGINALDO E. PETLEY.

Genit, Compañía Argentina de Seguros Generales: San Martín 661, Buenos Aires; all classes; Pres. R. ARAGÓN CABRERA; Gen. Man. A. ABAD LOIS.

La Central del Plata, S.A. de Seguros: Corrientes 2134, Buenos Aires; f. 1944; fire, motor, plate glass; Gen. Man. Dr. LÁZARO NEMIROVSKY.

Chaco Argentina: Rivadavia 620, Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Gen. Man. J. A. USANDIZAGA.

Clarín, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Bolívar 173/177, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; all classes; Mans. L. PESTARINO, R. J. RONDINELLA.

Columbia S.A. de Seguros: Rivadavia 409, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; fire, motor, workmen's compensation, personal accident, marine, life, plate glass, hail, aviation; Pres. C. BOZZALLA.

La Comercial e Industrial de Avellaneda, S.A.: Avda. Mitre 374, Avellaneda; f. 1918; general; Pres. J. E. DESCOLE; Gen. Man. Ing. JULIO E. DESCOLE.

El Comercio de Córdoba: Avda. General Paz 323, Córdoba; f. 1924; fire, theft, plate glass, accident, travel, etc.; Pres. PABLO G. PETRINI; Dir.-Gen. C. GÓMEZ LUENGO.

El Comercio Cia. de Seguros a Prima Fija: Maipú 53, Buenos Aires; f. 1889; associated company: El Comercio del Norte; all branches of insurance; Pres. José F. GAMBA; Man. Dir. CARLOS A. MIGNACCO.

El Comercio del Norte: Calle 24 de Setiembre 720, Tucumán; f. 1924; fire, car, burglary, accident, workman's compensation, marine, group life, general, reinsurance; Gen. Man. O. J. SALDAÑO.

Comercio Español y Argentino, Cia. de Seguros, S.A.: Av. de Mayo 975, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; fire, motor, plate glass, air and general transport; Pres. Ing. CÉSAR M. POLLEDO.

Cia. Aseguradora Argentina, S.A. de Seguros Generales: Avda. Pres. Roque Sáenz Peña 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; associate office of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà di Trieste-Milano; life and all branches; Pres. Ing. CAYETANO PERRONE.

La Concordia, Cia. Argentina de Seguros (S.A.): Córdoba 323, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; fire, marine, motor cars, all risks; Pres. MANUEL FONTECHA MORALES; Gen. Man. MANUEL JORGE FONTECHA.

La Construcción: Paseo Colón 823, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; workmen's compensation, liability, surety, personal accident, glass, etc.; Pres. Arq. MARCELO HECTOR ROGGIO; Man. F. P. FERRERO.

La Continental Cia. de Seguros Generales: Avenida Corrientes 655, Buenos Aires; f. 1912; general; Pres. ALBERTO C. BUENAÑO; Gen. Man. RAÚL H. MASCARENHAS.

ARGENTINA—(FINANCE)

La Equitativa del Plata S.A. de Seguros: Bartolomé Mitre 739, Buenos Aires; f. 1897; life, fire, accident, motor, glass, hail, marine, burglary, air, workmen's compensation, miscellaneous risks; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO MORENO HUEYO.

Fata, Sociedad de Seguros Mutuos: Corrientes 1471, Rosario; f. 1941; transport liability; Pres. Dr. VICTORIANO C. DORIA; Man. FELIPE SORDELLI.

Fénix del Norte, Compañía de Seguros: José de San Martín 791, Tucumán; f. 1911; fire, reinsurance; Pres. Dr. JUAN B. TERÁN; Man. PETER J. LEAHY.

Fides, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Corrientes 1386, 9° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; fire, marine, motor car, life, livestock; Gen. Man. J. M. MOLDES.

La Franco-Argentina Cia. de Seguros: Hipólito Yrigoyen 476, Buenos Aires; f. 1896; London office: Mummery, Morse & Rimmer Ltd., 62 New Broad Street, E.C.2; life, fire, workmen's compensation, accident, motor, plate glass, marine, hail; brs. in Asunción, Paraguay and Montevideo, Uruguay; Pres. CARLOS L. GRANDJEAN.

Hermes, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Bolívar 177, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; all classes; Gen. Man. C. A. GOBERMAN.

La Holando-Sudamericana Cia. de Seguros: Sarmiento 309, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; fire, motor, plate glass, marine, theft, accident, etc.; Pres. FERNANDO LEVI.

La Ibero Platense, Maipú 231, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; all classes; Man. C. R. LÓPEZ.

Iguazu, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: San Martín 442, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; all classes; Gen. Man. V. A. PIOTTO.

India, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Bolívar 173/177, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; all classes; Mans. L. PESTARINO, R. J. RONDINELLA.

Industrial y Comercial Cia. Argentina de Seguros: Santa Fé 1133, Rosario; f. 1925; associated company: Agricultura Argentina; fire, workmen's compensation, plate glass; Pres. RAÚL J. ROSSELLI.

Instituto Italo-Argentino de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Avenida R. Sáenz Peña 890, Buenos Aires; f. 1920; all classes; Man. P. L. TATARLETTI.

Instituto Nacional de Reaseguros: Avenida Presidente Julio A. Roca 694, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; reinsurance; Gen. Man. H. E. E. LAUNGER.

Londres y Río de la Plata, Cia. Argentina de Seguros: Tucumán 825, Buenos Aires; f. 1966; part of Bank of London and South America group.

La Mercantil Rosarina Cia. de Seguros: Gral. Mitre 575, Rosario; f. 1919; fire, accident, motor, marine, air, plate glass; Pres. JOSÉ RASETTI; Dir.-Gen. JUAN BELMONTE.

Meridional Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Avenida Presidente Julio A. Roca 516, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; fire, marine, motor car, burglary, plate glass, boiler and machinery bonding, workmen's compensation, casualty, accident, life, hospitalisation; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. C. DOBBS.

Minerva, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Sarmiento 767, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; fire, marine, workmen's compensation, motor car, accident, burglary, glass, general.

El Mundo, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; general; Pres. Ing. MIGUEL A. BISSONI; Gen. Man. MARIO HÉCTOR D'ANGELO.

La Nación: Bolívar 332, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; life, fire, loss of profits; Pres. B. WOLFENSON; Man. C. CARRIDO.

Numancia Seguros en General S.A.: San Martín 439, Buenos Aires; f. 1931; fire, marine, motor; Chair. EDUARDO GRANE.

La Neuva, Sociedad Cooperativa de Seguros Ltda.: José A. Cabrera 3015, Buenos Aires; f. 1933; motor; Pres. HÉCTOR M. VIDAL; Man. EDUARDO A. BRANDARIZ.

Oceano, Compañía Argentina de Seguros: Lavalle 452, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; all classes; Pres. J. GYSELYNCK; Man. LEVI HERMANOS, S.A.

Patria Cia. de Seguros Generales: Sarmiento 354/6, Buenos Aires; f. 1922; fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, accident, burglary, life, etc.; Pres. THILO MARTENS.

El Plata S.A. Argentina de Seguros: Cangallo 315, Buenos Aires; f. 1924; all classes except life; Pres. C. J. GRANT.

Plus Ultra: Lavalle 579, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.

La Portaña Cia. Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Lavalle 465, Buenos Aires; f. 1944; fire, marine, motor, plate glass, workers' compensation, accident, etc.; Pres. Dr. MANUEL F. CASTELLO; Man. Dir. L. M. PASCUAL.

La Primera: Fray J. Santa María de Oro 90, Trenque Lauquen; f. 1923; fire, motor car, marine, hail, accident, workmen's compensation, life, miscellaneous; Gen. Man. E. A. PEIRETTI.

El Progreso, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Tucumán 348, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; general; Pres. ARMANDO MACAGNO; Mans. GUILLERMO DONATO, ARMANDO ANGEL MACAGNO.

Providencia Cia. Argentina de Seguros sobre la Vida: Corrientes 485, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; associate office of Assicurazioni Generali; all classes of insurance; Pres. JORGE A. ROBITOSA.

Prudencia Cia. Argentina de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Calle Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; fire, motor, marine, accident, plate glass, burglary, etc.; Chair. JUAN GYSELYNCK; Sec. ENRIQUE E. HORTON.

Reconquista Soc. Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 739, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; travel, fire, motor car; Pres. Ing. J. J. BASALDÚA.

La República Cia. Argentina de Seguros Generales, S.A.: San Martín 627, Buenos Aires; f. 1928; reps. Sun Insurance Office Ltd., North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. Ltd. and Economic Insurance Co. Ltd.; fire, marine, workmen's compensation, motor, glass, accident; Chair. Dr. HORACIO N. BRUZONE; Gen. Man. JULIO A. CARCASSON.

La Rosario Cia. Argentina de Seguros: San Lorenzo 1121; Rosario; f. 1888; associated company: La Rosario Agrícola; fire, life, plate glass, motor, workmen's compensation, personal accident, marine; Pres. ERNESTO L. HERBIN.

La Rural Soc. Anon. de Seguros: Cangallo 350, Buenos Aires; f. 1894; associated company La Rural de Buenos Aires; life, workmen's compensation, third party risks, fire, plate glass, travel, burglary, personal; Pres. Dr. JULIO A. PUEYREDON.

SANCOR, Cooperativa de Seguros Ltda.: Independencia 333, Sunchales, Santa Fé; f. 1945; general; Pres. HÉCTOR A. BELTRAMINO; Gen. Man. NÉSTOR J. CARAVATTI.

Seguro Aeronáutico, Empresa del Estado: Uruguay 277, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; aviation; Pres. Commde. CÉSAR PADILLA; Gen. Man. CARLOS ANDRÉS TACHOUET.

El Sol Argentino, Cia. de Seguros Generales S.A.: San Martín 439, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; life, fire, marine, motor, accident, plate glass, theft, livestock, personal accident; Pres. AMÉRICO E. ALIVERTI.

El Sol de Buenos Aires: Avenida de Mayo 633, Buenos Aires; f. 1937; all classes; Pres. and Gen. Man. Dr. A. GALLO PROT.

Sud América Cia. de Seguros de Vida: Av. Pte. Rogue S. Peña 530, Buenos Aires; f. 1922; life only; Pres. ROBERTO G. WALLER.

Sud América Terrestre y Marítima Cia. de Seguros Generales: Reconquista 559, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; associate office of Sud América Vida; fire, marine, life, accident; Pres. R. G. WALLER.

Sud Atlántica Cia. de Seguros, S.A.: Suipacha 268, Buenos Aires; f. 1933; fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, accident, glass, air, burglary, personal accidents, etc.; Pres. ALFREDO F. BRACHT.

Suizo-Argentina Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Maipú 354, Buenos Aires; f. 1955; all branches; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ANGELSI.

Sur, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Paraguay 610, Esq. Florida, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; fire, motor car, marine, workmen's compensation, glass, general, burglary, accident, aviation, life; Gen. Man. D. E. SALAMONESCO.

La Tercera, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 1276, San Francisco, Córdoba; f. 1950; fire, motor, hail, workmen's compensation, personal accident, glass, transport, livestock; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MARICONDE; Gen. Man. EDUARDO RAÚL IBARLUCEA.

La Territorial de Seguros: Lavalle 452, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; all classes; Pres. Dr. R. MOLTEDO; Man. LEVI HERMANOS, S.A.

Ultramar, S.A. de Seguros: Florida 556, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; fire, marine, aviation, motor car, glass, burglary, livestock, accident, workmen's compensation, general; Man. J. RÉNYI.

La Unica, Sociedad Cooperativa de Seguros Ltda.: Rivera Indarte 748/86, Córdoba; f. 1932; general; Man. MANUEL A. FELICES.

La Unión Gremial Cia. de Seguros, S.A.: General Mitre 665, Rosario; f. 1908; life, fire, marine, accident, motor, plate glass, hail, theft, air transport, cattle, civil responsibility, illness, loss of income; Pres. Ing. SILVIO GAGLIARDI; Gen. Man. PEDRO LOZANO CARRILLO.

Unión Mercantil: Lavalle 445, Buenos Aires; f. 1901; fire, motor car, marine, glass, burglary, accident; Man. J. M. CAMPOS.

La Universal: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; all classes; Man. Dir. Dr. E. MAYER.

La Uruguay-Argentina: Maipú 535, Buenos Aires; f. 1962; life; Dir. Gen. RAFAEL I. MONTENEGRO.

Victoria, Cia. Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: San Martín 439, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1921; assoc. of El Sol Argentino; fire, plate glass, motor; Pres. TUFIK SARQUIS.

There are also many foreign insurance companies operating in Argentina.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Av. Leandro N. Alem 36, Buenos Aires; f. 1924, authorised 1927; correspondents abroad; Pres. Dr. HORACIO A. GARCÍA BELSUNCE; Sec. FEDERICO G. PADILLA; publs. *Revista* (bi-monthly), *Mercurio* (fortnightly).

Similar chambers are located in most of the larger centres and there are many foreign Chambers of Commerce.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE COUNCILS

Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES): Cangallo 1615-P. 7-72, Buenos Aires; f. 1965; Sec. OSCAR CORNBLIT.

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) (*National Development Council*): Hipólito Irigoyen 250, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; State organization with funds totalling 460,633,000 pesos in 1967; formulates national long-term development plans and integrates them into internal, external, economic, social and defence policies; co-ordinates with **Consejo Nacional de Seguridad**; evaluates regional development plans into the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo y Seguridad*; checks existing organizations and creates new ones to carry out the national plans; Sec. Contralmirante (R.E.) FRANCISCO NORBERTO CASTRO; publs. reports, etc. in *Serie Conade* and *Serie Divulgación Interna*.

Junta Nacional de Carnes: S. Martín 459; national meat board; Pres. OSCAR H. BORDARAMPE.

Junta Nacional de Granos: Paseo Colón 359; national grain board; supervises commercial practices; organizes building of farm silos and port elevators.

Instituto Argentino de la Industria Exportadora de Carnes: 11 mem. companies.

Comisión Nacional de Promoción Agropecuaria (Proagro): agricultural research.

Dirección Nacional de Energía y Combustibles: energy and fuels.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Unión Industrial Argentina: Buenos Aires.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (*General Confederation of Labour*): 802 Azopardo, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; inaugurated after the fall of Perón; mems, 3,500,000 (1965); Interventor ALFREDO INSAURRALDE. Sec.-Gen. FRANCISCO PRADO; publ. *Weekly News, The Argentine Labour Movement* (monthly).

Since the CGT was inaugurated three groups have sprung up among the affiliated members: The "32 Bloc" (admitted to ICFTU in 1959). The "62 Bloc", The MUCS "Ex-19 Bloc".

Acción Sindical Argentina—ASA (*Argentine Trade Union Action*): Alsina 1133, Buenos Aires; f. 1955; affiliated to the Confédération Internationale des Syndicats Chrétiens; Sec.-Gen. JUAN CARLOS LOUREIRO.

About 19 unions are independent of the above bodies including the large Postal and Telegraph Workers Union (*Federación Obreros y Empleados de Correos y Telecomunicaciones*).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Argentinos: Ministry of Transport, Buenos Aires; autonomous body consisting of representatives of the Government, railway unions and managers of the various lines; Pres. Dr. PEDRO CASADO BIANCO; Dir. of Administration Brig.-Gen. JUAN C. DE MARCHI.

Principal lines: General Belgrano, General Roca, General Bartolomé Mitre, General San Martín, Domingo F. Sarmiento, General Urquiza, and provincial lines. In 1965 a new line was opened between Yacuiba in the North West and Santa Cruz in Bolivia, thus completing a direct link with Buenos Aires; the operation of this line was handed over to Bolivia in 1967.

There are about 26,000 miles of track. Extensive re-organization is being carried out under a government emergency plan, pending the rationalization to be organized by the railways themselves 1970-74.

ROADS

Consejo Nacional de Carreteras: Secretaría de Transportes, Buenos Aires; current plans include the construction of 2,850 km. of basic works and paving and building bridges (total investment 17,200m. pesos), in addition to maintenance work on the existing network of 45,276 km. with 1,748 bridges (investment since July 1966: 7,500m. pesos). A three-year programme 1967-70 calls for investment totalling 165,000m. pesos. It is planned to use the toll system to construct a basic national system of automobile roads, the first stage to be developed in the coastal zone of the country, starting in the cities of Santa Fé and Mar del Plata, and inter-connecting the cities of Rosario, San Nicolás, Buenos Aires and La Plata, with an approximate length of 900 km.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Fluvial del Estado: Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; services on the Plate, Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers; Pres. Ing. FEDERICO PREUSCHE; Gen. Administrator Ing. LEANDRO J. OTERO.

There is a hydrofoil service between Buenos Aires and Colonia del Sacramento (Uruguay).

An agreement was signed in January 1967 between Argentina and Paraguay establishing equal navigational rights for merchant vessels of both countries on the Rivers Paraguay, Paraná and Plate.

SHIPPING

Administración General de Puertos: Secretaría de Transportes, Calle Rivadavia 578, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; State enterprise for exploitation and conservation of all national sea and river ports; Administrator-General Ing. JORGE LUIS FRIAS; publ. *Puertos Argentinos*, Boletín Mensual.

Capitanía del Puerto: Buenos Aires; f. 1967 by the revolutionary government to rearrange the working of the ports; Port Captain Capitán de Navío MARIO ANDRÉS DURRIEU.

The chief State-owned organizations are:

Empresa Líneas Marítimas Argentinas (ELMA): 25 de Mayo 459; Buenos Aires; f. 1960; following the amalgamation of Flota Argentina de Navegación de Ultramar (F.A.N.U.) and Flota Mercante del Estado (F.M.E.); operates coastal services in S. America, services to N. America and Europe.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.): Avenida Pres. R. Sáenz Peña 777, Buenos Aires; fleet of tankers, cargo and tanker craft, and motor launches; Administrator Ing. DANIEL A. BRUNELLA; Marine Superintendent Capt. EMILIO L. DIAZ.

There are also private shipping companies operating on coastal and overseas routes.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ezeiza international airport, about 30 miles from Buenos Aires, is one of the most important air terminals in Latin America. In June 1967 a new airport designed to accommodate large jet aircraft was opened at Rio Gallegos (Santa Cruz).

Dirección Nacional de Aviación Civil: Buenos Aires.

Aerolíneas Argentinas: Perú 22, Buenos Aires; f. Dec. 1949; jet services to Europe via Rio de Janeiro, Recife and Dakar, also to Madrid non-stop, to Miami via Lima and to New York via San Pablo, Rio and Port of Spain. Its South American services link Argentina with Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, Brazil and Paraguay. The internal network covers the whole country. Passengers, mail and freight are carried. Pres. Brig.-Gen. GUILLERMO ZINNY.

Aerolíneas Colonia (ARCO): 479 Paraguay, Buenos Aires; flights to Montevideo, Uruguay.

Aerotransportes Litoral Argentino, S.A. (A.L.A.): Ayacucho 2180, Buenos Aires; service to Paraguay, Chile and the north.

Cia. Argentina de Aeronavegación S.A. (NORSUR): av. Leandro N. Alem 675; f. 1959; flights throughout the north-east provinces.

Aviación Austral: Ayacucho 2180, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; flights to Uruguay and Chile, and to the south; fleet includes 4 BAC-1-11; Pres. JUAN B. PEÑA.

Líneas Aéreas del Estado (LADE): Corrientes 480, Buenos Aires; f. 1940; is under the control of the Air Ministry and operates through the Argentine Air Force. Its function is to establish new domestic air routes, which are later handed over to private enterprises for operation on a commercial basis.

Transportes Aéreos Buenos Aires (TABA): Suipacha 745, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; internal and international services.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve Argentina: Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., Canadian Pacific, Cruzeiro do Sul, El Al, Iberia, K.L.M., Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, LAN de Chile, Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa, PanAm, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas (PLUNA), S.A.S., Swissair, T.A.P. and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Calle Uruguay 291, Buenos Aires; Interventor MAURICIO FISCHER.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de la América Latina (C.O.T.A.L.): Paraguay 729, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1957; groups 20 national travel associations from south and central America; Pres. RENATO PÉREZ DROUET (Ecuador); Exec. Sec. HÉCTOR JORGE TESTONI; publ. *Revista COTAL*.

Asociación Argentina de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (AAAVYT): Viamonte 640, Buenos Aires; Pres. MARIO A. ZIROLI.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro Nacional de Comedia (Cervantes): Libertad 815, Buenos Aires; Government owned and operated.

Teatro Colón: Buenos Aires municipal opera house; has its own symphony orchestra and ballet companies.

Teatro del Pueblo: Buenos Aires; f. 1931; independent; presents classical and modern plays; Founder and Dir. LEÓNIDAS BARLETTA.

There are 12 symphony orchestras in Argentina, 5 of them in Buenos Aires.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Avenida del Libertador General San Martín 8250, Buenos Aires; Departments of Raw Materials, Works, Physics, Chemistry, Nuclear Reactors, Radio-Isotopes, Biology and Medicine, Electronics, Civil Engineering, Electro-Mechanical Engineering and Information; Staff: 300; Pres. CONTRALMIRANTE (R.E.) Ing. OSCAR A. QUIHILALT.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: San Luis; nuclear physics.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; Radio-Isotopes and Nuclear Physics.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: La Plata; Nuclear Chemistry and Spectroscopy; Beta spectroscope, 100-channel analyser.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral: Santa Fé; Nuclear Electronics, Metallurgy, Radio-Chemistry and Mineral-Processing.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa María de los Buenos Aires": Río Bamba 1227, Buenos Aires; 200 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Calle Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; 6,646 teachers, more than 76,000 students.

Universidad de la Pampa: Mitre 63, Santa Rosa; 70 professors, 575 students.

Universidad Católica de Córdoba: Trejo 323, Córdoba; 435 teachers, 1,766 students.

Universidad Católica de Santa Fé: San Martín 1966, Santa Fé; 351 teachers, 1,417 students.

Universidad del Salvador: Callao 542, Buenos Aires; 3,187 students.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Calle Obispo Trejo y Sanabria 242, Córdoba.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: Calle Rivadavia 65, Mendoza; 601 teachers, 5,625 students.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: Calle 7 entre 47 y 48, La Plata; 400 professors, 46,932 students.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral: Boulevard Pellegrini 2750, Santa Fé; 1,406 professors, 15,330 students.

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste: 25 de Mayo 868, Corrientes; 28 professors, 4,300 students.

Universidad Nacional del Sur: Avenida Colón 80, Bahía Blanca.

Universidad Nacional de Tucumán: Ayacucho 482, Tucumán; 1,628 teachers, 12,039 students.

AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the whole of the island continent of Australia in the South Pacific and the off-shore island of Tasmania to the south-east. Its External Territories are: Papua; Norfolk Island in the Pacific; the 27 Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean; and Australian Antarctica. New Guinea (the eastern half of the island) is administered as a UN Trust Territory. Australia's nearest neighbour is Indonesia, covering the long archipelago to the north and north-west. The Australian climate is hot and dry with average temperatures of about 80°F (26.8°C) rising to over 120°F (49°C) in the interior. Over half the country is desert or semi-desert with little rainfall. English is the official language. There are about 40,000 pure blood aborigines, many of whom speak some English. The population is Christian: Anglicans 34 per cent, Roman Catholics about 26 per cent, the remainder belonging mainly to other denominations. The flag is blue with a Union Jack in the upper hoist, a white star in the lower hoist and five white stars in the form of the Southern Cross in the fly. The capital, Canberra, lies in a small enclave of Federal Territory known as the Australian Capital Territory.

Recent History

Since the war Australia has taken an important place in Pacific and Asian affairs and has strengthened her political and economic ties with India, S.E. Asia and Japan. The country co-operates more closely than formerly with the U.S.A., and is pledged to defend the new state of Malaysia. As a founder-member of the Colombo Plan she has given much aid, in money, materials and training, to Asian countries. In January 1966 Sir Robert Menzies resigned after sixteen years as Prime Minister, and was succeeded by Mr. Harold Holt. Mr. Holt's Liberal-Country Party Coalition was returned to office with an increased majority at elections in November 1966. In 1967 Senator J. G. Gorton became Prime Minister following the presumed death of Mr. Holt in a swimming accident.

The former trust territory of Nauru achieved independence from Australia on January 31st, 1968.

Government

Australia is a Federation of six states, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of Australia and is permanently represented there by a Governor-General and by a Governor in each of the six states. The Federal Government consists of two elected Houses, the Senate in which the states have equal representation, and the House of Representatives where representation is based on population.

The State Governments are autonomous except for certain powers placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. All, except Queensland, have an Upper

House, the Legislative Council, and a Lower House, the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The chief ministers of the states are known as Premiers, as distinct from the Federal Prime Minister.

Defence

Australia's defence policy is based on collective security and she is a member of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, the ANZUS Council (Australia, New Zealand and U.S.A.) and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Australia's armed forces numbered 79,000 in 1968 (Army 42,000, Navy 16,000, Air Force 21,000). About 17 per cent of Australia's Budget is allocated to Defence. In June 1965 a system of compulsory selective service was introduced. Approximately 6,300 Australian troops were serving in Viet-Nam at the end of 1967, with a planned increase to 8,000 by mid-1968.

Economic Affairs

Between 1945 and June 1967 Australia received 2.7 million immigrants, most of whom have found work in the rapidly expanding urban industries, which now employ 30 per cent of the total labour force. Since 1939 the number of factories in Australia has doubled. In spite of the growth of industry, wool and wheat still account for nearly half the total exports. Processed foodstuffs and manufactured goods rate high on the export list. Mining is important, notable of iron, coal, lead, uranium, tin, gold and silver; bauxite reserves are estimated at 30 per cent of the world total; oil was discovered in Queensland in 1962, and is piped to the coast at Brisbane; a further commercial field was discovered at Barrow Island off the Western Australian coast, and there are flows of natural gas in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia. In August 1965 a limited free trade pact was signed with New Zealand.

Transport and Communications

For her population, Australia has a well developed transport system with 25,000 miles of railway, 560,000 miles of roads and 82,000 miles of scheduled air routes. In the thinly populated areas of Central and Western Australia air transport is extremely important and Australia has pioneered services such as the Flying Doctor Service to overcome the problems of distance. Many of the larger sheep stations have their own aircraft. Australia is well served by international shipping and air lines.

Social Welfare

Australia introduced Old Age Pensions in 1909 and has since added invalid, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits and children's allowances. Reciprocal welfare agreements operate between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom. About 21 per cent of Federal Budget expenditure is allocated to Welfare.

AUSTRALIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Education

Education is the responsibility of each of the six states. It is free and compulsory from the ages of six to fifteen at least. Special services have been developed to meet the needs of children living in the "outback". Some 20,000 are enrolled in correspondence classes and in 1950 the first School of the Air was established, using two-way receiver sets. Australia has fourteen universities with about 95,000 students (1967-68).

Tourism

Australian tourism is developing with quicker and cheaper air transport. The main attractions are swimming and surfing on the Pacific beaches, sailing from Sydney and other harbours, skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef, and winter and summer sports in the Blue Mountains.

Visas are not required by citizens of Ireland or South Africa, or by United Kingdom subjects of European descent.

Sport

Australians excel at sport. They are the best tennis players in the world and are also excellent cricketers. They play a number of codes of football and are enthusiastic followers of horse-racing. They also pursue water sports.

Public Holidays

1968: The Queen's Birthday*, December 25-28 (Christmas).

1969: January 1, January 29 (Australia Day), April 4-7 (Easter), April 25 (Anzac Day).

There are also a number of state holidays.

* The date of the Queen's Birthday celebration varies from state to state.

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches = 0.914 metres
1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

Areas: 1 mile = 640 square acres = 0.40468 hectares

Weight: 1 ton = 20 cwt. = 2,400 lbs. = 1,016.05 kilograms

Capacity: 1 Imperial gallon = 8 pints = 4.5459 litres

Currency and Exchange Rates

On February 14, 1966, decimal currency was introduced, based on a dollar worth ten A/shillings. Australia did not devalue in line with the United Kingdom in 1967.

Notes: A\$ 1, 2, 5, 10, 20.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange rate: A\$ 2.15 = £1 sterling
A\$ 0.89 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY†

AREA

(sq. miles)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
2,967,909	309,433	87,884	667,000	380,070	975,920	26,383	520,280	939

POPULATION

(Census June 1966)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
11,550,444	4,233,823	3,219,526	1,663,685	1,091,875	836,673	371,416	37,433	96,013

At the Census in June 1961 there were 40,081 full-blood Aborigines.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION—(June 1966)—PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES

Canberra (capital)	92,199	Perth	499,494
Sydney	2,444,735	Newcastle	233,967
Melbourne	2,108,499	Wollongong	162,835
Brisbane	719,140	Hobart	119,415
Adelaide	726,930	Geelong	104,974

† The Australian statistical year ends in June.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (1966)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
New South Wales . . .	77,758	35,575	40,546
Victoria	64,008	27,089	28,673
Queensland	32,843	13,325	14,861
S. Australia	20,319	9,051	9,323
W. Australia	17,007	7,001	6,772
Tasmania	7,401	2,946	3,159
N. Territory	972	312	154
Aust. Capital Ter. . . .	2,318	747	441
TOTAL	222,626	96,046	103,929

MIGRATION

YEAR	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET INCREASE
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1963	211,430	169,297	380,727	175,211	133,871	309,082	71,645
1964	252,669	199,688	452,357	200,611	152,404	353,015	99,342
1965	292,184	232,952	525,136	237,673	182,607	420,280	104,856
1966	313,219	244,372	557,591	268,313	202,352	470,665	86,929

EMPLOYMENT* ('000)

	JUNE 1965	JUNE 1966	JUNE 1967
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	13.2	13.5	13.4
Mining and Quarrying	49.4	52.3	53.8
Manufacturing	1,246.1	1,252.3	1,271.4
Public Services†	101.6	105.1	106.9
Building and Construction	305.6	317.2	306.5
Transport, Storage and Communication . .	317.2	325.4	330.5
Commerce	625.9	638.5	649.3
Finance and Property	160.4	169.1	175.5
Public Authority Activities	152.1	162.7	172.0
Community and Business Services	455.9	478.7	498.4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service . .	176.7	187.8	197.5
TOTAL	3,604.1	3,702.8	3,775.1
Private	2,697.9	2,755.9	2,805.6
Government	906.2	946.9	969.5

* Excluding employees in rural industry and in domestic service, and defence forces.

† Comprises Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS

('000 acres)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
Wheat	16,474	17,919	17,515	20,823
Oats	3,392	3,497	3,768	4,258
Sugar Cane	418	470	503	557
Barley	2,013	2,064	2,298	2,497
Maize	215	212	197	202
Potatoes	102	88	96	101
Vineyards	136	139	140	139
Fruit	310	311	313	316

*Preliminary

CROPS

	Unit	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
Wheat	'000 bushels	327,912	368,789	259,666	466,610
Oats	" "	68,234	70,043	60,739	107,008
Barley	" "	43,395	49,315	41,835	61,571
Maize	" "	6,722	6,879	4,918	n.a.
Sugar Cane	'000 tons	12,118	15,070	14,155	16,685
Wine	'000 gallons	37,536	38,610	33,956	n.a.

* Preliminary

FRUIT

('000 bushels)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Apples	19,285	18,897	19,783
Apricots	1,610	1,968	1,778
Bananas	5,324	5,028	4,694
Oranges	8,735	10,836	9,137
Peaches	4,366	5,078	5,508
Pears	6,916	5,920	7,485
Plums and Prunes	1,039	1,068	952

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Horses	536	520	n.a.	479
Cattle	19,055	18,816	17,936	18,269
Sheep	164,981	170,621	157,563	164,237
Pigs	1,468	1,660	1,747	1,803

* Preliminary

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MEAT (‘000 tons)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
Beef and Veal	1,010	931	868
Mutton	361	390	346
Lamb	224	209	231
Pig Meats	120	133	139

* Preliminary.

DAIRY PRODUCE

	NMIT	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
Whole Milk	million gal.	1,521	1,522	1,602
Factory Butter	million lb.	455	460	489
Factory Cheese	" "	138	131	154
Preserved Milk Products	million gal.	97	93	99

* Preliminary

WOOL (‘000 lbs.)

1962-63	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
1,672,500	1,784,000	1,662,800	1,762,700

* Preliminary.

MINING*

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal (Black)	million tons	24.9	27.4	31.4	33.3
Coal (Brown)	" "	18.5	19.0	20.7	21.8
Iron	'000 tons	3,558	3,655	4,297	7,385
Lead	" "	410	375	362	365
Zinc	" "	351	345	349	369
Copper	" "	113	104	91	109
Titanium	" "	288	343	448	517
Tin	tons	2,860	3,642	3,849	4,807
Tungsten	" "	960	996	1,176	1,307
Gold	'000 fine oz.	1,024	964	878	916
Silver	" " "	19,642	18,427	17,281	18,892

* Figures for metallic minerals represent contents produced.

INDUSTRY (1965-66)

39240

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF FACTORIES	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	VALUE OF OUTPUT (\$A'000)
Treatment of Non-Metal Mine and Quarry Products	1,611	26,011	427,652
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc.	678	27,177	225,147
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease	1,354	53,111	1,472,928
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	27,549	601,637	6,042,120
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	970	5,926	38,424
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	1,360	74,708	665,227
Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	631	11,807	119,112
Clothing (except Knitted)	7,271	111,793	609,217
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,938	142,153	2,592,908
Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes etc., Wood Turning and Carving	5,402	60,642	536,796
Wood Furniture, Bedding, etc.	2,200	23,740	195,992
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	2,971	87,129	909,061
Rubber	711	20,416	215,194
Musical Instruments	73	764	9,285
Miscellaneous Products	1,627	31,154	261,887
Heat, Light and Power	340	15,655	398,360
TOTAL	61,686	1,293,823	14,719,308

FINANCE

\$A 100 = £46 10s. 6d. sterling = \$U.S. 112.00

Before November 1967, the exchange rate was \$A 100 = £40 sterling.

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET*
(\$A million)

REVENUE	1966-67	1967-68	EXPENDITURE	1966-67	1967-68
Income Tax	2,729.8	2,979.1	Defence	857.2	994.9
Sales Tax	380.7	414.3	War and Repatriation	321.4	319.4
Customs	275.1	303.0	Social Services and Welfare Payments	1,031.1	1,071.0
Excise	806.4	843.0	Business Undertakings	594.5	672.4
Payroll Tax	172.2	184.0	Loan Consolidation and Investment	227.7	288.0
Other Taxes	49.2	55.0	Other	966.1	981.2
Business Undertakings	490.2	567.6			
Other Revenue	324.1	340.3			
TOTAL	5,227.7	5,686.3	TOTAL	3,998.0	4,326.9

* Excludes State Budgets.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATE BUDGET ESTIMATES

(\$A million—1967-68)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
New South Wales	874	879
Victoria	603	603
Queensland	345	345
South Australia	264	268
Western Australia	244	245
Tasmania	100	103
TOTAL (inc. other items)	2,430	2,443

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(\$A million)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	16,167	17,641	18,367
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	2,234	2,156	n.a.
Manufacturing	4,490	5,023	n.a.
Construction	1,258	1,434	n.a.
Transport and Communications	1,297	1,435	n.a.
Trade	2,275	2,497	n.a.
Services	1,841	2,045	n.a.
Income from abroad	-302	-293	-270
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	15,865	17,348	18,097
Taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	1,831	2,065	2,224
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	17,696	19,413	20,321
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	5	718	747
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	17,701	20,131	21,068
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	11,284	12,160	12,811
Government consumption expenditure	1,776	2,039	2,372
Gross fixed capital formation	4,441	5,139	5,607
Increase in stocks	137	625	186

OFFICIAL HOLDINGS OF GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

(June 30th—\$A million)

	1965	1966	1967
Gold	205	198	204
Foreign Exchange	1,149	1,176	994
TOTAL	1,354	1,375	1,198

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(June 30th—\$A million)

	1965	1966	1967
Coins	109.1	133.5	131.6
Notes	862.4	849.4	938.3
TOTAL	971.5	982.9	1,069.9

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(\$A million)

	1965-66			1966-67		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	2,626	2,822	-196	2,937	2,843	94
Non-monetary gold	25	—	25	24	—	24
Transportation	295	520	-225	313	535	-222
Travel	58	122	-64	64	133	-69
Investment income	114	425	-311	127	463	-336
Government, n.i.e.	77	66	11	83	82	1
Other services	56	97	-41	54	97	-43
Total	3,251	4,052	-801	3,602	4,153	-551
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	121	74	47	133	78	55
Central government	—	128	-128	—	152	-152
Total	121	202	-81	133	230	-97
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	-882	—	—	648
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary:</i>						
Government transactions	46	32	14	31	42	-11
Private investment	669	28	641	460	22	438
Marketing authorities investment	34	—	34	—	76	-76
Total	749	60	689	491	140	351
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Non-official transactions	10	—	10	14	—	14
IMF account	—	40	-40	—	26	-26
International reserves	—	21	-21	177	—	177
Other government	—	—	—	—	31	-31
Total	10	61	-51	191	57	134
Balancing item	244	—	244	163	—	163
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	882	—	—	648

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENT BALANCES—REGIONAL

(\$A million)

	1964	1965	1966*		1964	1965	1966*
<i>United Kingdom:</i>				<i>Japan:</i>			
Exports	516	508	467	Exports f.o.b.	486	439	469
Imports	610	686	697	Imports f.o.b.	161	250	275
Invisibles (net)	-139	-154	-129	Invisibles (net)	1	- 4	- 1
Balance on Current Account	-233	-332	-359	Balance on Current Account	326	185	193
<i>Other Sterling Area:</i>				<i>Other Non-sterling:</i>			
Exports	462	510	502	Exports f.o.b.	566	476	435
Imports	291	325	319	Imports f.o.b.	418	483	461
Invisibles (net)	-110	-133	-168	Invisibles (net)	- 78	- 72	- 91
Balance on Current Account	61	52	15	Balance on Current Account	70	- 79	-117
<i>U.S.A.:</i>				<i>Unallocated:</i>			
Exports	276	261	332	Exports f.o.b.	—	—	—
Imports	493	668	725	Imports f.o.b.	—	—	—
Invisibles (net)	-180	-189	-182	Invisibles (net)	10	8	6
Balance on Current Account	-397	-596	-575	Balance on Current Account	10	8	6
<i>E.E.C.:</i>				<i>TOTAL:</i>			
Exports	426	381	431	Exports f.o.b.	2,732	2,575	2,636
Imports	264	327	349	Imports f.o.b.	2,237	2,739	2,826
Invisibles (net)	- 52	- 70	- 75	Invisibles (net)	-548	-614	-640
Balance on Current Account	110	- 16	7	Balance on Current Account	- 53	-778	-830

* Preliminary

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

(\$A million)

	INFLOW					OUTFLOW	
	U.K.	New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Other Countries	Total*	Total	of which New Zealand
1962-63	222	4	244	63	547	12	12
1963-64	214	9	176	44	451	20	18
1964-65	197	14	267	63	548	16	14
1965-66	217	4	327	97	641	32	26

* After small adjustments for World Bank transactions and deposits of expatriates.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FOREIGN AID EXTENDED BY AUSTRALIA*
(\$A million)

	YEAR ENDED JUNE		
	1964	1965	1966†
<i>Government Transfer Payments:</i>			
Papua and New Guinea	63	71	90
Other Foreign Aid and Contributions	24	36	39
TOTAL	87	107	129

* Official only; excludes transfers by private persons and organizations to overseas recipients.
† Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(\$A million)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Imports (f.o.b.)	2,163	2,373	2,905	2,939	3,045
Exports (f.o.b.)	2,152	2,782	2,651	2,721	3,024

COMMODITIES
(\$A'000)

IMPORTS	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	EXPORTS	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Producers' Materials for use in:				Food and Live Animals	1,029,046	968,516	1,108,162
Building and Construction				Butter	67,401	57,673	64,841
Rural Industries	100,102	93,680	86,742	Cheese	14,198	13,646	15,265
Motor Vehicle Assembly	229,384	207,855	182,096	Bacon and Hams	199	281	356
Other Manufacturing	1,085,056	1,015,816	1,066,924	Beef and Veal	200,363	195,477	198,254
Capital Equipment:				Mutton and Lamb	40,349	45,418	43,329
Producers' Equipment	596,900	671,586	663,930	Pork	324	436	826
Road Vehicles and Chassis	79,972	74,671	74,921	Dried Fruits	24,101	28,441	23,186
Railway Equipment, Ships, Aircraft	71,004	92,276	110,717	Preserved Fruits	27,584	37,812	39,995
Finished Consumer Goods:				Wheat	297,199	264,062	361,227
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	102,868	109,574	109,504	Flour	39,126	26,526	24,601
Clothing and Accessories	19,920	21,150	24,476	Barley	18,002	11,508	21,569
Other	322,972	344,548	283,935	Sugar	112,686	93,927	99,536
Fuels and Lubricants†	54,024	48,385	n.a.	Beverages and Tobacco	8,509	9,022	9,153
Auxiliary Aids to Production	84,244	92,471	96,611	Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	1,005,322	1,009,919	1,085,575
Munitions, etc.	53,750	85,907	118,629	Wool (greasy)	721,252	699,774	726,310
				Wool (scoured, etc.)	84,604	85,074	80,144
				Sheep and Lamb skins	60,393	63,752	62,898
				Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	76,635	85,297	103,824
				Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	19,216	13,660	16,480
				Chemicals	47,506	59,729	69,160
				Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	340,955	432,025	323,663
				Machinery and Transport Equipment			144,611
				Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	29,934	33,438	38,751
				Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	94,325	109,347	122,541
TOTAL	2,904,703	2,939,492	3,045,341	TOTAL	2,651,459	2,720,953	3,024,000

† Excludes crude petroleum, which is included in "Other Producers' Materials".

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (\$A '000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Belgium-Luxembourg	16,530	20,241	50,570	55,679
Canada	107,972	117,199	43,171	51,690
Ceylon	17,563	15,535	17,408	15,781
China (Taiwan)	4,270	4,801	16,227	18,842
China (People's Republic)	23,460	26,148	106,541	128,613
Fiji	4,052	4,639	17,035	15,631
France	91,670	94,138	118,408	101,276
Federal Republic of Germany	168,226	158,539	100,300	75,734
Hong Kong	25,358	34,193	58,774	64,260
India	35,012	33,889	28,001	58,339
Italy	49,701	53,178	110,244	126,757
Japan	280,175	296,044	470,410	586,437
Malaysia	31,924	27,985	49,770	61,781
Mexico	3,754	4,871	14,119	15,364
Netherlands	40,223	47,056	38,985	36,970
New Caledonia	1,040	859	10,755	12,027
New Zealand	46,859	47,274	171,277	177,352
Norway	10,287	9,790	4,240	10,076
Pakistan	16,390	17,999	7,383	53,143
Papua and New Guinea	17,633	18,172	72,722	86,894
Philippines	2,518	2,793	23,990	32,801
Poland	1,939	1,879	16,877	18,678
Singapore	3,699	8,708	34,004	56,486
South Africa	16,812	17,090	22,204	43,074
Spain	6,380	6,667	12,094	14,274
Thailand	1,150	1,666	15,573	23,722
Turkey	515	527	11,524	13,205
United Kingdom	758,751	723,811	473,358	404,958
U.S.A.	703,597	781,263	338,388	359,388
U.S.S.R.	1,578	1,678	47,892	20,330
Viet-Nam, Republic	41	101	6,520	11,837
Yugoslavia	716	392	15,095	18,826
Other Countries	449,697	466,216	197,094	253,700
TOTAL	2,939,492	3,045,341	2,720,953	3,023,925

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

PARTICULARS	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67†
Railways:				
Route Mileage*	25,163	25,033	25,005	24,988
Passengers ('000)	470,900	463,927	459,997	454,065
Goods and Livestock ('000 tons)	61,741	64,844	64,343	68,622
Roads:				
Motor Vehicles Registered*	3,516,219	3,744,252	3,919,513	4,106,632
Overseas Shipping:				
Tonnage Entered ('000 tons)	20,723	21,689	23,042	n.a.
Tonnage Cleared ('000 tons)	20,917	21,606	23,340	n.a.
Air Transport, Internal Services:				
Mileage Flown ('000)	48,971	52,323	55,020	56,759
Passengers Carried	3,256,937	3,763,936	4,157,873	4,424,652
Freight (short tons)	63,161	69,959	76,079	82,056
Mail (short tons)	7,082	7,736	8,633	9,587
Air Transport, Overseas Services:				
Mileage Flown ('000)	22,357	28,126	29,635	29,201
Passengers Carried	352,442	443,665	448,623	466,849
Freight (short tons)	8,071	10,293	11,451	12,259
Mail (short tons)	2,654	3,124	3,252	2,697

* June 30th.

† Preliminary.

TOURISM

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Visitors (Arrivals) .	125,377	147,878	173,328	187,262

The number of bedrooms available for tourists in 1966 was about 50,000.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(At June 30th—'000)

	1965	1966	1967
Telephones:			
Services in Operation	2,010	2,120	2,235
Instruments in service	2,811	2,978	n.a.
Radio Licences	2,358*	2,526*	2,538
Television Licences	2,045*	2,226*	2,405
Combined Licences	430	1,847	1,988

* Includes joint radio and television licences.

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER	TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Government Schools	7,826	75,943	1,921,263
Non-Government Schools	2,194	18,659	583,067
Universities	13	5,660	91,272

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T.

THE CONSTITUTION

PARLIAMENT

The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. This power is limited by strict although unwritten constitutional understanding, and it is seldom that decisions on these matters would be made at the discretion of the Governor-General. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs. Parliament must meet at least once every year.

THE SENATE

The Senate is composed of ten Senators from each State, directly chosen for a period of six years by the people of the State, voting as one electorate. The Senators are elected by proportional representation. They are chosen for a term of six years and retire by rotation, half from each State on June 30th of each third year. The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

If a Senator vacates his seat before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the State Parliament is not in session the Governor of the State appoints a Senator to hold office until Parliament reassembles, or until a new Senator is elected.

At least one-third of the members of the Senate must be present for the exercise of its powers.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. The number in each State is in proportion to population, but under the Constitution must be at least five. At present the House of Representatives is composed of 124 members which includes 2 members for the internal Territories. Of these, the member for the Australian Capital Territory has full voting rights (1967), while the member for the Northern Territory may join in debates, but is entitled to vote only on matters affecting that territory.

Members are elected by universal adult suffrage and voting is compulsory. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under 21 years of age and not disentitled on racial or other ground, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Members of the Australian task force in Vietnam were made eligible to vote in the 1966 Federal elections, though voting was not compulsory. This empowered Australians under 21 to vote for the first time.

Members are chosen by the electors of their respective electorates by the preferential voting system.

The duration of the Parliament is limited to three years, unless dissolved by the Governor-General.

Qualifications for membership of the House of Representatives are possessed by any British subject 21 years of age or over who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Commonwealth Parliament.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in such other Federal Courts as the Commonwealth Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two other Justices, appointed by the Governor in Council. (There are at present a Chief Justice and six other Justices.) It has both an original and an appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court's original jurisdiction extends to all matters arising under any treaty, affecting representatives of other countries, in which the Commonwealth or its representative is a party, between States or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, and in which a writ of *Mandamus*, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against a Commonwealth officer. It also extends to matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and to any other matter as empowered by the Commonwealth Parliament.

The appellate jurisdiction extends to appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction and of the Supreme Court of any State or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council. There is no appeal from the High Court to the Queen in Council, without the High Court's special leave, on any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States.

An amendment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act assented to on 30th June, 1956, altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial and arbitral functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was set up to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the function of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is composed of a Chief Judge and three other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a President, not less than two Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, not less than five Commissioners and a number of Conciliators. Also, since 1928, jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency is administered by Commonwealth Bankruptcy Courts. There is a Federal Supreme Court in the Australian Capital Territory and in the Northern Territory. State courts, usually courts of summary jurisdiction, are invested with Federal judicial power, principally to deal with offences created by Federal statutes.

THE STATES

The Commonwealth Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each State by providing that it shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. When a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent

of the inconsistency. However, the legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament is limited to those matters which are listed in Section 51 of the Constitution, while the States possess, as well as concurrent powers in those matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for "the peace, order and good Government" of their respective territories.

The States may not raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth, nor may the Commonwealth tax State property. The State may not coin money.

The Commonwealth may not make any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is charged with protecting every State against invasion, and, on the application of a State Executive Government, against domestic violence.

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new States and for the establishment of new States within the Commonwealth.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage the proposed law must be submitted in each State to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice rejecting a proposed law which has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law to the electors. If, in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the State, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

A committee was set up in 1956 to review the Commonwealth Constitution. The report of the Committee was submitted to the House of Representatives on October 1st, 1958. Its main proposals include the extension of Federal power over shipping, nuclear development, broadcasting and television, industrial employment and arbitration, and marketing of primary products. Recommendations were also made concerning Parliamentary procedure.

NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788, and a responsible government was elected in 1856. It federated with the other States to form the Commonwealth in 1901.

The executive power is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a Cabinet.

The Legislative Power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of sixty members, elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, for a term of twelve years, fifteen members retiring every three years. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-four members, and sits for three years.

VICTORIA

Formerly a portion of New South Wales, Victoria was proclaimed a separate colony in 1851 and accorded responsible self-government four years later.

The legislative authority is vested in a bi-cameral Parliament: the Upper House or Legislative Council, of thirty-four members, elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of sixty-six members, elected for three years. One-half of the members of the Council retire every three years.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. Not more than four members of the Council and not more than ten members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

QUEENSLAND

Queensland was formerly a part of New South Wales. It was formed into a separate colony with responsible government in 1859.

Legislative power rests with a uni-cameral Parliament composed of seventy-five members elected from seventy-five districts for a term of three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February 1836. The Constitution of October 24th, 1856, vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council is composed of twenty members, one-half of whom retire every three years. Their places are filled by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no authority to dissolve this body.

The thirty-nine members of the House of Assembly are elected for three years from thirty-nine electoral districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council consisting of eight responsible Ministers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Formal possession of the country around King George Sound was taken in 1791. In June 1829 Captain James Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia.

Large grants of land were made to early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population. In 1850, when the State was in a poor condition, the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. In the following eighteen years, 9,718 convicts were sent out. Transportation ceased in 1868.

In 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council was, at first, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the colony reaching 60,000 it should be elective. This figure was reached in 1893.

According to the present Constitution, the Legislative Council consists of thirty members, each of the ten provinces returning three members, one of whom retires biennially.

The Legislative Assembly consists of fifty members, elected for three years, each representing one electorate.

The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the State Legislature.

TASMANIA

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 and became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales. Responsible government was established in 1856.

The administration is vested in a Governor acting upon the advice of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

AUSTRALIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

The Council consists of nineteen members who sit for six years, retiring in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has thirty members elected for five years.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory covers 520,280 square miles, of which 94,025 square miles is reserved for aboriginals. Population, excluding full-blood aboriginals, is about 36,000, and there are estimated to be 18,000 full-blood aboriginals.

The Territory was incorporated in New South Wales in

1825, but in 1863 was added to South Australia. It was transferred to the Commonwealth in 1911. By a Federal Act of 1947 a Legislative Council (sitting at Darwin) was set up, consisting of the Administrator, 7 official members and 6 elected members. At present the Council consists of an elected President, the Administrator, 6 nominated official members, 3 non-official nominated members and 8 elected members. The Northern Territory is governed by the Department of the Interior, Canberra, with the help of the Administrator and the Legislative Council. The creation of the Northern Territory as Australia's seventh self-governing State was approved by the Federal Government in 1958, but no date for its establishment has been given.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord CASEY OF BERWICK, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., K.S.T.J.

COMMONWEALTH CABINET

(March 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister for Education and Science: Senator Rt. Hon. JOHN G. GORTON (L).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Industry: Rt. Hon. JOHN McEWEN (CP).

Treasurer: Hon. W. McMAHON (L).

Minister for External Affairs: Hon. PAUL M. C. HASLUCK, P.C. (L).

Minister for Defence: A. FAIRHALL (L).

Minister for Primary Industry: Hon. J. DOUGLAS ANTHONY (CP).

Minister for Supply and Leader in Senate: Senator K. ANDERSON (L).

Postmaster-General: Hon. A. S. HULME (L).

Minister of National Development: Hon. D. E. FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C. (L).

Minister for Labour and National Service: Hon. L. H. E. BURY (L).

Minister for Shipping and Transport: Hon. I. SINCLAIR (CP).

Minister for Customs and Excise: Senator the Hon. M. SCOTT (L).

Minister for Repatriation: Senator G. COLIN McKELLAR (CP).

Minister for Housing: Senator the Hon. Dame ANNABELLE RANKIN (L).

Minister for the Army: Hon. P. R. LYNCH (L).

Minister for Works and Minister in charge of Tourist Activities: Senator R. C. WRIGHT (L).

Attorney-General: Hon. NIGEL H. BOWEN, Q.C.

Minister for the Navy: Hon. C. R. KELLY (L).

Minister for Social Services and Aboriginal Affairs: W. C. WENTWORTH (L).

CHIEFS OF STAFF

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee: Lt.-Gen. Sir JOHN WILTON, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Navy: Vice-Admiral Sir ALAN McNICOLL, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.

Air Force: Air Marshal Sir ALISTER M. MURDOCH, K.B.E., C.B.

Army: Lt.-Gen. THOMAS J. DALY, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

ADMINISTRATORS OF TERRITORIES

Northern Territory: ROGER L. DEAN.

Papua and New Guinea: DAVID O. HAY, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Nauru: Brigadier LESLIE D. KING, O.B.E., E.D.

Norfolk Island: REGINALD MARSH.

Cocos: P. L. RYAN (Official Representative).

Christmas Island: CHARLES I. BUFFETT, M.B.E. (Official Representative).

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister for External Territories: Hon. C. E. BARNES (CP).

Minister for Civil Aviation: Hon. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D. (L).

Minister for Immigration and Leader of the House: Hon. BILLY M. SNEDDEN, Q.C. (L).

Minister for Health: Dr. ALEXANDER J. FORBES, M.C. (L).

Minister for Air and Assistant Treasurer: Hon. PETER HOWSON (L).

Minister for the Interior: Hon. PETER NIXON (CP).

(L) Liberal Party; (CP) Country Party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

(Canberra unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 5A Arkana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* J. SANCHEZ SANTAMARIA.

***Austria:** Ainslie Building, 39 Ainslie Ave., Civic Centre (L); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALOIS REITBAUER.

Belgium: 19 Arkana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* M. J. DE BRUYN.

***Brazil:** 55 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* MARGARIDA GUEDES NOGUEIRA.

***Burma:** 85 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* U TIN TUN.

Cambodia: 5 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* TIM NGOUN (also accred. to Philippines).

Canada: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. R. MENZIES.

***Ceylon:** 35 Empire Circuit, Forrest (HC); *High Commissioner:* CLARENCE OSWALD COOREY.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 70 Empire Circuit, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES C. H. SHEN.

Denmark: 5 Melbourne Ave., Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL BLYTGÉN-PETERSON.

***Finland:** 83 Endeavour St., Red Hill (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* OLAVI WANNE.

France: 6 Darwin Ave., Acton (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ J. E. FAVEREAU.

German Federal Republic: Empire Circuit, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOACHIM F. RITTER.

Ghana: 35 Endeavour St., Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. VAN HIEN SEKYI.

***Greece:** 22 Arthur Circle, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* B. L. TSAMISSIS.

India: 63 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner (Acting):* J. S. GILL.

***Indonesia:** 4 Hotham Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* R. A. KOSASIH.

***Ireland:** 39 Ainslie Ave., Civic Centre (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EÓIN MACWHITE.

***Israel:** Turrana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* SIMCHA PRATT.

Italy: 27 State Circle, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARIO MAJOLI.

Japan: 3 Tennyson Crescent, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* KOH CHIBA.

***Korea, Republic of:** 42 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* DONG WHAN LEE.

Laos: 71 National Circuit, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* OUDAY SOUVANNAVONG.

***Malaysia:** 71 State Circle, Acton (HC); *High Commissioner:* I. MOHAMED BIN BABA.

Malta: 261 La Perouse St., Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. A. A. PULLICINO.

Mexico: 40 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO DE ANZORENA.

Netherlands: 120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* J. Q. BAS BACKER.

New Zealand: M.L.C. Building, London Circuit, Civic Centre (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. LUKE HAZLETT.

***Pakistan:** 59 Franklin St., Forrest (HC); *High Commissioner (Acting):* S. A. NABI.

Peru: 17 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin (L); *Minister:* J. PATRICIO GALLAGHER.

***Philippines:** Moonah Place, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* MARIANO EZPELETA.

Portugal: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. E. DE MELLO GOUVEIA.

Singapore: 81 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* STANLEY TOFT STEWART.

South Africa: 3 Zeeham St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. HOLM MAREE.

Sweden: Turrana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* GÖSTA AF PETERSENS.

Switzerland: 37 Stonehaven Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* E. DE GRAFFENRIED.

Thailand: 9 Daly St., Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* PRASONG BUNCHOEM.

U.S.S.R.: 78 Canberra Ave., Griffith (E); *Ambassador:* N. Y. TARAKANOV.

United Arab Republic: 38 Empire Circuit, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* E. NABIH ABDEL-HAMID.

United Kingdom: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir C. HEPBURN JOHNSTON.

U.S.A.: Chancery, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD CLARK.

Uruguay: 75 Flinders Way, Red Hill (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* C. PEREZ DEL CASTILLO.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 39 National Circuit, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* TRAN KIM PHUONE.

The following countries are represented by Consulates-General or Consulates: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Monaco, Norway, Panama, Poland, Spain, Turkey and Vatican (Apostolic Nunciature).

* (Also accredited to New Zealand).

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Hon. Sir ALISTER MAXWELL McMULLIN, K.C.M.G.
Chairman of Committee: Senator T. C. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.F.C.
Leader of the Government: Senator N. H. D. HENTY.
Leader of the Opposition: Senator L. K. MURPHY, Q.C.
Clerk: J. R. ODGERS.

(Election, November 1967)

PARTY	No. OF SEATS
Liberal } Government	21
Country }	7
Australian Labor	27
Australian Democratic Labour	4
Independent	1

There are ten Senators from each of the six states.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Hon. W. J. ASTON, M.P.
Chairman of Committee: P. E. LUCOCK.
Leader of the Opposition: E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C., M.P.
Clerk: A. G. TURNER.
Clerk-Assistant: J. A. PETTIFER.

(Election, November 1966)

PARTY	No. OF SEATS
Liberal } Government	61
Country }	21
Australian Labor	41
Independent	1

STATE GOVERNMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES

Governor: H.E. Sir RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier and Treasurer: R. W. ASKIN (L).
Deputy Premier and Minister for Education and Science: C. B. CUTLER (CP).
Minister of Labour and Industry, Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities: E. A. WILLIS (L).
Minister of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, Advisory Minister for Transport, Vice-President of the Executive Council: A. D. BRIDGES, M.L.C. (L).
Minister of Agriculture: W. A. CHAFFEY (CP).
Attorney-General: K. M. McCAW (L).
Minister of Local Government and Highways: P. H. MORTON (L).
Minister of Public Works: DAVID HUGHES (CP).
Minister of Transport: M. A. MORRIS (L).
Minister of Decentralisation and Development: J. B. M. FULLER, M.L.C. (CP).
Minister of Lands and Mines: T. L. LEWIS (L).
Minister of Conservation: J. G. BEALE (L).
Minister of Housing and Co-operative Societies: S. T. STEPHENS (CP).
Minister of Justice: J. C. MADDISON (L).
Minister of Health: A. H. JAGO (L).
Assistant Minister for Education: W. C. FIFE (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. HARRY VINCENT BUDD; Chair. of Committees Hon. S. L. MOWBRAY ESKELL, E.D., Clerk of the Parliaments Major-General J. R. STEVENSON, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.C.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. KEVIN ELLIS; Chair. of Committees G. R. CRAWFORD, D.C.H.; Clerk of Assembly I. P. K. VIDLER; Librarian R. L. COPE, B.A.; Editor of Debates W. J. GRIFFITH.

VICTORIA

Governor: H.E. Maj.-Gen. Sir ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G. K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

LIBERAL MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier and Treasurer: Hon. Sir HENRY BOLTE, K.C.M.G.
Chief Secretary: Hon. A. G. RYLAH, C.M.G., E.D.
Minister of Transport: Hon. V. F. WILCOX.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C.
Minister for Water Supply and Mines: Hon. W. A. BORTHWICK.
Minister of Education: Hon. L. H. S. THOMPSON.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. M. V. PORTER.
Minister for Lands, Soldier Settlement and Conservation: Hon. Sir WILLIAM McDONALD.
Minister of Fuel and Power and Mines: Hon. J. C. M. BALFOUR.
Minister for Local Government: Hon. R. J. HAMER, E.D. M.L.C.
Minister for State Development: Hon. J. W. MANSON.
Minister of Housing and Minister of Forests: Hon. E. R. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D.
Minister of Health: Hon. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C.
Minister of Labour and Industry: Hon. J. F. ROSSITER.
Attorney General and Minister for Immigration: G. O. REID, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary to Cabinet: J. A. RAFFERTY.

AUSTRALIA—(STATE GOVERNMENTS)

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Sir RONALD MACK, M.L.C.; Chair. of Committees Hon. W. R. GARRETT; Clerk of the Council L. G. McDONALD.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. VERNON CHRISTIE; Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Assembly J. A. ROBERTSON.

QUEENSLAND

Governor: H.E. Sir ALAN MANSFIELD, K.C.M.G.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier and Minister for State Development: Hon. J. C. A. PIZZEY, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Education: A. R. FLETCHER, M.L.A. (CP).

Treasurer: Hon. G. W. W. CHALK (L).

Minister for Industrial Development: F. A. CAMPBELL (L).

Minister for Mines, Main Roads and Electricity: Hon. R. E. CAMM (CP).

Minister for Health: Hon. S. D. TOOTH, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Transport: Hon. W. D. KNOX (L).

Minister for Local Government and Conservation: Hon. H. RICHTER, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Lands: Hon. V. B. SULLIVAN, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Labour and Tourism: Hon. J. D. HERBERT, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Works and Housing: Hon. J. BJELKE-PETERSON (CP).

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. Dr. P. R. DELAMOTHE (L).

Minister for Primary Industries: Hon. J. A. Row (CP).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. D. E. NICHOLSON, M.L.A.; Chair. of Committee K. W. HOOPER, M.L.A.; Clerk R. L. DUNLOP.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Lt.-Gen. Sir EDRIC BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

LABOUR MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Minister of Housing: Hon. DONALD ALLAN DUNSTAN, Q.C., LL.B., M.P.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Health: Hon. A. J. SHARD.

Ministry of Social Welfare: Hon. F. H. WALSH, M.P.

Minister of Local Government, Roads and Mines: Hon. S. C. BEVAN.

Minister of Labour, Industry and Transport: Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE.

Minister of Lands, Repatriation, Irrigation and Minister of Immigration and Tourism: Hon. J. D. CORCORAN.

Minister of Works and Marine: Hon. C. D. HUTCHENS.

Minister of Education and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. R. R. LOVEDAY.

Minister of Agriculture and Forests: Hon. G. A. BYWATERS

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. L. H. DENSLEY, M.L.C.; Clerk I. J. BALL.

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. L. G. RICHES, C.M.G.; Chairman of Committees S. J. LAWN; Clerk G. D. COMBE, M.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Maj.-Gen. Sir DOUGLAS A. KENDREW, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Tourists: Hon. DAVID BRAND, M.L.A. (L).

Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture, and Minister for Electricity: Hon. CRAWFORD DAVID NALDER, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Industrial Development and the North-West: Hon. CHARLES WALTER MICHAEL COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Works and Water Supplies: Hon. ROSS HUTCHINSON, D.F.C., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Mines and Minister for Justice and Leader in the Legislative Council: Hon. ARTHUR FREDERICK GRIFFITH, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Lands, Minister for Forests, and Minister for Immigration: Hon. WILLIAM STEWART BOVELL, M.L.A. (L).

Chief Secretary and Minister for Police and Traffic: Hon. JAMES FREDERICK CRAIG, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Local Government, Minister for Town Planning, and Minister for Child Welfare: Hon. LESLIE ARTHUR LOGAN, M.L.C. (CP).

Minister for Education, and Minister for Native Welfare: Hon. EDGAR HENRY MEAD LEWIS, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister of Housing and Labour: Hon. D. H. O'NEIL (L).

Minister for Transport and Railways: R. J. O'CONNOR (L).

Minister of Health, Fisheries and Fauna: G. C. MACKINNON, M.L.C. (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. L. C. DIVER; Chair. of Committees and Deputy Pres.: Hon. NORMAN E. BAXTER.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. J. M. HEARMAN, M.L.A.; Chair. of Committees and Deputy Speaker W. A. MANNING.

TASMANIA

Governor: H.E. Lt.-Gen. Sir CHARLES HENRY GAIRDNER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.B.E., K.G.ST.J.

LABOUR MINISTRY

(January 1968)

Premier and Treasurer: E. E. REECE, M.H.A.

Deputy Premier and Attorney-General: Hon. R. F. FAGAN, M.H.A.

Minister for Agriculture: A. C. ATKINS, M.H.A.

Minister for Lands and Works: Hon. D. A. CASHION, M.H.A.

Minister for Health: Hon. M. G. EVERETT, M.H.A.

Minister for Forests and Housing: Hon. S. V. WARD, M.H.A.

AUSTRALIA—(STATE GOVERNMENTS, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Minister for Transport: Hon. H. J. McLOUGHLIN.
Minister for Education: Hon. W. A. NEILSON, M.H.A.
Chief Secretary: Hon. B. K. MILLER, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. Sir HENRY S. BAKER, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.L.C.; Clerk of the Council E. C. BRIGGS.

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. J. C. MADDEN; Clerk of the House C. K. MURPHY, C.B.E.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

(ADMINISTRATION FROM CANBERRA)

Administrator: R. L. DEAN.
Assistant Administrators: A. V. ATKINS, D.S.C., E. F. DWYER.
Director of Lands: A. W. RICHARDSON.
Director of Welfare: H. C. GIESE.
Director of Mines: C. F. ADAMS.
Crown Law Officer: R. J. WITHNALL.
President of Legislative Council: H. CHAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Party of Australia, The: Federal Secretariat, National Headquarters Building, Blackall and Macquarie Sts., Barton, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1944; features of Party Policy are loyalty to the throne and the maintenance of the political and economic unity of the Commonwealth; the Party is absolutely opposed to socialism and supports freedom of enterprise and initiative. The maintenance of adequate defence forces is also prominent in the policy, together with uncompromising opposition to Communism, the prevention of industrial disturbance, the maintenance of full employment and the extension of social services. Since the Party has been in office, a long-range plan of national development and productive expansion has been pursued. The Leader of the Party is the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. JOHN G. GORTON; the Leader in the Senate, Minister for Supply, Senator Hon. K. M. ANDERSON; the Federal President is J. E. PAGAN, M.B.E.; the Federal Director is J. R. WILLOUGHBY, C.B.E.

Australian Country Party, The: 7 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1916; the principal objectives of the Party are the betterment of conditions in rural and agri-

cultural communities through improved marketing facilities, more effective Parliamentary representation of country people, the encouragement of desirable immigrants, and the promotion of the study of all matters relating to agricultural and primary production. The Party upholds the integrity of the Commonwealth; Federal Parliamentary Leader Rt. Hon. J. McEWEN; Chair. Federal Executive W. L. MOSS; Gen. Sec. J. F. DREDGE; publ. *The Countryman*.

Australian Labor Party: 236 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane; f. 1891, for the socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange; Leader of the Parl. Labor Party in the Senate, Senator the Hon. LIONEL MURPHY, Leader in the House of Representatives, Hon. E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C.; Pres. of the Federal Executive J. V. STOUT; Vice-Pres. D. DUNSTAN; Federal Sec. F. E. CHAMBERLAIN.

Australian Democratic Labour Party: 561 George Street, Sydney; formed 1955 following a split in the Australian Labor Party. Pres. ROBERT JOSHUA, M.C.; Gen. Sec. JOHN KANE; Parliamentary Leader Senator the Hon. V. C. GAIR.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court, the High Court of Australia, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Justices and such other courts as the Commonwealth Parliament may create. Parliament can also vest certain federal jurisdiction in State courts. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties or affecting representatives of other countries, and in certain matters in which the Commonwealth or the States are concerned. It also hears and determines appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court or of the Supreme Court of any State, subject, in certain cases, to final appeal to the Queen in Council.

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir GARFIELD BARWICK, G.C.M.G.
Justices: Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD A. McTIERNAN, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir FRANK KITTO, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir ALAN R. TAYLOR, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir DOUGLAS MENZIES, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir VICTOR WINDEYER, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM F. L. OWEN, K.B.E.
Principal Registrar: A. N. GAMBLE 450 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH COURT OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir RICHARD KIRBY.

Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. G. WRIGHT.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President: Hon. Sir RICHARD KIRBY.

Deputy Presidents: Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. G. WRIGHT, Hon. Mr. Justice F. H. GALLAGHER, Hon. Mr. Justice J. C. MOORE, Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. SWEENEY, Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. NIMMO.

Senior Commissioner: J. E. TAYLOR.

Commissioners: Mr. J. H. PORTUS, Mr. J. P. HORAN, Mr. J. L. GOUGH, Mr. L. G. MATTHEWS, Mr. T. C. WINTER, Mr. E. J. CLARKSON, Mr. H. G. NEIL, Mr. J. J. MCCREADIE, Mr. J. B. HOLMES.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

AUSTRALIA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir JOHN SPICER.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. Mr. Justice P. JOSKE, Hon. Mr. Justice R. EGGLESTON, Hon. Mr. Justice R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. KERR.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH BANKRUPTCY ADMINISTRATION

Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice GIBBS.

Inspector-General: L. G. BOHRINGER (acting), 450 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir JOHN SPICER.

Judges: Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. R. M. EGGESTON, Hon. P. E. JOSKE.

NEW SOUTH WALES

THE SUPREME COURT

King and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir LESLIE HERRON, K.B.E., C.M.G.

President of the Court of Appeal: Hon. GORDON WALLACE.

Judges of Appeal: B. SUGERMAN, C. McLELLAND, C. A. WALSH, K. S. JACOBS, K. W. ASPREY, J. D. HOLMES.

Puisne Judges: J. H. McCLEMENS, R. LE GAY BRERETON, H. MAGUIRE, F. G. MYERS, M. F. HARDIE, J. K. MANNING, W. H. COLLINS, R. ELSE-MITCHELL, B. P. MACFARLAN, O.B.E., J. F. NAGLE, R. L. TAYLOR, D. M. SELBY, E.D., A. R. MOFFITT, C. E. BEGG, P. H. ALLEN, J. O'BRIEN, S. ISAACS, N. A. JENKYN, L. W. STREET, J. A. LEE, R. G. REYNOLDS.

Prothonotary and Registrar, Court of Appeal: R. T. BYRNE.

VICTORIA

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and fourteen Puisne Judges, a County Court, Courts of General Sessions, Courts of Mines, Licensing Courts, Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir HENRY ARTHUR WINNEKE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Justices: Hons. Sir JOHN BARRY, T. W. SMITH, Sir R. V. MONAHAN, Sir G. A. PAPE, A. D. G. ADAM, D. M. LITTLE, G. U. GOWANS, O. J. GILLARD, JOHN E. STARKE, E. H. E. BARBER, M. V. McINERNEY, G. H. LUSH, C. I. MENHENNITT, H. R. NEWTON.

Masters: C. P. JACOBS, M.B.E., S. H. COLLIE, E. N. BERGERE.

Prothonotary: A. J. PAYNE.

COUNTY COURT AND COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Judges: N. F. MITCHELL, G. L. DETHRIDGE, A. M. H. FRASER, F. R. NELSON, J. C. NORRIS, B. J. DUNN, S. H. Z. WOJNARSKI, T. RAPKE, H. T. FREDERICO, H. A. VICKERY, A. C. ADAMS, D. W. CORSON, J. F. FORREST, C. W. HARRIS, J. X. O'DRISCOLL, E. E. HEWITT, J. LECKIE, G. JUST, I. F. C. FRANICH, T. B. SHILLITO, J. R. SOMERVILLE.

QUEENSLAND

SUPREME COURT

Southern District (Brisbane)

Chief Justice: Hon. W. G. MACK.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. J. A. SHEEHY.

Puisne Judges: Hon. MOSTYN HANGER, Hon. C. G. WANSTALL, Hon. N. S. STABLE, Hon. H. T. GIBBS, Hon. G. L. HART, Hon. G. A. G. LUCAS, Hon. J. A. DOUGLAS, Hon. M. B. HOARE.

Registrar and Prothonotary: JOHN SHANNON.

Central District (Rockhampton)

Puisne Judge: Hon. D. M. CAMPBELL.

Registrar: H. R. D. FITZPATRICK.

Northern District (Townsville)

Puisne Judge: Hon. R. W. SKERMAN.

Registrar: J. T. MUNRO.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. J. J. BRAY, LL.D.

Judges: Hon. R. R. ST. CLAIR CHAMBERLAIN, Hon. J. L. TRAVERS, Hon. D. S. HOGARTH, Hon. C. H. BRIGHT, Hon. ROMA F. MITCHELL, Hon. G. H. WALTERS.

Master: W. E. S. FORSTER.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir ALBERT WOLFF, K.C.M.G.

Judges: Hon. Sir LAWRENCE JACKSON, Hon. J. E. VIRTUE, Hon. R. V. NEVILLE, Hon. G. B. D'ARCY, Hon. JOHN HALE, Hon. O. J. NEGUS.

Master and Registrar: G. T. STAPLES.

TASMANIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir STANLEY BURBURY, K.B.E.

Judges: Hon. M. G. GIBSON, Hon. M. P. CRISP, Hon. G. H. CRAWFORD, Hon. F. M. NEASEY.

Master and Registrar: C. G. BRETtingham-MOORE.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, Hon. R. M. EGGLESTON, Hon. R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. J. R. KERR, Hon. R. W. FOX, Hon. H. T. GIBBS.

Registrar: S. N. SUMMERS.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. R. A. BLACKBURN, Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, Hon. R. A. SMITHERS.

Master and Registrar-General: F. R. A. ELVIDGE.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA

There are about 3½ million members of the Church of England. The Primatial Registry for the Church of England in Australia is at: Diocesan Church House, George St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Primate of Australia: Most Rev. PHILIP N. W. STRONG, C.M.G., M.A.

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate of Australia: Most Rev. M. L. LOANE, M.A., B.D.

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan: Most Rev. F. W. WOODS, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND

Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan: Most Rev. PHILIP N. W. STRONG, C.M.G., M.A.

PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan: Most Rev. GEORGE APPLETON, M.A., M.B.E.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are about 2 million Roman Catholics in Australia.

The Apostolic Delegate: H.E. The Most Rev. DOMENICO ENRICI, Archbishop of Ancusa, 40 Edward Street, North Sydney, N.S.W.

Cardinal

Sydney . . . His Eminence CARDINAL GILROY.
Auxiliary Bishops: Most Rev. JAMES FREEMAN, D.D., Most Rev. JAMES CARROLL, D.D., Most Rev. THOMAS MULDOON, D.D.

Archbishops

Adelaide . . . Most Rev. MATTHEW BEOVICH, D.D., PH.D.
Brisbane . . . Most Rev. PATRICK M. O'DONNELL, D.D.
Canberra and Goulburn . . . Most Rev. THOMAS VINCENT CAHILL, D.D.
Hobart . . . Most Rev. GUILFORD YOUNG, D.D.
Melbourne . . . Most Rev. JUSTIN SIMONDS, D.D., PH.D.
Perth . . . Most Rev. REDMOND PRENDIVILLE.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Australia: 486 Albert Street, Melbourne; Pres.-Gen. Rev. F. J. C. STONE, B.A.; Hon. Sec. Rev. G. H. BLACKBURN, M.A., B.D., B.E.D.; 46,062 mems.; 606 churches, 619 ministers, 1,000 local preachers; Sunday Schools: 8,791 teachers, 71,814 scholars; Carey Grammar and King's College for boys; Strathcona and Kilvington Girls' Grammar Schools; Residential Theological Colleges in N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South and West Australia; Deaconess Training Institute in Victoria; Bedford Business College in N.S.W.; Aged People's Homes in most states; missionary work in India, Pakistan, New Guinea, West Irian and among the aborigines of Central Australia; publ. *Australian Baptist* (weekly).

Congregational Union of Australia: Independent Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1892; 15,100 mems.; Pres. Rev. S. J. HENSHALL; Sec. MAYNARD DAVIES; publ. *C.U.A. Bulletin* (quarterly).

Lutheran Church of Australia: Lutheran Church House, 58 O'Connell St., North Adelaide, South Australia; f. October 1966, by amalgamation of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia; first missionaries to aborigines 1838; first Lutheran Church 1838; 115,108 mems., 376 pastors; Pres. Rev. M. LOHE, D.D.; Vice-Pres. Rev. H. D. KOEHNE, D.D.; Sec. Rev. H. F. W. PROEVE, B.A.; Ministry trained at Luther Seminary, North Adelaide (Principal Rev. S. P. HEBART, D.TH., M.A.); six colleges; aboriginal missions in Central Australia (Hermannsburg, Finke River Mission), South Australia (Kooniba, Yalata) and Queensland (Hope Vale, Bloomfield River), also mission activity in New Guinea; radio programme (Australian Lutheran Hour) on 31 stations; publs. *Encounter* (for youth), *Lutheran Woman*, *Lutheran Men*, *Children's Friend* (all monthly), *The Lutheran* (fortnightly).

Greek Orthodox Church: "St. Andrew's House", 374 Edgecliff St., Woollahra, Sydney; leader in Australia and New Zealand, Archbishop EZEKIEL, 220,000 mems.; Greek Orthodox Communities in Melbourne (221 Dorcas St., South Australia) and in 90 other parishes.

Federal Conference of Churches of Christ in Australia: College of the Bible, Elm Road, Glen Iris, Melbourne, S.E.6.

Methodist Church of Australasia: The General Conference, 139 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; 1 million adherents; Pres.-Gen. Rev. C. GRIBBLE, O.B.E., M.A., DIP.ED., 139 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; Sec.-Gen. Rev. C. K. DAWS, C.B.E., E.D., F.A.S.A., F.I.C.S., 288 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.

Presbyterian Church of Australia: 156 Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.; 976,603 mems.; Clerk of Gen. Assembly Rev. G. ROSS WILLIAMS, Assembly Hall, 156 Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.

Russian Orthodox Church: Clergy House, 31 Robertson Road, Centennial Park, Sydney; f. 1933; 120 mems.; Minister Rev. A. GILCHENKO; Sec. A. V. SERAPININ.

Salvation Army in Australia: Southern Territory (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory); 69 Bourke Street, Melbourne, C.I.; Territorial Commander Commissioner FREDERICK W. HARVEY; Chief Sec. Col. FRANK SAUNDERS; Eastern Territory (New South Wales, Queensland and New Guinea); 140 Elizabeth St., Sydney; Territorial Commander Commissioner HUBERT R. SCOTNEY, M.A., F.R.C.S. (Edin.); Chief Sec. Col. GEOFFREY DALZIEL; London Publicity: 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Great Synagogue: Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1875; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. PORUSH; Sec. ISAAC N. GOODMAN, 166 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

Melbourne Hebrew Congregation: Toorak Road, South Yarra; f. 1841; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. RAPAPORT; Sec. H. FRIEDMAN; 1,200 mems.; publ. *Quarterly Newsletter*.

THE PRESS

Australia's legislation relating to the Press is partly based on modified British legislation, but as each state enacts its own laws, the form and severity thereof may vary.

Under the law concerning contempt of court, since the court takes jurisdiction from the time the accused is arrested, to publish names or photographs before proceedings begin may draw heavy penalties. Though accurate reporting of a case while it is being tried is privileged, and has been known to extend to a degree of scandal, a judge is empowered to ban all reports until the conclusion of the case. Though this legislation is intended to protect the interest of the accused, it frequently hinders the journalist.

Each state has its legislation against obscene publications, which is particularly severe in the state of Queensland, whose broadly defined Objectionable Literature Act of 1954 covers a wide range of offences.

The libel law, closely related to British law, ranges from seditious libel for matter liable to cause a breach of the peace, or for excessive abuse of government officials, to defamatory libel, knowing and plain. The most frequently cited defences are "fair comment and criticism" and "true and public benefit". Certain government agencies have privilege.

All newspapers in the state capitals are owned by limited companies. The trend towards concentration of ownership has led to the development of four principal groups of newspapers. Economic conditions have necessitated the extension of the activities of newspaper companies into related spheres, magazine and book publishing, radio and television, etc. The main groups are as follows:

The Herald and Weekly Times Group (Chair. Sir JOHN WILLIAMS): controls *The Herald* and *Sun News-Pictorial* (Melbourne), *The Advertiser* (Adelaide), *The Courier Mail*, *The Telegraph*, and *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane) and also has holdings in several magazines and radio and television companies.

The John Fairfax Group: with its subsidiary Associated Newspapers Ltd., controls *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Sun*, *Australian Financial Review* and the *Sun-Herald* (Sydney), *The Canberra Times* and *The Age* (Melbourne), together with four large magazines; also has radio and television interests.

Consolidated Press Group (Proprietor Sir FRANK PACKER): controls *The Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph* (Sydney), and *The Maitland Mercury*, and magazines including *Women's Weekly*; also owns the Shakespeare Head Press.

Rupert Murdoch Group (Proprietor K. R. MURDOCH): including News Ltd. and associated companies, controls *The Australian* (Canberra), *Adelaide News* and *Sunday Mail* (Adelaide), *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror-News Pictorial* (Sydney), *The News* (Darwin), *Sunday Truth* (Brisbane), and *Sunday Times* (Perth); also has interests in magazines and radio companies.

The total circulation of Australia's 63 daily newspapers is very high at 3,680,000 million copies approx., or one for every three citizens. Weekly papers are even more popular as they more successfully penetrate to the remoter parts of the country, whereas metropolitan dailies meet competition from small local papers. The circulation of newspapers has traditionally been almost entirely confined to the state in which each is produced. The only exceptions, which may fairly claim a national circulation, are the

dailies *The Australian*, which made history at its inception in 1964, and the *Australian Financial Review*, and the *Sydney Bulletin* and *Nation*, weekly and fortnightly respectively.

The main newspaper centres are Sydney, where the morning *Daily Telegraph* competes with the *Morning Herald*, and the evening *Daily Mirror* competes with *The Sun*, and Melbourne, where *The Age* competes with *The Sun News-Pictorial*, both morning papers. Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane each have only one major morning and one major evening paper.

Among the daily papers most respected for their serious news treatment should be mentioned the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *The Age* (Melbourne), which has its own *Literary Review*, and *The Australian*, which has three pages of foreign affairs and five pages devoted to finance, *The Canberra Times* and the *Australian Financial Review*. The most popular dailies in order of circulation include Melbourne's *Sun News Pictorial* (618,000) and *Herald* (485,000), Sydney's *Daily Telegraph* (360,000), *Daily Mirror* (304,000) and *Sun* (292,000), Brisbane's *Courier Mail* (244,000), the *Sydney Morning Herald* (208,000), and Adelaide's *Advertiser* (204,000).

NEWSPAPERS

For reasons of space only the chief city daily newspapers are listed.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian: 42 Mort St., Braddon, Canberra; f. 1964; national daily; edited in Canberra, published simultaneously in Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne; Proprietor RUPERT MURDOCH; Man. Editor WALTER KOMMER.

Canberra Times: 18 Mort St., Braddon, Canberra; f. 1926; morning; Man. Editor D. N. BOWMAN.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DAILIES

Australian Financial Review: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1951; Mon. to Fri.; Editor V. J. CARROLL.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: Elizabeth and Hill Sts., North Sydney; f. 1890; morning; Managing Editor A. J. NOYES.

Daily Mirror: Head Office: Cnr. Kippax and Holt Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1941; evening; Man. Dir. K. R. MURDOCH; circ. 360,000.

Daily Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1879; Sydney; Independent, morning; circ. 360,000; Editor J. K. WATSON.

Newcastle Morning Herald: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle; f. 1858; morning; Editor E. K. LINGARD.

Sun, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1910; Independent, evening; Editor B. J. TIER, circ. 292,000.

Sydney Morning Herald, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1831; morning; Editor J. M. DOUGLAS PRINGLE; circ. 290,000.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Sun-Herald: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1953; Editor F. R. PETERSON.

Sunday Mirror: Head Office: Cnr. Kippax and Holt Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1889; circ. 535,000.

Sunday Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1938; circ. 690,000; Editor JOHN F. MOYER.

AUSTRALIA—(THE PRESS)

VICTORIA DAILIES

Age, The: 233 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1854; Independent Liberal; morning; Man. Dir. C. R. MACDONALD; Editor E. GRAHAM PERKIN.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 193-197 King Street, Melbourne; morning; f. 1900; Managing Dir. S. A. CALDWELL.

Herald, Melbourne: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1840; evening; Editor F. B. DALY; circ. 501,000.

Sun News-Pictorial: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1922; morning; Editor H. A. GORDON; circ. 647,000.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Australasian Post: 44-74 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1946; illustrated; Mon.; circulates throughout Commonwealth; Editor J. HUGHES.

Sporting Globe: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1922; Weds. and Sats.; Editor G. HAWKSEY.

Truth: 402 Latrobe Street, Melbourne; f. 1889; mid-week; Editor W. H. WILLIAMS.

Weekly Times: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1869; farming, gardening; Weds.; Editor F. S. CRAWFORD; circ. 106,000.

QUEENSLAND DAILIES

Courier-Mail: Campbell St., Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1933 by merger of *Brisbane Courier* (f. 1846) and *Daily Mail* (f. 1903); morning; circ. 250,000; Editor-in-Chief T. C. BRAY.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List (incorporating *Aviation News*): 82-98 Bowen Street, Brisbane; f. 1912; Editor W. COURTNEY-FERGUSON.

Telegraph: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1872; evening; Editor-in-Chief J. F. WAKEFIELD.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Mail: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1923; circ. 340,000; Editor E. R. JACKSON.

Sunday Truth: Mirror Newspapers Ltd., Cnr. Brunswick and McLachlan Streets, Valley, Brisbane, Queensland; f. 1901; Editor R. JOHNSTON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA DAILIES

Advertiser: 121 King William St., Adelaide; f. 1858; Liberal, morning; circ. 207,000; Man. Editor B. A. WILLIAMS.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 238-242 Wright St., Adelaide; f. 1920; morning; Editor J. V. H. JAMES.

News: 116 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1923; evening Mon. to Fri.; circ. 145,388; Managing Editor RONALD R. BOLAND

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Chronicle: 121 King William Street, Adelaide; f. 1858; Thurs.; agricultural weekly; Editor K. M. ESAU.

Sunday Mail: 116-120 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1912; circ. 235,000; Editor K. V. PARISH.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA DAILIES

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 171-177 Hay St., East Perth (Box L895, G.P.O., Perth); f. 1927; Editor S. R. MCKAY.

Daily News: 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1882; evening; Editor D. O'SULLIVAN.

West Australian: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1833; morning; circ. 188,695; Editor E. T. G. RICHARDS.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Countryman, The: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1885; Thurs.; a farmers' magazine, with pages for women; Editor H. W. BAKER.

Sunday Times: 34-36 Stirling St., Perth; f. 1900; Managing Dir. M. W. JAMES; Editorial Dir. F. J. DAVIDSON.

TASMANIA DAILIES

Advocate: P.O. Box 63, Burnie; f. 1890; morning; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; circ. 20,596; Editor B. S. REID.

Examiner: P.O.B. 99A, Launceston; f. 1842; morning; Independent; circ. 32,000; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE.

Mercury: 91-93 Macquarie Street, Hobart; f. 1854; morning; Editor R. E. SHONE.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Sunday Examiner-Express: P.O.B. 99A, Launceston; f. 1924; Editor G. W. WALKLEY; circ. 34,000.

NORTHERN TERRITORY DAILY NEWSPAPER

Northern Territory News: P.O. Box 223, Darwin; Mon. to Fri.; Managing Editor J. B. BOWDITCH.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Advocate: 143 a'Beckett Street, Melbourne; f. 1868; Thurs.; Catholic; circ. 30,000; Editor Rev. D. P. MURPHY.

Anglican: 131 Regent St., Sydney; f. 1952; Thurs.; national newspaper of the Church of England in Australia; circ. 42,000; Editor Mrs. JOYCE JAMES.

Australian Women's Weekly: 168 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1933; Wed.; circ. 750,000; Editor Mrs. E. FENSTON.

Australian Worker: Worker Trustees, 238-40 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1891; fortnightly, Wed.; circ. 54,541; Man. H. V. MOORE; Editor E. C. CROFTS.

B & T: P.O.B. 2608, G.P.O., Sydney; f. 1950; weekly trade magazine of marketing and broadcasting; Gen. Man. I. R. ROLLE.

Building and Construction: 193-199 King Street, Melbourne; Tues.; circ. 6,750; Managing Dir. S. A. CALDWELL.

The Bulletin: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1880; incorporated *Australian Financial Times* in 1962; Wed.; Editor PETER COLEMAN.

Commercial Australia: 197 King Street, Melbourne; weekly; Managing Dir. S. A. CALDWELL.

Construction: 116-126 Cleveland Street, Chippendale, Sydney; f. 1907; official organ of the Master Builders, Association of N.S.W.; Editor F. K. THOMAS.

Countryman: 431 Bourke Street, Melbourne; f. 1917; alt. Thurs.; circ. 25,000; Editor M. P. MOORHEAD.

Everybody's: 54-58 Park St., Sydney; f. 1961; circ. 200,000; Editor R. BRAMPTON.

Land, The: 59 Regent Street, Sydney; f. 1911; Thurs.; Managing Editor H. V. BUDD, M.L.C.; Editor A. HUDSON.

Listener-In T.V.: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1925; Thurs.; Editor P. R. DUNSTONE.

Medical Journal of Australia: Seamer and Arundel Streets, Glebe, Sydney; f. 1914; weekly; circ. 15,500; Manager J. H. NOLDT; Editor Dr. R. R. WINTON.

- Methodist, The:** 31 Botany St., Redfern, N.S.W.; official organ of the Methodist Church in N.S.W.; Sat.; circ. 5,800; Editor Rev. A. J. BINGLEY.
- Nation:** Box 112, G.P.O., Sydney; Independent, progressive; fortnightly; Editor T. M. FITZGERALD.
- New Idea:** 33 Rosslyn St., Melbourne; f. 1904; weekly; women's magazine; Editor Mrs. J. HAYES.
- Newspaper News:** G.P.O. Box 606, Sydney; f. 1928; fortnightly; journal of publishing, printing and advertising in Australia and New Zealand; circ. 2,654; Editor D. R. MASON.
- News Weekly:** 338 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; f. 1943; Thurs.; anti-Communist; N.C.C. organ; circ. 20,000; Editor E. S. MADDEN.
- People:** Broadway, Sydney; f. 1950; Wed. fortnightly; Editor G. A. RICHARDS.
- Pix:** Broadway, Sydney; f. 1938; Mon.; rotogravure magazine; Editor R. J. NELSON.
- Queensland Country Life:** 432 Queen Street, Brisbane; f. 1935; Thurs.; circ. 28,697; Editor WALLACE C. SKELSEY.
- Stock and Land:** 174 Peel Street North, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1914; Wed.; Editor J. O. THOMPSON.
- TV Times:** Australian Broadcasting Commission, 229 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1958; Managing Editor J. G. PATON.
- TV Week:** 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; f. 1957; Mon.; Editor IAN G. RAE.
- Weekend News:** 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1955; weekend newspaper with colour magazine; Editor S. K. JOYNT.
- Woman's Day:** G.P.O. Box 3970, Sydney Morning Herald Building, Broadway, Sydney; Thurs.; circulates throughout Australia and New Zealand; circ. over 500,000; Editor JOAN REEDER.
- The Worker:** 236-8 Elizabeth St., Brisbane; f. 1890; Mon.; official organ of the Australian Workers' Union in Queensland; circ. 52,049; Editor J. P. DUNN.

MONTHLIES, QUARTERLIES, ETC.

- Advertising in Australia:** G.P.O. Box 606, Sydney; f. 1964 and published as quarterly magazine in *Newspaper News*; circ. 12,654; Editor D. MASON.
- Aircraft:** 44-47 Flinders St., Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1918; monthly; Editor W. D. G. ROBERTSON.
- Architecture in Australia:** 33A McLaren Street, North Sydney; f. 1917; official journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; alternate months; Editor COLIN BREWER.
- Architecture, Building, Structural Engineering:** 76A Wickham St., Brisbane; f. 1922; monthly; Editor FRED. A. MAHER.
- Australasian Engineer, The:** 116-126 Cleveland St., Chippendale, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1908; monthly; Editor F. K. THOMAS.
- Australasian Journal of Pharmacy:** 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne; f. 1886; monthly; official journal of the associated pharmaceutical organisations of Australia; Editor F. C. KENT, B.COM.; Manager T. G. ALLEN, DIP.COM., L.S.W.
- Australasian Journal of Philosophy:** Department of Philosophy, Univ. of Sydney, Sydney; f. 1923; official organ of the Australasian Association of Philosophy; three issues yearly; Editor Prof. A. K. STOUT.
- Australia Today:** 328 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1905; national pictorial, literary and statistical annual; Managing Editor R. S. HARBER.

- Australian and New Zealand General Practitioner:** 20 Loftus Street, Sydney; f. 1929; monthly; Editor Dr. J. WOOLNOUGH.
- Australian Accountancy Student:** 20 Loftus St., Sydney; quarterly; Editor C. A. HULLS.
- Australian Engineer:** 116-126 Cleveland Street, Chippendale, Sydney; f. 1908; technical, monthly; Editor F. K. THOMAS.
- Australian Home Beautiful:** 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1925; monthly; Editor LYLE D. TUCKER.
- Australian House and Garden:** 142 Clarence Street, Sydney; monthly; building, furnishing, decorating, handicrafts, gardening, etc.; Editor BERYL GUERTNER.
- Australian Journal of Agricultural Research:** C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., Melbourne; f. 1950; alternate months.
- Australian Journal of Biological Sciences:** C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., Melbourne; f. 1953; alternate months.
- Australian Journal of Botany:** C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., Melbourne; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.
- Australian Journal of Chemistry:** C.I.S.R.O., 372 Albert St., Melbourne; f. 1953; monthly.
- Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research:** C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne; f. 1950; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.
- Australian Journal of Physics:** C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne. f. 1953; alternate months.
- Australian Journal of Science:** 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney; f. 1938; organ of the Australian and N.Z. Association for the Advancement of Science; twelve copies yearly; Editor K. W. KNOX.
- Australian Journal of Soil Research:** C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne; f. 1963; twice yearly, at irregular intervals.
- Australian Journal of Zoology:** C.S.I.R.O., Melbourne; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.
- Australian Law Journal:** 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1927; monthly; Editor PHILIP JEFFREY, Q.C.; Assistant Editor D. E. HARDING.
- Australian Lawyer:** 20 Loftus St., Sydney; f. 1947; monthly; Editor D. SINGER.
- Australian Quarterly:** Australian Institute of Political Science, 16 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1929; quarterly; Editor G. G. MASTERMAN.
- Building, Lighting, Engineering:** 116-126 Cleveland Street, Chippendale, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1907; monthly; Editor F. K. THOMAS.
- Commerce, Industrial and Mining Review:** 19 Main St., Osborne Park; f. 1930; monthly; Editor J. LAURENCE.
- Current Taxation:** 20 Loftus St., Sydney; f. 1936; monthly.
- Economic Record:** Economics and Commerce Dept. University of Melbourne; f. 1925; four times a year, journal of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand; Editor Prof. R. I. DOWNING.
- Electronics Australia:** Sun-Herald Building, Broadway, Sydney; f. 1939; technical, radio, television, hi-fi and electronics; monthly; Editor W. N. WILLIAMS.
- Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand:** Department of History, University of Melbourne, Parkville N.2, Victoria; f. 1940; half-yearly, April and October; Editors N. D. McLACHLAN, F. B. SMITH.
- Meanjin Quarterly:** University of Melbourne, Parkville N.2, Victoria; f. 1940; quarterly; literature, art, discussion; Editor C. B. CHRISTENSEN, O.B.E.
- Modern Boating:** 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1965; Editor R. ROSS; circ. 18,500.
- Modern Motor:** 21-23 Bathurst Street, Sydney; f. 1954; monthly; circ. 50,000; Editor J. M. FELDMAN.

AUSTRALIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

New Horizons in Education: 263 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1938; published twice a year by the New Education Fellowship in Australia; Editor DONALD McLEAN.

Oceania: The University, Sydney; f. 1930; anthropological; University of Sydney; quarterly; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Open Road: 151 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1927; official journal of National Roads and Motorists' Asscn. (N.S.W.); circ. 725,000; monthly; Editor W. W. GALTON.

Overland: G.P.O. Box 98a, Melbourne, C.I., Victoria; f. 1954; literary; Editor S. MURRAY-SMITH.

Pacific Islands Monthly: 29 Alberta St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1930; Man. Dir. R. W. ROBSON, F.R.G.S.; Editor STUART INDER; Gen. Man. S. C. HUGHES; circ. 11,500.

Queensland Countrywoman: 89-95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane; f. 1929; monthly journal of the Queensland Country Women's Association; Editor Miss W. BRENNAN.

Queensland Geographical Journal: O'Brien House, 177-9 Ann St., Brisbane, Queensland; annual of Qld. br. of Royal Geographical Society of Australasia; Pres. JOHN J. G. CONROY; Hon. Gen. Dir., Sec. and Editor D. A. O'BRIEN, J.P., F.R.G.S.A.

Rydge's Business Journal: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f. 1928; monthly; Man. Dir. NORMAN B. RYDGE, Jr.; Man. Editor T. J. STOREY.

Territorian: P.O. Box 625, Darwin; every 2 months; Editor C. HOLMES.

Textile Journal of Australia: 142 Clarence Street, Sydney; f. 1926; monthly; Managing Editor PAUL B. NELSON.

Walkabout: 18 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1934; monthly; magazine of Australian way of life; Publisher GRAHAM TUCKER; Editor B. McARDLE.

Your Garden: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne; monthly; a practical home gardener's journal; circ. 90,000; Editor A. BALHORN.

PRESS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press: 291 George Street, Sydney, f. 1935; owned by principal daily newspapers of Australia; Chair. A. K. THOMAS; Joint Man. Dirs. A. H. McLACHLAN and A. K. THOMAS; Man. Editor D. P. HOOPER.

Australian United Press Ltd.: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1928; Chair. C. D. LANYON. branches Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Sydney

ANSA: 499 Parramatta Rd., Bureau Chief EVASIO COSTANZO.

AP: c/o Newspaper House, 44 Pitt St.; Bureau Chief GORDON TAIT.

New Zealand Press Association Ltd.: Wynyard House, 291 George St.

UPI: Caltex House, 167 Kent St., P.O.B. 5336; Man. CHARLES BARNARD.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Reuters, Tass.

Antara Indonesian News Agency is represented in Canberra; Kyodo News Service is represented in Melbourne.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Journalists Association: 58 Margaret St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1910; 6,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. P. CROSLAND.

Australian Newspapers Council: C.B.C. Chambers, 100 Bathurst Street, Sydney; f. 1958 by the amalgamation of Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association and former Australian Newspapers Council; membership 13, confined to metropolitan daily or Sunday papers; Pres. K. R. MURDOCH; Sec. B. G. OSBORNE.

Australian Provincial Daily Press: 247 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1936; Chair. J. V. ROBERTSON; Chief Exec. J. W. CUMING.

Australian Provincial Press Association: 169 Exhibition Street, Melbourne; f. 1906; Sec. K. B. LAURIE.

New South Wales Country Press Association: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1900; 133 mems.; Sec. HAROLD E. ROOTS.

Provincial Press Association of South Australia Incorporated: 130 Franklin Street, Adelaide; f. 1912; represents 40 South Australian country newspapers; Pres. D. TILBROOK; Sec. J. F. POWER.

Queensland Country Press Association: 231 Adelaide St.; Brisbane; Pres. J. W. FLOWER; Sec. A. D. MORRIS.

Tasmanian Press Association Pty. Ltd.: 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston; Sec. L. W. P. REEVES.

Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.: 169 Exhibition Street, Melbourne; C.I.; f. 1910; Pres. M. K. ARMSTRONG; Sec. K. B. LAURIE; 130 mems.

Western Australian Provincial Press Association: 168 St. George's Terrace, Perth; Sec. J. F. OCKERBY.

PUBLISHERS

Angus and Robertson Ltd.: 89 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1884; Dirs. Sir NORMAN COWPER, C.B.E., G. A. FERGUSON, C.B.E., N. H. ROUTLEY, C.B.E., A. G. COUSINS, E. A. J. HYDE, D. F. HARDY, K. W. WILDER; general, medical, educational and technical.

Austral Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 528 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1891; Dirs. J. McG. ABERCROMBIE, W. A. KEMP, R. P. MORRIS, L. J. BUTLER, C. E. MOTT; religious.

Australasian Publishing Co. Pty.: 55 York Street, Sydney; f. 1937; Manager A. S. M. HARRAP; fiction, educational; children's books, general.

Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd.: 71 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1913; medical, scientific and educational; Man. JOHN H. NOLDT.

Australian Consolidated Press: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

Australian Council for Educational Research: Frederick St., Hawthorn, Victoria 3122; f. 1930; Dir. W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., M.A., M.E.D., PH.D., F.A.C.E.

S. John Bacon Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 117-119 Burwood Road, Burwood, Melbourne, E.13; Managing Dir. J. F. BACON; evangelical; brs. Sydney, N.S.W., and Auckland, N.Z.

Book Depot, The: 288 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1859; Manager J. P. HOLROYD.

Brooks, William and Co. (Queensland) Pty. Ltd.: 921-929 Kingsford Smith Drive, Eagle Farm, Brisbane; f. 1888;

- Dirs. R. A. McWILLIAM, R. B. MACARTHUR-ONSLow, R. W. MACARTHUR-ONSLow; Sec. K. PROWD; educational.
- *Butterworth and Co. (Australia) Ltd.:** 6-8 O'Connell St., Sydney; London Office: Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1912; law, medical and accountancy publications; Managing Dir. H. C. N. HENRY.
- *Cassell and Co. Ltd.:** 210 Queen St., Melbourne, C.1; f. 1884; Man. J. R. MOAD; and 233 Clarence St., Sydney; Man. M. J. INGRAM.
- Cassell Australia Ltd.:** 210 Queen St., Melbourne, C.1; inc. 1963; publishers of Australian fiction, general and educational titles.
- F. W. Gheshire Pty Ltd.:** 338 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; general, educational and social sciences; Publishing Dir. Dr. ANDREW FABINYI.
- *Collins, Wm. (Australia), Ltd.:** 33 York Street, Sydney, 531 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, 70/72 Eagle Street, Brisbane and C.M.L. Building, King William Street, Adelaide; regd. in Australia 1946; Managing Dir. K. W. WILDER.
- Currawong Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.:** 129 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1940; Dirs. KEITH P. MOSS (Managing), H. F. WESTON (Sec.); non-fiction, general.
- Dymocks' Book Arcade Ltd.:** 424 George Street, Box 1521, G.P.O., Sydney.
- Georgian House Pty. Ltd.:** 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne; f. 1943 Man. Dir. E. C. HARRIS; fiction, natural history, poetry, biography, history, children's books.
- The Hawthorn Press Pty. Ltd.:** 601 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; Man. JOHN GARTNER.
- *Wm. Heinemann Ltd.:** 317 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1948; Man. DENNIS WREN.
- *Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.:** 429 Kent Street, Sydney and 425 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; Gen. Man. R. J. SARE.
- Horwitz Group of Publishers, The:** 2-4 Denison St., North Sydney 2060; fiction, reference books, medical, cookery, technical, educational, Australiana, art, general, etc.; Man. Dir. S. D. L. HORWITZ; Publishing Dir. L. J. MOORE; Financial Dir. M. C. PHILLIPS.
- Peter Huston Pty. Ltd.:** Sydney; general.
- Hutchinson Publishing Group Ltd.:** 30-32 Cremorne St., Richmond, Victoria 3121.
- Jacaranda Press:** 73 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane.
- F. H. Johnston Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.:** 219A George Street, Sydney.
- Lansdowne Press:** 380 Bourke St., Melbourne; f. 1960; Cttee. of Management: PETER QUICK (Publishing Man.), JOHN CURREY (Man. Editor), PATRICIA PHILLIPS (Business Man.), LLOYD O'NEIL (Chair.).
- The Law Book Company Ltd.:** 301 Kent Street, Sydney.
- *Longmans Green and Co. Ltd.:** Railway Crescent, Croydon, Victoria; f. 1947; Educational Manager L. V. GODFREY, Trade and Business Manager S. E. BUSH.
- Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.:** Fleming Place, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1905; Dirs. JOHN A. LOTHIAN, LOUIS A. LOTHIAN, S. D. VIMPANI; general, educational, poetry.
- *Macmillan and Co. Ltd.:** 32 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1904; Manager E. C. HARBER.
- Melbourne University Press:** 932 Swanson St., Carlton, Victoria 3053; f. 1923; academic, educational, Australiana (all fields except fiction and children's books); Agents, London and New York: Cambridge University Press; Toronto: The Macmillan Co. of Canada; Chair. Prof. J. S. TURNER; Dir. P. A. RYAN; Board of Management Prof. D. P. DERHAM, A. T. BELL, Sir CLIVE FITTS, Prof. E. S. HILLS, Prof. J. BURKE, Prof. J. ANDREWS, Prof. A. G. AUSTIN, Prof. M. E. HARGREAVES, Mr. R. D. MARGINSON, Assoc. Prof. W. V. AUGHTERSON.
- Murfett Publishers Pty. Ltd.:** Keys Rd., Moorabbin 3189, Victoria; f. 1926; mem. Nat. Consolidated Group; greetings cards, souvenir postcards and books, etc.; Chair. J. O. A. WILKS.
- *Oxford University Press:** Australian Branch: 7 Bowen Crescent, Melbourne, S.C.2; f. 1908; Manager FRANK EYRE.
- Paterson Brokensha Pty. Ltd.:** 65 Murray Street, Perth; periodicals, annual journals and books.
- *Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd.:** 158 Bouverie Street, Melbourne; f. 1914; Manager D. W. PHILLIPS.
- Ponsford, Newman and Benson Ltd.:** 234 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; 56 York Street, Sydney; Managing Dirs. H. H. PONSFORD (Chair.), H. B. NEWMAN.
- Ramsay, Ware, Publishing Pty. Ltd.:** 552-566 Victoria Street, North Melbourne, N.1; f. 1887; Dirs. W. S. KENT HUGHES, A. W. RAMSAY, J. S. MCCREERY; special editions.
- Rigby Ltd.:** 22 James Place, Adelaide.
- Ruskin Press Pty. Ltd.:** 39, Leveson Street, N. Melbourne, N.1; f. 1920; Dirs. R. E. HAYES, H. P. B. HARPER.
- Shakespeare Head Press Pty. Ltd.:** 10-16 Dowling Street, Pott's Point, Sydney; educational, children's books, Australiana.
- Sydney University Press:** Press Building, University of Sydney; scholarly, academic and educational books and journals; Chair. Prof. B. R. WILLIAMS; Man. HUGH PRICE.
- Ure Smith Pty. Ltd.:** 155 Miller St., North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1939; general book publishing, including art and architecture, Australiana, geographical, children's, cookery, educational, fiction, history, humour, medical, sociological, sport, wildlife; Man. Dir. S. URE SMITH; part of The Horwitz Group of Publishers.
- *Ward, Lock and Co. Ltd.:** 19 McKillop Street, Melbourne; f. 1854; Manager J. M. MCQUILTEN; general, fiction, children's books.
- Whitcombe and Tombs Pty. Ltd.:** 20 Bend St., Melbourne, C.1; Head Office: Christchurch, New Zealand; f. 1939; Man. D. G. BARCLAY; educational books.

*Australian branch of London firm.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Control Board: 373 Elizabeth St., Melbourne; f. 1949; Chair. M. F. E. WRIGHT; DONALD McDONALD, J. M. DONOVAN (members); W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., Sir TASMAN HEYES, C.B.E. (part-time mems.); J. A. McNAMARA (Sec.).

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board controls all radio and television in Australia.

RADIO

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 487, Sydney, N.S.W.; Commissioners Sir ROBERT MADGWICK, O.B.E. (Chair.), J. T. REID (Vice-Chair.), A. G. LOWNDES, C.B.E., M.Sc., Miss RHODA FELGATE, M.B.E., Mrs. D. E. A. EDWARDS, O.B.E., P. MASEL, O.B.E., G. A. RICHARDSON, A. J. SMITH, O.B.E., A. M. RAMSAY, C.B.E.; London Office: 54 Portland Place, W.1.

The programmes for the national broadcasting and national television services are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. All studio technical services are manned by the A.B.C.; transmitting stations in both broadcasting and television are manned by the Postmaster-General's Department staff. Advertisements are not broadcast over the national services which are financed by Parliamentary Appropriation. In June 1967 there were 130 national radio and television stations in operation. There are 70 medium wave and 10 shortwave radio stations in the domestic network. The programmes of Radio Australia, the Overseas Service of the A.B.C., are transmitted from four additional shortwave transmitters.

There are 38 A.B.C. Television stations and an additional eight translators.

The A.B.C. is a member of a number of international broadcasting organizations including the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, the Asian Broadcasting Union, Intertel, and the European Broadcasting Union.

Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters: Box 7024, G.P.O., 47 York Street, Sydney; Federal Director E. L. SOMMERBAD.

The commercial services are provided by stations operated by companies and individuals under licences granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements and other publicity. On June 30th, 1967, there were 114 commercial broadcasting stations in operation.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION LICENSEES

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.: 121 King William Street, Adelaide; operates one station in Adelaide and three regional stations in other parts of the State.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.: 47 York Street, Sydney; operates stations at Sydney, Grafton, Goulburn, Albury, Bendigo, Townsville, Cairns and Warwick; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir LIONEL HOOKE.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.: 290 Latrobe St., Melbourne, C.1; operates stations at Colac, Shepparton, Warragul and Warrnambool.

C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd.: Merino Arcade, Eagle St., Longreach, Qld.; operates stations at Longreach, Mount Isa and Ipswich.

Central Methodist Mission, Inc.: 43 Franklin St., Adelaide, S.A.; operates stations in Adelaide, Port Augusta and Renmark.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 365 Kent Street, Sydney; operating station 2UW, Sydney,

key station of Commonwealth Broadcasting Network; stations at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Maryborough.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.: 28A Brina St., P.O.B. 665G, Launceston, Tasmania; operates Tasmanian Broadcasting Network radio stations 7BU-7AD-7SD, N. Tasmania, Australia.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.: 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1; operates one station at Melbourne and one at Lubeck.

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; operates stations at Hamilton, Maryborough, Sale and Swan Hill.

W. A. Broadcasters Pty. Ltd.: Radio House, 38 Mounts Bay Road, Perth; operates stations at Perth, Bridgetown, Merredin and Katanning.

Whitford Interests: 115 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.; operates stations in Geraldton, Kalgoorlie, Northam and Perth.

2 TM Management Pty. Ltd.: Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W.; controls stations in Gunnedah and Tamworth.

TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-149 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; in December 1965, there were 30 national television stations in operation. A further 9 major areas will eventually be served by national stations.

In December 1960 the A.B.C. in association with Associated Rediffusion Ltd. (London), the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the National Educational Television and Radio Centre of America, formed an international television federation, Intertel, to produce programmes intended to give a "wider knowledge of current affairs and promote better mutual understanding".

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION LICENSEES

On June 30th, 1966, there were 40 commercial television stations in operation.

Albury-Upper Murray TV Ltd.: TV Centre, Union Rd., Lavington, Deletar 2640, N.S.W.; operates station AMV-4.

Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.: T.V. Centre, Epping, N.S.W.; operates one station at Sydney, ATN7; f. 1956; Gen. Manager J. H. OSWIN.

Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.: Hawthorn Rd., Nunawading, Vic.; operates station ATV-O at Melbourne.

Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.: Box 464, Ballarat; f. April 27th, 1962; operates BTV Channel 6; Chair. A. C. PITTARD; Gen. Manager and Sec. BRUCE F. JACKSON.

Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.: P.O. Box 240, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic.; f. 1962; operates country stations BCV-8 and BCV-11.

Brisbane TV Ltd.: Box 604J, G.P.O., Brisbane; started full-scale telecasting November 1st, 1959, from station BTQ7; Manager E. F. ALLEN.

Broken Hill Television Ltd.: Broken Hill, N.S.W.; f. 1965 to operate one station serving Broken Hill.

AUSTRALIA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Canberra Television Ltd.: P.O. Box 633, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1962; Gen. Man. G. K. BARLIN.

Country Television Services Ltd.: Memorial-place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country stations CBN-8 and CWN-6.

Darling Downs TV Ltd.: Mt. Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld.; f. 1962; operates country stations DDQ-10 and SDQ-4; Gen. Man. S. J. FITZPATRICK.

East Coast Television Ltd.: Manning River, N.S.W.; f. 1965; to operate station ECN.

Far Northern Television Ltd.: 101 Aumuller St., Cairns, Qld.; f. 1966 to operate station FNQ; Chair. A. T. COVACEVICH.

General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 22-46 Bendigo Street, Richmond, Vic.; f. 1957; operates station GVT-9 at Melbourne; Managing Dir. C. B. BEDNALL, O.B.E.

Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.: 290 Latrobe Street, Melbourne; f. 1962; operates country station GMV-6.

Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.: 44-47 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1956; operates station HSV-7 in Melbourne and 3DB Broadcasting Station; parent company, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; Man. K. S. CAIRNS.

Mackay Television Development Co. Ltd.: Mackay, Qld.; f. 1965 to operate station MVQ.

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.: Remembrance Driveway, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680; f. 1965 to operate station MTN; Gen. Man. W. R. GAMBLE.

Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.: Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station NBN-3.

Northern Rivers Television Ltd.: Pacific Highway, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W.; operates station NRN-11.

Northern Television Ltd.: Watchorn Street, Launceston, Tas.; f. 1962; operates Tasmanian country station TNT-9.

Queensland Television Ltd.: Box 72A, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1958; started operating station QTQ-9 in Brisbane 1959; Gen. Man. J. W. MCKAY.

Richmond-Tweed TV Ltd.: Bruxner Highway, Goonellabah via Lismore, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station RTN-8; Chair. J. C. MCINTOSH; Managing Dir. L. T. WARRICK.

Riverina Television Ltd.: Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.; f. 1964; operates country station RVN-2.

Rockhampton Television Ltd.: Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld.; f. 1963; operates country station RTQ-7.

South Australian Telecasters Ltd.: Adelaide; f. 1965; operates a third channel for Adelaide.

South East Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 821, Mount Gambier; f. 1962; operates country station SES-8; Chair. C. H. KENTISH; Gen. Man. K. BAILHACHE.

South Western Telecasters Ltd.: Bunbury, W.A.; f. 1967 to operate country stations BTW-3 and GSW-9.

Southern Television Corporation Ltd.: 202 Tynte Street, North Adelaide; f. 1958; station NWS-9 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. W. L. C. DAVIES.

Sunraysia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 755, Mildura, Vic.; f. 1965 to operate country station STV-8; Chair. C. D. LANYON; Man. Dir. M. U. F. FOLIE.

Swan Television Ltd.: Perth; f. 1964; operates station STW-9 in Perth.

Tasmanian Television Limited: 52 New Town Road, Hobart; f. 1959; started operating TVT-6 at Hobart, May 1960; Man. Dir. E. G. McRAE.

Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.: S.G.I.O. Bldg., Lower Denham St., P.O.B. 1016, Townsville, Qld. 4810; f. 1962; operates country station TNQ-7.

Television Corporation Limited: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956; operates station TCN-9 at Sydney; Chief Exec. BRUCE GYNGELL; majority shareholding in GTV channel 9 at Melbourne; Gen. Man. NIGEL DICK.

Television New England Ltd.: P.O.B. 317, Tamworth, N.S.W.; f. 1965; operates station NEN-9; Chair. H. JOSEPH; Gen. Man. M. M. MORONEY.

Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.: Fort Drummond, Mount St. Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station WIN-4.

TV Broadcasters Ltd.: 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide; f. 1958; station ADS-7 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. J. M. FOWLER.

TVW Limited: P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; first commercial station TVW-7 at Perth, started operations 1959; Man. Dir. J. W. CRUTHERS.

United Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, Lane Cove 2066.

United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.: Epping and Pittwater Roads, North Ryde, N.S.W.

Universal Telecasters Ltd.: Brisbane; f. 1965; operating TVQ Channel O.

V.B.N. Ltd.: Prince's Highway, Traralgon, Vic.; f. 1962, operates country station GLV-10.

Wide Bay-Burnett TV Ltd.: 217 Bazaar St., Maryborough, Qld.; operates station WBQ-8.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million)
(£A1=\$A2)

COMMONWEALTH BANKS

Reserve Bank of Australia: Head Office: 65 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; established 1911 as **Commonwealth Bank of Australia**, re-constituted under Reserve Bank Act 1959; is the Central Bank and the sole bank of issue for Australia and Territories; has separate dept. for commodity marketing finance; cap. \$A49.4 m.; res. funds \$A44.9m.; dep. \$A1,459m. (June 30th, 1967); Gov. Dr. H. COOMBS; Dep. Gov. J. G. PHILLIPS.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation: Box 2719, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1959; controlling body for three constituent banks; Commonwealth Trading Bank, Commonwealth Savings Bank and Commonwealth Development Bank (*below*); Chair. Sir ROLAND WILSON, K.B.E.; Man. Dir. B. B. CALLAGHAN.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney 2000; est. 1953 to take over business of General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank of Australia; cap. \$A14.8m.; dep. \$A1,014m. (June 1967); Gen. Man. F. E. J. BUTCHER.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney; est. 1911; dep. \$A2,500m. (June 1967); Gen. Man. I. R. NORMAN.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1960; loans, advances; \$Am.202 (June 1967); Gen. Man. R. S. ELLIOTT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd.: 379 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3000; f. 1967 by major Australian trading banks with support of Reserve Bank of Australia to marshal funds from local and overseas sources for the financing of Australian participation in projects of national importance; cap. p.u. \$A3m.; Chair. H. E. McE. SCAMBLER; Gen. Man. R. G. MCGROSSIN.

TRADING BANKS

Bank of Adelaide, The: 81 King William St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1865; cap. p.u. \$A5.6m.; dep. \$A119.0m. (1967); Chair. Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. W. P. WRIGHT.

Bank of New South Wales: 341 George St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$52m.; dep. \$1,587m. (1966); Pres. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Gen. Man. R. W. NORMAN.

Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd.: 115 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$A2.5m.; dep. \$A8m.; Chair. E. W. SAVAGE; Man. A. L. B. DOUGLAS.

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 335-339 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; f. 1866; cap. p.u. \$A17.7 m.; dep. \$A657.7m. (June 1967); Chair. J. C. GUEST; Gen. Man. N. A. JACKSON.

Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.: 343 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1834; cap. p.u. \$A17m.; dep. \$A796m. (1967); Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Man. R. H. S. CAVAN.

Export Re-Finance Corporation Ltd.: Sydney; f. 1964; cap. £A20 m.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: 271-285 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3000; f. 1858; cap. p.u. \$A25.2m.; dep. \$A963.7m. (Sept. 1967); Chair. Sir JAMES FORREST; Chief Man. J. L. NAVE.

Rural and Industries Bank of W. Australia: 54/58 Barrack St., P.O.B. E 237, Perth; f. 1945; cap. p.u. \$A22m.; dep. \$A102m. (1967); Pres. G. H. CHESSELL.

Rural Bank of New South Wales: Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1899; cap. \$A18m.; dep. \$A255m. (June 1966); Pres. J. C. FLETCHER, C.B.E.

State Bank of South Australia: 51 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1896; cap. \$A79m.; dep. \$A38.5m. (June 1967); Chair. G. F. SEAMAN, B.E.C., A.U.A., F.A.S.A.; Gen. Manager H. GRAY, A.A.S.A., A.C.I.S.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: 341 George St., Sydney; f. 1955; cap. p.u. \$A.8 m.; Chair. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Man. F. C. BENNETT.

Hobart Savings Bank: Liverpool St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1845; Pres. J. A. JOHNSTON; Joint Gen. Mans. R. H. TAYLOR, D. INGLIS.

Savings Bank of South Australia, The: King William Street, Adelaide; f. 1848; Chair. L. V. HUNKIN; Gen. Manager A. W. W. CILENTO.

State Savings Bank of Victoria: Cnr. Elizabeth St. and Bourke St., Melbourne, C.1; dep. \$A970.7m. (June 1967); Chair. W. L. MOSS, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. T. E. HALL, DIP.COM.

FOREIGN BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; Australian Head Office: 394-396 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Bank of China: Head Office: 15 Chungshan Rd. North, Sec. II, Taipei, Taiwan; branch at Sydney.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: P.O. Box 2392, Lambton Quay, Wellington; branches at Sydney and Melbourne.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris: Head Office: 14 rue Bergère, Paris 9; branches at Sydney and Melbourne.

English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 55-58 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; Australian Chief Office: 388 Collins St., Melbourne.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Australian Associated Stock Exchanges: 20 O'Connell Street, G.P.O. Box 1360, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1937; mems. Stock Exchanges in the six capital cities; Pres. C. T. LOOKER; Sec. D. M. BUTCHER.

Brisbane Stock Exchange: M.M.I. Building, 35 Creek St., Brisbane; f. 1885; 45 mems.; Chair. K. G. ELLIOTT; Man. G. W. BEAMES; Sec. C. CARROLL.

Hobart Stock Exchange: 119 Macquarie Street, Hobart; f. 1891.

Stock Exchange of Adelaide Ltd.: 55 Exchange Place, Adelaide; f. 1887; 60 mems.; Pres. DON I. McARTHUR; Sec. F. L. WRAY.

Stock Exchange of Melbourne: 422 Little Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1859; 166 mems.; Chair. C. T. LOOKER; Sec. R. B. LEE.

Stock Exchange of Perth: C.M.L. Building, 55 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1896; 27 mems.; Chair. L. G. BRANNELLY; Sec. I. A. V. STEELE.

Sydney Stock Exchange: 20 O'Connell and 33 Bligh Streets, Sydney; f. 1872; 143 mems.; Chair. J. H. COOPER; Gen. Sec. D. M. BUTCHER; publ. *Gazette* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Export Payments Insurance Corporation—EPIC: Head Office: 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; brs.: 224 Queen Street, Melbourne, 118 King William Street, Adelaide, 30 Herschell St., Brisbane and 37 St. George's Terrace, Perth; represented by Dept. of Trade and Industry Hobart; f. 1956 by Act of Parliament to give protection to exporters against risks of loss arising from non-payment of accounts by overseas buyers, and to investors against non-commercial losses on overseas investments; Commissioner G. A. HAWLEY.

Ajax Insurance Co. Ltd.: 105 Queen Street, Melbourne; f. 1934; cap. p.u. £A1 m.; Dir. F. E. BUNNY (Chair.); Gen. Manager K. H. STURDEE.

Associated National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 291 George Street, Sydney; f. 1954; life, fire, accident, marine; Chair. J. VAN DER VELDEN; Managing Dir. J. N. TAVERNE.

Australasian Capital Assurances Ltd.: 66 King St., Sydney; f. 1921; Man. Dir. W. J. DOWD.

Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: Cnr. Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1876; Gen. Manager and Actuary W. J. FALCONER, F.F.A.

Australian Alliance Assurance Co.: 440 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1862; cap. p.u. \$A180,000; Man. Dir. W. MOFFAT.

Australian & Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.: Kindersley House, Bligh and O'Connell Streets, Sydney; f. 1954; fire, marine, accident, general; Chair. Col. F. H. WRIGHT; Man. A. GODFREY.

Australian Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd.: 16 O'Connell Street, Sydney; f. 1952; fire, marine, accident; Chair. R. E. PURVES, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager J. D. C. WOOD.

Australian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1913; cap. p.u. \$A1m.; Chair. RAYMOND S. GOWARD, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. R. A. CATLEY.

Australian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Cnr. Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney; f. 1895; cap. p.u. £0.1 m.; Chair. Col. R. S. GOWARD, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager W. J. COOKSEY, B.SC., F.F.A.

Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: 109 Pitt Street, Sydney; Temple Court, 442 Collins Street, Melbourne; cap. p.u. £A0.1 m.; Chair. C. P. JOHNSON.

Australian National Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 408/410 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1922; Managing Dir. N. E. CLAYTON.

Australian Natives' Association Insurance Co. Ltd.: 28-32 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; f. 1948; fire, general; Chair. R. J. JOSEPH; Managing Dir. L. D. BROOKS.

Australian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd., The: 53 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1912; Chair. L. J. THOMPSON, F.C.A., F.C.I.S.; Joint Gen. Managers J. A. PALMER, L. F. UNWIN.

Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 325 Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1962; reinsurance; Chair. R. S. TURNER; Gen. Man. J. H. WINTER.

Automobile Fire and General Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 277-287 William Street, Melbourne; f. 1922; fire, accident, marine; Chair. H. F. STOKES; Gen. Man. R. RENSHAW JONES.

Bankers & Traders' Insurance Company Limited: Head Office, 131-133 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1921; Chair. Sir KENNETH COLES; Gen. Manager W. H. MOLYNEUX.

C.G.A. Fire & Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.: 23 Hamilton Street, Sydney; f. 1959; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir ARTHUR FADDEN; Sec. D. B. KILLEEN.

Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd., The: 368-374 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1914; cap. p.u. £A0.1 m.; Chair. E. F. ATKINS; Gen. Manager L. E. GRIFFITHS.

City Mutual General Insurance Ltd.: 44-46 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1889; Chair. M. J. O'NEILL; Gen. Man. E. A. STANNER.

City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 60-66 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1878; Chair. M. JOHN O'NEILL; Gen. Man. H. V. NAPIER, F.I.A.

Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 440 Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1878; cap. p.u. \$A600,016; Chair. J. M. BAILLIEU; Man. Dir. J. A. DUGUID.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 330 Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1873; total assets \$A712.9m.; Chair. W. D. BROOKES, D.S.O., A.E.A.

Commercial & General Insurance Limited: CAGA House, 453 Kent Street, Sydney; f. 1954; fire, accident, marine; Chair. R. W. R. JOHNSTON; Gen. Man. F. C. HARGRAVES.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. EDWARD COHEN; Gen. Man. K. I. GREY.

Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 528-534 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; Gen. Man. C. W. SMEDLEY.

Copenhagen Reinsurance Company (Australia) Ltd.: 280-288 George Street, Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance; Chair. F. M. D. JACKETT; Man. D. F. BURKE.

Derwent and Tamar Assurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1838; cap. £A100,000; Chair. Sir G. A. WALCH, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Equitable Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 182 Blues Point Road, North Sydney; f. 1921; Managing Director R. R. M. MORGAN.

Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Regd. Office, 127 Phillip Street, Sydney; f. 1914; Gen. Manager W. A. WILSON.

Federal Mutual Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 20 Bridge Street, Sydney; f. 1912; assets £A1.6 m.; Chair. ALFRED S. WHITE; Managing Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.

Federation Insurance Ltd., The: Federation House, 342-8 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1926; cap. auth. £A500,000; p.u. £A425,000; Chair. Sir LEWIS BURNE; Gen. Manager C. J. CHAMPION.

Fire & All Risks Insurance Co. Ltd.: FAI Insurance Building, 17 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1960; fire, marine, accident, aviation; Chair. L. J. ADLER; Gen. Man. T. PROBST.

Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.: 60-70 Elizabeth St., Sydney; assets exceed \$A201m.; Gen. Man. R. M. PORTER, A.C.I.S., A.A.S.A., A.A.I.I.

Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.: 428 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1910; assets £A3.2 m.; Chair. K. N. WARK; Manager K. I. GREY; fire, marine, accident.

Manchester Unity Fire Insurance Co. of Victoria Ltd.: Cnr. Swanston and Collins Streets, Melbourne; fire, accident; Chair. A. S. HARRIS; Sec. and Manager W. L. WALMSLEY.

Mercantile & General Life Reassurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Swire House, 8 Spring Street, Sydney; f. 1957; life reinsurance; Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Manager O. K. TAYLOR.

AUSTRALIA—(FINANCE)

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1878; cap. p.u. £A2.7 m.; Chair. ALLEN C. LEWIS; Man. Dir. R. A. CATLEY.

Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 200, North Sydney; f. 1886; assets exceed \$A700 m.; Chair. JAMES H. ASHTON; Gen. Manager A. F. DEER, B.A., LL.B., B.E.C.

National Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.: Wynyard House, 291 George Street, Sydney; f. 1959; fire, marine, accident; Chair. J. K. WILLIAMS; Gen. Man. W. L. ROBERTS.

National & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 100 New South Head Road, Edgecliff, N.S.W.; f. 1954; fire, marine, general; Chair. L. W. COPPLESON; Gen. Manager R. W. MANN.

National Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: 799-801 Hunter Street, Newcastle West, N.S.W.; f. 1947; fire, householders, motor car, accident; Chair. A. F. J. SMITH; Gen. Manager L. C. BOYD.

National Mutual Casualty Insurances Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1961; accident, sickness; Chair. G. M. NIALL; Man. E. H. TEMPLETON.

National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 447 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1957; fire, accident, marine; Chair. G. M. NIALL; Gen. Man. T. P. SCOTT, F.A.I.I.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.: 447 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1869; assets \$A775 m.; Chair. G. M. NIALL; Gen. Man. T. P. SCOTT, F.A.I.I.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; fire, marine, accident; Chair. H. F. WALSH; Manager K. I. GREY.

Northern Life Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 15 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1958; Chair. G. S. LECOUTER; Man. D. L. BULLOCK.

Northumberland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 Bridge Street, Sydney; f. 1955; fire, marine, accident; Chair. R. E. M. HUTCHESON; Gen. Man. T. G. WHITBREAD.

Producers' & Citizens' Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, P & C Building, cnr. Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.; Gen. Manager J. M. GARTON.

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80-82 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1886; cap. p.u. \$A6 m.; Chair. STANLEY E. WILSON; Gen. Man. H. J. MOORHOUSE.

Regent Insurance Ltd.: 277 William Street, Melbourne; f. 1959; fire, general; Chair. H. F. STOKES; Man. Dir. D. G. McOMISH.

Reinsurance Co. of Australasia Ltd.: 16 O'Connell Street, Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Sir WARREN McDONALD; Gen. Manager E. M. MAYNARD.

Royal-Globe Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 440 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; life; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. A. DUGUID.

Skandia Australia Insurance Ltd.: Skandia House, 7 Hamilton St., Sydney; Chair. R. A. DICKSON; Gen. Man. P. H. POTTS.

Southern Cross Assurance Co. Ltd.: 8-12 Market Street, Melbourne; f. 1921; assets £A5.4 m.; Man. Dir. G. CHRISTOPHER.

Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: The Wales House, 66 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1934; fire, accident, marine; Chair. C. H. V. CARPENTER; Gen. Man. J. B. BAILEY.

Southern Union Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The: 414 Collins St., Melbourne; 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1931; member of Phoenix group of companies; Chair. VICTOR C. SMITH, F.A.I.I.; Gen. Man. P. MAGNUS, D.S.C., V.R.D.

Switzerland Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 31 Queen St., Melbourne; f. 1960; life, accident; Chair. Sir ROBERT WEBSTER; Man. Dir. W. W. PISTERMAN; Actuary and Gen. Sec. N. E. RENTON.

T. & G. Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1958; Chair. H. G. BRAIN; Gen. Manager I. A. M. SMALLWOOD.

Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. (The Australasian): Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1876; assets \$A504 m.; Gen. Man. W. J. FALCONER, F.F.A.

Transport and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Phillip and Hunter Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; Chair. Col. the Hon. Sir HECTOR CLAYTON, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. K. J. LAMBETH.

Transport & General Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Phillip and Hunter Sts., Sydney; f. 1958; Chair. Col. the Hon. Sir HECTOR CLAYTON, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. K. J. LAMBETH.

Underwriting & Insurance Ltd.: 578 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1930; life, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Hon. PETER W. WARNER; Gen. Man. L. V. LATHAM.

United Insurance Co. Ltd.: George and Hunter Streets, Sydney; f. 1862; cap. p.u. \$A2 m.; Chair. J. W. DUNLOP; Gen. Manager J. O. LEWIS.

Unity Life Assurance Ltd.: 20 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1959; Chair. BLAKE PELLY, O.B.E.; Gen. Manager A. BARNETT.

Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd.: 126-130 Phillip Street, Sydney; f. 1951; fire, marine, accident; Chair. M. E. FARLEY; Man. Dir. G. COMEL.

Victoria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 44-46 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1849; Chair. W. KIRKHOPF; Gen. Manager W. J. CORNELL.

Victory Life Reassurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 379 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1959; life reinsurance; Chair. Sir RUPERT CLARKE, Bt.; Gen. Manager and Sec. H. G. OGILVIE.

Victory Reinsurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 379 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1956; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Sir RUPERT CLARKE, Bt.; Gen. Manager and Sec. H. G. OGILVIE.

Western Australian Insurance Co. (Canberra) Ltd.: 12-14 O'Connell St., Sydney; assets \$A3.9m.; Chair. R. G. C. PARRY OKEDEN, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Man. Dir. F. T. GROSE.

ASSOCIATIONS

Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters of Australia, Council of Marine Underwriters of the Commonwealth of Australia: 335-337 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria 3000; also 210 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Incorporated Australian Insurance Institute: f. 1919; Pres. J. A. DUGUID, A.C.I.I., A.A.I.I., Royal Insurance Co., Melbourne; Sec. L. M. TROUNCE, 411 Collins St., Melbourne; 23,731 mems.

The Institute of Actuaries of Australia and New Zealand: M.L.C. Building, Victoria Cross, North Sydney; f. 1897; Pres. B. WHITTLE, F.F.A.; Sec. T. W. GOODYER, B.S.C., F.I.A.; 416 mems.

Life Offices' Association for Australasia, The: C.M.L. Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.; Sec. G. D. BROWNE.

The Non-Tariff Insurance Association of Australia: 255A Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1943; Joint Secs. R. F. SINDEN, F.C.A., W. F. ROWE, F.C.A.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia: Brisbane Ave., Barton A.C.T. 2600; f. 1902; Dir. R. PELHAM THORMAN, B.A. (Cantab.); membership includes Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, Darwin, Tamworth and Launceston.

Adelaide Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 54-60 Currie Street, Adelaide, South Australia; f. 1838; Sec. D. F. THOMAS.

Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Inc.: Qantas House, 288 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1868; Man. C. ROBERTSON, F.C.I.S., F.A.S.A.; publ. *The Voice of Business*.

Hobart Chamber of Commerce: 150 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1851; Dir. B. A. JENNINGS; publ. *Hobart Commerce*.

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce: 90 William St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1851; Gen. Man. L. A. BOULT.

Perth Chamber of Commerce: 168 St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia; f. 1890; Sec. G. C. HUNTER.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 161 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1851; Dir. A. J. R. BIRCH, F.S.B.M.

COMMODITY BOARD

Australian Wool Board: Wool House, 578 Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1936, reconstituted 1963; promotes research, productivity, market investigation and technical liaison; Board of 11 mems. (chairman, six wool growers, one Government member, three from commerce); Chair. Sir WILLIAM GUNN, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Man. Dir. B. T. OVERELL; Sec. Miss GRACEMARY MACKINNON, M.B.E.

Australian Wool Industry Conference: Da Costa Building, 68 Grenfell St., Adelaide 5000, S.A.; composed of 25 mems. each from the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation and five mems from the Australian Primary Producers' Union; elects the six wool growers mems. of A.W.B. and recommends the appointment of the Chairman and three mems. from commerce; independent Chairman Sir EWEN WATERMAN, Kt.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

The Australian Council of Employers' Federations: 505 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1905; comprises the Employers' Federation of New South Wales, Victorian Employers' Federation, Queensland Employers' Federation, South Australian Employers' Federation, Western Australian Employers' Federation, Tasmanian Employers' Federation and A.C.T. Employers' Federation; Pres. M. DILLON; Exec. Dir. G. POLITES.

Associated Newsagents' Co-op. Ltd.: 208 Bridge Rd., Glebe; Gen. Man. J. C. LAFOREST.

Australian Film Producers' Association: 26 College St., Sydney; f. 1956; 50 mems.; Pres. ROSS WOOD; Sec. JOHN H. NOSSITER.

Australian Iron and Steel Pty., Ltd.: P.O.B. 86A, Melbourne; Sec. R. G. WALLACE.

Australian Primary Producers' Union: 10 Regent St., Sydney; over 10,000 mems.; Sec. C. F. M. GODTSCHALK.

Catering Trades Organisation of New South Wales: 160 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; Sec. J. MARLOW.

Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Ltd.: 700 Harris Street, Ultimo; Sec. J. B. SHARPE.

Federated Retail Jewellers' Association of the Commonwealth: 342 Flinders St., Melbourne, C.1; f. 1906; 750 mems.; Sec. E. A. LEWIS; publ. *The Commonwealth Jeweller and Watchmaker*.

Graziers' Association of New South Wales: G.P.O. Box 1068, 56 Young St., Sydney; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. J. H. FRASER.

Master Builders' Association of New South Wales, The: P.O.B. 234, Newtown, N.S.W. 2042; f. 1873; 1,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. W. D. FORD; publ. *Construction* (weekly).

Meat and Allied Trades' Federation of Australia: National Secretariat: Paul Buildings, 33-35 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1928; Pres. T. J. JACKMAN; Chief Exec. Officer E. W. HORTON; Chief Accountant L. J. LOUGHMAN.

Metal Trades Employers' Association: 105 Walker Street, North Sydney; Pres. J. B. CLARKSON; Dir. R. G. FRY.

Metropolitan and Suburban Dairymen's Association: Old Windsor Road, Parklea, N.S.W.; f. 1903; Pres. A. M. ROSE; Acting Sec. I. S. JENKINS.

New South Wales Flour Millers' Council: Kindersley House, Box 2125 G.P.O., 20 O'Connell Street, Sydney; Sec. H. K. BRAY.

Roofing Tile-Makers Employers' Association: French Bank, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; Sec. G. G. TRAVIS, B.E.C., F.C.A.

Timber Trade Industrial Association: 155 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1940; 510 mems.; Sec. H. J. MCARTHY.

United Farmers' and Woolgrowers' Association of New South Wales: 10 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. January 31st, 1962, as result of merger of Farmers' and Settlers' Assn. of N.S.W. with Wheat and Woolgrowers' Assn.; 340 rural brs.; 20,000 mems.; direct representation on marketing boards, commodity cttees., education councils, etc.; provides co-operative buying facilities, special insurance rates, etc.; annual conference in July elects General Council of 40; Gen. Pres. C. D. RENSHAW; Gen. Sec. B. B. BRETT; publs. *The Land* (weekly), *United Farmer* (fortnightly); has own radio programme weekly.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Australian British Trade Association: 578 Bourke Street, Melbourne; Dir. D. C. DOUGLAS, B.COM., A.A.S.A.; Fed. Sec. L. F. I. HAWKINS.

Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1902; Fed. Dir. R. W. C. ANDERSON, 21,000 mems.

Australian Industries Development Association: 405 Leedale Street, Melbourne; Dir. C. P. PUZEY.

Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales: Manufacturers' House, 12 O'Connell Street, Sydney, N.S.W. f. 1895; Dir. G. R. BIRCH.

South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers: 10 Pitt St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1869; Gen. Man. J. BRANSON, B.E.C., DIR. COMM., A.A.S.A. (Selling 100,000 I.P.; 3,000 mems.; publ. *Journal of Industry*).

Queensland Chamber of Manufactures: 100 House, 375 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane; f. 1911; 1,500 mems.; Gen. Man. L. A. STONE.

Tasmanian Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers' House, Cnr. Charles and Cameron Streets, Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. A. A. NEWTON.

Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, The: Manufacturers' House, 370 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Victoria 3004; f. 1877; 7,000 mems.; Gen. Man. A. N. CURPHEY.

West Australian Chamber of Manufactures, Inc.: Manufacturers' Building, 212-220 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia; f. 1899; Dir. A. J. FILEAR; Sec. F. J. MALONE.

TRADE UNIONS

Australian Council of Trade Unions (A.C.T.U.): A.C.T.U. Building, 17-25 Lygon St., Carlton, Victoria; f. 1927; Pres. A. E. MONK; Sec. H. J. SOUTER; the organization includes a Branch in each State known as a Trades and Labour Council; over 150 Trade Unions are affiliated to the A.C.T.U. and its branches.

Australian Workers' Union: MacDonell House, 321 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; Pres. E. WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. T. N. P. DOUGHERTY; mems. 165,000; the A.W.U. is to be affiliated to the A.C.T.U. in 1967.

TRANSPORT

Australia Transport Advisory Council: 35 Elizabeth St., Melbourne; f. 1946; Chairman Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport; members Commonwealth Ministers for Interior and Territories, State Ministers of Transport; to discuss transport matters, promote co-ordination of development and maintain research; Committees: The Australian Road Safety Council, The Australian Motor Vehicle Standards Cttee., The Australian Road Traffic Code Cttee. and The Cttee. of Transport Economic Research, The Australian Dangerous Goods Transport Committee, The Australian Motor Vehicle Design Advisory Panel, and The Committee on Driver Improvement.

RAILWAYS

The Federal Government operates the Commonwealth Railways in Commonwealth Territories and in Western Australia and South Australia. Each State operates its own railway system. Owing to the division of political authority in pre-Federation times, the various State railway systems are not built to the same gauge. The Federal Government is providing financial assistance for the standardization of selected interstate links in an effort to provide an efficient interstate railway system.

Commonwealth Railways: 325 Collins Street, Melbourne Commissioner K. A. SMITH; Sec. H. N. TURNER; part of the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport; operates 2,252 miles of railways of 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; operates Trans-Australian, Central Australia, North Australia and Australian Capital Territory Railways.

New South Wales Government Railways: 19 York Street Sydney, operates 6,055 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Sec. for Railways, D. H. WATSON.

Victorian Railways: Spencer Street, Melbourne; f. 1856; operates 4,222 miles of 5 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 8½ in. and dual gauge and 8.48 miles of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge; Commissioner and Chair. G. F. BROWN.

Queensland Railways: Adelaide Street, Brisbane; operates 5,730 miles of track.

South Australian Railways: G.P.O. Box 1825, Adelaide; Railway Building, North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1856; operates 1,649 miles of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge and 837 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Railways Commissioner R. J. FIRCH.

Tasmanian Railways: Box 624F, G.P.O., Hobart, Collins Street, Hobart; 515 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Assoc. Commissioner and Gen. Man. G. J. HASTIE; Sec. B. A. FOX.

Western Australian Government Railways: Perth, W.A.; operates passenger and freight transport services throughout the south of Western Australia; 3,736 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 314 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, and 3,834 miles of road services; Commissioner J. B. HARRIGAN; Sec. K. D. REEVES.

COMPANY-OWNED RAILWAYS

Emu Bay Railway Co. Ltd., The: 37 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; London Office: 95 Gresham Street, E.C.2; inc. 1897 in Tasmania; Chair. E. COHEN; Dirs. C. R. B. JAMES, F.C.I.S., N. S. KIRBY, J. A. BULT; Sec. C. R. B. JAMES, F.C.I.S.; Man. B. P. FAGAN, Burnie, Tasmania; mileage, approx. 75; freight and passenger services between Burnie and Zeehan, Tasmania.

ROADS

There were 129,350 miles of proclaimed or declared roads and 437,227 miles of unclassified in Australia (1966). The State division in 1965 was as follows:

STATE OR TERRITORY	CLASSIFIED ROADS	UN-CLASSIFIED ROADS	TOTAL ROADS
New South Wales	25,650	105,650	131,300
Victoria . . .	13,596	91,034	104,630
Queensland . .	24,451	78,133	102,584
S. Australia . .	8,156	79,794	87,950
W. Australia . .	53,530	53,653	107,183
Tasmania . . .	1,833	11,434	13,267
N. Territory . .	1,241	10,111	11,352
Aust. Cap. Terr..	80	610	690
TOTAL . . .	128,537	430,419	558,956

SHIPPING

Commonwealth of Australia: Australian National Line: (Australian Coastal Shipping Commission); 73-79 Riverside Avenue, South Melbourne; (P.O. Box 2238T); Chair. Sir JOHN WILLIAMS; Gen. Man. R. DE Q. ROBIN; Sec. J. L. MORGAN; services: Australian coastal trade and passenger and car services between mainland and Tasmania; 36 vessels.

Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.: 17 Currie Street, Adelaide, S.A.; Chair. R. G. HAWKER; 2 vessels.

Ampol Petroleum Ltd.: Buchanan Street, Balmain, N.S.W.; Chair. L. J. THOMPSON; bulk carriage of oil from Indonesia to Brisbane; 4 vessels.

Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd.: Scottish House, 94 William Street, Melbourne; associate company of McIlwraith McEachern Ltd. and the Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd., holding the interstate fleets of those companies; 9 interstate cargo vessels.

Associated Steamships Pty., is also a partner with the British firm Overseas Containers Ltd. in Australia's first container transport undertaking, *Seatainer Terminals Pty.*

Australian Steam Shipping Co. Ltd.: 34-35 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; f. 1904; Dirs. Sir CHARLES TRINDER, H. T. BEAZLEY, O. G. TRINDER, L. G. SANKEY; Sec. T. G. K. CLARKE; service: Europe-U.S.A.-Canada-Australasia; 2 motor vessels.

British Phosphate Commissioners: 515 Collins St., Melbourne; Gen. Man. L. E. RAVESCROFT; carriage of phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island and Christmas Island; 3 vessels.

Broken Hill Pty. Ltd., The: P.O. Box 86A, 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne; Chair. Sir COLIN SYME; Managing Dir. Sir IAN McLENNAN; Sec. R. G. WALLACE; 17 bulk cargo vessels (4 on charter).

Bulkships Ltd.: Scottish House, 94 William St., Melbourne; associate company of McIlwraith McEacharn Ltd. and the Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.; 4 vessels and 2 under construction; Man. Agents Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd.

John Burke Ltd.: Stanley Street, P.O. Box 22, South Brisbane; Chair. J. A. BURKE; 2 vessels; coastal services.

Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.: 7 Bridge Street (P.O. Box 543), Sydney; London Office: 35 Crutched Friars, E.C.3; Dirs. J. BURNS (Chair. and Man. Dir.), L. N. STANFORD, J. H. TERRY, P. T. W. BLACK, N. D. PIXLEY, B. C. GOODSELL; 6 vessels.

Garnew Shipping Pty. Ltd.: 167 St. George's Terrace, Perth; Man. Dir. R. D. G. AGNEW.

Howard Smith Industries Pty. Ltd.: 269 George Street, Sydney; Chair. WM. HOWARD-SMITH; Gen. Man. N. T. GRIFFIN; 12 vessels.

McIlwraith McEacharn, Ltd.: Scottish House, 94 William St., Melbourne; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Man. Dir. W. F. J. FOSTER; 3 vessels, 3 tugs.

Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co. Ltd.: No. 2 Jetty, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. R. W. G. HOYLE; Sec. J. C. NEEDHAM; 5 vessels, 2 hydrofoils; ferry service Sydney-Manly.

Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (State Shipping Service): 1 Short St., Fremantle, P.O.B. 394; Chair. Sir RAGNAR GARRETT; Gen. Man. F. W. A. KOPP.

CIVIL AVIATION

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.: Qantas House, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (P.O. Box 489); registered November 1920 as Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd.; Qantas Empire Airways formed in 1934, combining Qantas Ltd. and Imperial Airways interests; acquisition by the Commonwealth Government in 1947; Chair. Sir ROLAND WILSON, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. Captain R. J. RITCHIE; services: Round-the-World routes, Sydney-London via U.S.A. and Canada, Sydney-London via Middle East and Europe, Sydney-London via Mexico, Sydney-Japan, Sydney-Hong Kong via New Guinea and Manila, Sydney Johannesburg via Mauritius, various routes across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand, Sydney to Noumea and Norfolk Island; operate Boeing 707-138B, Boeing 707-338C, Lockheed Electra 188C, and Douglas DC-4.

Trans-Australia Airlines (TAA): 50 Franklin St. (POB 2806AA), Melbourne, C.1; f. 1946; operated by Australian National Airlines Commission (Chair. Sir. FREDERICK SCHERGER); routes totalling about 48,000 miles to 149 ports in every Australian State and Papua/New Guinea. Operates, with Ansett-A.N.A., Australia's first commercial heliport, for the ferrying of passengers from Melbourne to the airport; Gen. Man. J. P. RYLAND, D.F.C.; aircraft include Douglas DC-9, Electra and Viscount 800 and 700.

Airlines of South Australia: Adelaide Airport, S. Australia; formerly Guinea Airways Ltd.; Gen. Man. L. CONNELLY; Commercial Man. C. A. WINDOW; services linking Adelaide with 10 airports, mainly in South Australia.

Ansett-A.N.A.: 489 Swanston St., Melbourne, Victoria, commercial airline operators; passenger and cargo air services throughout Australia, Papua and New Guinea; unduplicated route mileage 21,360; operate Boeing 727, DC-9-30, Electra, Viscount 832 and Friendship prop-jets; Chair., Man. Dir. R. M. ANSETT; Gen. Man. F. PASCOE, C.B.E. Also operates Ansett Flying Boat Services Pty. Ltd.; route Sydney-Lord Howe Island.

Airlines of N.S.W. (Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.): Kingsford Smith Airport, Mascot, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1935; Gen. Man. Capt. S. C. MIDDLEMISS; services in N.S.W. and S. Qld.

Connellan Airways Pty. Ltd.: 51 Todd St. (P.O.B. 1), Alice Springs, N.T.; f. 1938; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. J. CONNELLAN.

East-West Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 249, Tamworth, N.S.W.; f. 1947; route mileage 5,044; Chair. D. M. SHAND; Gen. Man. J. G. RILEY; operate Douglas DC-3 and Fokker Friendship.

Illawarra Airways: Hangar 276, Bankstown Aerodrome, Bankstown, N.S.W.; f. 1959; air courier service between Bankstown and Kingsford-Smith airports, thrice daily.

MacRobertson Miller Airlines Ltd.: 194 St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia; amalgamation of *MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Co. Pty. Ltd.* and *Airlines (W.A.) Ltd.* on July 1st, 1955; Chair. R. F. RUSHTON; Man. Dir. C. N. KLEINIG; Sec. A. J. YATES; unduplicated route mileage 29,000; services: Perth-Darwin, Kalgoorlie-Perth, Wittenoom Gorge-Perth, Perth-Esperance, Perth-Albany, Perth-Rottnest, all domestic services of Western Australia and part of Northern Territory; operate Douglas DC-3, De Havilland Twin Otter and Fokker Friendship.

The following foreign airlines serve Australia: Aer Lingus, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, BOAC, Canadian Pacific, Cathay Pacific, J.A.L., K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines, Olympic Airways, Pan Am, South African Airways, S.A.S., Swissair, T.W.A., U.T.A.

TOURISM

Australian Tourist Commission: Coates Building, 18-22 Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.; and 2 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1967; Government supported organization for encouraging overseas tourists; Chair. JOHN N. BATES, C.B.E.; offices in London, Auckland (New Zealand), New York and San Francisco (U.S.A.).

There are State Government Tourist Bureaux in each State, including Canberra.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust: 153 Dowling St., Pott's Point, N.S.W.; f. 1954 to present drama, opera and ballet; maintains the Australian Ballet, the Elizabethan Trust Opera Company and, in collaboration, four drama companies and the Marionette Theatre of Australia; financed by subsidies from Commonwealth and State Governments and city councils, exceeding \$A730,000 per annum, and private donations and subscriptions of about \$A50,000 per annum; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Exec. Dir. STEFAN HAAG.

The Australian Ballet Co.: 11 Mount Alexander Rd., Flemington, Victoria 3031; f. 1962 by the Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust; 46 full-time dancers; Artistic Dirs. PEGGY VAN PRAAGH, Sir ROBERT HELPMANN; Administrator BRUCE SCOTT.

Elizabethan Trust Opera Co.: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1955; 50 full-time singers and staff; annual seasons in each state capital, and tours the country; Administrator JOHN YOUNG.

Sydney Opera House Trust: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1961 to operate a large opera house and theatre of revolutionary design, suitable for performances of the most exacting

operas, ballets, concerts, dramas, etc.; Gen. Man. S. L. BACON.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Australian Broadcasting Commission: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1932; organises more than 700 concerts and recitals each year throughout Australia; has established a major symphony orchestra in each of the six state capitals.

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra: Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1946; 82 mems.; subsidised by Victorian Government, Melbourne City Council and A.B.C.; Conductor WILLEM VAN OTTERLOO.

South Australian Symphony Orchestra: Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1949; 55 mems.; subsidized by S.A. Govt., Adelaide City Council and A.B.C.; Conductor HENRY KRIPS.

Sydney Symphony Orchestra: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1946; 87 mems.; subsidised by N.S.W. Government, Sydney City Council and A.B.C.; Conductor MOSHE ATZMON.

FESTIVALS

Adelaide Festival of Arts: Box 1960, G.P.O., Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1960; biennial; next Festival, March 1970; concerts, recitals, drama, opera, ballet, visual arts, writers' week, jazz and light entertainment with Australian and international artists; Artistic Dir. Sir ROBERT HELPMANN, C.B.E.

Festival of Perth: Perth, W.A.; f. 1953; annual; last Festival Feb.-March 1968; concerts, plays, opera, dancing, art exhibitions, jazz, poetry and prose, by Australian and international artists; Chair. Sir ALEX REDD; Exec. Officer J. BIRMAN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Australian Atomic Energy Commission: 45 Beach Street, Coogee, N.S.W.; Chair. Prof. Sir PHILIP BAXTER, K.B.E., C.M.G., B.SC., PH.D., F.A.A., A.M.I.CHEM.E., F.R.A.C.I.; Deputy Chair. Prof. Sir LESLIE MARTIN, C.B.E., PH.D., F.A.A., F.R.S.; Mem. B. F. DARGAN, R. W. BOSWELL, O.B.E., M.SC.; Exec. Mem. M. C. TIMBS, B.E.C., A.A.S.A., F.A.I.M.; Sec. W. B. LYNCH, B.A.; Research Establishment Dir. K. F. ALDER, M.SC., F.I.M., A.M.AUS.I.M.M., A.M.I.R.E.E.(AUST.).

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering: Lucas Heights, New South Wales; undertakes long-term research into high-temperature gas-cooled reactor systems using two test reactors:

HIFAR: critical 1958; for testing materials and isotope production.

MOATA: critical 1962; neutron source for testing materials, chemical engineering, isotope research and production for medical use.

The Institute supports university research and training projects in all branches of nuclear science and engineering. Its membership comprises fourteen Universities and A.A.E.C.; Pres. (1968) Prof. C. N. WATSON-MUNRO; Scientific Sec. E. A. PALMER.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Adelaide: Adelaide; 516 teachers, 9,207 students.

The Australian National University: Canberra; 143 teachers, 1,430 students.

Flinders University of South Australia: Burbank; f. 1965; 102 teachers, 829 students.

La Trobe University: La Trobe, Vic.; 460 students.

Macquarie University: Eastwood, Sydney, N.S.W.; 70 teachers, 1,260 students.

University of Melbourne: Melbourne; 949 teachers, 14,127 students.

Monash University: Victoria; f. 1961; 500 teachers, 6,000 students.

University of New England: Armidale, New South Wales; 344 teachers, 3,041 students.

The University of New South Wales: Sydney; 62 professors, 11,248 students.

University of Newcastle: Newcastle, N.S.W.; 160 teachers, 2,000 students.

University of Queensland: Brisbane; 843 teachers, 14,821 students.

University of Sydney: Sydney; 1,030 teachers, 16,174 students.

University of Tasmania: Hobart; 128 teachers, 2,473 students.

University of Western Australia: Perth; 389 teachers, 6,001 students.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
CHRISTMAS ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
OTHER TERRITORIES

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Papua is an Australian External Territory and New Guinea is administered by Australia as a United Nations Trust Territory. Together they form the eastern half of the island of New Guinea. To the west lies the Indonesian territory of West Irian (formerly Netherlands New Guinea).

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (1966)			
Papua	New Guinea	Papua		New Guinea	
		Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Indigenous	Non-indigenous
83,325 (mainland) 2,775 (islands)	69,095 (mainland) 23,065 (islands)	586,147	14,450	1,562,153	20,286

Capital: Port Moresby (*Papua: H.Q. of Joint Administration*) 32,222 indigenous, 9,911 non-indigenous.
Rabaul (*New Guinea*) 6,947 indigenous, 3,642 non-indigenous.

INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT

Papua		New Guinea	
	1966		1966
Primary Production	10,833	Primary Production	31,399
Mining and Quarrying	285	Mining and Quarrying	1,163
Manufacturing	1,166	Manufacturing	2,258
Building and Construction	5,761	Building and Construction	6,212
Transport, Communications and Storage	1,995	Transport, Communication and Storage .	3,123
Commerce	2,324	Commerce	2,253
Personal Service	2,351	Personal Service	2,787
Professional Service	3,287	Professional Service	6,553
Hotels, Cafés and Amusements	306	Hotels, Cafés and Amusements	299
Others	4,209	Others	5,627
TOTAL	32,517	TOTAL	61,674

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (tons)

Papua			New Guinea		
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
Copra	16,225	16,752	Copra and all Coconut		
Rubber	5,173	6,131	Products	102,411	110,448
Cacao Beans	595	656	Cacao Beans	18,841	17,904
Coffee Beans	149	162	Coffee Beans	7,206	10,503
Timber ('000 super ft.)	17,342	25,229	Timber ('000 super ft.)	89,743	109,830
			Peanuts (exports)	1,607	1,533
			Rubber	36	85

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

LIVESTOCK*

(1966)

Papua						New Guinea					
Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	9,242	Cattle	.	.	.	30,372
Goats	.	.	.	.	.	566	Goats	.	.	.	751
Pigs	.	.	.	.	.	1,138	Pigs	.	.	.	3,110
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	40	Sheep	.	.	.	242
Horses	.	.	.	.	.	553	Horses	.	.	.	918

* Non-indigenous holdings only. Considerable numbers of pigs and poultry owned by indigenes.

FORESTRY

(Logs harvested, super ft.—1965-66)

Papua						New Guinea					
Hardwood	.	.	.	.	.	25,129,365	Hardwood	.	.	.	87,050,357
							Softwood	.	.	.	22,769,642

FISHING

Exports (1965-66—tons)

Papua						New Guinea					
Mother of Pearl	.	.	.	.	.	12	Green Snail Shell	.	.	.	7
Trochus Shell	.	.	.	.	.	59	Mother of Pearl	.	.	.	5
							Trochus Shell	.	.	.	140

MINING

(fine oz.)

Papua						New Guinea					
			1964-65		1965-66				1964-65		1965-66
Gold	.	.	.	.	56	Gold	.	.	.	.	33,704
Silver	.	.	.	.	9	Silver	.	.	.	.	20,693
											29,591
											18,880

FINANCE

\$A = 9s 4d. sterling.

BUDGET, 1965-66 (\$A)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Papua	21,460,134	43,405,618
New Guinea	22,730,076	76,762,308
Grant by Australian Government:		
To Papua		19,804,167
To New Guinea		49,979,402
TOTAL GRANT		69,783,569

ESTIMATED GRANT AND REVENUE (1967-68) (\$A)

Loans	8,000,000
Grant by Australian Government:	
To Papua and New Guinea Combined	77,600,000
Estimated Internal Revenue:	
To Papua and New Guinea Combined	55,000,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE	140,600,000

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$A '000)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
Papua	32,733	42,865	Papua	9,046	8,940
New Guinea	54,113	67,566	New Guinea	40,095	40,889

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Papua

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
Manufactures	10,788	14,654	Rubber	2,550	2,562
Food, Drink, Tobacco	7,798	9,487	Copra	2,805	2,550
Machinery and Transport Equipment	8,399	12,680	Re-exports	2,970	2,827
TOTAL (incl. others)	32,733	42,865	TOTAL (incl. others)	9,046	8,940

New Guinea

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
Manufactures	17,855	21,322	Copra	9,604	11,749
Food, Drink, Tobacco	14,080	16,610	Coconut Oil	6,781	5,864
Machinery and Transport Equipment	13,307	19,252	Cacao Beans	6,977	4,311
			Coffee Beans	7,276	8,712
			Plywood	2,021	1,903
			Gold	1,076	945
			Re-exports	2,858	3,459
TOTAL (incl. others)	54,113	67,566	TOTAL (incl. others)	40,095	40,889

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

Papua

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
Australia	20,305	25,986	Australia	6,836	6,771
Japan	1,977	3,112	United Kingdom	1,220	1,172
U.S.A.	2,924	2,925	U.S.A.	56	94
United Kingdom	2,186	3,027			

New Guinea

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964-65	1965-66		1964-65	1965-66
Australia	29,355	36,466	Australia	16,758	16,274
Hong Kong	2,657	2,913	German Fed. Republic	2,690	2,255
Japan	5,427	6,884	Japan	1,547	1,700
United Kingdom	4,404	5,617	United Kingdom	13,849	15,405
U.S.A.	3,436	4,583	U.S.A.	1,292	2,193

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

TRANSPORT

(1966)

LICENSED VEHICLES

Papua

Cars and Station Wagons	4,062
Commercial Vehicles	1,927
Motor Cycles	376

New Guinea

Cars and Station Wagons	4,476
Commercial Vehicles	4,961
Motor Cycles	760

SHIPPING

(tons)

Papua

	1965-66	1966-67
Tonnage entered	907,999	1,019,262
Tonnage cleared	911,984	1,013,593
Cargo unloaded	279,426	n.a.
Cargo loaded	86,278	n.a.

New Guinea

	1965-66	1966-67
Tonnage entered	2,026,643	2,294,438
Tonnage cleared	2,016,262	2,293,122
Cargo unloaded	436,390	473,087
Cargo loaded	262,576	303,108

CIVIL AVIATION

Papua

INTERNAL FLIGHTS	1965-66
Passengers	24,634
Freight (short tons)	1,316
Mail (short tons)	75

New Guinea

INTERNAL FLIGHTS	1965-66
Passengers	122,154
Freight (short tons)	2,956
Mail (short tons)	490

EDUCATION

(Dec. 1967)

	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF TEACHERS	NO. OF PUPILS
PAPUA:			
Primary	459	1,918	60,916
Secondary	20	207	4,473
Technical and Vocational	17	84	989
Teacher Training	4	40	386
NEW GUINEA:			
Primary	1,195	4,372	141,408
Secondary	40	323	7,475
Technical and Vocational	40	126	1,824
Teacher Training	12	73	796

Source: Department of Education, Konedobu, T.P.N.G.; Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, A.C.T.

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

JOINT ADMINISTRATION

The Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General of Australia, administers the whole of Papua and New Guinea. He is advised by an Administrator's Council comprising the Administrator, as President, 3 official members and 7 elected members of the House of Assembly. There is a House of Assembly of 64, which comprises 10 official members, 44 members elected from *open* electorates and 10 members not being indigenous inhabitants, elected from *special* electorates. All elected members are elected by voters from a common roll. Voting is by secret ballot and on the preferential system. The first meeting of the House of Assembly was held on June 8th, 1964.

Before the 1968 elections, the 10 special electorates are to be abolished, and replaced by 15 regional electorates for which members will need to possess only a minimum educational qualification. The House of Assembly will then consist of 10 official members, 15 elected regional members and 69 elected members from open electorates, a total legislature of 94 members. At the same time, the present Administrator's Council will be renamed as the Administrator's Executive Council. It will comprise the Administrator, three official Members and seven Members of the House of Assembly who will shape Ministerial responsibility with the Heads of Departments. The Administrator may, at his discretion, appoint another elected Member of the House who does not hold ministerial-type office. The proposed form of government will be reviewed in 1970.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into 18 Districts each administered by a District Commissioner. To assist the development of self-government and the performance of functions of local administration, Local Government Councils have been established in many areas of the Territory. There are 137 such councils, many of them multi-racial, representing some 1,722,800 people of the Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Administrator: D. O. HAY, M.B.E., D.S.O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S COUNCIL

President: The Administrator.

Official Members: 3.

Elected Members: 7.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: H. L. R. NIALL.

Official Members: 10.

Elected Members: 54, of which 10 by special electorate, 44 by open electorates.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All People's Party: Angoram; f. 1967; stands for balanced political and economic development under the present administration.

Pangu Party: Port Moresby; f. 1967; stands for early self-government leading to independence; Leader OALA OALA RARUA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Papua and New Guinea: Chief Justice The Hon. Sir A. H. MANN, Kt., M.B.E.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice J. P. MINOGUE, The Hon. Mr. Justice R. C. A. OLLERENSHAW, The Hon. Mr. Justice S. T. FROST, The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. CLARKSON.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. At present appeals may be made from decisions of a single judge to the High Court of Australia, but a Full Bench is being constituted to hear such appeals. Appeals to the High Court of Australia would then be only from the Full Court and by leave of the High Court. District Courts deal with summary and non-indictable offences. In addition, Local Courts have been established to deal with civil matters, including matters regulated by native custom and minor criminal offences, below the level of District Court jurisdiction; these Local Courts replace the earlier Courts for Native Affairs and are open to all races. Wardens Courts may be established in respect of a mineral field with jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands and offences against mining laws. Cases involving land are heard by the Land Titles Commission from which appeals lie to the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

The indigenous population is pantheistic. There are many Missionary Societies.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of New Guinea: Rt. Rev. GEOFFREY D. HAND, M.A., Dogura.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Madang: Most Rev. ADOLPH NOSER, S.V.D., Catholic Mission, Alexishafen, Madang.

Archbishop of Port Moresby: Most Rev. VIRGIL P. COPAS, M.S.C.

Archbishop of Rabaul: Most Rev. JOHN HOEHNE.

ECUMENIST

United Church of Papua, New Guinea and the British Solomons: Port Moresby; f. 1967 by merger of the Methodist Church in Melanesia, the United Church in Port Moresby and the Papua Ecclesia; 2,000 mems.

PRESS

South Pacific Post: Lawes Rd., Port Moresby; f. 1950; Independent; three times weekly (Mon., Wed., Fri.); Editor J. LAWRENCE.

New Guinea Times Courier: P.O.B. 169, Lae; f. 1958; Independent; weekly (Wed.); Editor J. HUXLEY.

Our News: Department of Information and Extension Services, Port Moresby; f. 1960; fortnightly in English and Pidgin (*Nius Bilong Yumi*); circ. 20,000.

There are numerous news sheets and magazines published by Local Government Councils, Co-operative Societies, Missions and government departments. Published variously in English, Pidgin, Police Motu and vernacular languages.

RADIO

Australian Broadcasting Commission, Papua and New Guinea Branch: Port Moresby; medium-wave station 9PA and short-wave VLT and VLK. Rabaul; medium-wave station 9RB and short-wave station 9RA. Programmes for the indigenous peoples are broadcast in local languages and cover Talks, Music, Sporting and Women's interests, News and Education.

Department of Information and Extension Services: Rabaul; short-wave station VL9BR; other stations at Wewak (VL9CD), Kerema (VL8BK), Daru (VL8BD), Goroka (VL9CG), Mount Hagen (VL9CH), Milne Bay (VL8AS), Bougainville (VL9BA). Programmes to assist development of village communities in simple English, Pidgin, Police Motu and vernacular languages.

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: Port Moresby.

TRADING BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited: branches at Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lae, Mt. Hagen and Madang.

Bank of New South Wales: Port Moresby; Man. K. P. GLASSON; 7 other brs.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul; 8 other brs., 3 sub-brs. and 3 agencies.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: Head Office: 271-285 Collins Street, Melbourne; brs. at Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lae.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Papua-New Guinea Development Bank: Port Moresby; f. 1965; cap. \$A3.5m., commenced operations July 1967.

SAVINGS BANKS

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul and 8 other brs. and 296 agencies.

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank: Port Moresby; Man. K. P. GLASSON; brs. in Rabaul, Lae, Samarai, Madang, Bulolo, Goroka, Mt. Hagen.

Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank: brs. in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Mt. Hagen and Madang.

National Bank Savings Bank Ltd.: Port Moresby; brs. in Rabaul and Lae.

INSURANCE

There are branches of four of the principal Australian and three of the main United Kingdom insurance companies in Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lae.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIVE LOAN FUND

Under the Native Loan Fund Ordinance loans of any amount may be granted to indigenes or groups of indigenes to further economic projects in primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises and local government or community welfare projects.

CO-OPERATIVES

(1966)

Papua has 146 Co-operative Societies and 7 Central Associations of Co-operative Societies, the latter acting as central warehousing and administrative organs for the individual societies. Total membership was 27,871; capital \$A599,000 and turnover for 1965-66 amounted to \$A1.7m.

New Guinea has 155 Co-operative Societies and 7 Central Associations. Total membership was 74,047; capital \$A1,223,000, and turnover for 1965-66 was \$A3.4m.

There is one other Co-operative which is territory-wide—the Federation of Native Associations, with headquarters at Port Moresby.

TRADE UNIONS

Goroka Workers' Association: c/o Radio Goroka, Goroka; f. 1964; Pres. M. KATTI; Sec. M. YERE; 234 mems.

Lae Workers' Association: P.O.B. 103, Lae; Pres. M. KANINIBA; Sec. S. GAUI; 600 mems.

Local Teachers' Association: c/o P.O.B. 383, Port Moresby; f. 1966; Pres. V. ERI; Sec. M. ROUA; 441 mems.

Madang Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Madang; f. 1961; Pres. P. NAIME; Sec. A. MALAMBES; 277 mems.

Milne Bay Workers' Association: c/o Milne Bay Native Societies Asscn. Ltd., Samurai; f. 1965; Pres. P. MATASARORO; Sec. J. FIFITA; 409 mems.

New Ireland District Workers' Association: P.O.B. 25, Kavieng; Pres. A. ABOM; Sec. M. CHILCOTT; 138 mems.

Northern District Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Popondetta; f. 1965; Pres. P. AREK; Sec. P. SORODA; 192 mems.

Police Association of Papua and New Guinea: Box 1115, P.O. Boroko, Port Moresby; f. 1964; Pres. Sub-Insp. J. BANONO; Gen. Sec. P. F. DAVIS; 2,347 mems.

Port Moresby Workers' Association: P.O.B. 123, Port Moresby; f. 1961; Pres. OALA OALA RARUA; Sec. A. T. CHAPMAN; 487 mems.

Public Service Association: P.O.B. 2033, Konedobu, Port Moresby; brs. at other Territory centres; f. 1947; 9,500 mems.; Pres. J. G. SMITH; Gen. Sec. R. N. MADGWICK.

Rabaul Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Rabaul; Pres. THOMAS TO BUN BUN; Sec. J. TINIU.

Timber Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo: P.O.B. 62, Bulolo; f. 1964; Pres. H. LOI; Sec. C. DOBUNABA; 1,170 mems.

Western Highlands District Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Mount Hagen; Pres. F. EGIMBARI; Sec. G. BAREREBA; 129 mems.

Wewak Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Wewak; f. 1964; Pres. J. BULA; Sec. Y. WRINDIMA; 459 mems.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 2,482 miles of vehicular roads in Papua and 6,427 miles in New Guinea, which together have over 18,000 miles of bridle paths and improved foot tracks.

SHIPPING

Regular services to Australia are maintained by Burns Philp, New Guinea-Australia, Karlander (N.G.) and Austasia Lines.

Other lines calling at New Guinea and Papua include Australia West Pacific Line, Bank Line, Nedlloyd Line, China Navigation Company, and Dominican Line. Oil tankers of Shell Co. Ltd. and Standard Vacuum Oil Co. call regularly.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ansett-A.N.A. Limited: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Territory Offices: P.O. Box 334, Port Moresby and Box 236 Lae; regular public transport services.

Trans-Australia Airlines: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Territory Offices: Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen; regular public transport and charter services.

Ansett/Mandated Airlines Limited: Head Office: P.O. Box 278, Lae; other Territory Offices at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Madang, Goroka and Mt. Hagen; operate regular public transport and charter services.

Crowley Airways: Lae; charter services.

Papuan Airlines Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1213, Boroko, Papua; regular public transport and charter services.

STOL Air Services: Port Moresby; charter services.

Territory Airlines Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 65, Goroka; f. 1952; offices at Mt. Hagen, Madang, Mendi and Kundiawa; Man. Dir. R. D. BUCHANAN.

UNIVERSITY

University of Papua and New Guinea: P.O.B. 1114, Boroko, Port Moresby, T.P.N.G.; 47 teachers, 192 students.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island covers an area of about 52 square miles and lies 224 miles south of Java, between Fremantle and Singapore. (This island is not the Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean where nuclear tests have been conducted.)

Administration was transferred from Singapore to Britain on January 1st, 1958, pending final transfer to Australia. It became an Australian territory on October 1st, 1958. The Island has no indigenous population. At June 30th, 1967, the total population was 3,653 (2,297 Chinese, 990 Malays, 278 Europeans and 88 others). Nearly all the residents are employees of the Phosphate Commission, and their families. The recovery of phosphates is the sole economic activity, and output was 781,614 tons of phosphates and 83,508 tons of phosphate dust for the year ending June 30th, 1967.

Official Representative: CHAS. I. BUFFETT, M.B.E., LL.B.

Supreme Court: Judge: His Honour Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

Christmas Island Phosphate Commission: 515 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. *Australian Commissioner:* Sir WILLIAM DUNK, C.B.E. *New Zealand Commissioner:* R. B. TENNENT, C.B.E. *Joint Commissioner:* J. A. BISSETT, C.M.G.; on behalf of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand the Commissioners control the working of phosphate deposits at Christmas Island.

Transport: A regular shipping service to Singapore at 2-week intervals. Charter services to Fremantle and other Australian ports.

NORFOLK ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND is about 5 miles long and 3 wide and was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. The island was used as a penal settlement from 1788 to 1813 and again from 1825 to 1855. It was a separate Crown Colony until 1896 when it became a Dependency of New South Wales. In 1913 it was transferred to the Australian Government. Population (1967): 1,152.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator: R. MARSH.

Official Secretary and Deputy Administrator: J. G. COWAP

The Administrator is appointed by the Governor-General of Australia. In April 1960 the Norfolk Island Council was set up, which acts as an advisory body to the Administrator. The eight members are elected by adult franchise and certain financial matters and proposed legislation must be referred to the Council for its advice.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Norfolk Island appeals lie to the High Court of Australia.

Judges: His Honour Mr. Justice R. M. EGGLESTON, His Honour Mr. Justice P. JOSKE.

PRESS

Norfolk Islander: weekly; circ. 750.

RADIO

Norfolk Island Broadcasting Service: Norfolk Island Administration.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The climate is suitable for the cultivation of a variety of crops and for grazing; the volcanic soil is chemically rich but presents many difficulties to the farmer, especially the steep terrain and the porosity of the soil. About 1,000 acres are arable. The main crops are bean seed, cereals, vegetables, citrus fruit and pineapples. The Administration is increasing the forestry estate in Norfolk Island pine and hardwoods. Seed of the Norfolk Island pine is widely exported.

Imports (1966-67): \$2,821,795, mainly from Australia.

Exports (1966-67): \$267,321. A small quantity of frozen fish fillets is exported.

Budget (1966-67): Revenue \$396,788; Expenditure \$428,492.

Banking: There are branches of the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia.

Trade Association: Norfolk Island Chamber of Commerce.

TRANSPORT

There are about 50 miles of usable roads, including 8 miles of tarseal. A bi-weekly air service from Sydney and Auckland. There is a regular three-weekly shipping service from Sydney en route to New Caledonia and a six-weekly service from Sydney, en route to the British Solomon Islands and other islands.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS are 27 in number and lie about 700 nautical miles south-west of Java Head. The islands, which have an area of 5 sq. miles, form a low-lying coral atoll, densely covered with coconut palms. The population on June 30th, 1967 was 631, comprising 151 Europeans and 480 Cocos Malays. Only three islands in the group are inhabited, these being West Island (Europeans), Home Island (Cocos Malays and 3 Europeans) and Direction Island (Europeans).

The islands were declared a British possession in 1857 and came successively under the authority of the Governor of Ceylon (1878) and the Governor of the Straits Settlements (1886); they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (later Colony) of Singapore in 1903. Administration of the islands was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in November, 1955.

Official Representative: PATRICK L. RYAN.

Under instructions from the Minister for Territories in Canberra the Official Representative administers the islands.

Supreme Court Cocos (Keeling) Islands: His Honour Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

The main economic activity is the production of copra (annual exports about 500 tons). An airfield forms an important link between Australia and Africa and Asia.

Two regular weekly airmail and passenger services from Australia and South Africa call at Cocos. Vessels from Australia visit the islands at regular intervals.

OTHER TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY was established by Order in Council, dated February 7th, 1933 and covers lands (other than Adélie Land) situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of east longitude. The area is estimated at 2,472,000 sq. miles. In 1954 the Australians set up Mawson Base for scientific research. In 1957 a scientific research station was erected at Davis as part of Australia's contribution to the International Geophysical Year. This was closed down temporarily from 1965. In 1959 Australia assumed custody of Wilkes Station, built by the U.S.A. on the Budd Coast. A new station is being built nearby which will eventually replace it.

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands are situated south-east of the Kerguelen Islands and have been administered by the Common-

wealth of Australia since December 1947, when an Australian Scientific Station was set up on Heard Island. The area is 159 sq. miles; there are no permanent inhabitants, but Australian expeditions visit the island from time to time. Heard Island is about 27 miles long and 13 wide. The McDonald Islands lie 26 miles to the west.

MACQUARIE ISLAND

MACQUARIE ISLAND lies about 1,000 miles south-east of Tasmania, of which it is a dependency. There are no permanent inhabitants. A scientific research station was established there in 1948.

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

These islands lie in the Indian Ocean, about 350 miles north of Derby, Western Australia. They were annexed to the Northern Territory in July 1938.

BARBADOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, lying about 200 miles north-east of Trinidad. There is a rainy season from June to December but the climate is cool during the rest of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 78°F (26°C). There is no indigenous population, and over 80 per cent of the population is of African descent. The language used is English and the predominant religion is Christianity. The flag consists of a central gold band between two vertical bands of ultramarine blue. On the gold band is a black trident. The capital is Bridgetown.

Recent History

Barbados joined the West Indies Federation on its formation in 1958, remaining a member until the dissolution of the Federation in 1962. In 1964 it was agreed that Barbados should become the capital of a proposed East Caribbean Federation, to include the Windward and Leeward Islands, but the Federation was never established. However some common services, particularly of currency, transport and education, are shared with other Caribbean territories. In April 1964 executive powers were transferred to a Cabinet of Ministers, and Barbados became fully self-governing within the Commonwealth on November 30th, 1966. In 1967 Barbados joined the Organization of American States.

Government

The country adopted Dominion status within the Commonwealth in November 1966. H.M. the Queen is represented by a Governor-General, and executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and not less than five other Ministers. Parliament consists of a senate of 21 members, appointed by the Governor-General, and an elected House of Assembly. The House of Assembly is one of the oldest representative bodies in the Commonwealth; elections are by universal adult suffrage.

Economic Affairs

The economy of Barbados rests chiefly on agriculture and tourism. Sugar, molasses and rum account for 90 per cent of exports. There is a small source of natural gas. Outside the harvest season there is a labour surplus and light industry is being encouraged. Many Barbadians work in the United Kingdom. With Guyana and Antigua, Barbados is a member of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (Carifta), which aims at the removal of import duties and quantitative restrictions during 1968; Carifta also envisages the free interchange of labour forces.

Transport and Communications

The situation of the island and its good harbour and airport facilities make it a natural entrepôt for the eastern Caribbean. There are 800 miles of roads, mostly bitumenized; the airport can accommodate laden jet aircraft; the harbour at Bridgetown has moorings for eight ocean-going ships.

Social Welfare

\$EC3 millions are spent annually on health services. There are four Government hospitals and a Roman Catholic Hospital, 9 infirmaries and 10 child care clinics. In addition there are 17 child care clinics run by voluntary committees. The Government has also undertaken the building of group housing for lower income families, and there are a number of voluntary social welfare organizations.

Education

Education is free. The literacy rate stands at 97 per cent. There are seven comprehensive schools and ten government-aided grammar schools. Teacher training is provided at one College, and there is a technical Institute. At the Barbados branch of the University of the West Indies education is also free.

Tourism

The natural attractions of the island include chiefly the healthy climate and varied scenery. In addition there are many facilities for outdoor sports of all kinds. Bathsheba on the east coast is a well-known health resort. Tourism is expanding very rapidly.

Visas are not required by nationals of Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay and Venezuela.

Sport

Sporting facilities cover golf, tennis, cricket, football, hockey, polo, riding, fishing, swimming, surfing and boating. Cricket is especially popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1, June 3 (Whit Monday), August 5 (Emancipation Day), October 7 (Bank Holiday), November 30 (Independence), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1, April 4-7 (Easter), April 21 (Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is used, with the exception that one gallon is equal to 231 cubic inches instead of 277.274 cubic inches.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$), which has replaced the B.W.I.\$ of the same value.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents.

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$100.

Exchange rate: EC\$4.80 = £1 sterling

EC\$2.00 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population: 166 square miles; 246,467, Bridgetown (capital) 12,160.

Employment: Agriculture 15,100, Domestic Service 15,300, Retail Trade 13,700, Construction 6,800, Fishing 5,700.

Agriculture and Industry: *Livestock:* Pigs 21,774, Sheep 21,905, Cattle 12,904, Goats 7,456, Poultry 223,667. *Production (1966):* Cultivated area 106,240 acres, Sugar 162,508 tons (including 1,719,102 wine gallons of molasses); Sugar production (1967 est.) 200,162 tons.

Fishing (1966): 10,000,000 lb. (value EC\$1,500,000).

Mining (1967): 95,521 million cu. ft. (Natural Gas).

Finance: EC\$=100 cents; EC\$100=£20 16s. 8d. sterling=U.S.\$50.

Budget (1967-68): Revenue (est.) EC\$44.9 million, Expenditure (est.) EC\$62.2 million (current 50.6, capital 11.6).

Development Plan (1965-68): Total Expenditure EC\$41.3 million; Education 4.6 million, Health and Social Services 5.8 million, Communications and Works 12.5 million, Agriculture and Fisheries 4.3 million, Trade and Labour 595,500 million, Ministry of Finance, Cabinet General Office, Home Affairs, Development and Industry 13.3 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EC\$'000)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports . . .	109,020	116,265	131,111
Exports . . .	60,337	64,268	69,960

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Food	29,117	31,870	34,088	41,567	43,618	48,840
Beverages and Tobacco	2,129	2,121	2,384	2,906	3,391	3,895
Raw Materials	3,546	3,964	4,407	240	256	233
Mineral Oils	11,271	11,796	13,149	9,426	9,972	11,872
Other Oils and Fats	568	808	764	325	385	267
Chemicals	8,576	8,333	9,779	1,119	1,066	1,514
Manufactures	20,948	23,206	27,202	2,247	2,516	2,626
Machinery	18,069	18,943	22,253	1,064	1,617	1,538
Miscellaneous Manufactures	10,976	11,336	13,086	972	1,098	1,545
Other Items	3,760	3,981	3,999	482	483	630

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS*		
	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1966
United Kingdom	32,567	34,446	39,575	34,593	26,453	31,675
United States	17,591	18,401	24,062	7,416	5,009	5,873
Canada	12,920	14,165	15,500	5,428	6,070	4,287
Trinidad	6,734	0,000	7,347	912	1,194	2,097
Guyana	2,925	0,000	2,848	943	551	1,195

Tourism (1965): Number of visitors 68,418; Expenditure by tourists EC\$15.05 million.

(1966): Number of visitors 79,104; Expenditure by tourists EC\$29.1 million.

* 1965 figures are not available.

EDUCATION

(1967)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING	THEOLOGICAL	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
Schools . . .	118	17	1	1	1	1
Pupils . . .	44,000	12,833	432	148	23	303

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative institutions in Barbados date from the Royal Charter granted by Charles I in 1627. The present Constitution came into force on November 30th, 1966. Under its terms protection is afforded to individuals, from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, deprivation of property, arbitrary search and entry, and racial discrimination; and freedom of conscience, of expression, assembly, and movement are guaranteed.

Her Majesty's Representative in Barbados is the Governor-General who appoints the Prime Minister, and on the advice of the Prime Minister appoints Ministers and some Senators.

The executive consists of the Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General as being the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly; and not less than five other Ministers. Provision is also made for a Privy Council, presided over by the Governor-General.

Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate has 21 members, 12 appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Premier, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 as representatives of such interests as the Governor-General considers appropriate. The House of Assembly has 24 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. Since 1963 the voting age has been 18.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Judiciary and a Legal Service, and Service Commissions for the Judicial Service, the Public Service and the Police Service. These Commissions are exempt from legal investigation; they have executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of the services for which they are responsible.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir WINSTON SCOTT, G.C.M.G., M.D.,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

THE CABINET (March 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and External Affairs:
E. W. BARROW.

**Deputy Premier, Minister of State for Caribbean and Latin
American Affairs:** J. CAMERON TUDOR.

Minister of Health and Community Development: C. E.
TALMA.

Attorney-General: Senator F. G. SMITH.

Minister of Trade, Tourism, Co-operatives and Fisheries:
G. G. FERGUSON.

Minister of Agriculture, Labour and National Insurance:
A. DAC. EDWARDS.

Minister of Communications and Works: N. BOXILL.

Minister of Education: L. ERSKINE SANDIFORD.

Minister of Home Affairs: Senator P. M. GREAVES.

Minister of State and Leader of the House of Assembly:
J. C. TUDOR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

German Federal Republic: Embassy, Bridgetown; *Ambassador:* Dr. MICHAEL JOVY.

United Kingdom: High Commission, Bridgetown; *High Commissioner:* J. S. BENNETT, C.V.O., C.B.E.

U.S.A.: Embassy, Bridgetown; *Ambassador:* F. R. MANN.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: E. S. ROBINSON, C.B.E.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and 19 other members.

Clerk: M. D. KIRTON.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: J. E. T. BRANCKER, Q.C.

Clerk: L. CLARKE.

Twenty-four elected members (two for each of twelve electoral districts).

(Election, November 1966)

PARTY	SEATS
Democratic Labour . . .	14
Barbados Labour Party . . .	8
Barbados National . . .	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Labour Party: Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1955; the majority party in the House of Assembly; Leader E. W. BARROW.

Barbados Labour Party: 111 Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1938; holds eight seats in the House of Assembly; Chair. Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS; publ. *Beacon*.

Barbados National Party: Pinfold St., Bridgetown; holds two seats in the House of Assembly; Leader E. D. MOTTLEY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Consists of a High Court and a Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: WILLIAM RANDOLPH DOUGLAS.

Puisne Judges: Hon. A. J. H. HANSCHALL, Hon. D. H. L. WARD, Hon. D. WILLIAMS.

Registrar: C. A. ROCHEFORD.

Magistrates' Courts: Appeals lie to a Divisional Court of the High Court.

RELIGION

Anglicans number about 144,000 and the Methodist and Moravian Churches are next in importance. There are comparatively few Roman Catholics and members of other denominations.

Anglican Bishop of Barbados: Rt. Rev. E. L. EVANS, Bishop's Court, St. Michael.

THE PRESS

Advocate, The: 34 Broad Street, Bridgetown; f. 1895; daily; circ. (weekdays) 18,305, Sundays 26,787; Man. Dir. K. DAVENPORT; London Rep. Overseas Newspapers Ltd., Orbit House, 9 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4.

Bajan and South Caribbean, The: Carlisle House, Hincks St., P.O.B. 718C, Bridgetown; f. 1953; monthly; illustrated magazine; Editor H. G. HUNTE.

Barbados Daily News: Whitepark, Bridgetown; daily (except Monday); circ. 9,000; Editor E. L. COZIER.

Barbados News: Carlisle House, Hincks Street, Bridgetown; monthly.

Barbados Observer: Fairchild St., Bridgetown; weekly; Editor W. O. CRAWFORD; circ. 6,000.

Barbados Sunday News: Whitepark, Bridgetown; f. 1962; weekly; circ. 12,000; Editor in Chief E. L. COZIER.

Barbados Year Book: P.O. Box 230, 34 Broad Street, Bridgetown; f. 1943; London Rep. Overseas Newspapers (Agencies) Ltd., Orbit House, 9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

Beacon, The: 143 Roebuck Street, Bridgetown; f. 1946; organ of Barbados Labour Party and Workers' Union; weekly; circ. 3,000; Editor R. G. MAPP.

Official Gazette: Government Printing Office, Bay Street, St. Michael; Mons. and Thurs.

Truth: St. Mary's Row, Bridgetown; Weds. and Sats.; circ. 16,200 and 24,000; Editor B. HINDS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd.: River Rd., Bridgetown; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; commercial wired service with island-wide coverage; Gen. Man. F. DUESBURY.

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 780, Bridgetown; f. 1963; managing agent Thomson Television International Ltd. under agreement with the Government; covers the Eastern Caribbean islands; Gen. Man. ORIEL GILL (acting).

Number of radio sets (1967): 55,200.

TELEVISION

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 780, Bridgetown; television services were started in December 1964; five hours' transmission daily.

Number of television licences (1967): 9,100.

FINANCE

BANKING

Agricultural Credit Bank: The Garden, Country Rd., St. Michael, Bridgetown; f. 1937; cap. E.C.\$866,633; to make loans to peasant farmers; Chair. E. L. BRAITHWAITE.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank: Bridgetown; f. 1907 with a grant of B.W.I.\$384,000 from the U.K. Treasury to assist the sugar industry. By an Act of 1943 the Bank was authorized to make loans to sugar factories (previously loans had been made to sugar plantations and for cane cultivation only). The Bank is now empowered to make loans for diversification of crops; Chair. J. A. MAHON.

Barbados Savings Bank: Bridgetown; government-controlled; total credits (1966) \$17.2m.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Bridgetown: P.O.B. 301; Man. P. S. KIRBY; eight agencies in Barbados.

BARBADOS—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St., West Toronto 1; brs. in Speightstown, Worthing and Bridgetown; Man. J. H. SPENCE.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; brs. in Bridgetown, Black Rock and Hastings; Man. (Bridgetown) R. G. C. PAGETT.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Toronto; P.O.B. 202, Bridgetown; Man. G. L. MCCARTHY; brs. in Worthing, Black Rock and Holetown.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in the territory. Local insurance companies include the following:

Barbados Fire Insurance Co.: Bridgetown.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O. Box 104, Bridgetown; f. 1840; Chair. R. M. CAVE; Man. J. C. V. BELLAMY.

G. F. Harrison (Barbados) Ltd.: Broad St., Bridgetown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Barbados Development Board: operates industrial estates; makes loans to industrial enterprises and hotels; assists in market research and the location of industry.

Barbados Marketing Corporation: Bridgetown; Chair. E. L. GREAVES.

British Development Division in the Caribbean: P.O.B. 167, Carlisle House, Hincks St., The Wharf, Bridgetown.

ASSOCIATIONS

Barbados Agricultural Society: Bridgetown; Pres. C. E. MCKENZIE.

Barbados Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 189, Bridgetown; f. 1825; 188 mems.; Pres. R. INNISS; Sec. Mrs. J. A. DAVIS; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce: Bridgetown; Sec. GEORGE BREWSTER.

Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.): Bridgetown; Sec. and Public Relations Officer R. G. F. MANDEVILLE.

Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados: Bridgetown; Sec. and Industrial Relations Officer R. G. F. MANDEVILLE.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Barclays Bank Building, Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 7 mem. associations; Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E.; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook*, *Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Barbados Employers' Confederation: 408 Plantations Building, Bridgetown; f. 1960; 163 mems.; Pres. G. L. CHALLENGER; Dir. D. N. LEWIS; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. M. SAUL.

TRADE UNIONS

Principal unions include:

Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools: Harrison College, Bridgetown; f. 1948; 99 mems.; Pres. F. A. HOYOS, M.A.; Sec.-Treas. D. M. POPE.

Barbados Workers' Union: Nelson and Fairchild Streets, Bridgetown; f. 1941; 21,748 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANK WALCOTT.

Barbados Civil Service Association: P.O. Box 174, Bridgetown; f. 1944; about 3,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. Mrs. E. L. CORBIN.

Barbados Sugar and General Workers' Union: Bridgetown; f. 1967; affiliated to Barbados Labour Party; Pres. Sir GRANTLEY ADAMS; Gen. Sec. NIGEL BARROW.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Department of Highways and Transport: Dir. G. D. HAYWARD; Exec. Engineer H. L. V. GRIFFITH.

There is a network of 840 miles of road, of which 698 miles are bitumen-surfaced.

SHIPPING

The following shipping companies operate regular services to Bridgetown: Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Moore McCormack Line, Booth Line, French Line, Geest Line, Delta Line, Shaw Saville Line and K Line. Inter-island traffic is catered for by a fortnightly service of two vessels of the West Indies Shipping Corporation operating from Trinidad as far north as Jamaica. In addition there are many schooners and motor vessels trading from neighbouring islands on no regular schedules. There is a deep-water harbour with eight berths.

CIVIL AVIATION

Five international airlines maintain offices in Bridgetown: Air Canada, Air France, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Barbados Tourist Board: P.O. Box 242, Bridgetown; f. 1958; formerly Barbados Publicity Committee; in 1965 there were 64,418 visitors staying more than 48 hours; estimated receipts EC\$26,100,000; Govt. expenditure 1965 EC\$684,000; in 1967 there were 60 hotels offering 4,500 beds; Chair. P. G. MORGAN; Man. F. J. ODLE; publ. *Bajan Magazine*.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: 151 Slater St., Ottawa 4, Ont.

United Kingdom: 229-231 Kensington High St., London, W.8.

U.S.A.: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston, Jamaica; Bridgetown br.; College of Arts and Science, St. Michael, P.O.B. 64; f. 1963; 47 teachers, 303 students.

BHUTAN

Bhutan is an independent state, high in the Himalayas, with Tibet to the north and India to the south. Most Bhutanese live in a valley in Central Bhutan. The south is very rainy and thickly forested, the north is mountainous. Highest peak, Kula Kangri (28,780 ft.). Bhutan is closely related to India by the Indo-Bhutan Treaty of 1949, and joined the Colombo Plan in 1962.

STATISTICS

Area: 18,000 square miles (6,000 sq. m. of forests).

Population: 750,000 (Tibetan stock 400,000, Nepalese 350,000)

Winter Capital: Paro; Summer Capital: Thimphu.

PRODUCTS

Forests: Pine, spruce, larch, oaks, beach, ash, maple and cypress.

Fields: Rice, corn, millets, wheat, mustard, potatoes, cardamom, oranges and lac.

Towns: Metalware (silver, bronze, copper), muzzle-loading guns, swords, hand-woven cloth.

Animals and Game: Elephant, rhino, tiger, cheetah, leopard, sambar, hog-deer, barking-deer (Forests).

Bears and musk deer (Mountains). Ponies (Domesticated). Pheasants, jungle fowl and many other birds.

Minerals: Copper, dolomite, gypsum, graphite and 30,000 tons per annum of coal.

Industry: Cement, matches, paper, and other light industries are being set up with Indian assistance.

FINANCE

Currency is the Indian rupee. There is much barter.

₹=18.04 Rs.

\$=4.75 Rs.

BUDGET

(1961)

Revenue: Rs. 7.5 million approx., raised chiefly through land and grazing taxes and poll levies.

Expenditure: Chief items: roads, primary education, court and government expenses.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1961-66)

Proposed Expenditure: Rs. 175 million to be given or guaranteed by India.*

(a) Roads 800 miles. Main projects: (1) 120-mile jeep road from Paro to Puncholing, the Plan administrative centre; (2) 100-mile road from Tashigang to Darrang in Assam, India; (3) 300-mile road from Paro to Tashigang (rising to 14,000 ft.).

(b) Improvement of livestock.
(c) Development of forest industries.
(d) Exploitation of coal and other mineral resources.
(e) Expansion of cottage crafts.
(f) Building of River Jaldhaka power plant.

EXPENDITURES

(Rs. '000—1961-66)

	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		TOTAL PLANNED
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-66
Roads	13,233	7,723	101,000
Transport	1,023	466	18,560
Education	268	1,378	18,070
Industry and Mineral Development:			
Mining	63	107	} 12,700
Industry	93	84	
Health and Social Welfare	83	163	8,390
Forestry and Soil Conservation	32	416	5,060
Power	—	—	3,550
Agriculture	42	115	3,540
Establishment	347	525	2,300
Animal Husbandry	15	67	1,200
Small-scale Industry	—	2	500
Fisheries	—	—	40
TOTAL	15,199	11,046	174,710*

* Revised figure (1965): Rs. 153,270,000.

BHUTAN—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICS, LAW, RELIGION AND TRANSPORT)

TRADE

Most external trade is with India, chiefly exports of timber and fruit and imports of textiles and light equipment. It is not known whether Bhutan continues on any scale its traditional trade in rice and barley with Tibet.

Exports (1962-63): Timber Rs. 0.55 m., Coal Rs. 0.03 m., Canned Fruit Rs. 0.56 m.; (1963-64): Timber Rs. 1.25 m., Coal Rs. 0.22 m.

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

Primary Schools	81
Middle Schools	20
Pupils	13,000

GOVERNMENT

Ruler: H.H. Maharaj DRUK GYALPO WANGCHUK.

(Installed as King at Paro on October 27th, 1952.)

Council: An eight-man Council is appointed by the King to advise on administration.

Bhutan is an absolute monarchy. There is no parliament in continuous session but a National Assembly of 130 members meets twice a year. There are no political parties operating within the state. Buddhist priests still exercise considerable influence on the government of the country.

Provinces: There are 8 Provinces each ruled by a Dzongpon (District Officer).

Regions: The revenue is collected by the village headmen and remitted to the District Headquarters.

Defence: There is no standing army but the militia is being strengthened and officers trained in India. No reference is made in the Indo-Bhutan Treaty to any aid by India for the defence of Bhutan, but when the Prime Minister of India visited Bhutan in November 1958 he declared that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Agents Abroad: The Maharaja keeps an Agent in India at Kalimpong in Northern Bengal. There is also a Bhutanese Trade Agent at Lhasa, the capital of Tibet.

Indian Political Officer: I. J. BAHADUR SINGH, Gangtok, Sikkim. No other foreign representatives are accredited to Bhutan.

POLITICAL PARTY

Political Party: *Bhutan National Congress:* Siliguri, N.E. India; does not operate within Bhutan; chiefly supported by Nepalese; aims at popular government and closer relations with India.

LAW, RELIGION

Judicial System: Bhutan has a Civil and a Criminal Code.

Supreme Court: Final Court of Appeal is H.H. The Maharaja himself.

Magistrates Courts: All cases are heard by Local Magistrates. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court.

Religion: The population is Buddhist (Mahayana). The sect of Buddhism supported by the dominant race (Bhutias) is the Dupka (Red-Cap) Sect of Lamaism. Monasteries are numerous. The chief monastery is situated at Tarshi-Chöd-Zong and contains 1,000 Lamas.

TRANSPORT

ROADS AND TRACKS

Most roads lead to Tibet. Principal routes are from Tibet through the Chamba Valley, and from Sikkim and India through the Sinchula Pass. The first of Bhutan's motor roads, from Paro to Puncholing, was opened in 1962 (*see Development Plan above*). A road from Tanhigang to the Indian border in Assam will be completed in 1966, and a

190-mile link between the eastern and western parts is planned for completion in 1968.

Ponies and mules are still the chief means of transport on the rough mountain tracks.

State Transport Department: Puncholing; f. 1962; operates a fleet of buses and lorries.

CIVIL AVIATION

A number of airstrips are under construction (1968).

INDO-BHUTAN TREATY

The political status of Bhutan depends largely on the Treaty of Friendship with India signed on August 8th, 1949.

Treaty of Friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article 1 There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article 2 The Government of India undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part the Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its external relations.

Article 3 In place of the compensation granted to the Government of Bhutan under Article 4 of the Treaty of Sinchula and enhanced by the treaty of the eighth day of January 1910 and the temporary subsidy of Rupees one lakh per annum granted in 1942, the Government of India agrees to make an annual payment of Rupees Five lakhs to the Government of Bhutan. And it is further hereby agreed that the said annual payment shall be made on the tenth day of January every year, the first payment being made on the tenth day of January 1950. This payment shall continue so long as this treaty remains a force and its terms are duly observed.

Article 4 Further to make the friendship existing and continuing between the said governments, the Government of India shall, within one year from the date of signature of this treaty, return to the Government of Bhutan about thirty-two square miles of territory in the area known as Dewangiri. The Government of India shall appoint a competent officer or officers to mark out the area so returned to the Government of Bhutan.

Article 5 There shall, as heretofore, be free trade and commerce between the Government of India and of the Government of Bhutan; and the Government of India agrees to grant to the Government of Bhutan every facility for the carriage, by land and water, of its produce throughout the territory of the Government of India, including the right to use such forest roads as may be specified by mutual agreement from time to time.

Article 6 The Government of India agrees that the Government of Bhutan shall be free to import with the assistance and approval of the Government of India, from or through India into Bhutan, whatever arms, ammunition, machinery, warlike materials or stores may be required or desired for the strength and welfare of Bhutan and that this arrangement shall hold good for all time as long as the Government of India is satisfied that the intentions of the Government of Bhutan are friendly and that there is no

danger to the Government of India from such importations. The Government of Bhutan, on the other hand, agrees that there shall be no export of such arms, ammunition, etc., across the frontier of Bhutan either by the Government of Bhutan or by private individuals.

Article 7 The Government of India and the Government of Bhutan agree that Bhutanese subjects residing in Indian territories shall have equal justice with Indian subjects and that Indian subjects residing in Bhutan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Government of Bhutan.

Article 8 (1) The Government of India shall, on demand being duly made by the Government of Bhutan, take proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (of which a copy shall be furnished to the Government of Bhutan), for the surrender of all Bhutanese subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of the said Act who may take refuge in Indian territory.

(2) The Government of Bhutan shall, on requisition being duly made by the Government of India, or by any officer authorised by the Government of India in this behalf, surrender any Indian subjects, or subjects of a foreign power, whose extradition may be required in pursuance of any agreement or arrangements made by the Government of India with the said power, accused of any of the crimes, specified in the first schedule of Act XV of 1903, who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bhutan and also any Bhutanese subjects who, after committing any of the crimes referred to in Indian territory shall flee into Bhutan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as that satisfy the local court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article 9 Any differences and disputes arising in the application or interpretation of this treaty shall in the first instance be settled by negotiation. If within three months of the start of negotiations no settlement is arrived at, then the matter shall be referred to the Arbitration of three arbitrators, who shall be nationals of either India or Bhutan, chosen in the following manner:

- (i) one person nominated by the Government of India;
- (ii) one person nominated by the Government of Bhutan;
- (iii) a Judge of the Federal court or of a High Court of India, to be chosen by the Government of Bhutan, who shall be Chairman.

The judgement of this tribunal shall be final and executed without delay by either party.

Article 10 This treaty shall continue in force in perpetuity unless terminated or modified by mutual consent.

BOLIVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bolivia is a landlocked, Andean state bordered by Chile and Peru in the west, by Brazil to the north and east and by Paraguay and Argentina to the south. Climate varies according to altitude from humid tropical below 5,000 feet to the cool and cold zones above 11,000 feet. The official language is Spanish. The Indians speak Quechua or Aymará. The people are Roman Catholics but Roman Catholicism ceased to be the official religion of the state in 1961. The flag consists of red, yellow and green horizontal stripes. The capital is Sucre. The seat of Government is La Paz.

Recent History

1952 was a momentous year of revolution and reform. The National Revolutionary Movement seized power by *coup d'état*, gave the vote to the whole population, literate and illiterate, nationalised the mines and introduced drastic land reforms. In May 1964 President Paz Estenssoro was re-elected for a second term and changed the constitution in order to be re-elected for a third period of office, but in November 1964, the Government was overthrown by a military coup. General René Barrientos Ortuño assumed presidency of the military government in November 1964, was joined by General Alfredo Ovando Candia in May 1965 and later resigned in order to take part in the elections. These elections, originally set for September, 1965, were held in May, 1966, when General Barrientos was elected President and his Bolivian Revolution Front gained majorities in both houses of Congress. In the summer of 1967 labour unrest in the tin mines led to the suspension of constitutional guarantees and declaration of a state of siege for two months. In October 1967 the revolutionary leader Che Guevara was reportedly killed by Bolivian forces. Bolivia is a member of the United Nations, the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of American States. In February 1967 Bolivia formally accepted the provisions of the Treaty of Montevideo to join LAFTA.

Government

Executive power is normally vested in the President and his cabinet. The President is elected for four years by direct popular vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The 27 Senators are elected for six years, with a third renewable every two years, and the 102 Deputies for four years, with half renewable every two years. All persons of twenty-one or over are enfranchised.

Defence

Military service for one year is compulsory for all males at nineteen. The army numbers about 10,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends very largely on the export of tin (75 per cent of all exports) of which Bolivia is the world's second largest producer. Lead, wolfram, silver, zinc and other minerals are mined. Crude oil is tapped at the rate of 35,000 barrels a day, two-thirds of which is exported to the U.S.A. via a pipeline to the Chilean port of Arica.

Natural gas is also being exploited. Cereals, fruits, nuts and rubber are grown. Livestock is raised, including llamas, and there is a valuable export trade in hides and skins and vicuna wool. Industry is on a small scale but development schemes are being undertaken. The ten-year Social and Development Plan 1962-71 is now being adapted to divert main aid from resettlement to development of the mining and gas production areas.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,300 km. of railways, linking the main towns. The road network is being lengthened. A 350-mile highway runs from Santa Cruz to Cochabamba, serving a colonization scheme on virgin lands around Santa Cruz. In 1963 the Argentine Government offered a free zone in the port of Barranqueras on the Parana River, about 800 miles from the border and connected by rail. This gave Bolivia an independent Atlantic outlet. Internal and international air services are provided by Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano. Foreign lines also serve the country.

Social Welfare

There are benefits for unemployment, accident, sickness, old age and death.

Education

The illiteracy rate is high and in 1956 a Ten-Year campaign to combat this was introduced. Education is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. There are eight universities.

Tourism

Lake Titicaca at 13,000 feet offers excellent fishing and on its shore stands the famous Catholic sanctuary of Copacabana. The Andes peaks include Chacaltaya which has the highest ski-run in the world. Tourists are mainly from the U.S.A. and South American countries.

Visas are not required to visit Bolivia by nationals of Argentina, Brazil, France, German Federal Republic, Peru, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), July 21 (Martyrs' Day), August 5-7 (Independence), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints'), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), February 17-18 (Carnival), April 4-6 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

A new currency unit, the Bolivian peso (equivalent to 1,000 Bolivianos) was introduced on January 1, 1963, but the old Boliviano will continue to be used until the new currency is in full circulation. The present rate of exchange was introduced in 1958.

Exchange rate: 28.1 pesos = £1 sterling
11 8 pesos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (^{'000} sq. km.)	POPULATION (Dec. 31st, 1965)					
	TOTAL	INDIANS	LA PAZ (capital)	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1,098.6	3,702,000	54 per cent	361,487	93,984	15,459	27,234

REGIONAL DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT	POPULATION (1965—'000)	CAPITAL
Beni . . .	175.0	Trinidad
Chuquisaca . . .	313.6	Sucre
Cochabamba . . .	565.6	Cochabamba
La Paz . . .	1,214.9	La Paz
Oruro . . .	280.9	Oruro
Pando . . .	25.7	Cobija
Potosí . . .	642.1	Potosí
Santa Cruz . . .	337.5	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Tarija . . .	146.7	Tarija

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)

CROP	1961	1962	1963	1964
Maize . . .	260.1	234.1	260.1	265
Wheat . . .	67.2	60.5	78.4	80
Barley . . .	118.8	120.7	127.0	130
Rice (unhulled) . . .	24.0	24.0	40.0	40
Potatoes . . .	617.2	568.8	700.0	720

Livestock (estimates ^{'000}): Sheep 10,000, Cattle 3,000, Llamas 1,500, Pigs 700, Goats 700, Asses 400, Alpacas 300, Horses 105.

Timber (1961): 9.1m. sq. ft.

MINING

EXPORTS OF MINING PRODUCTS

(Value in ^{'000} U.S. dollars)

COMMODITY	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Tin . . .	42,825	50,552	54,041	57,370	80,933	92,965
Wolfram . . .	4,462	2,325	1,671	1,162	1,418	2,230
Antimony . . .	1,416	2,175	2,372	2,537	5,463	5,912
Lead . . .	4,838	4,121	3,457	4,233	4,910	5,666
Zinc . . .	1,484	1,346	926	1,189	3,076	4,245
Copper . . .	1,471	1,274	1,477	1,848	3,152	3,518
Silver . . .	1,575	3,566	3,934	5,897	6,194	5,299
Gold . . .	536	2,826	2,781	5,356	1,749	2,944

Petroleum Production (1965) 3.4m barrels; (1966) 5.5m barrels.

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

ITEMS	UNIT (^{'000})	QUANTITY		VALUE IN ^{'000} BOLIVIANOS	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
Woollen Stuffs .	Metres	1,126	866	31,296	30,830
Cotton Stuffs .	Metres	9,555	9,673	46,337	49,369
Wheat Flour .	Kilos	9,751	14,275	14,627	14,942
Cement .	Kilos	58,295	65,231	15,864	18,034
Beer .	Litres	23,453	26,445	63,745	71,322
Cigarettes .	Packets	2,481	5,512	33,527	38,449
Sugar .	Metric Tons	69	94	—	—

FINANCE

1 Peso Boliviano = 100 Centavos.

100 Pesos Bolivianos = £3 11s. 2d. sterling = U.S. \$8.33

BUDGET

(1965—^{'000} Bolivianos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Communications	16,487	General Services	380,289
Consular	10,241	Social Services	407,803
Customs	391,863	Economic Services	182,076
Internal	555,404	Other	39,227
Others	35,400		
TOTAL	1,009,395	TOTAL	1,009,395

Budget Expenditure Estimates (1966) 3,300m. Bolivianos; (1967) 3,800m. Bolivianos.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1962-71)

TOTAL INVESTMENT: U.S. \$1,400 million.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE—TWO-YEAR PLAN 1965-66

(U.S. \$ million)

Infrastructure	147,250	Social	69,599
Power	32,649	Education	11,715
Transport	86,595	Health	40,159
Other	28,006	Research	2,321
Production	162,112		
Mining	34,560		
Petroleum	84,373		
Other	43,179	TOTAL	381,282

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (December—'000 Bolivianos)

	1963	1964	1965
Total Reserves	18,692.9	30,773.9	43,715.0
<i>of which</i> Gold in Bolivia	1,092.8	3,896.7	4,282.3
Currency in Circulation	662,467	798,207	990,244

COST OF LIVING IN PRINCIPAL CITIES (Base January 1957 = 100)

	LA PAZ			ORURO		COCHABAMBA	
	1963	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
General Index	134.27	148.30	155.46	155.16	163.32	181.04	184.50
Food	110.00	113.92	120.38	133.13	134.87	139.58	141.90
Fuel	145.13	173.99	183.83	188.04	205.90	235.85	275.11
Clothing	73.40	85.79	95.30	145.05	163.50	199.40	202.01
Services	792.86	964.29	964.29	105.84	130.16	119.67	125.99
Housing	145.84	146.00	150.67	657.00	657.00	443.69	443.69

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (1965—U.S. \$ million)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:</i>			
Goods	112.2	126.6	-14.4
Non-monetary gold	3.2	—	3.2
Freight and insurance	—	19.0	-19.0
Travel and transport	2.9	6.6	-3.7
Investment income	0.2	3.9	-3.7
Government transfer payments	15.1	.4	14.7
Private transfer payments	1.1	—	1.1
Government transactions, n.e.s.	5.7	4.7	1.0
Other services	1.8	2.7	0.9
CURRENT BALANCE	142.2	163.8	-21.6
<i>Long-Term Capital Movements:</i>			
Private	15.8	—	15.8
Government	18.6	—	18.6
International monetary institutions	0.6	13.0	-12.4
CAPITAL BALANCE	35.0	13.0	22.0
Net Errors and Omissions	—	0.4	-0.4

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$'000)

Imports: (1963) 104,000; (1964) 102,721; (1965) 133,946.

Exports: (1963) 86,404; (1964) 113,837; (1965) 131,836.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965
Vegetable Products .	14,189	12,862	14,842
Chemicals and Chemical Products .	8,383	8,235	11,304
Textiles and Textile Products .	10,659	11,574	12,087
Metals .	9,973	10,187	19,002
Machines and Electrical Goods .	18,771	19,121	29,073
Transport Equipment	13,580	12,095	16,801

EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965
Live Animals .	91	21	48
Food .	1,673	2,889	2,749
Raw Materials*	72,724	99,036	103,503
Manufactured Goods	663	3,949	7,292
Gold and Silver .	11,252	7,971	8,244

* For details of mineral exports, see Mining table.

COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965
United States .	49,518	52,853	58,598
Argentina .	4,075	3,237	7,301
German Fed. Republic	13,769	11,481	14,740
United Kingdom .	5,748	5,031	7,004
Peru .	1,704	1,496	2,143
Canada .	410	656	1,678
Netherlands .	2,496	1,331	4,459
France .	2,044	1,076	1,682
Belgium .	2,665	1,477	1,905
Brazil .	1,591	1,689	2,089
Switzerland .	1,605	1,848	1,946
Italy .	1,541	1,407	2,048
Japan .	7,713	9,713	16,851
Chile .	1,607	1,779	1,780

EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965
United States .	27,941	40,597	56,236
United Kingdom .	40,520	54,964	58,799
Brazil .	664	818	1,337
Argentina .	2,060	986	898
Chile .	140	160	662
France .	1,229	1	45
Netherlands .	4,143	5,161	2,131
German Fed. Republic	4,666	5,284	6,674
Peru .	100	216	572
Switzerland .	2,996	8	3
Italy .	5	1	15
Belgium .	444	2,707	1,792
Japan .	1,477	2,745	2,669

TRANSPORT

Railways (1964): Passengers transported: 1,661,311;

Freight transported: 1,011,965 tons.

Roads: 11,892 cars, 21,716 lorries and buses, 54,147 motor cycles and bicycles.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passengers 223,942; Freight 10,304,132 tons.

EDUCATION

(1964)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Elementary . . .	n.a.	n.a.	495,083
Secondary General . . .	n.a.	3,237	71,404
Technical . . .	46	675	6,655
Teacher Training . . .	15	117	4,951

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Banco Central de Bolivia, La Paz.

THE CONSTITUTION

Bolivia became an independent republic in 1825 and received its first Constitution in November 1826. Since that date a number of new Constitutions have been promulgated. Following the *coup d'état* of November 1964 the Constitution of 1947 was revived. Under it the executive power is vested in the President and members of his cabinet. In the revised Constitution the President is elected by direct suffrage for a four-year term and is not eligible for immediate re-election. In the event of his death or failure to assume office, the Vice-President takes his place, and failing the Vice-President, the President of the Senate.

The President has power to appoint members of the cabinet, diplomatic representatives, and archbishops and bishops from a panel proposed by the Senate. He is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs and is also empowered to issue decrees, and initiate legislation by special messages to Congress.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies and meets annually on August 6th at La Paz. Its ordinary sessions only last 90 working days, which may be extended to 120. Each of the nine departments (La Paz, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Beni, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Tarija,

Cochabamba and Pando) into which the country is divided for administrative purposes, elects three senators to serve for a period of six years. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. The 102 deputies are elected for four years, half the Chamber retiring every two years.

The supreme administrative, political and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect appointed by the President. The sub-divisions of each department, known as provinces, are administered by sub-prefects. The provinces are further divided into cantons. There are 94 provinces and some 1,000 cantons. The capital of each department has its autonomous municipal council and controls its own revenue and expenditure.

Public order, education and roads are under national control. The armed militia has been granted the legal status of Armed Forces.

A decree issued in July 1952 conferred the franchise on all persons who had reached the age of 21, whether literate or illiterate. Previously the franchise had been restricted to literate persons.

The death penalty was abolished in 1961. The official religion is Roman Catholicism.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: General RENÉ BARRIENTOS ORTUÑO (took office August 6th, 1966).

Vice-President: LUIS ADOLFO SILES SALINAS.

THE CABINET

(March 1968)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: TOMÁS GUILLERMO ELÍO.

Minister of the Interior, Justice and Immigration: ANTONIO ARGÜEDAS.

Minister of Finance: JOSÉ ROMERO LOZA.

Minister of Education: HUGO CARMONO.

Minister of Defence: ENRIQUE GALLARDO.

Minister of Economy: ALBERTO LARREA.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: GUSTAVO MÉNDEZ.

Minister of Agriculture: LUCIO PAZ RIVERO.

Minister of Health: Dr. JUAN ASBÚN.

Minister of Mines and Petroleum: MIGUEL BONIFAZ.

Minister of Rural Affairs: JORGE SOLIZ.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: JESÚS LIJERÓN.

President of the Bolivian Mining Corporation: Col. JUAN LECHÍN SUÁREZ.

Secretary-General to the Head of State: MARCELO GALINDO UGARTE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BOLIVIA

(La Paz unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Calle Aspiazu Esquina Sanchez Lima (E).
Austria: Santiago, Chile (L).
Belgium: Calle Potosi No. 261 (L).
Brazil: Av. Arce 802 Esquina Belisario Salinas (E).
Canada: Lima, Peru.
China (Taiwan): Avenida 6 de Agosto 2528 (E).
Colombia: Avenida Arce 553 (E).
Costa Rica: Potosi 1130.
Czechoslovakia: Plaza Isabel la Católica 1005 (L).
Denmark: Lima, Peru (L).
Ecuador: Avenida Arce 2136 (E).
France: Avenida Camacho 308, 4° piso (E).
German Federal Republic: Avenida Arce 1102 (E).
Guatemala: Plaza Venezuela 36 (E).
Hungary: Heroes del Acre 1780 (L).
India: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).
Israel: Avenida Saavedra 1763 (E).
Italy: Avenida 6 de Agosto 1041 (E).
Japan: Avenida Camacho, Edificio "Casa Bernado", 3er. piso (L).

Lebanon: Avenida Camacho 1333 (L).
Mexico: Avenida Mariscal Santa Cruz 201, 11° piso (E).
Netherlands: Avenida Arce 2014 (E).
Nicaragua: (E).
Norway: Santiago, Chile (E).
Panama: Hôtel Crillon (E).
Paraguay: Plaza Isabel la Católica 2493 630 (E).
Peru: Avenida 6 de Agosto 2190 (E).
Spain: Avenida Arce 1322 (E).
Sweden: Santiago, Chile (E).
Switzerland: Avenida Camacho, Edificio Saenz (E).
Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
United Arab Republic: Avenida 20 de Octubre 2659 (E).
United Kingdom: Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (E).
U.S.A.: Calle Colón, Edificio Banco Popular del Peru (E);
Ambassador: DOUGLAS HENDERSON.
Uruguay: Avenida Arce 2976 (E).
Vatican: Avenida Arce 1430 (Apostolic Nuncio).
Venezuela: Herberto Gutierrez 2439 (E).
Yugoslavia: Avenida 20 de Octubre 2683 (E).

CONGRESS

SENATE

President: RICARDO ANAYA.
 Election, May 1966

PARTY	SEATS
FRB . . .	18
CDC . . .	8
MRP . . .	1
TOTAL . . .	27

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: JORGE RIOS GAMARRA.
 Election, May 1966

PARTY	SEATS
FRB . . .	82
CDC . . .	19
MRP . . .	1
TOTAL . . .	102

POLITICAL PARTIES

Frente de la Revolución Boliviana—FRB (*Bolivian Revolution Front*): Formed 1966; Leader Pres. RENÉ BARRIENTOS ORTUÑO. An amalgam of former:

Partido Revolucionario Auténtico: Leader WALTER GUEVARA ARZE.

Partido de la Unión Republicana Socialista: f. 1946; Leader Dr. LUIS LANDA LYON.

Movimiento Popular Cristiano: f. 1965 from former Agrarista Party; Leader Pres. RENÉ BARRIENTOS ORTUÑO.

Partido Revolucionario de la Izquierda Nacionalista: Leader JUAN LECHÍN.

Partido Social Democrático: Leader LUIS SILES SALINAS.

Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria: Leader RICARDO ANAYA ARCE.

Comunidad Demócrata Cristiana—CDC (*Christian Democrat Union*): Formed 1966; opposition party; Pres. cand. Gen. BERNARDINO BILBAO RIMJA; main component parties include:

Falange Socialista Boliviana: Nationalist right-wing group; Leader MARIO R. GUTIÉRREZ.

Movimiento Revolucionario Pazestensorista: Formed 1966 from part of former **Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario**; left-wing; led revolution of 1952 and remained in power for 12 years; now in opposition; Leader VÍCTOR PAZ ESTENSORO (in exile).

Partido Social Cristiano—PSC (*Social Christian Party*): Part of the opposition group to MNR. Leader: REMO DINATALE.

Partido Comunista de Bolivia—PCB (*Communist Party of Bolivia*): f. 1952; Supported the Government in the

BOLIVIA—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS)

1960 elections. Leaders: Orthodox Group, JOSÉ LUIS CUETO, MARIO MONJE; Dissident Group, SERGIO ALMARAZ, JOSÉ PEREYRA, RICARDO BONELL (banned April 1967).

Partido Obrero Revolucionario—POR (*Revolutionary Workers' Party*): Trotskyist-Communist party, often in opposition to the Government. Leaders: Orthodox Group, GUILLERMO LORA, VICTOR VILLEGAS BASOALDO; Dissident Group, HUGO GONZÁLEZ MOSCOSO (banned April 1967).

Partido Liberal—PL (*Liberal Party*): The party was in power from 1898 to 1920. It is conservative in its outlook. Leader: EDUARDO MONTES Y MONTES.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano—PDC (*Democratic Christian Party*): f. 1954; a Conservative coalition and Opposition party; Pres. LUIS OSSIO S.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of Supreme Court: JOSÉ TORRICO SIERRA.

Attorney-General: DR. REMBERTO PRADA.

Judicial power is vested in the **Supreme Court** which sits at Sucre. There are ten members, appointed by Congress for a term of ten years. The court is divided into two sections of five justices each to hear criminal and civil cases; the Chief Justice, however, is president of both.

There is a **District Court** sitting in each Department, and additional provincial and local courts to try minor cases.

In addition to the Attorney-General at Sucre (appointed by the President), there is a District Attorney in each Department.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics.

LA PAZ

Metropolitan See:

Most Rev. ABEL ISIDORO ANTEZANA Y ROJAS (Archbishop); Casilla 259, La Paz.

Suffragan Sees:

Cochabamba: Most Rev. JOSÉ ARMANDO GUTIÉRREZ GRANIER.

Oruro: Most Rev. JORGE MANRIQUE HURTADO.

SUCRE

Metropolitan See:

Most Rev. Cardinal JOSÉ CLEMENTE MAURER (Archbishop); Casilla 205, Sucre.

Suffragan Sees:

Potosí: Most Rev. CLETO LOAYZA GUMIEL.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Most Rev. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ PARDO.

Tarija: Most Rev. JUAN NICCOLAI.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

LA PAZ

El Diario: Loayza 118; f. 1904; morning; Independent; Editor-Man. JORGE CARRASCO; circ. 36,000, Sundays 45,000.

Jornada: evening; Dir. JORGE SUÁREZ.

La Nación: Méjico 362, Casilla No. 1658; f. 1952; morning; Dir. LUIS PEÑALOZA CORDERO; circ. 10,000.

Ultima Hora: Av. Camacho 308; f. 1928; evening; Independent; Dir. ALFREDO A. JORDÁN; circ. 20,000.

Presencia: f. 1962; morning; Catholic; Dir. HUÁSCAR CAJIAS; Editor ALBERTO BAILEY; circ. 14,000.

COCHABAMBA

El Mundo: daily; Dir. V. ZANNIER, C. BECCART.

Prensa Libre: Independent; Dir. JOSÉ CABERO AMADOR; circ. 4,000.

SANTA CRUZ

La Crónica: Independent; Dir. SERAFÍN DÍAZ G.; circ. 3,000.

SUCRE

La Prensa: Grau 70; f. 1896; evening; Liberal; Dir. ARMANDO OROPEZA; circulation 4,000.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

LA PAZ

Ateneo de Medicina: Casilla 549; bi-monthly.

Boletín Comercial y Minero: Casilla 692; f. 1918; monthly; Dir. LUIS LLANOS APARICIO; Editor LUIS G. ERGUETA.

El Deporte: Casilla 2320; f. 1939; official organ of the National Sports Committee and Bolivian Olympic Committee.

Kollasuyo: f. 1939; monthly; current affairs.

Litoral: Casilla 2279; f. 1952; fortnightly; sports; Dir. DÁMASO EDUARDO DELGADO.

Minería boliviana: Cámara Nacional de Minería, Casilla 2022; quarterly.

Momento: weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS RAMIRO BELTRÁN.

Periódico Economía Boliviana: Casilla 301; fortnightly; Dir. ALDO C. LLAMAS.

Prensa Médica: Casilla 891; f. 1941; bi-monthly; circ. 1,500.

El Pueblo: La Paz; Communist weekly; Prop. and Dir. FERNANDO SIÑANI VALDIVIESO; circ. 2,500.

Revista de Antropología: Casilla 1487; f. 1930; official organ of the Archaeological Society of Bolivia; half-yearly; Pres. Prof. ALBERTO LAGUNA MEAVE; Sec. ERNESTO ALIAGA SUAREZ.

Revista de Jurisprudencia: monthly.

Revista de la Universidad: monthly.

Revista del Colegio de Abogados: P.O.B. 760; f. 1893; quarterly; non-political; Chair. JORGE PINTO DE LA TORRE; Editor JOSÉ MARIA BALDIVIA; Sec. MARIO LANZA SUÁREZ; 374 mems.

Revista Militar: Venezuela 37; f. 1912; official organ of the Armed Forces; bi-monthly; Dir. RICARDO CASTAÑÓN Y SOLALIGUE.

Selecciones Bolivianas: Bolivian Digest, P.O.B. 461; monthly; Dir. RENATO TAPIA CABALLERO.

Telecom: Telégrafos del Estado; weekly; Independent; Dir. ROBERTO ACOSTA.

Visión: fortnightly.

ORURO

La Patria: Independent; Propr. ENRIQUE MIRALLES; f. 1919; circ. 3,000.

SANTA CRUZ

Democracia: published periodically; Independent; Dir. RUBÉN DARÍO F.

El Llano: Editorial Santa Cruz; published periodically; Independent; Dir. CARMELO SAUCEDO.

La Universidad: published periodically; Independent; Dir. NAPOLEÓN RODRÍGUEZ.

BOLIVIA—(PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

SUCRE

Junin: Grau 601; weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS S. WAYAR.

Tribuna Universitaria: Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

La Paz

ANSA: c/o Ultima Hora, Avda. Camacho 1372; Bureau Chief JORGE ALVESTIGUI.

UPI: Edif. El Diario; Bureau Chief BETSY ZAVALA PABÓN.

The following are also represented: AP, DPA, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial "Don Bosco": Avda. 16 de Julio 1899, La Paz.

Editorial "Centenario": Casilla 883, La Paz; Mans. LUIS SUAZNÁBAR V. and ALFREDO SUAZNÁBAR V.

Editorial "Fénix": Casilla 120, La Paz.

Editorial "La Paz" S.A.: Casilla 761, La Paz.

Editorial e Imprenta "Artística": Casilla 813, La Paz.

Editorial Renacimiento (R. Zumelzu & Cia.): Casilla 433, La Paz.

Empresa Editora "Universo": Casilla 1514, La Paz.

Librería y Editorial "Juventud": Casilla 1489, La Paz.

Gisbert y Cia., S.A.: Casilla 195, La Paz; f. 1906; textbooks.

RADIO

Dirección General de Radiocomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, La Paz; Government-controlled broadcasting authority; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR VALDIVIA.

Asociación Boliviana de Radiodifusoras: Casilla 2431, La Paz; Pres. R. SALMÓN.

There are 31 short-wave and 57 medium-wave stations, the majority of which are commercial. Broadcasts take place in Spanish, English, Quechua and German.

There were 305,000 radios in Bolivia (1967).

A television service is planned which will be under government control and will serve La Paz and five other towns.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; p.u.=paid up; m.=million amounts are in Pesos Bolivianos unless otherwise stated).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Bolivia: Ayacucho-Mercado, La Paz; f. 1928; bank of issue and commercial bank; 21 brs.; cap. 5.35m.; dep. 662.7m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JORGE JORDÁN FERRUFINO; Gen. Man. WENCESLAO ALBA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Agrícola de Bolivia: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz-Grau, La Paz; f. 1942; cap. 87.8m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. LIC. GUIDO QUIROGA Q.; Gen. Man. Ing. ALBERTO VALDES L.

Banco Boliviano Americano: Calle Loayza 127-133, La Paz; f. 1957; cap. 4.3 m., dep. 25.9 m. (1966); Pres. HUMBERTO DE RADA; Exec. Dir. M. VILLAREJOS M.

Banco de Desarrollo Industrial (Industrial Development Bank): La Paz; f. 1962; initial cap. 1.3 m. U.S. dollars.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Casilla No. 152, Cochabamba; f. 1890; cap. 1.9m., dep. 28.8m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. EDWARD A. HORNE.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: Casilla 1290, La Paz; f. 1963; industrial credit bank; cap. 3m. U.S. dollars (Aug. 1963).

Banco Mercantil S.A.: Casilla 423, Ayacucho-Mercado, La Paz; f. 1906; cap. 2m., dep. 19.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ALBERTO MARIACA PANDO; Gen. Manager RUFO MIRANDA B.

Banco Minero de Bolivia: Colón 109, La Paz; f. 1936; Dir. MIGUEL VELASCO.

Banco Nacional de Bolivia: España 18, Sucre; f. 1871; cap. 6 m., dep. 25 m. (Dec. 1964); Gen. Man. DOMINGO TORRES O.

Crédito Hipotecario de Bolivia (Sección Comercial): Av. Santa Cruz, La Paz; f. 1870; Pres. JORGE A. SAENZ; Manager HUGO SUAZO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank A.G.: H.O. Hamburg; Joint representation: Edificio Krsul, Of. 208, Avda. Camacho 1223, La Paz.

Banco Popular del Perú: Esq. Beytia y Melchormalo, Lima, Peru; brs. in Bolivia; f. 1899; dep. 37.6 m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. Gen. Man. CARLOS GUIMET.

First National City Bank: New York; branch in La Paz.

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Bancos: Edificio Sáenz, Avda. Camacho 1377, La Paz; Superintendent R. GÓMEZ GARCÍA.

INSURANCE

Compañía Boliviana de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Colón 288, La Paz; f. 1946; Pres. and Gen. Manager ORLANDO GONZALEZ HERRERA.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Ayacucho 251, La Paz; f. 1957; Pres. L. DE ALENCAR Z.; Gen. Man. R. CARRASCO QUIROGA.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros "Illimani": Av. Camacho 1424, La Paz; f. 1946; Pres. ROBERTO ARCE; Man. C. GRANDCHANT.

La Mercantil de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.: Calle Mercado 1121, La Paz; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. HUGO ECHEVERRÍA; Gen. Man. XAVIER BALLIVIÁN.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Jordán 3881 esq. Nataniel Aguirre, Casilla 810, Cochabamba; f. 1958; Pres. J. ARCE ZENARRUZA; Man. H. VALENZUELA.

There are also a number of foreign companies operating in La Paz.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LA PAZ

Cámara Nacional de Comercio: Av. Camacho-Bueno, Casilla No. 7; f. 1890; 30 brs. and special brs.; Pres. LUIS OCAMPO CRESPO; Man. RENÉ CANDIA NAVARRO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara Nacional de Industrias: Av. Camacho-Bueno, Casilla 611; f. 1931; Pres. RENÉ CAPRILES RICO.

ORURO

Cámara de Comercio: Junín 759.

BOLIVIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

COCHABAMBA

Cámara de Comercio: Casilla Postal 493; f. 1922; 320 mems.; Pres. WÁLTER PEÑA C.; Gen. Man. WÁLTER ANTEZANA PAZ.

STATE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Corporación Boliviana de Fomento: La Paz, Casilla 1124; f. 1941; loans for the establishment and modernisation of industry, often made available through U.S. dollar credits.

Corporación Minera de Bolivia—COMIBOL: La Paz, Casilla 1414; a government organization holding a monopoly of tin and other mineral production; Pres. Col. JUAN LECHÍN SUÁREZ.

Comisión Nacional de Estudios de Operaciones Mineras—CNEOM (*National Commission for the Study of Mineral Marketing*): La Paz, Casilla 349; Chair. The Minister of Mines; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RAÚL YBARNEGARAY.

Instituto Boliviano del Café: f. 1965.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos—YPFB: C.P. 401, La Paz; f. 1936; state oil enterprise; Pres. Gen. ERNESTO GUZMÁN FRICKE.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Obrera Boliviana—COB (*Central Labour Organisation of Bolivia*): Apto. 1379, La Paz; f. 1952; 200,000 (est.) mems. and affiliating all the major unions in the country; publs. *Rebelión* (weekly), *Voz Sindical* (monthly).

The three largest federations attached to COB are:

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia—FSTMB (*Trade Union Federation of Mineworkers of Bolivia*): Avda. 16 de Julio, La Paz; f. 1944; 65,000 (est.) mems.; 69 affiliated unions.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Fabriles de Bolivia—CGTFB (*General Confederation of Factory Workers of Bolivia*): Avda. Armentia 919, Casilla 2355, La Paz; 35,000 (est.) mems.; Exec. Sec. STANLEY GAMBEROS; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO TORRIGO; 120 affiliated unions.

Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores Ferroviarios, Ramas Anexas y Transportes Aéreos de Bolivia—GSTFTAB (*Trade Union Confederation of Railroad and Related Workers and Air Transport Workers of Bolivia*): Calle Ayacucho 284, Casilla 1976, La Paz; f. 1949; 26,000 (est.) mems.; Sec.-Gen. JUAN SANJINÉS OVANDO; publ. *El Expreso* (monthly); 9 affiliated federations with 77 affiliated unions.

Acción Sindical Boliviana—ASB (*Bolivian Trade Union Action*): Casilla 3281, La Paz; f. 1957; Christian Trade Union; Pres. JOSÉ LARA S.; Sec. LUIS MURILLO V.; 5,000 mems.; publ. *Acción Sindical*.

TRANSPORT

An agreement has been reached with the U.N. Development Programme and I.B.R.D. for a general transport survey in Bolivia and the drawing up of a ten-year transport development programme.

RAILWAYS

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles: Casilla 428, La Paz; f. 1964; administers most of the railways in Bolivia, including the Bolivian sections of the **Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company** which were transferred under a settlement agreed in 1965; Pres. Ing. SIGFREDO MONTERO VELASCO; Gen. Man. Ing. ARMANDO MURILLO CAZAS, a.i.; publs. *Revista*, *Memoria Anual*, reports.

Western Network:

La Paz—Oruro—Rio Mulato—Uyuni—Frontera (Ollague)	729 km.
Viacha—Charaña (Frontera)	210 km.
Pando—Corocoro	7 km.
San Pedro—Cochabamba—Aiquile	422 km.
Cliza—Arani	19 km.
Rio Mulato—Potosí—Sucre—Tarabuco	426 km.
Uyuni—Villazón	288 km.
TOTAL	2,101 km.

Eastern Network:

Yacuiba—Santa Cruz—Arroyo—Concepción	1,182 km.
Branch: Boyuibe—Cuevo	40 km.
TOTAL	1,222 km.
TOTAL NETWORKS	3,323 km.

Peruvian Corporation of Lima:

Guaquí—La Paz Railway	97 km.
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Other Private Railways:

Machacamarca—Uncia (Owners: Corporación Minera de Bolivia)	108 km.
Uyuni—Huanchaca (Owners: Cía. Huanchaca de Bolivia)	52 km.

All the railways are of 1-metre gauge, with the exception of the railway from Uyuni to Huanchaca, which is 0.75-metre gauge. Some electrification has taken place.

ROADS

Bolivia has approximately 40,000 km. of roads and paths. These may be classified as follows: approximately 5,600 km. of all-weather roads, including 535 km. asphalted, and a further 8,160 km. serviceable only in the dry season; 9,500 km. of secondary departmental roads; 5,200 km. of provincial roads; and 11,300 km. of tracks and paths. Almost the entire road network is concentrated in the *altiplano* region and the Andes valleys. New projects include the construction of a Trans-Chaco highway, linking La Paz with Asunción, capital of Paraguay.

INLAND WATERWAYS

By agreement with Paraguay in 1938 (confirmed in 1939) Bolivia has an outlet on the River Paraguay. This arrangement, together with navigation rights on the Paraná, gives her access to the River Plate and the sea. The River Paraguay is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draught for 180 miles beyond Asunción in Paraguay and for smaller boats another 600 miles to Corumbá in Brazil.

An agreement with Argentina in April 1966 granted Bolivia free port facilities on the Río Paraná some 150 miles N.W. of Buenos Aires for handling iron ore for export from the Mutun mines.

Bolivia has about 12,000 miles of waterways navigable by light draught vessels when the rivers are full.

Bolivian River Navigation Company: f. 1958; services from Puerto Suárez to Buenos Aires (Argentina).

CIVIL AVIATION

Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB): Head Office: Casilla 132, Cochabamba; office in La Paz: 1460 Avda. Camacho; office in Santa Cruz: Republiquetas esq. G. R. Moreno; f. 1925; partly State-owned since 1941. Operates internal services linking the main localities in Bolivia. Joint services with other national lines to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO SANABRIA V.; fleet: 7 Douglas DC-3, 3 Douglas DC-6B, 1 Douglas C-47, 3 Boeing B-17.

FOREIGN AIRLINES WITH OFFICES IN BOLIVIA

The following foreign airlines serve Bolivia: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Braniff, B.U.A. and L.A.N. de Chile.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Avda. Camacho, esq. Loayza, La Paz; Dir. JORGE CARIAGA RADA.

Asociación Boliviana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo: Casilla 460, La Paz; Pres. ESTEBAN KRSUL.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional del Arte: Palacio de los Marqueses de Villaverde, La Paz; f. 1960 to encourage the arts and organize cultural events.

Dirección General de Cultura: La Paz; publs. *Khana*, *Cuadernos quincenales de poesía*.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Boliviana de Energía Nuclear: La Paz; f. 1962; Dir. Cnl. DIM FEDERICO PAZ LORA; Scientific Documentation: Lic. BRUNO APARICIO GÓMEZ; Nuclear Engineering: Ing. ANGEL GARCÍA ONTIVEROS; Nuclear Medicine Centre: Dr. LUIS BARRAGÁN; Agriculture and Entomology: Ing. MARÍA LUISA DE FERNÁNDEZ.

Universidad Mayor de San Andrés: Av. Villazón, La Paz; conducts atomic research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Laboratorio de Física Cósmica, Chacaltaya: La Paz; Dir. Dr. OSCAR SAAVEDRA; research into cosmic radiation, geomagnetic and astrophysical effects, the ionosphere, higher atmosphere and meteorology, zodiacal light.

Facultad de Ciencias Geológicas: La Paz; Dir. Ing. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES.

Academia Nacional de Ciencias: La Paz; f. 1960; Pres. Ing. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES; research in cosmic physics, solar radiation, etc.

Instituto Superior de Ciencias Básicas UMSA: La Paz; f. 1966; Dir. Ing. ABELARDO ALARCÓN MÉNDEZ.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica de Cochabamba: Cochabamba.

Universidad Mayor de "San Simón" de Cochabamba: Casilla 658, Cochabamba; 162 professors, 1,429 students.

Universidad Mayor de "San Andrés": Av. Villazón 465, La Paz; 273 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universidad Mayor y Autónoma "Tomás Frías": Avenida del Maestro s/n, Casilla 36, Potosí; 137 teachers, 1,200 students.

Universidad Mayor "Gabriel René Moreno": Plaza 24 de Septiembre, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Universidad Mayor, Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca (Universidad Nacional Autónoma): Apdo. 212, Sucre; 240 teachers, 1,750 students.

Universidad Mayor y Autónoma "Juan Misael Saracho": Calle Marques Campero No. 882, Edif. Central, Avda. Libertad, Tarija; 135 teachers, 885 students.

Universidad Técnica de Oruro: 6 de Octubre 1209, Oruro.

BOTSWANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Botswana, formerly known as Bechuanaland, lies in southern Africa between the Republic of South Africa to the south and east, Rhodesia to the north-east and South West Africa to the west and north. A short section of the northern frontier adjoins Zambia. The territory is largely near-desert, and most of the population lives along the eastern border by the main railway line. The languages used are English and Setswana. The chief religions are ancestor worship and Christianity. The flag consists of a central horizontal band of black edged with white, between bands of azure blue above and below. The capital is Gaborone.

Recent History

Formerly one of the British High Commission Territories in southern Africa, Bechuanaland became internally self-governing in March 1965, and attained full independence within the Commonwealth on September 30, 1966. At general elections in March 1965, Sir Seretse Khama's Democratic Party won 28 of the 31 elected seats and three of the four special seats in the National Assembly. Botswana is a member of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity.

Government

Botswana is a Republic with a President as executive head of state and an elected National Assembly. Instead of an upper house of the Assembly, the President has powers to delay implementation of legislation for six months. Local government is effected through nine district councils and three town councils (Gaborone, Lobatsi and Francistown).

Economic Affairs

The economy is based chiefly on livestock, a large proportion of trade being with South Africa. However, there is a serious deficiency of employment in the territory, and over half the paid employment lies in South Africa on nine-month mining contracts. There are some mineral deposits in the Republic, notably manganese and asbestos, and several surveys are being undertaken. Diamonds have been discovered in Lothlekane, west of Serowe. Much is hoped for from the Shashi complex, based on copper deposits, and envisaging the development of reserves of coal, salt and soda ash, and the extension of irrigation farming. Frequent drought conditions, and the land-locked situation of the country, hamper economic development however.

Transport and Communications

Communications are largely undeveloped, and the life-line of the country is the railway between South Africa and Rhodesia. There are several airfields served by Government and private charter companies. In the north the Okavango River represents the only major source of water, one which it has not yet proved possible to exploit, either for irrigation or transport. A large road development plan is under way.

Social Welfare

Health services are being developed, and at the end of 1967 there were 8 general hospitals, one mental hospital, 13 health centres and 83 dispensaries.

Education

In 1967 there were 71,577 pupils in primary schools, mostly financed by tribal authorities assisted by Government grants in aid. Approximately 1,800 students receive secondary education, and about 70 students receive higher education abroad. Literacy in Setswana is about 25 per cent, and in English just over 15 per cent.

Tourism

There is an attractive game reserve at Chobe only a short drive from Victoria Falls by first-class roads. Most of the main centres of population have hotels, and photographic and big-game safaris can be organized.

Public Holidays

1968: May 4 (Ascension), May 24 (President's Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 8 (Commonwealth Day), August 5 (Bank Holiday), September 30 (Independence Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

South African currency is used in Botswana. One Rand (R) is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents; R1.

Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1.716 Rand = £1 sterling

0.72 Rand = \$1 U.S.

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 222,000 sq. miles.

Population (April 1966 Estimate): 576,000, (1964 census): 543,105, including about 4,000 Europeans and 3,871 Euraficans and Asians. *Main Tribes:* Bakgatla 32,118, Bakwena 73,088, Bamalete 13,861, Bamangwato 199,782, Bangwaketse 71,289, Barolong 10,662, Batawana 42,347, Batlokwa 3,711.

Main Towns: Gaberones (capital) 12,000, Kanye

34,045, Serowe 34,182, Molepolole 29,625, Francistown 10,000, Lobatsi 8,000.

Employment (1964): about 250,000 in Botswana, 30,000 in South Africa (18,000 in mining).

Agriculture (1962): Butter Fat 359,755 lb., Grain Sorghum 8,722 bags, Cowpeas 1,280 bags.

Mining (1965): Manganese 4,574 tons, Asbestos 1,369 tons.

FINANCE

1 Rand = 100 cents

100 Rand = £57 3s. 2d. sterling = U.S. \$140

BUDGET

(R'000—1967-68)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes and Duties	1,986	Current Expenditure	15,092
Posts and Telegraphs	582		
Customs*	1,203		
Revenue from Property	561		
Sale of Lands	189		
U.K. Grant	9,000		
U.K. Loans	703		
TOTAL (including others)	15,400	TOTAL	15,092

*Botswana has a customs union with the Republic of South Africa and receives .27622 per cent of the total customs revenue collected by that country.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1963-68—£'000)

EXPENDITURE	
Construction of Gaberones	2,370
Communications and Water Resources	1,940
Education	1,600
Livestock and Agriculture	1,110
Development Bank	1,000
Others	2,180
	10,200

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1965	1966
Cattle	1,346,533	1,097,835	916,229
Horses	8,664	8,338	8,695
Donkeys	28,167	26,000	24,243
Sheep	136,847	125,335	151,133
Goats	378,489	335,124	398,458
Pigs	2,110	1,397	1,411
Poultry	92,259	61,722	58,515

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(R'ooo)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965
Sorghum and Millet .	274	377	670
Maize and Maize Meal .	704	1,113	1,135
Wheat and Wheat Flour	n.a.	286*	450*
Other Foodstuffs .	1,200	937*	2,487
Cattle .	46	112	285
Vehicles and Spares .	1,200	1,260*	2,260
General Merchandise .	2,678	2,727*	2,001
Building Materials .	n.a.	400*	2,035
Textiles .	1,067	895*	2,350
Machinery, Instruments	120	180*	1,151
Petroleum Fuel and Pro- ducts .	1,013	1,036†	1,755
TOTAL (incl. others) .	8,311	9,329	16,591

* First six months.

† First five months.

Nearly half the total trade is with the Republic of South Africa.

EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965
Live Cattle .	1,117	640	838
Cattle Carcases .	4,566	4,772	5,802
Hides and Skins .	461	488	658
Wild Animal Skins .	46	95	139
Canned Meat .	—	810	753
Meat Extract .	—	182	432
Abattoir By-Products .	804	261	369
Bonemeal .	118	113	184
Other Animal Products	269	408	450
Asbestos .	219	258	185
Groundnuts .	146	185	2
Cotton .	19	44	221
Remittances from Out- side Workers .	762	837	1,146
TOTAL (incl. others) .	8,797	9,281	11,385

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1967)

Number of Telephones .	2,300
Number of Radios .	5,000
Daily Newspapers (circulation)	8,000

EDUCATION

(1967)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary .	252	71,577
Secondary .	9	1,854
Teacher Training .	2	310
Studying Abroad .	—	72

THE CONSTITUTION

The new Constitution of Botswana came into operation on September 30th, 1966. The principal change from the 1965 Bechuanaland Constitution concerns the creation of the position of President, the holder of which took over the powers and responsibilities formerly exercised by the Prime Minister.

Executive power lies with the President of Botswana, who is also Commander-in-Chief of armed forces. Election for the office of President is linked with the General Election of members of the National Assembly. If there is more than one candidate for the Presidency, each candidate for office in the Assembly must declare which presidential candidate he supports. The candidate for President who commands the votes of more than half the elected members of the Assembly will be declared President. If the Presidency falls vacant the members of the National Assembly will themselves elect a new President. The President will hold office for the duration of Parliament.

There is also a Vice-President, whose office is Ministerial. The Vice-President is appointed by the President, and acts as his deputy in the absence of the President. The Cabinet consists of the President, the Vice-President, and six other Ministers appointed by the President. Every member of

the Cabinet accepts responsibility before the National Assembly for the policies of the Government.

The legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly, acting after consultation in certain cases with the House of Chiefs. The President may withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the National Assembly, but if it is again presented to him after six months, he is required to assent to it unless he dissolves Parliament within 21 days.

The House of Chiefs has the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes of Botswana as *ex officio* members, 4 members elected by sub-chiefs from their own number, and 3 members elected by the other 12 members of the House. Bills and motions relating to chieftaincy matters and alterations of the Constitution must be referred to the House, which may also deliberate and make representations on any matter, including Bills affecting tribal interests.

The National Assembly consists of a Speaker, 31 elected members, and 4 specially elected members. There is universal adult suffrage. The life of the Assembly is five years.

The Constitution also contains a code of human rights, enforceable by the High Court.

GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E.

CABINET

(March 1968)

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E.

Vice-President and Minister of Development Planning:
Dr. QUETT MASIRE.

Minister of Agriculture: TSHEKO TSHEKO, M.B.E.

Minister of Labour and Social Services: B. C. THEMA, M.B.E.

Minister of Local Administration: E. M. K. KGABO.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs: J. G. HASKINS, O.B.E.

Minister of Works and Communications: A. M. TSOEBEBE.

Minister of Finance: M. K. SEGOKGO.

Minister of State: M. P. K. NWAKO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Botswana has diplomatic relations with the following states: Belgium, Canada, China Republic (Taiwan), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Korean Republic, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Zambia.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ELECTION

(March 1965)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Democratic Party . . .	113,177	28
People's Party . . .	19,964	3
Independent Party . . .	6,491	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Botswana Democratic Party: P.O.B. 28, Gaborones; Pres. Sir SERETSE KHAMA; Vice-Pres. A. M. TSOEBEBE; Sec. Q. K. J. MASIRE; won 28 seats at election.

Botswana People's Party (B.P.P.): Split into two groups:
(1) P.O. Box 121, Lobatsi; Pres. K. T. MOTSETE, M.A., B.D.(LOND.).
(2) P.O. Francistown; Pres. P. G. MATANTE; won 3 seats at election; Pan-Africanist. (Formed a United Front with Botswana Independence Party, 1965.)

Botswana Independence Party: P.O. Box 37, Palapye; Pres. M. K. MPH0; Sec.-Gen. E. R. MOKOBI; Vice-Pres. J. G. GUGUSHE.

Botswana National Front: P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; Pres. D. K. KWELE; Vice-Pres. G. F. KGAKGE; Sec.-Gen. M. H. MHOIWA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court at Lobatsi and Magistrates' Courts in each district. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal for Botswana.

Chief Justice: L. WESTON.

Senior Magistrate and Registrar of the High Court: G. M. MYERS.

RELIGION

Most people follow ancestral forms of worship. There are about 43,000 Christians.

THE PRESS

Daily News: Gaborones; Government-sponsored; circ. 4,000 in English, 2,200 in Setswana.

Kutlwano: Gaborones; monthly; Government-sponsored; circ. 7,500.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: Mafeking; bilingual weekly; caters specially for the Mafeking district.

Masa (Dawn): P.O. Francistown; a monthly publication of the Botswana People's Party.

Puo Pha (Straight Talk): P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; a monthly publication of the Botswana National Front.

Therisanyo (Consultation): P.O. 28, Gaborones; monthly publication of the Botswana Democratic Party.

South African and Rhodesian papers also circulate.

RADIO

Radio Botswana: Gaborones; broadcasts 7 hours daily in Setswana and English.

There were about 5,000 radio sets in 1967; Chief Engineer, Acting Broadcasting Officer C. I. KENNEDY.

FINANCE

Barclay's Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: London; chief Botswana office: Francistown; brs. at Lobatsi, Gaborones Mahalapye, ten agencies and one sub-branch; Man. N. A. SMIT.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. at Francistown, Lobatsi, Mahalapye and Gaborones.

National Development Bank: P.O.B. 225, Gaborones; f. 1964.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Northern Botswana Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Palapye; f. 1903; 28 mems.; Chair. C. W. FREEMAN; Sec. T. C. P. SHAW.

Other Chambers of Commerce: Francistown, Serowe, Mahalapye.

Farmers' Union: Francistown; a grouping of regional farmers' associations.

Botswana Meat Commission: Lobatsi; f. 1966 by statute, to run the Lobatsi abattoir, Botswana's chief industrial enterprise; Chair. J. C. CATER.

Botswana General Workers' Organization: Francistown.

Botswana Workers' Union: Francistown.

Botswana Trade Union Congress: Francistown.

Department of Co-operative Development: P.O.B. 86, Gaberones; f. 1964; by December 1967, fifty co-operative societies were registered, of which eighteen were marketing co-operatives, ten consumer co-operatives, nineteen thrift and loan societies, one co-operative union with membership of five marketing, five consumer societies and two others.

Francistown African Employees' Union: P.O. Box 74, Francistown; f. 1949; Chair. P. M. TLHALERWA; Gen. Sec. G. M. K. MMUSI; 400 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through the country entering at Ramatlabama and leaving at Ramaquabane (394 miles).

Rhodesia Railways Ltd.: Bulawayo, Rhodesia; operate the railway system in Botswana.

ROADS

There are about 5,000 miles of gravelled or earth road, 2,567 miles of which are maintained by the Public Works Dept. There are two short lengths of bitumen surface in Lobatsi and Francistown.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are at Francistown and Shakawe.

Botswana National Airways: Francistown; f. 1965; links all main centres.

South African Airways run a weekly DC-3 service between Johannesburg and Gaberones.

BRAZIL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Brazil occupies a vast area of central and north-eastern South America. To the north are Venezuela, Colombia and the three Guianas, to the west Peru and Bolivia, with Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay to the south. The climate varies from the tropical Amazon basin to the temperate central and southern uplands. The language is Portuguese. Over 95 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The flag is green with a yellow diamond in the centre charged with a blue celestial globe. The capital is Brasília, though most administrative offices still remain in Rio de Janeiro.

Recent History

During the past thirty years Brazil has had two outstanding leaders. Dr. Getúlio Vargas ruled from 1930 to 1945 and from 1951 to 1954, and Juscelino Kubitschek from 1956 to 1961. President Vargas developed Brazil from an agricultural state into a mixed economy with new industries. He also expanded and re-organised the educational system. President Kubitschek was responsible for much social change, his most conspicuous achievement being the building of the new capital, Brasília, on a jungle plateau 600 miles inland north-west of Rio. President Kubitschek was succeeded briefly by President Quadros and then by President João Goulart, who was overthrown by a military *coup* in April 1964. He was succeeded by President Castelo Branco. Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva was elected President in October 1966 and took office for a four-year term in March 1967.

Government

The Republic of Brazil is a Federation of twenty-two States, four Territories and one Federal District. The Federal Government consists of the President and his Cabinet Ministers, the National Congress with a Federal Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and a Judiciary. Each State has its own Governor, elected legislature and judiciary.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The armed forces consist of about 160,000 men—Army 100,000, Navy 30,000 and Air Force 30,000.

Economic Affairs

Agricultural production accounts for 25 per cent of the national income and over two-thirds of Brazil's exports. The dominant crops are coffee and cocoa, of which Brazil is the world's largest and second largest producer respectively. Other important products include sugar, cotton, maize, rice, live animals, pine wood, sisal and iron and manganese ores. Industry is expanding, particularly in the São Paulo area, and steel and engineering works have been established under the development plans. Petroleum has been found in a few areas and refineries have been established. In 1967 the average daily production of crude petroleum was 150,000 barrels. Copper deposits estimated at 150 million tons have been discovered in Bahia State. The Central Southern area is one of the fastest expanding industrial and agricultural areas in the world.

Important hydro-electric projects are under way and the Furnas Dam, capable of generating 1.2 million kW., was opened in 1965. Work is in operation to harness the Paraná river by two dams, at an estimated cost of U.S. \$700 million. The first plant will come into operation in 1968 at Jupia. The second dam at Urubupungá will have an eventual total output of 4.6 million kW.; the hydro-electric project also includes making the Paraná navigable, giving an outlet to the sea at Rio de la Plata. A Ten-Year Plan, divided into two five-year periods, is being prepared, with the aim of increasing Brazil's Gross National Product by 6 per cent a year. A \$600m. plan for improving iron and steel production was announced in 1967.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are limited by jungles, rivers and mountains. Over large areas, air services are the only practicable means of transport and Brazil has a large domestic network. Modernisation of roads and railways is in progress and the Trans-Brazilian Highway, running from Belém via Brasília to Rio Grande do Sul is under construction, ultimately to be extended to Peru and the Pacific coast with a total length of 2,700 km. There are long-distance express bus services which play an important part in the scheme of public transport. Rivers are very important and 26,700 miles are navigable. The Amazon is navigable for 2,300 miles as far as Iquitos in Peru, and ocean-going ships can reach Manaus, 1,000 miles upstream.

Social Welfare

The trade unions and employers' organizations provide welfare services financed by joint contributions. According to the constitution, employers must fulfil certain obligations, including compulsory accident insurance.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen and free in official primary schools. Secondary education is divided into four-year junior and senior courses; where necessary it is free, but a system of repayable grants for higher education is being encouraged. The Federal Government is responsible for higher education and there are forty-five universities with over 155,000 students.

Tourism

Rio de Janeiro, with its famous beaches, is the centre of the tourist trade. Like Salvador, Recife and other towns it has excellent examples of Portuguese colonial, and modern, architecture. The new Capital, Brasília, incorporates a new concept of city planning and is the nation's showpiece. Other attractions are the Iguassu Falls, the highest in the world, and the tropical forests of the Amazon basin.

Visas are not required to visit Brazil by nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and all Latin American countries.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Football is by far the most popular sport in Brazil, which won the World Cup in 1958 and 1962. Water sports, basketball and tennis are also popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), September 7 (Independence Day), November 15 (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 16-19 (Carnival), April 4 (Good Friday), April 21 (National Holiday). Also important religious and local festivals.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Cruzeiro of 100 Centavos. A new cruzeiro worth 1,000 old cruzeiros was introduced by law in 1966, and came into circulation in February, 1967. It is divided into 100 centavos.

Coins made of stainless steel are to be introduced because of a world-wide nickel shortage.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 cruzeiros. Notes of values for 10 to 500 cruzeiros have been over-printed in centavos.

Exchange rate: 7.7 new Cr. = £1 sterling
3.20 new Cr. = \$1 U.S.

The present rate of exchange was established on December 29, 1967.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA

8,511,965 square kilometres.

POPULATION

89,815,000 (1968 est.).

POPULATION

STATES

STATE	POPULATION (1968 est.)	CAPITAL
Acre . . .	206,000	Rio Branco
Alagoas . . .	1,419,000	Maceió
Amazonas . . .	926,000	Manaus
Bahia . . .	7,024,000	Salvador
Ceará . . .	3,906,000	Fortaleza
Espírito Santo . . .	1,517,000	Vitória
Goiás . . .	2,809,000	Goiânia
Guanabara . . .	4,230,000	Rio de Janeiro
Maranhão . . .	3,528,000	São Luís
Mato Grosso . . .	1,395,000	Cuiabá
Minas Gerais . . .	11,695,000	Belo Horizonte
Pará . . .	1,973,000	Belém
Paraná . . .	7,397,000	Curitiba
Paraíba . . .	2,279,000	João Pessoa
Pernambuco . . .	4,793,000	Recife

STATE	POPULATION (1968 est.)	CAPITAL
Piauí . . .	1,445,000	Teresina
Rio de Janeiro . . .	4,591,000	Niterói
Rio Grande do Norte . . .	1,315,000	Natal
Rio Grande do Sul . . .	6,668,000	Pôrto Alegre
Santa Catarina . . .	2,742,000	Florianópolis
São Paulo . . .	15,936,000	São Paulo
Sergipe . . .	860,000	Aracaju
Distrito Federal . . .	n.a.	Brasília
FEDERAL TERRITORY:		
Amapá . . .	109,000	Macapá
Roraima . . .	43,000	Boa Vista
Rondônia . . .	117,000	Pôrto Velho
Fernando de Noronha . . .	3,000	

CHIEF TOWNS

(1968 est.—'000)

Brasília (capital) . . .	n.a.
São Paulo . . .	5,835
Rio de Janeiro . . .	4,230
Belo Horizonte . . .	1,152
Recife . . .	1,087
Pôrto Alegre . . .	919
Salvador . . .	915
Fortaleza . . .	840
Curitiba . . .	612
Belém . . .	560
Goiânia . . .	342

Niterói . . .	300
Natal . . .	227
Maceió . . .	219
Manaus . . .	204
Teresina . . .	204
São Luís . . .	195
João Pessoa . . .	188
Aracaju . . .	155
Florianópolis . . .	130
Vitória . . .	123

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coffee	3,301	2,084	3,664	2,731
Cotton (Ginned)	1,957	1,770	1,986	1,865
Maize	10,478	9,408	12,112	11,371
Beans (<i>Feijão</i>)	1,942	1,951	2,290	2,148
Rice (unhulled)	5,740	6,345	7,580	5,802
Manioc	22,249	24,356	24,993	24,710
Wheat	392	643	585	615
Potatoes (incl. Sweet Potatoes)	2,723	2,862	2,967	3,241
Sugar Cane	63,723	66,399	75,853	75,788
Cocoa	143	154	161	170
Oranges	2,107	2,875	3,055	2,353
Tobacco Leaf	207	210	248	228
Bananas (mill.)	6,262	7,764	6,970	7,117
Ground Nuts (unhulled)	604	470	743	895

COFFEE PRODUCTION

STATES	QUANTITY (tons)			VALUE ('000 cruzeiros)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966*
Pará	399	426	456	60,258	97,109	134,616
Ceará	6,336	7,627	9,827	805,973	1,521,228	2,405,183
Paraíba	685	706	673	68,520	94,210	89,820
Pernambuco	25,765	26,003	24,854	3,462,877	5,720,324	5,171,840
Alagoas	1,906	2,002	1,887	240,138	403,339	423,103
Bahia	50,095	48,395	44,535	6,223,941	8,444,537	8,547,610
Minas Gerais	324,626	430,857	395,163	40,047,132	79,014,437	82,926,658
Espírito Santo	246,168	230,883	229,675	34,790,058	31,398,442	33,078,464
Rio de Janeiro	42,932	37,975	32,025	4,454,877	5,590,407	5,123,785
São Paulo	377,993	992,961	712,529	62,557,556	236,965,698	169,553,530
Paraná	877,611	1,756,471	1,185,799	128,595,948	407,833,349	278,232,689
Santa Catarina	4,034	4,392	3,845	284,341	478,415	589,599
Mato Grosso	57,636	60,895	39,442	6,924,107	10,399,729	8,897,581
Goiás	67,311	63,447	50,113	5,699,202	9,695,054	9,438,816
TOTAL BRAZIL	2,084,027	3,663,587	2,731,263	294,448,028	797,733,666	604,698,213

* New cruzeiros.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

YEAR	CATTLE	HORSES	DONKEYS AND MULES	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1963	79,855	8,903	7,138	55,990	21,033	13,210
1964	84,167	9,222	7,476	58,705	21,906	13,826
1965	90,505	9,344	7,707	63,534	22,312	14,258
1966	90,153	9,082	7,633	61,728	22,102	13,957

FISHING

(metric tons)

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
330,140	414,640	421,356	377,008	422,289	435,787

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Bauxite . . . ('000 metric tons)	98	191	170	132	188	250
Coal . . . (" " ")	2,390	2,508	2,828	2,990	3,137	3,380
Iron Ore . . . (" " " ")	9,782	10,778	11,219	16,962	20,753	23,254
Manganese Ore . . . (" " " ")	999	1,171	1,254	1,349	1,396	1,455
Lead . . . (" " " ")	175	204	240	236	267	n.a.
Dolomite . . . (" " " ")	313	421	478	330	233	n.a.
Sea Salt . . . (" " " ")	889	1,240	1,115	754	1,200	n.a.
Gold (kilos)	3,690	3,953	4,105	4,432	4,822	5,224
Silver (")	7,214	6,829	8,754	9,458	7,085	6,916

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Crude Petroleum . . .	('000 barrels)	33,313	34,345	n.a.
Petroleum Products . . .	(")	113,605	111,377	124,266
Electrical Power . . .	(million kWh)	29,094	30,128	32,654
Steel Ingots . . .	('000 metric tons)	2,938	2,896	3,580
Rolled Steel . . .	(")	1,892	2,978	3,767
Shaped and Steel Bars . . .	(")	103	86	n.a.
Steel Plates . . .	(")	846	834	1,301
Cement . . .	(")	5,171	5,189	5,519
Pig Iron . . .	(")	2,629	2,355	2,912
Sugar . . .	(")	3,425	4,660	3,881
Aluminium Ingots . . .	(tons)	26,640	30,407	26,886
Aluminium Rolled Products . . .	(")	2,734	1,545	n.a.
Paper . . .	(")	650,320	626,911	n.a.
Fertilizers . . .	(")	536,066	512,886	417,449
Tyres . . .	('000)	4,331	4,129	5,241
Motor Vehicles . . .	(")	184	185	225

Crude Petroleum (million tons): (1966) 6.3; (1967) 8.5.

FINANCE

1 Cruzeiro Novo = 1,000 Cruzeiros = 100 Centavos

100 NCr = £12 19s. 9d. sterling = U.S.\$31.25

RATE OF EXCHANGE INDEX

(1948=100)

1956	1960	1964	1966
247	772	6,909	8,361

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET (million cruzeiros)

REVENUE	1967
Taxes	6,036,122
Patrimonial Revenue	45,169
Industrial Revenue	115,515
Other Income	486,425
Extraordinary	613
TOTAL	6,683,844

1968 Budget: balanced at 13,591m. new cruzeiros (Federal Government revenue 11,098m. autonomous organizations 2,493m.; current expenditure 6,838m. cruzeiros, capital expenditure 4,289m., including 2,040m. for transport).

EXPENDITURE	1967
Legislative and Auxiliary	94,236
Executive:	
Presidency	554,112
Agriculture	222,377
Aviation	419,974
Education	604,644
Finance	2,082,014
Foreign Affairs	100,205
Health	239,449
Industry and Commerce	14,901
Justice and Interior	78,917
Labour	75,544
Marine	353,674
Mines and Power	262,568
Transport and Public Works	1,115,600
Army	643,684
Judiciary	81,299
TOTAL	6,943,198

INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (1966—million cruzeiros)

Electric Energy	1,050,000
Roads	902,300
Agriculture	588,600
Industry	574,500
Petroleum	294,400
Housing	277,600
Maritime Transport	134,000
Health: Drainage	189,000
Water	120,000
TOTAL, including others	5,350,000
 of which Overseas Investment	892,000

Investment Budget (1968-70): 17,500m. new cruzeiros.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (Investment 1967-76—million new cruzeiros)

Transport	11,200
Electrical Energy	6,800
Industry and Mining	4,300
Housing	3,000
Health	2,000
Communications	1,500
Others	8,240
TOTAL	37,040

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million old cruzeiros)

	1962	1963	1964
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	5,498	9,591	18,867
Income paid abroad	-62	-71	-141
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	5,436	9,520	18,726
Less depreciation allowances	-275	-480	-943
NET NATIONAL INCOME	5,161	9,040	17,783
Indirect taxes less subsidies	754	1,315	2,817
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	5,915	10,355	20,600
Depreciation allowances	275	480	943
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	6,190	10,835	21,543
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and lending and borrowing	707	377	-202
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	6,897	11,212	21,341
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	4,135	6,903	13,365
Government consumption expenditure	853	1,563	2,909
Gross fixed capital formation	1,494	1,880	2,897
Increase in stocks	106	100	410

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1948=100)

	RIO DE JANEIRO			SÃO PAULO		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
General	6,213	10,982	14,936	5,933	10,355	14,808
Food	5,331	8,262	11,402	5,237	7,967	10,596
Rent	11,837	25,704	33,158	9,096	23,662	36,913
Clothing	5,863	9,860	12,226	5,426	9,279	12,155
Household Goods	5,506	10,210	13,984	5,725	13,022	18,317
Transport	5,752	13,022	20,445	7,424	14,284	18,284
Services	6,213	10,982	14,936	5,933	10,355	14,808

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND GOLD RESERVES

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Currency in Circulation (million cruzeiros)	888,768	1,483,765	2,174,781	2,343,635
Gold Reserves (kilos)	253,608	81,001	55,795	40,174

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$'000)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Current Transactions:</i>			
Exports (f.o.b.)	1,430	1,596	1,741
Imports (f.o.b.)	1,086	941	1,270
Trade balance	344	655	438
Receipts from services	128	146	150
Payments for services	433	603	618
Services balance	-305	-457	-468
Aid and transfer payments (net)	63	65	36
CURRENT BALANCE	102	263	42
<i>Capital Transactions:</i>			
Investment inflow	28	70	170
Loans and credits	226	257	382
Reinvestments	58	84	74
Total inflow	312	411	552
Compensation payments	91	84	115
Amortization of loans	187	205	255
Other capital outflow	24	55	72
Total outflow	278	344	370
CAPITAL BALANCE	58	67	-110
Errors and Omissions	-120	32	18
Surplus	40	362	73

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN BRAZIL

(U.S. \$'000)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	INVESTMENTS		
	1964	1965	1966
Canada	—	—	5
France	232	252	94
Italy	-50	1,323	—
Japan	2,051	—	—
Netherlands	5,434	480	-2,041
Sweden	600	344	342
Switzerland	208	-71	24
United Kingdom	—	48	—
United States	358	7,938	5,072
West Germany	856	6,245	915
Other	-375	-372	-343
TOTAL	9,314	16,187	4,068

Negative data refer to investments that were registered but not put into effect.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967 est.
Imports	1,263	1,096	1,496	1,800
Exports	1,430	1,595	1,742	1,650

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1964		1965		1966	
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. \$'000)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. \$'000)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. \$'000)
Live Animals	5	1,937	1	1,409	2	1,706
Raw and Processed Materials	13,908	308,953	12,991	272,233	14,734	307,940
Foodstuffs and Beverages	2,915	297,605	2,188	213,202	2,781	276,131
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products	707	148,127	883	174,162	1,065	226,109
Machinery, Vehicles, and Parts	115	308,371	88	244,296	147	381,323
Manufactured Goods, class by materials	517	161,116	475	155,063	654	248,558
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	5	35,402	5	33,351	8	51,126
Gold, Coins, Special Transactions	1	1,579	1	2,707	2	3,322
TOTAL	18,174	1,263,451	16,633	1,096,423	19,392	1,496,423

EXPORTS	1965		1966		1967 (Jan.-June)	
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. \$'000)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. \$'000)	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (U.S. \$'000)
Live Animals	3	1,370	1	681	1	496
Raw and Processed Materials	15,615	487,146	15,700	516,905	8,031	232,467
Carnauba Wax	12	10,812	13	9,732	6	4,137
Castor Oil	140	26,753	95	22,332	29	7,663
Cotton (raw)	196	95,651	256	121,159	99	45,814
Haematite	12,731	102,979	12,910	100,200	6,892	51,073
Hides and Skins	6	9,659	23	16,488	49	15,048
Manganese Ore	1,060	29,219	957	26,794	227	5,927
Petroleum and By-products	17	8	—	—	—	—
Pine Wood	701	53,918	722	57,044	307	25,040
Sisal	135	22,690	140	22,059	61	8,274
Tobacco Leaf	55	26,226	46	21,893	22	9,318
Foodstuffs and Beverages	3,499	986,612	4,129	1,122,655	1,602	440,406
Bananas	216	6,274	205	6,280	90	2,951
Brazil Nuts	15	5,683	22	7,176	10	4,188
Cocoa Beans	92	27,689	112	50,731	41	20,225
Cocoa Butter	17	13,347	21	20,779	8	8,713
Coffee	809	706,587	1,010	763,983	430	309,554
Maté	42	6,941	45	6,876	15	3,122
Oranges	159	7,398	79	3,759	36	1,300
Rice	237	23,765	289	33,320	14	1,851
Sugar	760	56,730	1,005	80,535	540	37,528
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products	30	14,576	74	25,074	31	13,542
Ethyl Alcohol	5	340	53	4,500	20	1,935
Machinery, Vehicles and Parts	12	28,879	13	33,308	12	21,689
Manufactured Goods, class by materials	515	62,981	179	34,591	240	27,596
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2	3,106	1	3,863	1	1,734
Gold, Coins, Special Transactions	4	10,809	5	4,365	2	2,992
TOTAL	19,679	1,595,479	20,103	1,741,442	9,918	741,353

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	116,315	132,022	116,963	90,819	140,914	113,085
Belgium-Luxembourg	14,656	12,629	20,227	41,516	48,038	39,077
Canada	14,523	12,887	17,520	21,944	24,833	22,876
Chile	24,923	29,995	17,430	11,319	19,147	22,639
Denmark	15,852	13,370	11,940	34,391	38,939	38,492
Finland	7,819	6,563	7,039	25,584	16,119	19,630
France	51,110	59,335	41,056	50,884	56,413	60,068
German Federal Republic	103,264	96,287	134,671	133,594	141,456	133,560
Italy	26,432	25,537	36,677	67,842	85,112	109,027
Japan	33,813	36,728	44,452	27,832	29,936	41,042
Netherlands	15,012	18,892	24,973	79,037	81,363	88,835
Norway	10,396	8,539	16,811	18,671	20,155	23,934
Peru	13,390	12,375	7,286	1,258	11,854	9,861
Poland	10,074	7,074	11,280	7,925	11,055	8,897
Saudi Arabia	18,807	10,423	28,751	13	1	1
Spain	11,005	6,570	12,311	12,666	24,546	23,645
Sweden	23,293	18,831	30,945	51,345	55,204	54,800
Switzerland	16,011	16,825	25,901	7,572	7,760	7,261
United Kingdom	37,462	30,450	44,399	62,978	61,706	74,039
U.S.A.	435,829	325,303	589,952	474,341	520,190	5,81,394
U.S.S.R.	27,571	34,971	36,573	37,146	29,297	31,641
Venezuela	92,358	82,085	70,506	4,711	2,081	4,623
Other Countries	156,615	111,107	148,552	167,660	180,214	233,015
TOTAL	1,263,451	1,096,423	1,496,215	1,429,790	1,595,479	1,741,442

TOURISM

(Number of visitors)

1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
38,627	36,245	53,314	74,787	82,320	n.a.	106,446

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ('000)	ANIMALS ('000 tons)	BAGGAGE AND PARCELS ('000 metric tons)	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1963	459,175	1,296	598	53,446
1964	37,792	1,295	542	48,851
1965	405,669	1,421	436	52,956
1966	339,356	1,216	350	53,049

ROADS

(number of motor vehicles)

YEAR	CARS	LORRIES	BUSES	MOTOR CYCLES (all types)	TRACTORS
1963	867,486	655,874	72,534	185,032	107,099
1964	985,635	686,597	74,976	251,976	139,254
1965	1,140,810	959,942	79,100	271,514	150,691
1966	1,336,952	817,746	81,274	n.a.	n.a.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING (Vessels and Freight entered)

YEAR	NUMBER OF VESSELS	FREIGHT (^{'000} metric tons)
1964 . .	23,399	59,620
1965 . .	22,054	59,329
1966 . .	22,411	62,864

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964*	1965*	1966*
Number of passen- gers (^{'000}) . . .	2,151	1,990	2,211
Freight (^{'000} metric tons)	39,624	30,841	28,598
Mail (metric tons) .	3,642	4,079	4,315

* Provisional.

EDUCATION 1966

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary Schools (1964) . .	127,355	393,001	10,595,391
Secondary Schools . . .	10,376	157,643	2,483,212
Commercial Colleges . .	1,946	22,426	306,308
Industrial Colleges . . .	320	8,006	91,621
Teacher Training Colleges .	2,083	25,725	265,626
Higher Colleges and Institutes (incl. Universities) . . .	1,304	36,109	180,109

Source: Conselho Nacional de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of Brazil was promulgated on January 24th, 1967, and came into force on March 15th at the accession of General Artur Costa e Silva to the Presidency. It states that Brazil is a Republican Federal state made up of the indissoluble Union of the States, the Federal District and the Territories, under a representative regime. The Federal District is the capital of the Union. All power stems from the people and is exercised in their name; the powers of the Union are the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial, all independent of each other but working in co-operation.

The Union's competence includes maintaining relations with foreign states and making treaties with them, and taking part in international organizations; declaring war and making peace; decreeing a state of siege; organizing the armed forces, planning and guaranteeing national security; issuing currency; supervising credits, etc.; establishing national services, including communications, development and education services; legislating on the execution of the Constitution and federal services and on civil, commercial, penal, procedural, electoral, agrarian, maritime and labour law. The Union, States, Federal District, and Municipalities are forbidden to make any distinction between Brazilians, establish any religious cults or churches against the public interest, and to deny public documents.

The Union may only intervene in state affairs in matters of extreme urgency, such as national security, and then only by Presidential decree. The States have certain powers according to the Constitution; they are responsible for electing their Governor by universal suffrage by direct secret ballot, also officials to carry out laws. The state law will decree the establishment of Municipalities, after due consultation with the local population; it will also decree the division of the States into districts; municipal organization may vary from state to state; municipal autonomy is assured by simultaneous direct election of the Prefect and senior officials throughout the country two years before the elections for Governors, Chamber of Deputies and Legislative Assembly; and by their own administration. Intervention in the municipalities is regulated by the Constitution. The Prefect of the Federal District and Governors of Territories will be nominated by the President of the Republic, after Senate approval. The Senate will discuss legislation concerning tributary systems, public services and personnel administration. The Territorial Governors nominate the Municipal Prefects.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The legislative power is exercised by the National Congress, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Elections for deputies and senators take place simultaneously throughout the country; candidates for Congress must be Brazilian by birth, have full exercise of their political rights and be over twenty-one in the case of deputies and over thirty-five in the case of senators. Congress meets twice a year in ordinary sessions, and extraordinary sessions may be convened on demand of a third of the members of either House or the President. Each Chamber arranges its own internal regime. Unless there is a constitutional disposition to the contrary, each Chamber will take decisions of a majority vote of a majority of its members. Members of Congress may not be arrested, except for crimes against the state, without previous permission from the House. Once elected, members may not hold other state or private office, except

Minister of State, Federal Interventor, Secretary of State or Capital Prefect, and any member who does will lose his political rights, as will any who does not attend at least half the sessions, unless he has obtained previous dispensation.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is made up of representatives of the people, elected by direct secret ballot for a period of four years. The number of deputies is fixed by law in a proportion which shall not exceed one for every three hundred thousand inhabitants, to a total of twenty-five, and beyond this limit one for every million inhabitants. There will be a minimum of seven deputies to each State and each Territory will have one deputy.

The *Federal Senate* is composed of representatives of the States, elected by direct secret ballot according to the majority principle. Each State will elect three senators with a mandate for eight years, with elections after four years of one-third of the members and after another four years of the remaining two-thirds. Each Senator is elected with his substitute. The Senate approves, by secret ballot, the choice of Magistrates, when required by the Constitution; of the Attorney-General of the Republic, of the Minister of the Accounts Tribunal, of the Prefect of the Federal District, of the Territorial Governors, of the permanent heads of diplomatic missions and other public servants.

The *National Congress* is responsible for legislating on all matters within the competence of the Union, including tributary matters; the budget; national and regional plans and programmes; the armed force in times of peace; territorial limits. It is also responsible for making definitive resolutions on Presidential treaties, authorizing the President to leave the country; to declare war, to approve the incorporation or cutting off of sections of the States or Territories. The Executive power must send any Acts proposed by the President to the National Congress within fifteen days of signing. Any changes in the Constitution must be proposed by at least a quarter of the members of either House, the President or the State Legislative Assemblies. No changes may be made to the Constitution during a state of siege. Any project from the President must be considered by Congress within forty-five days. The President is exclusively responsible for legislation concerning finance, creating new public offices, etc., deciding or modifying the armed forces strength, matters concerning the administration of the Federal District and the Territories.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, aided by the Ministers of State. Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency must be Brazilian born, be in full exercise of their political rights and be over thirty-five years of age. The President will be elected by an electoral college in public session by nominal voting. The electoral college will consist of members of National Congress and delegates indicated by the State Legislative Assemblies. The candidate receiving the absolute majority of votes will be considered elected and he will serve for a term of four years. If the President violates any of his responsibilities he may be accused by a two-thirds majority of the Deputies and judged by the Supreme Tribunal or the Senate according to the nature of his crime.

The Ministers of State are chosen by the President and their duties include carrying out the President's decrees,

BRAZIL—(THE CONSTITUTION)

expediting instructions for executing laws, decrees and regulations, providing the President with an annual report of their activities.

National security is the responsibility of every citizen. There is a National Security Council, composed of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic and all the Ministers of State; its areas of competence include studying all problems connected with national security, and where applicable granting permission for the concession of land, opening up means of communication, for the construction of international bridges, roads and airports, for establishing industries concerned with national security and modifying or cancelling any such concessions or authorizations. The Armed Forces consists of the Navy, Army and Air Force which are permanent, regular, national institutions organized within the framework of the law under the command of the President. All Brazilian men are obliged to fulfil military or other security service and women and priests may be called upon to carry out special services.

JUDICIAL POWER

Judicial power in the Union is exercised by the Supreme Federal Tribunal; the Federal Recourse Tribunals and federal judges; Military Tribunals and judges; Electoral Tribunals and judges; Labour Tribunals and judges. Judges are appointed for life; they may not undertake any other employment, receive any percentages from cases tried by them or engage in any party political activity. The Tribunals elect their own presidents and organize their own internal structure.

The *Supreme Federal Tribunal*, situated in the Union capital, has jurisdiction over the whole national territory and is composed of sixteen Ministers. The Ministers are nominated by the President after approval by the Senate, from Brazilian-born citizens, over the age of thirty-five, of proved judicial knowledge and experience.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS

Registration and voting are compulsory for all Brazilian citizens over the age of eighteen except those who are illiterate or unable to express themselves in the national language or are temporarily or definitively deprived of political rights. The organization of political parties is regulated by federal law, providing for a representative and democratic regime, based on a number of parties, with the guarantee of the fundamental rights of man.

All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law, regardless of sex, race, employment, religion or political convictions; any racialism will be prosecuted, there is no death penalty (except under military legislation in case of external war), no life imprisonment, banishment or confiscation of property. Rights concerning citizens' life, liberty, security and property are inviolable.

The President may declare a state of siege in cases of serious breaches of order or the likelihood of their occurring; or war. Except in cases of war, the state of siege may not last longer than sixty days, with the possibility of extension with the approval of Congress. During a state of siege Congress may suspend constitutional guarantees, and also the immunity of federal deputies and senators.

The Constitution also lays down principles of economic and social order, concerning freedom of enterprise, dignity of human labour, social function of ownership, harmony and solidarity in production, economic development and repression of abuse of economic power. Strikes are not permitted in public services and essential activities, as defined by law. The constitution lays down certain rights for workers, including limited hours of work, paid holidays and social welfare benefits; voting in trade union elections is compulsory.

The law protects family life; education is the right of all, with equal opportunity. Education will be organized by the States and the Federal District and the Union will give technical and financial assistance to develop education.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Marshal ARTUR DA COSTA E SILVA (*Elected October 3rd, 1966; took office March 15th, 1967*).

Vice-President: PEDRO ALEIXO.

MINISTERS OF STATE

(March 1968)

Minister of Justice: Prof. LUIZ ANTÔNIO GAMA E SILVA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOSÉ DE MAGALHÃES PINTO.

Minister of Finance: Prof. ANTÔNIO DELFIM NETO.

Minister of Planning and Economic Co-ordination: HÉLIO MARCO PENNA BELTRÃO.

Minister of the Interior and Regional Organizations: Gen. AFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE LIMA.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Gen. EDMUNDO MACEDO SOARES E SILVA.

Minister of Mines and Energy: Col. ANTÔNIO BONAVENTURA COSTA CAVALCANTI.

Minister of Agriculture: IVO ARZUA PEREIRA.

Minister of Transport and Public Works: Col. MÁRIO DAVI ANDREAZZA.

Minister of Communications: CARLOS FURTADO SIMAS.

Minister of Education: Prof. TARSO DUTRA.

Minister of Health: Dr. LEONEL DE MIRANDA.

Minister of Labour: JARBAS PASSARINHO.

Minister of Army: Gen. AURÉLIO LYRA TAVARES.

Minister of the Navy: Adm. AUGUSTO GRUNEWALD RADEMAKER.

Minister of Air: Brig. MÁRCIO SOUSA DE MELLO.

Chief of the President's Military Household: Gen. JAIME PORTELA DE MELO.

Chief of the President's Civil Household: RONDÓN PACHECO

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BRAZIL

(Rio de Janeiro, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Rua Fârani 29 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS FERNÁNDEZ.

Australia: Rua Barão do Flamengo 22 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN M. McMILLAN.

Austria: Av. Atlântica 3804 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBIN LENNKH.

Belgium: Rua Barão de Icarai 26 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN VERWILGHEN.

Bolivia: Av. Rui Barbosa 830 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER GAUNDO.

Bulgaria: Rua Paulina Fernandes 82 (L); *Minister:* JORDAN STEFANOV.

Canada: Av. Presidente Wilson 165 (E); *Ambassador:* YVON BEAULNE.

Ceylon: Rua Ministro Viveiros de Castro (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BERNARD TILAKARATNA.

Chile: Rua Barão do Flamengo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* HECTOR C. LETELIER.

China, Republic: Rua São Clemente 379 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAO-CHANG-HSU.

Colombia: Praia do Flamengo 82 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE CABALLERO.

Costa Rica: Rua Almirante Salgado 118 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PABLO QUIRÓS.

Czechoslovakia: Rua Prudente de Moraes 403; Super Quadra 113, Edifício Tijuca, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* LADISLAV KOCMAN.

Denmark: Rua Barão do Flamengo 22 (E); *Ambassador:* HELMUTH MOLLER.

Dominican Republic: Rua Senador Vergueiro 55 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO L. BATTLE.

Ecuador: Av. Copacabana 174 (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALO ESCUDERO.

El Salvador: Av. Copacabana 324 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO OSEGUEDA.

Finland: Av. General Justo 275, Grupos 902/3 (E); *Ambassador:* HEIKKI LEPPÖ.

France: Av. Presidente Antônio Carlos 58 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BINOCHÉ.

German Federal Republic: Rua Presidente Carlos Campos 417; Av. W 3-S.C.R. Quadro 13, Edifício Josefa, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* EHRENFRIED VON HOLLEBEN.

Ghana: Rua Barão do Flamengo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* Prince YAO BOATENG.

Greece: Praia do Flamengo 382 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIOS ZAFIRIOU (also accred. to Ecuador).

Guatemala: Av. Rui Barb sa 422 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* AUGUSTO MORALES DE LEÓN.

Haiti: Rua Souza Lima 65 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNAUD MERCERON.

Honduras: Rua Saint Roman 149 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary: Rua Cosme Velho 123 (L); *Minister:* GUSÉTAV DRÓPPA.

India: Rua Barão do Flamengo 338 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* O. P. KHOSLA (also accred. to Bolivia and Venezuela).

Indonesia: Rua Toneleros 338 (E); *Ambassador:* RADEN B. SOEGENG.

Iran: Rua Anita Garibaldi 37 (E); *Ambassador:* AZIAOLLAH BEKLIK.

Israel: Rua Paissandu 134 (E); *Ambassador:* YOSSEF NAHMIAS.

BRAZIL—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, STATE GOVERNORS)

Italy: Rua das Laranjeiras 154 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO PRATO.
Japan: Rua das Laranjeiras 192 (E); *Ambassador:* KOICHI TATSUKE.
Korean Republic: San Roman, Copacabana (E); *Ambassador:* TONG JIN PARK (also accred. to Colombia and Ecuador).
Lebanon: Rua Dona Mariana 39 (E); *Ambassador:* NAZIH LAHOUD.
Malta: Av. Copacabana 74 (E); *Ambassador:* Prince OLGIERD CZARTORYSKI.
Mexico: Praia do Flamengo 344 (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE S. GAVITO.
Netherlands: Rua Journalista Orlando Dantas 68 (E); *Ambassador:* DORONE VAN DEN BRANDELER.
Nicaragua: Rua Barata Ribeiro 193 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSTINE BALLADARES.
Norway: Rua da Glória 122 (E); *Ambassador:* SVEN B. EBBELL.
Panama: Rua Paula Freitas 21 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO MÉNDEZ.
Pakistan: Rua Farme de Amocdo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* SYED M. MURSHED.
Paraguay: Rua Barata Ribeiro 193 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ROMILIO COLUNGA.
Peru: Av. Rui Barbosa 314 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR ELEJALDE-CHOPITEA.
Poland: Rua Eduardo Guinle 48; Super Quadra 113, Edifício Tijuca, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDER KRAJEWSKI.

Portugal: Praia do Flamengo 382 (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO DE DEUS RAMOS.
Romania: Rua Marechal Mascarenhas de Moraes 180A (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FLOREA STOIANA.
South Africa: Rua Barão do Flamengo 22 (L); *Minister:* THEODORE HEWITSON.
Spain: Rua Presidente Carlos Campos 417 (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME ALBA.
Sweden: Praia do Flamengo 344 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAF BONDE.
Switzerland: Rua Cândido Mendes 157 (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI BUCHER.
Syrian Arab Republic: Praia do Botafogo 802 (E); *Ambassador:* JILAD HAOUACHE.
Turkey: Praia do Botafogo 74 (E); *Ambassador:* MEHMET DOSTEL.
U.S.S.R.: Rua Alice 175 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI MIKHAILOV.
United Arab Republic: Rua Muniz Barreto 99 (E); *Ambassador:* FATHI EL CHARKAWI.
United Kingdom: Praia do Flamengo 284, C.P. 669-ZC-00; C.P. 586, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* Sir LESLIE FRY.
U.S.A.: Av. Presidente Wilson 147; Av. das Nações, Lote 3, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN WILLIS TUTHILL.
Uruguay: Rua Artur Bernardes 30 (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE SÁNCHEZ.
Yugoslavia: Rua Dona Mariana 48 (E); *Ambassador:* RANZO ZEC.

Brazil also has diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

STATE GOVERNORS

Acre: JORGE KALUME.
Alagoas: LAMELHA FILHO.
Amazonas: DANILO AREOSA.
Bahia: LUIS VIANA.
Ceará: (vacant).
Espírito Santo: CRISTIANO DIAS LOPES.
Goiás: OTÁVIO LAGE SIGUEIRA.
Guanabara: FRANCISCO NEGRÃO DE LIMA.
Maranhão: JOSÉ SARNEY.
Mato Grosso: PEDRO PEDROSSIAN.
Minas Gerais: ISRAEL PINHEIRO.
Pará: Maj. ALACID NUNES.
Paraíba: JOÃO AGRIPINO.
Paraná: PAULO PIMENTEL.
Pernambuco: NILO COELHO.
Piauí: HELVÍDIO NUNES.

Rio de Janeiro: JEREMIAS FONTES.
Rio Grande do Norte: MORS. WILFREDO GURGEL.
Rio Grande do Sul: WALTER PERACCHI BARCELOS.
Santa Catarina: IVO SOLVEIRA.
São Paulo: ROBERTO ABREU SODRÉ.
Sergipe: LOURIVAL BATISTA.

GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL TERRITORIES

Amapá: Colonel TERENCIO DE MENDONÇA PORTO.
Fernando de Noronha: Lt.-Col. JAIME AUGUSTO DA COSTA E SILVA.
Roraima: FRANCISCO ASSIS DE ALBUQUERQUE.
Rondonia: Col. JOÃO CARLOS SANTOS MADER.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

Mayor of Brasília: PLÍNIO CASTANHEDE.

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: GILBERTO MARINHO.

President of the Chamber of Deputies: JOÃO BATISTA RAMOS.

(General Election, November 1966)

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
ARENA—Aliança Renovadora Nacional	46	269
MDB—Movimento Democrático Brasileiro	20	140

Elections for deputies and some senators, also Governors and Deputy Governors, are due to be held on November 15th, 1970.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The status of political parties came under revision in June 1965, and a new Statute was signed by President Castelo Branco on July 14. In October the President suspended all political parties which had so far been formed. However, in December new groups were formed in Congress and the following parties had been registered by March 1967 under the new system:

Aliança Renovadora Nacional (ARENA): c/o Palácio Tiradentes, Brasília; Pro-Government party; Pres. Sen. DANIEL KRIEGER.

Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (MDB): Opposition group; includes members of former Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary powers of the State are held by the following tribunals: the Supreme Federal Tribunal, the Federal Tribunal of Recourses, the State Tribunals of Appeals, the Superior Military, the Electoral, and the Labour Tribunals; and by judges of other courts.

Sixteen ministers, nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, compose the Supreme Federal Tribunal. It judges offences committed by persons exempt from appearing before the normal courts, such as the President, Ministers of State, its own members, judges of other courts, and chiefs of permanent diplomatic missions. It also litigates in disputes between the Union and the states, between the states, or between foreign nations and the Union or the states; disputes as to jurisdiction between justices and/or tribunals of the different states, including those of the federal district and of the territories; in cases involving the extradition of criminals, in certain special cases involving the principle of *habeas corpus*, and in other cases. It is also empowered to judge ordinary appeals in cases in which the Union is interested as plaintiff or defendant.

The Federal Tribunal of Recourses judges the cases in which the Federal Union has interest.

The Tribunals of Appeals, apart from their normal function as a court of appeal, can sit in judgment on their own members. The number of judges varies according to the judiciary organization of each state.

The organs of the Electoral Tribunal (the Superior Tribunal, the Regional Tribunals, and the electoral judges)

register the names of political parties, fix the date of elections, supervise the listing of voters, and deal with all infractions of the electoral laws. The seven judges of the Superior Electoral Tribunal are chosen: two from the Supreme Federal Tribunal, two from the Tribunal of Appeals, one from the Tribunal of Justice of the Federal District and two by the President.

The functions of the Military Court are no more than the name implies. The Labour Tribunal deals with labour disputes.

Civil offenders usually come before the courts of the separate states and of the Federal District. Each state organizes its own judiciary system on the principles established in the Constitution, and appoints its own judges from those who have passed the State examination in law.

THE SUPREME FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

President: ANTONIO GALLOTTI; *Vice-President:* CANDIDO MOTTA FILHO; *Ministers:* ANTONIO CARLOS LAFAYETTE DE ANDRADA, LUIZ GALLOTTI, ANTONIO MARTINS VILAS BOAS, ANTONIO GONÇALVES DE OLIVEIRA, VICTOR NUNES LEAL, HERMES LIMA, EVANDRO DE ALBUQUERQUE LINS E SILVA, OSWALDO TRIGUEIRO DE ALBUQUERQUE MELLO, ADALICIO COELHO NOGUEIRA, JOSÉ EDUARDO PRADO KELLY, ALIOMAR DE ANDRADE BALCEIRO, ADAUTO L. CARDOSO, MOACYR A. SANTOS, TEMISTOCLES CAVALCANTI.

The Supreme Court sits in Brasília.

BRAZIL—(RELIGION, THE PRESS)

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

Aparecida do Norte: His Eminence Cardinal CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELOS MOTTA, Cardinal Primate of Brazil.

São Paulo: His Eminence Cardinal ANGELO ROSSI.

São Salvador da Bahia: His Eminence Cardinal AUGUSTO ALVARO DA SILVA.

São Sebastião de Rio de Janeiro: His Eminence Cardinal JAIME DE BARROS CÂMARA.

Most Rev.:

Aracajú . . . JOSÉ VICENTE TÁVORA.
Belém do Pará . . . ALBERTO GAUDENCIO RAMOS.
Belo Horizonte . . . ANTÔNIO DOS SANTOS CABRAL.
Botucatu . . . HENRIQUE HECTOR GOLLAND TRINDADE.
Brasília . . . JOSÉ NEWTON DE ALMEIDA BATISTA.
Campinas . . . PAULO DE TARSO CAMPOS.
Cuiabá . . . ORLANDO CHÁVES.
Curitiba . . . MANUEL DA SILVEIRA D'ELBOUX.
Diamantina . . . GERALDO DE PROENÇA SIGAUD.
Florianópolis . . . JOAQUIM DOMINGUES DE OLIVEIRA.
Fortaleza . . . JOSÉ DE MEDEIROS DELGADO.
Goiania . . . FERNANDO GOMES DOS SANTOS.
Juiz de Fora . . . GERALDO MARIA DE MORAIS PENIDO.

Most Rev.:

Maceió . . . ADELMO CAVALCANTI MACHADO.
Manaus . . . JOÃO DE SOUSA LIMA.
Mariana . . . OSCAR DE OLIVEIRA.
Natal . . . MARCOLINO ESMERALDO DE SOUZA DANTAS.
Niterói . . . ANTONIO DE ALMEIDA MORAES.
Olinda and Recife . . . HELDER PESSÔA CÂMARA.
Paraíba . . . JOSÉ M. PIRES.
Pôrto Alegre . . . ALFREDO VINCENTE SCHERER.
Pouso Alegre . . . JOSÉ ANGEL NETO.
Ribeirão Preto . . . FELÍCIO CÉSAR DA CUNHA VASCONCELOS.
São Luís do Maranhão . . . JOÃO JOSÉ DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.
Teresina . . . AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA.
Vitória . . . JOÃO BATISTA DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Igreja Evangelica de Confissão Lutherana no Brasil: C.P. 2876, Porto Alegre; f. 1949; 750,000 mems.; Pres. D. ERNEST TH. SCHLIEPER; publs. *Voz do Evangelho*, *Igreja em Nossos Dias*, *Folha Dominical*.

Igreja Metodista do Brasil: Board of Social Action, Rua Germania 175, Campinas, São Paulo; Exec. Sec. Rev. ALMS SAIR DONTOS.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MORNING EDITIONS

Rio de Janeiro

Brazil Herald: Rua Mexico 3; f. 1946; Managing Partner W. P. WILLIAMSON, Jr.; published daily, except Mondays; only English language daily in Brazil; circ. 15,000.

Correio da Manhã: Avda. Gomes Freire 471; f. 1901; conservative; Dirs. PAULO BITTENCOURT, JOSÉ VELASCO PORTINHO, ALINIO DE SALAS; circ. 60,000.

O Dia: Avda. Rio Branco 134, 2º; popular labour; Dir. OTHON PAULINO; circ. 150,000.

Diário Carioca: Avda. Rio Branco 25; independent; Dir. ROBERTO POMPEU DE SOUZA BRASIL; circ. 60,000.

Diário de Notícias: Rua Riachuelo 114; f. 1930; democratic; Dir. JOÃO PORTELA RIBEIRO DANTAS; daily circ. 70,000, Sundays 180,000.

O Jornal: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103; leading paper of the Chateaubriand group; conservative; Dir. JOÃO CALMON; Editor-in-Chief BELARMINO MARIA AUSTEGÉSILO DE ATHAYDE; circ. 45,000.

Jornal do Brasil: Avda. Rio Branco 110/112; f. 1891; Catholic, conservative; Dirs. CONCESSA DUNSHEE DE MAURA ABRANCHES PEREIRA CARMEIRO, MANUEL FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO BRITO, CELSO SOUZA E SILVA; circ. 80,000 daily, 180,000 Sundays.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, 4º, trade; Diários Associados group; Dir. MOACYR PADILHA; circ. 30,000.

São Paulo

Correio Paulistano: Rua Libero Badaró 661/665, C.P. 4-B; f. 1854; organ of the Republican Party; Editor J. DE SCANTIMBURGO; circ. 25,000.

Diário de São Paulo: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1929; independent; Chateaubriand group; Dir. JOAQUIM PINTO NAVAIO; circ. 85,000.

Diário Popular: Rua do Carmo 20; independent; Dir. RODRIGO SOARES, Jr.

O Estado de São Paulo: Rua Major Quedinho 28, C.P. 8005; f. 1875; independent; Dir. JULIO DE MESQUITA FILHO; circ. 150,000 approx.

Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (evening edition): Av. Cleveland 534; f. 1925; Dir. Pres. Dr. ALCIDES RIBEIRO MEIRELES; conservative; circ. 70,000; office in Rio de Janeiro (Av. Presidente Vargas 502, 8º).

A Gazeta Esportiva: Avda. Casper Libero 88; f. 1928; Editor C. J. NELLI; circ. 185,000.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING EDITIONS

Rio de Janeiro

A Noite: Rua Francisco Serrador, No. 2 sobreloja; Dir. ANTONIO VIEIRA DE MELLO.

O Globo: Rua Bettencourt da Silva 21; f. 1921; independent conservative; Dir. ROBERTO MARINHO; circ. 197,000.

A Notícia: Avda. Rio Branco 134, 2º; popular; Dir. CHAGAS FREITAS; circ. 80,000 (Sundays 100,000).

Tribuna da Imprensa: Rua Lavradio 98; f. 1949; progressive; Dir. Propr. and Editor HELIO FERNANDES (banished July 1967); circ. 30,000.
Última Hora: Rua Sotero dos Reis 62; Dir. and Pres. SAMUEL WEINER; circ. 100,000.

São Paulo

Diário da Noite: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1925; independent, Chateaubriand group; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.
Folhas de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1921; Dir. OTAVIA FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; Conservative.
A Gazeta: Avda. Casper Líbero 88; f. 1906; independent; Dir. PEDRO MONTEONE; publ. by Fundação Caspar Líbero; circ. 80,000.
Diário do Comércio e Indústria: Rua Silveira Martins 37.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Belém, Pará

Estado do Pará: f. 1910; morning; Dir. AFONSO JUSTO CHERMONT.
Folha do Norte: Rua Gaspar Viana 91; f. 1896; morning; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO; circ. 20,000-25,000.
Folha Vespertina: evening; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO.
A Província do Pará: Rua Campos Sales 100/104.

Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

O Diário: Rua Goitacazes 76; f. 1935; morning; Catholic; Pres. and Dir. CUSTODIO A. FONSECA; circ. 26,000.
Diário da Tarde: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1931; evening; Diários Associados group; circ. 12,000.
Diário do Comércio: Caixa Postal 456; f. 1931.
Estado de Minas: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1927; morning; independent; mem. of Diários Associados group; Dir. GERALDO TEIXEIRA DA COSTA; circ. 30,000.
Folha da Minas: Rua Curitiba 592; f. 1934; morning; pro-Government; Dir. EUGÊNIO K. DUTRA; circ. 20,000.
Minas Gerais: Avda. Augusto de Lima 270, C.P. 84; f. 1892; morning; official State organ; Dir. JOSÉ GUIMARÃES ALVES.
Informador Comercial: Caixa Postal 456; f. 1931; commercial information, market studies.

Brasília

O Candango: f. 1960; Dir. ANIBAL GRIMALDI.
Correio Brasiliense: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 545; f. 1960; Dir. JOSÉ MARIA ALKMIN.
Crítica de Brasília: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 1842.
Diário de Brasília: Avda W3 Q9-lojas 1º B.
Folha de Brasília: Avda W3 Q7, Casa 204.

Curitiba, Paraná

Diário do Paraná: Rua José Loureiro 111; f. 1955; Dir. ADHERBAL G. STRESSER.
Estado do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; f. 1951; Dir. A. MERHY; circ. 12,000.

Florianópolis, Santa Catarina

Diário da Tarde: Rua Conselheiro Mafra 82; f. 1935; evening; Editor A. SEIXAS NETTO; circ. 5,000.

Fortaleza, Ceará

O Povo: Rua Senador Pompeu 1082; f. 1928; evening; Dir. J. C. ALENCAR BRASIL; circ. 10,000.
Unitário: Rua Senador Pompeu 864; f. 1903; Dir. MANUEL E. PINHEIRO CAMPOS.

Manaus, Amazonas

A Crítica: Rua Lobo d'Almada 278; f. 1948; circ. 7,500.
O Jornal: Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro 556; f. 1930; Dir. AGUINOLDO ARCHER PINTO; circ. 12,000 (weekdays), 18,000 (Sundays).

Natal, Rio Grande do Norte

Jornal do Comércio: Travessa Bom Jesus 148.

Niterói, Rio de Janeiro

O Fluminense: Rua da Conceição 163; f. 1878; Dir. ALBERT TORRES.
Correio Fluminense: Rua José Clemente 36.

Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

Correio do Povo: Rua dos Andradas 972; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 60,000.
Diário de Notícias: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1925; morning; Conservative; Dir. ERNESTO CORREIA; circ. 40,000.
Fôlha da Tarde: f. 1936; evening; Dir. ARLINDO PASQUALINI.
A Hora: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1954; Editor NELSON DINIAS.

Recife, Pernambuco

Diário de Pernambuco: Praça da Independência 12; f. 1825; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA CASTRO (Pres.); Dr. ANIBAL FERNANDES (Sec.), O. MATA, J. SANTOS; circ. 30,000.
Jornal do Comércio: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1919; morning; conservative; Dir. D. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ.
Correio do Povo: 1 Rua Visconde de Goiana 337.
Diário da Noite: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1946; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 23,000.

Salvador, Bahia

Diário de Notícias: f. 1875; morning; democratic; Dir. ODORICO TAVARES.
O Estado da Bahia: Rua Carlos Gomes; f. 1933; morning; Dir. CARLOS EIRAS.
A Tarde: Praça Castro Alves 5; f. 1912; evening; Dir. RANULFO OLIVEIRA; circ. 8,000.

Santos, São Paulo

O Diário: Rua do Comercio 15; f. 1936; morning; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.
A Tribuna: Caixa Postal 715; f. 1894; morning; conservative; Dir. GIUSFREDO SANTINI; circ. 40,000.

São Luiz, Maranhão

O Globo: f. 1939; evening; Diários Associados group; Dir. FEDERICO BARATA; circ. 5,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES
AND REVIEWS

Rio de Janeiro

Antenna: C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1926; radio and television; monthly; circ. 15,000.
Conjuntura Econômica: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Serviço de Publicações, Praia do Botafogo 186; monthly, also international edition.
O Cruzeiro: Rua do Livramento 179-203; Dir. ACCIOLY NETTO; weekly.
Eletrônica Popular: C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1956; electronics, radio, TV, Hi-Fi; monthly; circ. 14,000.

BRAZIL—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Informação Brasileira: Rua Buenos Aires 251, 1º andar; fortnightly; commerce.

Manchete: Rua Frei Caneca 511; f. 1952; weekly; general.

Nação Brasileira: Rua Alvaro Alvim 24; f. 1923; monthly; general.

Observador Econômico e Financeiro, O: Av Graça Aranha 182-9º andar; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. MARINETTE BOUÇAS; monthly.

Revista Brasil Ilustrado: Rua da Alfândega 90-1 andar; fortnightly; illustrated; general interest.

Revista Civilização Brasileira: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; cultural; bi-monthly; circ. 20,000.

Revista da Semana: Rua Visconde de Maranguape 15; Props. Cia. Editora Americana; Editor REINALDO JARDIM; general; weekly.

Revista do Esporte: Rua Santana 136; weekly; sports.

Rio Magazine: Rua Senador Dantas 118; f. 1933; monthly; general.

Seleções do Reader's Digest: Editora Ypiranga, Av. Presidenta Vargas 62-7º andar; f. 1933; monthly (Portuguese edition of *Reader's Digest*).

Vida Doméstica: Rua Riachuelo 414; f. 1920; Dir. CARLOS GONÇALVES FIDALGO; monthly; women's interest; also publishes *Vida Infantil*, *Vida Juvenil* and *Coletânea*.

São Paulo

Acropole: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5º, caixa postal 3798; f. 1938; architecture; monthly.

B.G. Brasil Gráfico: caixa postal 9090; review of the graphic arts; quarterly.

Casa e Jardim: Avda. Casper Libero 383-2º andar; f. 1953; homes and gardens; illustrated; monthly.

Digesto Econômico: Associação Comercial de São Paulo, Rua Boa Vista 51, caixa postal 8082; monthly.

Iris: Rua São Bento 405-13º and Conj. 1332, caixa postal 1704; f. 1947; review of photography, the cinema and graphic arts; monthly; Editor Dr. HANS KORANYI.

Rio de Janeiro

Livraria Academica: Rua Sergipe 1178.

Companhia José Aguilar Editôra: C.P. 5122; literature; fiction.

Editorial Andes Ltda.: Dir. MÁRIO MENDES DE MOURA; publs. *Seleções Esportivas Mundiais*, *Ritmo e Melodia*.

Antenna-Emprêsa Jornalística S.A.: C.P. 1131-ZC-00; br. at Rua Vitória 379/383, São Paulo; f. 1926; technical books on electronics and radio.

Artes Gráficas Indústrias Reunidas, S.A.: C.P. 3291-ZC-00; education, history, philosophy, belle-lettres, fiction.

Editôra Paulo de Azevedo Ltda.: Rua do Ouvidor 166, C.P. 658-ZC-00; f. 1854; text-books, general; Dir. Ivo VIANNA DE AZEVEDO.

Casa Publicadora Batista: Rua Paulo Fernandes 24; f. 1901; Bibles; periodicals; Dir. EDGAR FRANCIS HALLOCK.

Editorial Calvino, Ltda.: Avda. 28 de Setembro 174.

Livraria-Editôra da Casa do Estudante do Brasil: Largo da Carioca 11, 2º; f. 1942; general; Dir. ARQUIMEDES DE MELO NETO; São Paulo Office: Rua Brigadeiro Galvão 231, 2º.

Centro Redentor: Rua Jorge Rudge 119; f. 1912; religious works; Pres. ANTONIO DO NASCIMENTO CORTAS.

Mundo Elétrico: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5º, caixa postal 3798; f. 1959; electricity; monthly.

Realidade: Rua João Adolfo 118; monthly; illustrated; general interest.

Teatro Brasileiro: rua Maranhão 491; f. 1955; monthly.

Visão: Rua Bráulio Gomes 36-4º andar; f. 1956; business magazine; Editor HERNANE TAVARES DE SÁ; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência Nacional: Presidência da República; official; Dir. MÁRIO NEIVA.

Agência Meridional, Ltda.: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; Dir. FRANCISCO BUSTO.

Asapress: Av. Alm. Barroso 72, Rio de Janeiro.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rio de Janeiro

ANSA: Rua Gago Coutinho, 67, ZC-01; Bureau Chief EMILIO MILLUL.

AP: Avda. Rio Branco 25, 11º andar, C.P. 72-ZC-00; Bureau Chief CLAUDE E. ERBSEN.

UPI: Avda. Rio Branco 110, 6º andar, C.P. 719; Man. H. DENNY DAVIS.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Novosti, Reuters, Tass.

ANSA, AP and UPI are represented in Brasília.

ANSA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI are represented in São Paulo.

Reuters is represented in Santos.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Associação Brasileira de Imprensa: Rua Araújo Porto Alegre 71, Rio de Janeiro.

PUBLISHERS

Livraria Editôra Científica: Rua 7 de Setembro 180; medical and scientific.

Editôra Civilização Brasileira, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; f. 1932; text-books, general literature, science, national and foreign works; Dirs. LOURIVAL MAZZINI NETTO, HÉLIO SILVA, A. DA SILVA MELLO, MÁRIO DA SILVA BRITO.

Getulio M. Costa: Praça 15 de Novembro 101.

Edições O Cruzeiro: Rua Licramente 203; education, history, children's books, science.

Editôra Delta: Travessa do Ouvidor; education, children's books, fiction.

Emiel-Editôra: Rua Alvaro Alvim 33-37.

Editorial Gonzalez Porto: (Head Office: Mexico City); Rua Senador Dantas; f. 1921; medical, scientific, technical, etc.; Dir. ANOLFO LÓPEZ GUILLÉN; offices in São Paulo, Rua 7 de Abril 252-1º andar, Recife, Rua Floriano Peixoto 85, 1º, and Porto Alegre, Avda. Otavio Rocha 73, 3º; others throughout South America.

Editôra Guanabara Koogan S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor 132; f. 1930; medical, business and management, and juvenile; Pres. ARRABÃO KOOGAN.

- W. M. Jackson, Inc.:** Rua Buenos Aires 70; f. 1923; encyclopedias, literary, technical; Dir. ROBERTO CASTRO RIANO.
- Editôra José Konfino:** Avda. Erasmo Braga 227, 1º, C.P. 2746; f. 1937; law only; Dir. JOSÉ KONFINO.
- Ao Livro Técnico S.A.:** Avenida Rio Branco 120, Loja 16; technical books.
- Livros de Portugal, S.A.:** Rua da Alfandega 88; f. 1941; philology, history, contemporary and classical Portuguese works; Dir. ANTONIO PEDRO MARTINS RODRIGUES.
- Livraria José Olympio Editôra, S.A.:** Rua dos Gusmoes 104, C.P. 4323.
- Irmãos Pongetti-Editores:** Rua Sacadura Cabral 240; f. 1925 as Paulo, Pongetti e Cia., present name 1932; history, general literature; Dirs. RUGGERO and RODOLFO PONGETTI.
- Tecnoprint Gráfica, S.A.:** C.P. 1880; education, fine arts, sciences, paperbacks.
- Casa Editôra Vecchi, Ltda.:** Rua do Resende 144; f. 1913; general literature and magazines; Man. ARTURO VECCHI.
- Editôra Vozes, Ltda.:** Rua Senador Dantas 118A; f. 1901; Catholic publishers; office in São Paulo, Rua Senador Feijó 168; Dir. Father Dr. LUDOVICO GOMES DE CASTRO; publs. *Revista Eclesiástica Brasileira*, *Vozes*, *Sponsa Christi*, *A Voz de Sant-Antônio*.
- São Paulo
- Editôra Abril:** Rua João Adolfo 118; science and technology.
- Livraria Freitas Bastos, S.A.:** Rua 14 de Novembro 62; f. 1922; juridical books; Pres. LINDA ANTONGINI DE FREITAS BASTOS; Dir. JACQUES VISNEVSKI; publ. *Revista Direito* (every two months).
- Boa Leitura Editôra, S.A.:** Rua General Jardim 359/361, C.P. 738; geography, history, popular sciences.
- Editôra do Brasil, S.A.:** C.P. 4986; geography, education, physics, literature.
- Editôra Brasiliense:** Rua Barão de Itapetininga 93-12º andar; education, fine arts, belles-lettres, paperbacks.
- Editôra Cultrix:** Praça Almeida Júnior 100; fine arts, history, popular sciences, fiction.
- Cultura Moderna:** Rua São Bento 51.
- Difusão Européia do Livro Ltda.:** Rua Bento Freitas 362, 6º, C.P. 30.340; f. 1950.
- Editôra Egéria, S.A.:** Rua Aurora 544-1ª Sobreloja-Conjunto 11; astronomy, biology, popular sciences, children's books, encyclopaedias.
- Livraria Editôra Flamboyant, Ltda.:** Rua Lavradio 222; fine arts, history, technology, encyclopaedias.
- Herder Editôra Livraria Ltda.:** Praça D. José Gaspar 106-3ª sobreloja No. 12-15; f. 1952; philosophy, religion, psychology, literature, reference books, etc.; Man. Dir. WOLFGANG KNAPP.
- Editorial Labor do Brasil, S.A.:** Rua Gen. Jardim 472; f. 1937; art, scientific, technical; Dir. JOSÉ BACHS M.
- Cia. Melhoramentos de São Paulo, Indústrias de Papel:** Rua Tito 479, C.P. 8120; f. 1890; text-books, science, juvenile; Pres. HENRIQUE VILLABOIM.
- Companhia Editôra Nacional:** Rua dos Gusmões 639, C.P. 7032; br. at B. Constante 32, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1926;

text-books, history, science, philosophy, fiction, juvenile; Dir. OCTALLES MARCONDES FERREIRA.

Editôra Vera-Cruz Ltda.: Rua Alagoas 344; history, politics, philosophy.

Belo Horizonte

Editôra Cardal Ltda.: Rua São Paulo 2173, 3º and.

Curitiba

Editôra Guaira, Ltda.: Rua D. Julia da Costa 525, C.P. V; f. 1940; law, literature, science; Dir. Supt. Dr. DE PLACIDO E SILVA; Man. ANTÔNIO TEÓFILO DE ANDRADE; offices in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Porto Alegre

Editôra Globo: Rua dos Andradas 1428; C.P. 1520; 1. 1883; text-books, literature, technical works; Dirs. HENRIQUE BERTASO, JOSÉ BERTASO, Dr. JOÃO PIO DE ALMEIDA; PAULO BERTASO, DORVAL CORREIA, PLÍNIO J. BERTASO; brs. in Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Conselho Nacional de Telecomunicações (National Telecommunications Council): Rua Miguel Couto 105, Rio de Janeiro.

RADIO

Rádio Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Palácio da Cultura e Educação, Praça da República 141-A, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. Prof. EREMILDO LUIZ VIANNA; official station.

Rádio Rural Brasileira: Ministério da Agricultura, Largo da Misericórdia 4º andar, Rio de Janeiro; Dir.-Gen. A. CLOVIS J.; official station.

There are some 350 commercial broadcasting stations. In 1967 there were about 5,500,000 radio receivers.

The main broadcasting stations in Rio de Janeiro are: Rádio Globo, Rádio Maua, Rádio Nacional, Rádio Tamoio, Rádio Tupi; and in São Paulo: Rádio Cultura, Rádio Difusora de São Paulo, Rádio Gazeta, Rádio Record, Rádio Pan-Americana and Rádio Bandeirantes.

TELEVISION

Televisão Nacional de Brasília: C.P. 95, Brasília; government station.

In 1967 forty-five television stations were operating, six were projected, and about 3,000,000 sets were in use. A system of colour television has been chosen.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão: Av. Rio Branco 4, Salas 901-903, Rio de Janeiro; mems.: 73 short-wave and 236 medium-wave radio stations and 29 television stations; Pres. Dr. J. DE MEDEIROS CALMON.

Diários e Emissoras Associados: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; mems.: 16 short-wave and 7 medium-wave stations. Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. DE MEDEIROS CALMON.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; b.=billion; res.=reserves; cr.=cruzeiros, amounts in cruzeiros, unless otherwise stated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central do Brasil: Avda. Presidente Vargas 84, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as Banco Central da República do Brasil, name changed 1967; issues currency, carries out all gold and exchange transactions, has taken over monetary and credit supervision from SUMCC and functions of Rediscount Department; cap. 34,000m., res. 49,834m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. RUY DE AGUIAR LEME.

FINEX: Fund f. 1966 to finance exports and purchase exportable surpluses.

FUNDEPE—Fundo para Desenvolvimento da Pecuária: f. 1967; to finance development of cattle-raising and wool and milk production; disposable funds 216m. new cruzeiros, half from an IBRD loan; funds to be allocated mainly in states of Rio Grando do Sul, São Paulo, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso and Goiás.

STATE CONTROLLED BANK

Banco do Brasil, S.A.: Brasília; f. 1808, reorg. 1905; cap. 24,000m., dep. 7,334,000m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. LUIS DE MORAES BARROS.

DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKS

Banco Bozano Simonsen de Investimento, S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 138, C.P. 5074-ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967 by Bank of London and South America and Bozano, Simonsen Group; investment bank catering for medium- and eventually long-term capital requirements.

Banco Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento FINASA: Rua Libero Badaro 293, 18º andar, C.P. 82, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965; 23 member banks; finances development opportunities in industry, commerce, agriculture; auth. cap. 3,000 m.

Banco de Desenvolvimento de Investimento Copeg: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967 to take over and expand work of Cia. Progresso do Estado da Guanabara; initial cap. 5m. new cruzeiros.

Banco Nacional de Habitação: f. 1964; Pres. CLAUDIO LUIS PINTO.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico: Av. Rio Branco 53, ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952 to assist in the financing of development schemes sponsored by the Government, particularly in the fields of railway transport, electric power, basic industries and agriculture and related sectors. Since 1964 more emphasis is being placed on the development of different regions; authorized investment 1952-66 3.6 b. cruzeiros; Pres. JAYME MAGRASSI DE SA; Dir. Superintendent ALBERTO DO AMARAL OSÓRIO.

Special funds:

FIPEME—Programa de Financiamento à Pequena e Média Empresas: f. March 1965; funds made available by IABD and German Kreditanstalt; investment 1965, 16.2 billion cruzeiros; financing loans to smaller industries, particularly in less developed regions of the country.

FUNTEC—Fundo de Desenvolvimento Técnico-Científico: f. 1964; funds available directly from BNDE, investment 1965: 1 billion cruzeiros; financing technico-scientific research, secondary and higher

level technical education and special research programmes in petroleum, siderurgical and paper and cellulose industries.

FINEP—Fundo de Financiamento de Estudos de Projetos e Programas: f. 1965 under auspices of Ministry of Planning; funds from BNDE, investment 1965: 100m. cruzeiros; financing private initiative in investment, also supporting future investments.

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil: Rio de Janeiro Office: Av. Rio Branco 124; f. 1952 with a cap. of 100 m. of which 70 per cent was provided by the Government; Pres. RUBENS VAZ COSTA.

Banco Paulista de Desenvolvimento Econômico: São Paulo; f. 1966; provides long-term financing for development and medium- and short-term loans for purchasing machinery and equipment; init. cap. 300,000 m.

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul: Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; development bank for the provinces of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina; f. 1963 in Paraná; acts as agent for numerous federal financing agencies and co-operates with IBRD; works on industrial and agricultural products.

Financeira Nacional: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as FINAME one of the special funds of the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico, present status 1967; cap. 100m. new cruzeiros; financing production of machinery and industrial, agricultural and transport equipment.

Rio de Janeiro

Banco Aliança do Rio de Janeiro, S.A.: Praça Pio X 99; f. 1906; cap. 4,000m., dep. 25,076m. (Dec. 1966); Mans. H. G. HAGEN and ANTONIO RIBEIRO.

Banco Andrade Arnaud, S.A.: Rua Sete de Setembro 32; f. 1929; cap. 5m., dep. 70.6m. new cruzeiros (June 1967); Pres. RAÚL PINTO DE CARVALHO.

Banco Boavista, S.A.: Praça Pio X 118a, C.P. 1506-ZC-00; f. 1924; cap. 6,000m., dep. 85,436m. (1966); Pres. C. GUINLE DE PAULA MACHADO.

Banco Borges, S.A.: Rua da Alfandega 24-26, C.P. 1196; f. 1936; cap. 350 m., dep. 2,029 m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. ALBANO GUIMARÃES LELLO.

Banco do Estado da Guanabara, S.A.: Avda. Nilo Peçanha 175, C.P. 4321-ZC-P; f. 1945; Pres. CARLOS ALBERTO VIEIRA.

Banco Irmãos Guimarães S.A.: Rua da Quitanda 80-80A; f. 1937; cap. 8.6m., dep. 104.7m. new cruzeiros (June 1967); Pres. D. A. O. GUIMARÃES.

Banco Lowndes: Av. Presidente Vargas 290; cap. 2,328m.; (Dec. 1966); Chair. VIVIAN LOWNDES; Man. Dir. Dr. CARLOS FREIRE ZENHA.

Banco Mercantil do Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Quitanda 53-55; f. 1910; cap. 75 m., dep. 738 m. (Dec. 1961); Pres. JOÃO RIBEIRO, Jr.

Banco Pareto, S.A.: Rua 1º de Março 31; f. 1887; cap. and res. 980 m., dep. 2,300 m. (1965); Pres. GIANNI MARIA ATTILIO PARETO.

Banco Português do Brasil: Rua da Assembleia 23; f. 1918, in 1966 absorbed Banco do Comércio, S.A., and three other banks; cap. 6,995m., dep. 61,689m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JOSÉ ADOLFO DA SILVA GORDON.

Banco Real do Canadá S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 80; correspondents of The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Banco Ultramarino Brasileiro, S.A.: Praça Pio X 119; f. 1953; cap. 450 m., dep. 5,122 m. (Dec. 1962); Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO VIEIRA MACHADO.

São Paulo

Banco América do Sul, S.A.: Rua Senador Feijó 197-205, C.P. 8075; f. 1940; cap. 4,490m., dep. 79,805m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. APOLONIO JORGE DE FARIA SALLES.

Banco Auxiliar de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 192; f. 1943; cap. 1,500 m., dep. 14,022 m. (Dec. 1963); Pres. ALBERTO BONFIGIOLI.

Banco Bandeirantes do Comércio, S.A.: Rua São Bento 397, C.P. 8260; cap. 2,900m., dep. 50,685m. (1966); Pres. Dr. PAULO AUGUSTO DE LIMA.

Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, S.A.: Avda. Ipiranga 210; f. 1943; cap. 21,850m., dep. 275,749m. (Dec. 1966); Dir.-Pres. J. CUNHA, Jr.

Banco Brasul de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 306-318; f. 1943, name changed 1956; cap. 9.4m., dep. 101.4m. new cruzeiros (June 1967); Pres. ARGEMIRO COUTO DE BARROS; Man. Dirs. MÁRIO BOTTI, VICTOR MALZONI, S. P. MELLÃO, J. A. P. MELLÃO.

Banco Comercial do Estado de São Paulo: Rua 15 de Novembro 336; f. 1912; cap. p.u. 9,620 m., dep. 128,531m. (1966); Pres. JOSÉ MARIA WHITAKER; Man.-Dir. Dr. JAIME LOUREIRO FILHO.

Banco Cruzeiro do Sul de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua Senador Queiroz 667; cap. 55m.; Pres. F. N. JAFET.

Banco da América, S.A.: Rua de São Bento 413; f. 1943; cap. 5,000 m., dep. 70,419 m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JORGE DA SILVA FAGUNDES.

Banco de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 347; f. 1889; cap. 9,000m., dep. 89,206m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JOÃO ADHEMAR DE ALMEIDO PRADO.

Banco do Comércio e Indústria de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 289; f. 1889; cap. p.u. 14,621 m., dep. 165,795 m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. T. QUARTIM BARBOSA.

Banco do Estado de São Paulo, S.A.: Praça Antonio Prado 6, C.P. 60-B; f. 1926; cap. 25,000 m., dep. 250,307 m. (June 1966); Pres. LUIS AGOSTO DE MATTOS.

Banco Francês e Brasileiro, S.A.: 268, Rua 15 de Novembro; f. 1948; affil. with Credit Lyonnais; cap. 5,000 m., dep. 72,707 m. (1966); Pres. J. P. GOUVÊA VIEIRA.

Banco Francês e Italiano para a América do Sul, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 213; f. 1949; cap. 7,800 m., dep. 60,943 m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. RODRIGO OCTAVIO FILHO; Dir.-Supt. GUIDO ROSSIGNOLI.

Banco Intercontinental do Brasil, S.A.: Praça Antônio Prado 13/29, C.P. 7067; f. 1958; cap. 800 m., dep. 13,091 m. (1966); Pres. FERDINANDO MATARAZZO.

Banco Mercantil de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua Álvares Penteado 165; f. 1938; cap. 16,500 m., dep. 204,066 m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. GASTÃO E. DE BUENO VIDIGAL; Vice-Pres. MÁRCIO DA COSTA BUENO.

Banco Mogiano do "Comércio e Indústria" S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 150; cap. 500 m. (April 1964); Pres. ALTINO ARANTES.

Banco Nacional do Comércio de São Paulo: Rua Boa Vista 242; f. 1936; cap. 2,800m., dep. 23,833m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. MAURO PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Banco Noroeste do Estado de São Paulo: Rua Álvares Penteado 216; f. 1923; cap. 3,750 m., dep. 48,726 m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. MARIO W. SIMONSEN.

Banco Novo Mundo, S.A.: Rua João Bricola 37; f. 1935 as Banco Financiar Novo Mundo; cap. 200 m.; Pres. V. F. ALONSO.

Banco Sul Americano do Brasil, S.A.: Av. Paulista 1948; f. 1943; cap. 3,000 m., dep. 36,463 m. (1965); Pres. JOÃO BAPTISTA LEOPOLDO FIGUEIREDO.

Belém

Banco do Pará, S.A.: f. 1883; cap. 60 m.; Pres. OSCAR FACIOLA.

Banco Moreira Gomes, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 86, C.P. 22; f. 1852 as Moreira Gomes e Cia., present name 1944; cap. 80 m., dep. 1,421 m. (Dec. 1962); Pres. ADALBERTO DE MENDONÇA MARQUES.

Belo Horizonte

Banco Comércio e Indústria de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua do Espírito Santo 593; f. 1923 cap. 8,000 m., dep. 61,163 m. (1964); Pres. C. FRANCA TEIXEIRA GUIMARÃES.

Banco da Lavoura de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Av. Afonso Pena 726, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; f. 1925; cap. 10,000 m., dep. 249,180 m. (1966); Pres. Dr. GILBERTO DE ANDRADE FARIA.

Banco Hipotecário e Agrícola do Estado de Minas Gerais: f. 1911; cap. 1,000 m.; Pres. VICENTE DE ARAUJO.

Banco Mercantil de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Tupinambás 346, C.P. 836.

Juiz de Fora

Banco de Crédito Real de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Halfeld 504; For. Exchange Dept.: 116 ave. Rio Branco 6 andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1889; cap. 9,000m., dep. 200,771m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JOSÉ TOSTES DE ALVARENGA.

Pôrto Alegre

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua Capitão Montanha 77, C.P. 505; f. 1928; cap. 5,000m., dep. 91,730m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. GUSTAVO LANGSCH.

Banco Nacional do Comércio, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1028; f. 1895; cap. 14,000 m., dep. 75,715 m. (Dec. 1966); Dirs. JOSÉ R. DE ALMEIDA NETO, ARGEU E. DIEHL, F. WILSON SEFTON, E. E. MAURELL MÜLLER, O. S. DOS SANTOS, DANIEL MONTEIRO.

Banco da Província do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro; f. 1858; cap. p.u. 22.5m. new cruzeiros, dep. 120.1m. (Dec. 1967); Dirs. VICTOR A. BASTAIN, VIRGILIO B. CORTESE, NEY N. GALVÃO, JOSÉ P. REIS, JOÃO C. DA COSTA RIBEIRO, ALMIR DUARTE E DARIO M. ALVES.

Banco Industrial e Comercial do Sul, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1080, C.P. 362; f. 1929 as Banco Pfeiffer, S.A., present name 1942; cap. p.u. 8,863 m., dep. 61,619 m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. W. A. GEHLEN.

Recife

Banco do Povo: Rua do Imperador 494; f. 1920; cap. 4,197m., dep. 35,203m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. ANTONIO ALVARES DE CARVALHO LAGES.

Salvador

Banco da Bahia, S.A.: Rua Miguel Calmón 32, C.P. 118; f. 1858; cap. 12,000m., dep. 112,592m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. CLEMENTE MARIANI BITTENCOURT.

Banco Econômico da Bahia: Praça da Inglaterra 2; f. 1834; cap. 8,180m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. EUGENIO T. LEAL.

FOREIGN BANKS

Rio de Janeiro*

- Banco de la Nación Argentina:** Rua da Alfândega 19.
- Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay:** H.O.: Montevideo, Uruguay; br. in Rio de Janeiro; f. 1963.
- Banco Holandês Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.):** H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; Rua Buenos Aires 9-15; C.P. 1242-ZC-00; f. 1917; Man. Dir. F. H. VAN VEENENDAAL.
- Banco Italo-Belge, S.A.:** H.O.: 59 Rue de l'Association, Brussels 1; Av. Pres. Vargas 417; f. 1911 as Banque Brésilienne Italo-Belge, present name 1914; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.
- Bank of London and South America, Ltd.:** 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; Rua 15 de Novembro 165, São Paulo; Chief Man. E. Y. WHITTLE; Man. São Paulo Branch F. S. GOODMAN; Rio Branch, Rua da Alfandega, 29/35; Man. H. D. FLOOD; 12 other branches in Brazil.
- Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud):** Hamburg; Rua Teófilo Otoni 15-6°; Gen. Mans. N. V. HÜBBE, K. SCHMIDT.
- The First National Bank of Boston:** H.O.: 67 Milk Street, Boston; Av. Rio Branco 18.
- First National City Bank:** H.O.: 399 Park Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.; Av. Rio Branco 85; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Brazil FRANCIS V. QUEEN.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

- Instituto dos Bancários:** Rua Nilo Peçanha 34, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1934; welfare and pension association of all banking employees and officials.

STOCK EXCHANGES

There are Stock Exchanges at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and Commodity Exchanges at Pôrto Alegre, Vitória, Recife and Santos.

INSURANCE

Rio de Janeiro

- Atlântica—Cia. Nacional de Seguros:** Avda. Franklin Roosevelt 137, C.P. 119; f. 1935; Dir. Pres. RICARDO XAVIER DA SILVEIRA; Man. Dir. M. PEREIRA DA SILVA.
- Borborema—Cia. de Seguros Gerais:** Rua do Rosário 90, C.P. 1072; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. A. SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.
- Colonial—Cia. Nac. de Segs. Gerais:** Rua da Rosário No. 69; f. 1944; Dir. Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.
- Columbia—Cia. Nac. de Segs. Gerais:** Avda. Almirante Barroso 81, C.P. 334; f. 1943; Pres. MÁRIO FANTONI.
- Companhia Boavista de Seguros:** Avda. 13 de Maio 23, 8° andar. C.P. 1779; f. 1937; Pres. Dr. AFFONSO PENNA, Jr.
- Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres Lloyd Sul Americano:** Rua Debret 79, 10°-13°, C.P. 580-ZC-00; f. 1919; Dir. H. A. BUFFALO.
- Companhia Nacional do Seguro Agrícola:** Avda. Presidente Antonio Carlos 607, C.P. 1129; f. 1954; Pres. R. G. CRUZ DE LIMA.
- Confiança—Cia. de Segs. Marítimos e Terrestres:** Rua do Carmo 43, 8°; f. 1872; Pres. OCTAVIO FERREIRA NOVAL.
- Continental—Cia. de Seguros:** Rua Beneditinos 10; f. 1924; Pres. Dr. O. CARNEIRO DA FONTOURA.

* Except where otherwise stated.

- A Equitativa dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, Sociedade Mútua de Seguros Gerais:** Avda. Rio Branco 125, C.P. 398; f. 1896; Pres. O. LUNA FREIRE.
- Fortaleza—Cia. Nac. de Segs.:** Rua da Assembléia 72; f. 1935; Pres. Ing. NELSON OTTONI DE REZENDE.
- Garantia—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres:** Av. Graça Aranha 416, C.P. 1259; f. 1866; Pres. JULIO DE SOUZA AVELLAR.
- Guanabara—Cia. de Seguros:** Avda. Rio Branco 103, C.P. 1324; f. 1903; Man. N. ZAMITH.
- Indenizadora—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres:** Avda. Rio Branco 26A, C.P. 914; f. 1888; Pres. Dr. P. BURLAMAQUI DE MELLO.
- Interamericana—Cia. de Seguros Gerais:** Rua Senador Dantas 70/74; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. O. DE BEAUCLAIR.
- Cia. Interestadual de Segs.:** Avda. 13 de Maio 23; f. 1944; Dir.-Pres. JOSÉ JOÃO ABDALLA.
- Cia. Internacional de Segs.:** Rua 7 de Setembro 94, C.P. 1137; f. 1920; Chair. Dr. CELSO DA ROCHA MIRANDA.
- Itamaraty—Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais:** Rua do Carmo 65/67, C.P. 919; f. 1946; Pres. GUMERCINDO NOBRE FERNANDES.
- Lloyd Industrial Sul Americano, A.S.:** Rua Debret 79, 10/13° ands., C.P. 530-ZC-00; f. 1920; Dir. H. A. BUFFALO; rep. for American Motorists Insurance Co.
- Mercantil—Cia. Nacional de Seguros:** Rua Senador Dantas 14, C.P. 207; f. 1939; Pres. Dr. CLAUDIO DE ALMEIDA ROSSI.
- Mercúrio—Cia. Nac. de Segs.:** Rua da Quitanda 3; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ MIGLIORELLI.
- "Miramar" Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais:** Rua do Carmo 65/67, C.P. 919; f. 1929; Dirs. JOSÉ NOBRE FERNANDES, GUMERCINDO NOBRE FERNANDES.
- A Nacional—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais:** Avda. Rio Branco 151; f. 1946; Pres. J. JARDIN DE FREITAS.
- Nova America—Sociedad Mútua de Seguros Gerais:** Avda. Rio Branco 151; f. 1854; Dir. Dr. C. CASTRIOTO DE FIGUEIREDO E MELLO.
- Novo Mundo—Cia. Nac. de Seg. Gerais:** Rua do Carmo 71; f. 1929; Exec. Dir. JOSÉ NOBRE FERNANDES.
- Previdente—Cia. de Seguros:** Rua Teófilo Otoni 15; f. 1872; Pres. P. BRITO BEZERRA DE MELLO.
- Real—Cia. de Seguros:** Rua de Alfândega 84; f. 1956; Gen. Man. J. E. DA SILVA.
- Regente—Cia. Nacional de Seguros:** Rua México 3, C.P. 959; f. 1958; Pres. A. AUTRAM FRANCO SÁ.
- Riachuelo—Cia. de Seguros:** Rua Teófilo Otoni 15; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. O. LYNCH BEZERRA DE MELLO, Jr.
- Rio Branco—Cia. de Segs.:** Avda. Rio Branco 25, C.P. 893-ZC-00; f. 1946; Pres. AGOSTINHO ERMELENO DE LEÃO FILHO.
- Rio de Janeiro—Cia. Nac. de Segs. Gerais:** Avda. Rio Branco 91, C.P. 4633; f. 1942; Pres. Dr. M. MENDES B. DA SILVA.
- Sagres—Cia. de Seguros:** Avda. Presidente Vargas 290, C.P. 689; f. 1924; Pres. V. LOWNDES.
- Segurança Industrial—Cia. Nac. de Seguros:** Avda. Rio Branco 137, C.P. 3074; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. A. S. A. DE MOURA.
- Sol—Cia. de Seguros:** Avda. Almirante Barroso 90, C.P. 488; f. 1956; Pres. P. TEIXEIRA BOAVISTA.
- Solidez—Cia. Nacional de Seguros:** Rua da Assembléia 72, C.P. 2472; f. 1955; Pres. Eng. N. OTTONI DE REZENDE.
- Sul América—Cia. Nac. de Seguros de Vida:** Rua da Quitanda 86, C.P. 971; f. 1895; Pres. ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Sul América Capitalização, S.A.: Rua da Alfândega 41, C.P. 400-ZC-OO; f. 1929; Pres. Dr. ALVARO SILVA LIMA PEREIRA.

Sul América Terrestres Marítimos e Acidentes—Cia. do Segs.: Rua do Rosário 90, C.P. 1077; f. 1913; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Transatlântica—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Avda. Franklin Roosevelt 137, C.P. 119; f. 1938/53; Man. PEREIRA DA SILVA.

Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil (IRB) (Reinsurance): Avda. Marechal Câmara 171, C.P. 1440; f. 1939; Pres. M. DIAS PEQUENO.

São Paulo

Companhia Americana de Seguros: Rua José Bonifácio 110, C.P. 7121; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DOMINGUES SAMPAIO.

Anchieta—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 151, C.P. 147; f. 1959; Dir. L. NAZARENO TEIXEIRA DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Cia. Bandeirante de Seguros Gerais: Praça D. José Gaspar 30, 13º; f. 1943; Pres. EDUARDO JAFET.

Brasil—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Conselheiro Crispiniano 64, C.P. 796; f. 1904; Pres. Dr. H. CAPOTE VALENTE.

Cia. Central de Segs.: Rua São Bento 500, C.P. 7264; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. O. A. CAIUBY SALES.

Cia. Excelsior de Segs.: Rua Boa Vista 314, C.P. 7265; f. 1943; Pres. R. XAVIER DE LIMA.

Companhia Anglo Americana de Seguros Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 314, C.P. 1618; f. 1955; Pres. P. KIEHL.

Garantia Industrial Paulista—Cia. de Segs.: Rua Líbero Badaró 152, C.P. 2577; f. 1924; Pres. Dr. NELSON LIBERO.

Indiana—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 236, C.P. 2581; f. 1945; Pres. D. WILTON PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Ipiranga—Cia. Nacional de Segs.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 151, C.P. 1141; f. 1939; Pres. LUIZ NAZARENO DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Ital-Bras—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 162, 6º; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. ALDO M. DE AZEVEDO.

Jaraguá—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua João 67; f. 1955; Pres. A. A. RODRIGUES FERREIRA.

Liderança Capitalização, S.A.: Rua Wenceslau Braz 179, C.P. 938; f. 1944; Pres. A. MUNHOZ BONILHA.

A Marítima—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Xavier de Toledo 114, C.P. 5130; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. ALVARO AUGUSTO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

A Patriarca—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Formosa 409, C.P. 7207; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. O. PORTUGAL.

Cia. Paulista de Seguros: Rua Líbero Badaró 158, C.P. 709; f. 1906; Pres. Dr. LAVRO CARDOSO DE ALMEIDA.

Piratininga—Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais e Acidentes do Trabalho: Rua Quirino Andrade, 211/3, C.P. 3648; f. 1938; Pres. Dr. F. DE SALLES VINCENTE DE AZEVEDO.

Prudência Capitalização—Cia. Nacional para Favorecer a Economia: Rua José Bonifácio 278, C.P. 1843; f. 1930; Pres. JOAQUIM BENTO ALVES DE LIMA.

São Paulo—Companhia Nacional de Seguros de Vida: Rua 15 de Novembro 324, C.P. 1868; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. J. M. WHITAKER.

Cia. Seguradora Brasileira: Rua Direita 49, C.P. 1798; f. 1921; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ERMÍRIO DE MORAES.

Urano de Capitalização—Cia.: Rua Xavier de Toledo 14, C.P. 7142; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. J. J. ABDALLA.

Vera Cruz—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros: Rua João Bricola 67; f. 1955; Pres. P. P. FREIRE DE CARVALHO.

Pôrto Alegre

Phenix de Pôrto Alegre—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Avda. Borges de Medeiros 340, C.P. 446; f. 1870.

Pôrto Alegrense—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1276, C.P. 686; f. 1883.

Providência do Sul—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1049, C.P. 76; f. 1906; Gen. Man. J. C. D'AZEVEDO.

Protetora—Cia. de Seguros Gerais e Acidentes do Trabalho: Praça Rui Barbosa 57, C.P. 583; f. 1936; Dr. G. E. SECCO EICHENBERG.

Sul Brasil—de Seguros Terrestres e Marítimos: Edifício, Rua dos Andradas 1332, C.P. 294; f. 1909; Dir. L. F. KESSLER.

União—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Borges de Medeiros 261, C.P. 400; f. 1891; Man. C. DE FREITAS ROLIM.

Principal Provincial Companies

Aliança da Bahia—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Pinto Martins 11, C.P. 351, Cidade do Salvador; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. P. D'UTRA FREIRE DE CARVALHO.

Aliança de Minas Gerais—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Goitacazes 15, C.P. 942, Belo Horizonte; f. 1925; Pres. Dr. L. ADELMO LODI.

Aliança do Pará—Cia. de Seguros: Campos Sales 63, C.P. 605, Belém; f. 1899; Pres. ANTONIO NICOLAU VIANNA DA COSTA.

Atalaia Companhia de Seguros: Rua Barão de Rio Branco 574/80, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1938; cap. 400m. cr.; Gen. Man. A. PEREIRA.

Companhia de Seguros da Bahia: Edifício Banco da Bahia, Rua Miguel Calmon 32, C.P. 638, Bahia; f. 1929; Pres. F. M. DE GÓES.

Novo Hamburgo—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Julio de Castilhos 462, C.P. 191, Novo Hamburgo; f. 1950; Dir. W. R. KORNDORFER.

Ouro Verde—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 574/580, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1955; cap. 40m. cr.; Gen. Man. A. PEREIRA.

Paraná—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 574/80, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1939; cap. 160m. cr.; Gen. Man. A. PEREIRA.

Pátria—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Edifício Banco Inco, C.P. 7, Itajaí, Santa Catarina; f. 1945; Gen. Man. A. CARVALHO DO AMARAL.

Pelotense—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Rua General Osório 725, C.P. 61, Pelotas; f. 1874; Man. Dir. M. REGO MAGALHÃES.

Rio-Grandense—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Benjamin Constant 57, C.P. 173, Cidade de Rio Grande; f. 1886; Pres. MANOEL PEREIRA BRAGA.

Seguradora Indústria e Comércio, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1935; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

Seguradora Industrial e Mercantil, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1940; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Superintendência de Seguros Privados (SUSEP): Praça Mauá 7, 6º andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966, replacing the *Departamento Nacional de Seguros Privados*; Superintendent RAUL DE SOUSA SILVEIRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The following is a list of the Chambers of Commerce in the more important centres:

Rio de Janeiro

Associação Comercial do Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Candelária 9, 11° e 12°; f. 1834; 6,000 members; Pres. ANTONIO CARLOS DO AMARAL OSÓRIO; 1st Vice-Pres. JOSÉ LUIZ MOREIRA DE SOUZA; Sec. Vice-Pres. FLORÊNCIO DE ABREU SCHILLING; official Technical Advisory Board for the Federal Govt.; publs. *Revista das Classes Produtoras* (monthly).

São Paulo

Associação Comercial de São Paulo: Rua Boa Vista 51; f. 1894; 9,000 mems.; Pres. PAULO DE ALMEIDA BARBOSA; Sec. PAULO EGYDIO MARTINS; publs. *Diário do Comércio*, *Digesto Econômica*.

Belém

Associação Comercial do Pará: Av. Presidente Vargas; f. 1864; 655 mems.; Pres. OCTÁVIO MALHEIROS FRANCO; Sec. IDALVO PRAGANA TOSCANO.

Belo Horizonte

Associação Comercial de Minas Gerais: Avda. Afonso Pena 372, 3° C.P. 1305; f. 1901; Pres. Dr. EULER MARQUEZ ANDRADE; Sec.-Gen. WALDEMAR ROCHA; 63 Dirs.; publs. *Mensagem Econômica* (monthly), *Boletim Econômico* (weekly), *Boletim Jurídico* (weekly).

Curitiba

Associação Comercial do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro, 621-9° andar, C.P. 365; f. 1890; 1,141 mems.; Pres. OSCAR SCHRAPPE SOBRINHO; Sec.-Gen. EROS JOSÉ ALVES; comprises Depts.: Paraguayan Tea (Erva Maté), Coffee, Timber, Trade, Industry, Social, Touring and Publicity; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Florianópolis

Associação Comercial de Florianópolis: C.P. 377; f. 1915; 242 mems.; Chair. CHARLES EDGAR MORITZ; publ. *Boletim Comercial e Industrial* (monthly).

João Pessoa

Associação Comercial: Rua Marechal Pinheiro; f. 1887; 204 mems.

Maceió

Associação Comercial de Maceió: Rua da Alfândega 476.

Manaus

Associação Comercial do Amazonas: Rua Guilherme Moreira 281; f. 1871; 400 mems.; publs. *Boletim* (monthly), *Arquivos* (quarterly), *Relatório* (yearly).

Natal

Associação Comercial do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Duque de Caxias 191; f. 1892; 370 mems.; Pres. E. DIAS FERNANDES.

Niterói

Associação Comercial do Niterói: Rua da Conceição 95.

Pôrto Alegre

Associação Comercial de Pôrto Alegre: Palácio do Comércio, 6°; f. 1858; 1,218 mems.; Pres. FÁBIO ARAÚJO

SANTOS; Sec.-Gen. JOÃO GOMES MALTEZ; publs. *Boletim Semanal*, *Boletim Estatístico Mensal*.

Recife

Associação Comercial de Pernambuco: Praça Rio Branco 18; Pres. OSCAR AMORIM.

Associação de Comerciantes Retalhistas de Pernambuco: Rua Duque de Caxias 275; f. 1933; 1,500 mems.

São Luis

Associação Comercial do Maranhão: Palácio do Comércio, Praça Benedito Leite.

Salvador

Associação Comercial da Bahia: Praça do Conde dos Arcos 6, C.P. 193; f. 1811; 1,311 mems.; publ. *Boletim* (monthly).

Sergipe

Associação Comercial de Sergipe: Rua José do Prado Franco 557, C.P. 239.

Vitória

Associação Comercial de Vitória: Rua Misael Pena 219; f. 1909; 120 mems.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Rio de Janeiro

British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.): C.P. 56-ZC-00.

Câmara do Comércio Americana (American): Avda. Rio Branco 50.

Câmara do Comércio Franco-Brasileira (Franco-Brazilian): Avda. Presidente Antonio Carlos 58.

Câmara do Comércio Holandesa-Brasileira (Dutch-Brazilian): Avda. Rio Branco 39.

Câmara di Commercio Italiana di Rio de Janeiro (Italian): Praia do Flamengo 396.

Camara Teuto Brasileira de Comércio e Industria no Rio de Janeiro (German-Brazilian): Av. Rio Branco 123-Gr. 708/11, C.P. 1790 ZC-00; f. 1916.

Câmara do Comércio Uruguaio-Brasileira (Uruguayan-Brazilian): Avda. Rio Branco 20.

São Paulo

British and Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275-7° andar, C.P. 1621.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Conselho Nacional de Comércio Exterior—CONCEX (Foreign Trade Council): Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; to be responsible for foreign exchange and trade policies and for the control of export activities; Pres. Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Electrobrás: f. 1961; responsible for generation and distribution of electricity; cap. 401,000 m.; expansion programmes to cost 1.6 b. cruzeiros; building a nuclear power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kw. due for completion by 1975; Pres. Márcio Buarque.

Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma Agrária—IBRA: Rio de Janeiro; Govt. body to encourage agrarian reform, especially in designated priority areas.

Instituto Brasileiro do Café: Av. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952; controls and promotes the production and commerce of coffee and gives technical advice to producers; government agency; Pres. CAIO DE ALCÂNTARA MACHADO, Sec.-Gen. HENRIQUE DE PAULA E SILVA FURTADO.

Instituto Brasileiro do Desenvolvimento Florestal: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; independent organization affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; responsible for the annual formulation of national and regional forest plans.

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento Agrário—INDA: Largo de São Francisco 34-3° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964; agricultural development institute under Ministry of Agriculture; encourages all aspects of development to benefit rural communities; Depts. of Colonization, Co-operation and Rural Extension, Rural Development; 21 State offices, 29 regional centres; Pres. Prof. EUDES DE SOUZA LEÃO PINTO; Sec. GENI ARLINDO.

Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool: Praça 15 Novembro 42, Rio de Janeiro; Formiga 21, São Paulo; directs research into cultivation and industrialization of sugar; Pres. EVALDO INOJOSA.

Petrobrás: Praça Pio X, 119, Rio de Janeiro; responsible for development and production of petroleum products; investment 1967, 500,000 m. cruzeiros; Pres. Gen. ARTUR CANDALL DA FONSECA.

Petrobrás Química—Petroquisa: subsidiary mixed capital company; f. 1968.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Amazônia—SUDAM: Belem; f. 1966 to develop the Amazon regions of Brazil; investment totals nearly U.S. \$100 m.; scheme 1966-71 envisages a 10 per cent per annum rise in G.N.P. with investment of 1,450 m. new cruzeiros; Pres. Gen. MARIO DE BARROS CAYALCANTI; Superintendent Col. JOÃO WALTER DE ANDRADE.

FIDAM: Private investment fund for Amazonia.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Centro-Oeste—SUDECO: Goiânia; f. 1968 to co-ordinate development projects in the State of Goiás and southern Mato Grosso; replaces Fundação Brasil Central.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste—SUDENE: Fortaleza, Ceará; f. 1959; assists development of North Eastern parts of the country; investment 1966, 145,000 m. cruzeiros; Superintendent Gen. EULER BENTES RIBEIRO.

Grupo Executivo da Grande São Paulo—GEGRAN: São Paulo; f. 1966 to co-ordinate development plans for greater São Paulo, and with a specific brief to rationalize the sugar industry.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Sul—SUDESUL: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná, replacing former Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Fronteira Sudoeste.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comissão do Desenvolvimento Industrial (Industrial Development Commission): Av. Pres. A. Carlos 375, Rio de Janeiro; an advisory body set up in 1951 under the Ministry of Finance, composed of representatives of various ministries and other government bodies, and two representatives of industry. Its object is to define the lines of industrial expansion to be followed by the government. Sub-committees have been established to consider matters connected with specific industries.

Confederação Nacional da Indústria (C.N.I.) (National Confederation of Industry): Av. Calógeras 15, 9°, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1938; set up in 1945 the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI) to provide advanced technical training through its regional training colleges in the Federal District, State capitals and important industrial centres; also administers the Serviço Social da Indústria (SESI), est. 1945, to secure improvements in the general living standards and education of workers; Pres. Gen. EDMUNDO DE MACEDO SUARES.

Federação das Indústrias do Estado de São Paulo (Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo): Viaduto Dona Paulina 80, 6°, São Paulo; f. 1937; 85 member firms at Dec. 31st, 1959; is affiliated to Confederação Nacional da Indústria; promotes periodical exhibitions of industrial products of São Paulo State; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO DEVISATE; publs. *Boletim Informativo* (weekly) and legal and economic publications.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Indústria—CNTI (National Confederation of Industrial Workers): Rua dos Andradas 96, 5th Floor, Rio de Janeiro; 1 million (est.) mems.; includes 2 national federations (Workers in the Printing Industry and Public Utility Workers) and 48 state or regional federations; there are also 15 regional councils; Pres. DEOCLECIANO DE HOLANDA CAVALVANTI; First Sec. ARY CAMPISTA; publ. *Tribuna Sindical* (monthly).

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores no Comércio—CNTC (National Confederation of Commercial Workers): Rua Alvaro Alvim 21-9° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1947; 2,500,000 (est.) mems.; 22 affiliated federations, including 6 national federations (Hospital Employees, Employees of Resort Centres and Hostels, Hotel Employees, Employees of Commercial Distribution Companies of Minerals and Combustible Minerals, Salesmen and Travelling Salesmen, Warehousemen); Pres. ANTONIO ALVES DE ALMEIDA; First Sec. RAYMUNDO NONATO DA COSTA ROCHA; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Transportes Terrestres—CNTTT (National Confederation of Land Transport Workers): Rua Sacadura Cabral 81-3° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1953; 500,000 mems.; affiliated mems. composed of 3 national federations (Motor Vehicle Operators, Railroad Workers, Trolley Car Workers) and 2 state federations; Pres. MARIO LOPES DE OLIVEIRA; First Sec. ODILIO NASCIMENTO DA GAMA; publ. *Boletim de Orientação Sindical* (bi-monthly).

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores nas Empresas de Crédito—CONTEC (National Confederation of Workers in Credit Institutions): Avda. Presidente Vargas 529-16°, C.P. 52, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1959; 150,000 (est.) mems.; 9 federations of bank employees are affiliated with 114 Unions and 52 Associations; Pres. RUY BRITO DE OLIVEIRA PEDROZA; Sec. Gen. SALVADOR J. N. BERGO FILHO.

Major National Unions not affiliated with a National Centre:

Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Marítimos—FNTM (National Federation of Maritime Workers): Rua Camerino 128, Rio de Janeiro; 180,000 (est.) mems.; Sec. NELSON MENDONÇA.

Federação Nacional dos Estivadores—FNE (National Federation of Stevedores): Rua Sta. Luzia 173, 3° andar, Rio de Janeiro; 35,697 (est.) mems.; Pres. OSWALDO PACHECO DA SILVA.

TRANSPORT

Conselho Nacional de Transportes: f. 1964; to study, co-ordinate and execute Governmental transport policy and re-organise railway, road and ports and waterways councils.

RAILWAYS

A decree was issued in late 1966 calling for the closure of uneconomic lines; by mid-1967 4,864 km. had already been closed and the Rede Ferroviária Federal was ending services on a further 1,800 km.

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Ferro (D.N.E.F.) (*National Railways Department*): Avda. Graça Aranha, Rio de Janeiro; central authority over all railways open for public service in Brazil; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ MARQUES VIANA; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. ALMIR PEREIRA DE CASTRO.

Rêde Ferroviária Federal S.A. (R.F.F.S.A.) (*Federal Railway Corporation*): Avda. Presidente Vargas 309, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1957; as a Holding Company for 18 of the 22 railways owned by the Union; investment 1967: some 186,000m. cruzeiros; Pres. Col. BENTO DE OLIVÉIRA MELLO.

Principal Railways administered by the R.F.F.S.A.:

Estrada de Ferro Central do Brasil: Praça Christiano Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro; 1,464 km. open 1.6 m.; 1,801 km. open 1 m. (462 km. electrified).

Estrada de Ferro Leopoldina: C.P. 291, Rio de Janeiro; 2,667 km. open.

Estrada de Ferro Noroeste do Brasil: Bauru, São Paulo; 1,598 km. open.

Estrada de Ferro Santa Catarina: C.P. 76, Blumenau; 204 km. open.

Estrada de Ferro Santos a Jundiaí: C.P. 8064, São Paulo; 134 km. open; 1.6 m. gauge.

Rêde de Viação Cearense: Fortaleza, Ceará; 1,595 km. open.

Rêde de Viação Paraná—Santa Catarina: Avda. João Pessoa, Curitiba, Paraná; 2,935 km. open (51 km. electrified).

Rêde Ferroviária do Nordeste: C.P. 114, Recife, Pernambuco; 2,665 km. open.

Rêde Mineira de Viação: Rua Sapucaí 383, Belo Horizonte, M.G.; 2,705 km. open, 1 m. gauge; 411 km., 2 ft. 5½ in. gauge.

Viação Ferrea Federal Leste Brasileiro: Salvador, Bahia; 2,457 km. open (195 km. electrified).

Viação Ferrea do Rio Grande do Sul: Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 3,687 km. open.

The line linking Brasília with São Paulo was opened in 1967.

There are nine railways owned by State Governments, the most important being:

Cia. Mogiana de Estradas de Ferro: Rua Visconde Rio Branco 468, Campinas; 1,654 km. open.

Cia. Paulista de Estradas de Ferro: Rua Líbero Badaró, São Paulo; 1,234 km. open (490 km. electrified) 5 ft. 3 in. gauge; 298 km. open 1 m. gauge; Dir. Sec.-Gen. Col. WALFRIDO DE CARVALHO.

Estrada de Ferro Sorocabana: São Paulo; 2,202 km. open (613 km. electrified).

There are also five privately owned railways and four owned by autonomous Federal Agencies.

Work is to begin in 1968 on the construction of an underground railway system for São Paulo; there will eventually be four lines with a total length of 60 km. A feasibility study is to be carried out for an underground system for Rio de Janeiro.

ROADS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem (*National Roads Department*): allocation 1968: over 1.5md. new cruzeiros; Dir. ELISEU RESENDE.

In 1960 there were 476,938 km. of roads in Brazil (34,051 km. Federal, 83,116 km. State and 359,771 km. Municipal).

A new National Road Plan was agreed in 1967, envisaging building 13,500 km. of new roads and asphaltting 8,000 km. of existing roads by 1970. The Plan will be revised every five years by the new **Conselho Nacional de Transportes**. Investment 1967, 200 million new cruzeiros. Present projects include the improvement of the road from the Paraguayan border to Paranaguá.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automóvel Club do Brasil: Rua do Passeio 90, Rio de Janeiro.

Touring Club of Brazil: Praça Mauá, Rio de Janeiro.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Departamento Nacional de Portos e Vias Navegáveis (*National Ports and Waterways Department*).

Empresa de Navegação da Amazonia; Companhia das Docas do Pará: these two companies were established in 1967 to replace the former *Serviços de Navegação da Amazônia e de Administração de Pôrto do Pará (SNAPP)*: C.P. 199, Belém; cargo and passenger services on the River Amazon and its principal tributaries, connecting Pará with Manáus, Cobiá, Pôrto Velho Itatuba, Oiapoque, Iquitos, and other river ports.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Vitória. Santos is principally used for export of coffee. In 1966 a new port was opened at Tubarão (Vitória) 280 miles north of Rio, specially equipped to process and handle iron ore shipments, also with ample storage facilities for bulk imports. A 600m. scheme to improve Brazil's iron exports, announced in 1967, includes the building of a new rail terminal and harbour at Sepetiba, just south of Rio de Janeiro. Port improvements are in progress at Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Angra dos Reis, Mucuripe and Santos (investment 1967: 20m. new cruzeiros).

Brazil's merchant shipping fleet is the largest in Latin America with a gross registered tonnage in 1966 of 1,114,032; it is expanding and in late 1967 agreement was reached between the **Mercantile Marine Commission** and British bankers for credit of up to £25m. sterling to be used to buy equipment for 24 vessels of total 300,000 tons deadweight and 11 smaller vessels now under construction in Brazilian shipyards.

Companhia Comércio e Navegação: Head Office: 103-7° Avda. Rio Branco, C.P. 482, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1905; maritime port services, dry docks, shipbuilders and repairers. Owners of the greatest salterns in Brazil; Pres. PAULO FERRAZ.

Companhia de Navegação do Rio São Francisco: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1963; incorporation of four private companies operating on the São Francisco River; 51 per cent Government owned.

Companhia de Navegação Marítima—NETUMAR: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1959; 13 vessels, 61,900 tons deadweight; Amazon regional traffic, also to Argentina, U.S.A. and Europe.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira (Autarquia Federal): Avda. Rodrigues Alves 303, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1890; Government-owned; mail, passenger and cargo services between Brazilian ports; 32 vessels; Supt. JOÃO CARLOS DE FREITAS RAULINO.

Figueiredo Navegação S/A, L.: Rua General Camara 170, Santos; cargo services along the east coast of South America; 5 vessels of 14,956 total gross tonnage; Chair. JOÃO BAPTISTA L. FIGUEIREDO.

Lloyd Brasileiro (Patrimônio Nacional): H.O.: Rua do Rosario 2-22, Rio de Janeiro; partly Government-owned; possesses 79 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 379,933; 24 vessels contracted for; maintains passenger and cargo services along the coast from the Amazon to Rio Grande do Sul; operates between Brazil, North America, Northern Europe and the Mediterranean, West Africa, the Near East and the Far East; the organization has its own shipyards and dry docks on the Islands of Mocaguê Pequeno and Conceição; Dir. LEONIDAS CASTELLO DA COSTA.

Navegação Mercantil S/A: Avda. Rio Branco, 115-5º andar, Rio de Janeiro; Brazilian coastal services; 10 ships totalling 33,738 tons gross; Pres. PAULO BRACY GAMA DA SILVA.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobrás) (Frota Nacional de Petroleiros) (Fronape): 36 Praça Vinte e Dois de Abril, Rio de Janeiro; transports bulk petroleum products; tanker fleet of 605,627 tons deadweight; Man. Capt. PAULO BRUNO BRITO DE ARAUJO FILHO.

CIVIL AVIATION

A co-ordinating commission under the leadership of Lt.-Brig. JOELMIR CAMPOS DE ARARIPE MACEDO has been set up by five Brazilian aviation authorities to plan a new international airport at Rio de Janeiro capable of handling new supersonic aircraft.

DOMESTIC LINES

Rio de Janeiro

Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul, S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco 128, C.P. 190, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; network routes: Brazil-Argentina-Bolivia-British Guiana-French Guiana; passenger, mail and freight; fleet: 6 Caravelle VI-R, 14 Convair 240/340/440, 25 Douglas DC-3, 3 Beech AT-11, 2 Fairchild C-82, 3 PBV-5A Catalina, 8 YS-11.

S.A. Empresa de Viação Aérea Rio Grandense (VARIG): Varig Building, Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; international services via São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Belém to New York, Port of Spain, Santo Domingo, Caracas, Miami, Lima, Bogotá, Los Angeles, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, London, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome and Milan; domestic services throughout the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santo Catarina and Paraná and to major cities of other states; took over the services of Real-Aerovias Brasil and Nacional Transportes Aéreos S.A. 1962 and Panair do Brasil S.A. 1965; fleet: 37 DC-3, 11 C-46, 11 Super C-46, 11 Convair 240, 5 DC-6B, 5 Super Constellation G, 4 Super Constellation H, 5 Electra II, 3 Convair 990-A, 2 Boeing 707/420, 2 DC-8 (leased), 15 planes on order (including 10 HS-748); Pres. ERIK DE CARVALHO.

São Paulo

Viação Aérea São Paulo, S.A. (VASP): Rua Libero Badaro 89, São Paulo; f. 1933; domestic services covering all Brazil; services São Paulo-Miami, via Belém and Caracas; 2 x 5 BAC-1-11 on order; Pres. JOSÉ ALFREDO DE ALMEIDA; Exec. Dir. ALFREDO SALLES DE OLIVEIRA NETTO.

In addition to the airlines listed above, there are a number of others operating regional services.

FOREIGN SERVICES

The following foreign airlines serve Brazil: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Braniff, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., El Al, Iberia, J.A.L., K.L.M., Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, Lufthansa, PanAm, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea, S.A.S., Swissair, T.A.P.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Divisão de Turismo e Certames: Ministério de Indústria e do Comércio, Rua São José 90, Sala 908, Rio de Janeiro, GB; Dir. Senhora LUCY MENDES BLOCH; bns. in Salvador, Fortaleza, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Vitória, Goiânia, Cuiabá, Brasília, Belo Horizonte, Belém, Curitiba, Recife, Porto Alegre, São Paulo, Florianópolis.

Instituto Brasileiro de Turismo: Ministério de Indústria e do Comércio, Rua São José 90, Sala 908, Rio de Janeiro.

Associação Brasileiro de Agências de Viagens: Pres. NÉSTOR CUÑAT, Rua Alvaro Alvim 48-9º andar, Sala 915, Rio de Janeiro.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The cultural heritage of Brazil is rooted in three distinct groups which have fused to make the present population: the European, mainly Portuguese, the African negro,

slaves brought in by the European, and the indigenous Indians. All these elements can be seen in present day cultural manifestations, such as Carnival, where Indian and African influences show clearly in a Christian-based festival. Local legends play an important part in the cultural life, and each State has a department concerned with tourism or culture.

Rio de Janeiro is the venue for the Brazilian Theatre Congress in July, also Folklore Day; there is an international Music Festival in August/September, also the Brazilian Authors' Festival, Brazilian Popular Music Festival and a biannual Piano Competition; an international ballet festival is planned for 1968. At São Paulo there is the famous Biennial, which has received world-wide acclaim and participation, being second only to Venice in importance.

The principal body concerned with the organization of the arts and culture is:

BRAZIL—(TOURISM AND CULTURE, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Palácio da Cultura e Educação, Rua da Imprensa 16, Rio de Janeiro; Minister Dr. FLÁVIO SUPPLY DE LACERDA; the Ministry is responsible for a number of cultural organizations, among them:

Comissão Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Commission*).

Conselho Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Council*).

Serviço Nacional de Teatro (*National Theatre Service*): f. 1937 to develop and encourage the theatre in

Brazil, subsidising national companies where necessary.

THEATRE

Teatro Municipal do Rio de Janeiro: under Secretaria de Educação do Estado da Guanabara; it accommodates the Rio International Music Festival and many other national and international artistic events.

There are also a number of provincial theatres.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear: Rua General Severiano 90, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Pres. Prof. LUIZ CINTRA DO PRADO.

Universidade do Brasil: Av. Pasteur 250, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; atomic research in medicine, chemistry, engineering and biophysics.

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 8191, São Paulo; atomic research in medicine, physics, agriculture and engineering.

Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul: Av. João Pessoa, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; atomic research in medicine.

Universidade da Bahia: rua Professor Augusto Viana, S/N São Salvador, Bahia; atomic research in chemistry.

Universidade do Recife: rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco; atomic research in chemistry.

Universidade de Minas Gerais: Av. Augusto Lima 345, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; atomic research in engineering.

Universidade do Rio de Janeiro: rua Marechal Deodoro, S/N Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; nuclear physics, radio-biology.

Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: rua Marques de S. Vicente 263, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; nuclear physics; Dir. Dr. ALCEV G. PINHO FILHO.

Escola Naval: Ilha de Villegagnon, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; reactor control courses; Dir. JULIO XAVIER DE ARAUJO E SILVA.

Instituto de Energia Atomica: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 11049, Pinheiros, São Paulo; divisions of nuclear physics, physics of reactors, radio-biology, radio-chemistry, nuclear metallurgy, nuclear engineering, chemical engineering; Dir. Prof. ROMULO R. PIERONI.

Instituto de Pesquisas Radioativas Av. Santos Dumont 174, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; Dir. Prof. F. A. MAGALHAES GOMES.

Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica: São José dos Campos, São Paulo; Rector Dr. MARCO ANTONIO CECCHINI.

Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas: Caixa Postal 7141, Praça Coronel Fernando Prestes 110, São Paulo; Dir. Prof. J. FRANCISCO MAFFEI.

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas Av. Wenceslau Braz 71, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. HERVÁSIO G. DE CARVALHO; staff of 57 full-time technicians.

Instituto de Biofísica da Universidade do Brasil: Av. Pasteur 458, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; medical and biological research using biophysical techniques; Dir. Prof. CARLOS CHAGAS.

Instituto de Pesquisas da Marinha: Ministerio da Marinha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. A. C. AZEVEDO OSORIO.

Instituto de Física: Universidade Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; Dir. Prof. DAVID MESQUITA DA CUNHA.

Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisas Científicas: Faculdade Nacional de Filosofia, rua Almirante Alexandrino 537, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Prof. ARMANDO DIAS TAVARES.

Centro de Medicina Nuclear: Av. Dr. Arnaldo 1, São Paulo.

Instituto do Cancer: Praça Vermelha 23, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO PINTO VIEIRA.

Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada: Rua São Clemente 265, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Prof. LELIO GAMA.

Instituto Militar de Engenharia: Praça General Tibúrcio, Praia Vermelha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Gen. PAULO L. DE REZENDE.

Electrobras: Rio de Janeiro; building an atomic power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kw. due for completion by 1975.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Federal de Alagoas: Av. Orlando Araújo 1914, Maceió, Alagoas; 215 teachers, 1,604 students.

Universidade do Amazonas: Manaus, Amazonas.

Universidade Federal da Bahia: Rua Augusto Viana, Palácio da Reitoria, Salvador, Bahia; 980 teachers, 6,671 students.

Universidade Católica da Bahia: Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade de Brasília: Caixa Postal 15, Brasília, D.F.; 367 teachers, 4,520 students.

Universidade de Campinas: C.P. 1170, Campinas, São Paulo.

Universidade Católica de Cam in s: Rua Marechal Deodoro 1099, Campinas, São Paulo; 230 teachers, 2,163 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (formerly Universidade do Brasil): Av. Pasteur, 250, Rio de Janeiro; 2,636 teachers, 12,543 students.

Fundação Universidade de Caratinga: Caratinga, Minas Gerais.

Universidade Federal do Ceará: Avda. da Universidade 2853, Fortaleza, Ceará; 568 teachers, 8,493 students.

Universidade do Espírito Santo: Rua Coutinho Mascarenhas 22, Vitória, Espírito Santo; 320 teachers, 1,745 students.

Universidade Fluminense: Rua Marechal Deodoro, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro.

Universidade de Goiás: C.P. 86, Goiania, Goiás; 140 teachers, 1,410 students.

Universidade Federal de Goiás: Avda. Universitaria, C.P. 131, Goiania, Goiás; 468 teachers, 3,600 students.

Universidade do Estado da Guanabara: Travesa Euricles de Mattos 17, Laranjeiras, Rio de Janeiro; 601 teachers, 4,827 students.

Universidade de Juiz de Fora: Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais.

Universidade Mackenzie: Rua Maria Antônia 403, São Paulo; 390 teachers, 7,164 students.

Universidade do Maranhão: Rua 13 de Maio, 500, São Luis, Maranhão.

Universidade de Minas Gerais: Rua Espírito Santo 1186, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 816 teachers, 3,601 students.

Universidade Católica do Minas Gerais: Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 267 teachers, 681 students.

Universidade Rural do Estado de Minas Gerais: Viçosa, Minas Gerais; 243 teachers, 1,355 students.

Universidade Mineira de Arte: Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

Universidade Federal do Pará: Ave. Nazaré, 61, Belem-Pará; 279 teachers, 1,374 students.

Universidade Federal da Paraíba: Av. Getúlio Vargas S/N, João Pessoa-Paraíba; 345 teachers, 2,723 students.

Universidade do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro S/N, Caixa Postal 441, Curitiba, Paraná; 637 teachers, 5,019 students.

Universidade Católica do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro, 1,044, 1º andar, C.P. 2293, Curitiba, Paraná; 274 teachers, 2,021 students.

Universidade de Passo Fundo: Av. Brasil 743, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Pelotas: Rua Ruy Barbosa 412, C.P. 659, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Pernambuco: Rua do Príncipe 526, Recife; 202 teachers, 1,944 students.

Universidade Rural do Pernambuco: Pedra Mole, Dois Irmãos, Recife; 109 teachers, 331 students.

Universidade Católica de Petrópolis: Avda. Barão do Amazonas 124, Petrópolis.

Universidade do Recife: Rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco; 524 teachers, 3,175 students.

Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro: Rua Marechal Deodoro, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: Rua Marquês de São Vicente 209, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara State; 530 teachers, 5,777 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte: Avenida Hermes da Fonseca 780, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte; 228 teachers, 2,479 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul: Avenida Paulo Garia S/N, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 1,258 teachers, 7,265 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul: Praça D. Sebastião 2, Porto Alegre; 312 teachers, 2,950 students.

Universidade Rural do Brasil: km. 47 Rodovia Rio-São Paulo, Itaguaí, Rio de Janeiro; 138 teachers, 1,000 students.

Universidade Rural do Sul: Praça 7 de Julho 52, Petotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica do Salvador: Rua Monsenhor Flaviano 2, Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina: Rua Bocaiuva 60, Florianópolis-Santa Catarina; 61 teachers, 533 students.

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria: Rua Floriano Peixoto 1184, Santa Maria (RGS).

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", Caixa Postal 8191, São Paulo; 2,308 teachers, 13,982 students.

Universidade Federal de São Paulo: Rua Botucatu 720, São Paulo.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo: Rua Monte Alegre 984, São Paulo; 784 teachers, 7,051 students.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES

BAHAMAS

BERMUDA

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BRITISH HONDURAS

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

CAYMAN ISLANDS

MONTSERRAT

ST. VINCENT

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

FALKLAND ISLANDS

DEPENDENCIES

FIJI

PITCAIRN

HONG KONG

ST. HELENA

ASCENSION

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

SEYCHELLES

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

BAHAMAS

INTRODUCTION

The Bahamas consist of nearly 700 islands and about 2,000 cays and rocks extending from off the Florida coast of the U.S.A. to just north of Cuba and Haiti. The climate is mild and sub-tropical, making the islands a tourist paradise. The capital, Nassau, stands on the island of New Providence.

In January 1964 constitutional changes were brought into force to give a larger measure of internal self-government with Cabinet responsibility. A 15-member Senate (8 members appointed by the Governor, 5 appointed on the advice of the premier, 2 appointed on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition) and a 38-elected member House of Assembly form a bi-cameral Parliament, to which the Cabinet is responsible. The Governor retains powers in the fields of foreign affairs, defence and internal security.

The major economic activity is tourism which has grown rapidly in recent years; 822,317 tourists visited the Colony in 1966, representing an increase of 14.1 per cent over the 1965 figure. Based on Nassau, and Freeport on Grand Bahama island, the tourist industry is also developing in the Out Islands. Nassau is a growing financial centre, and at Freeport much industrial development has taken place; tax advantages are a big attraction to investors. Cultivation of fruit and livestock, fisheries and forestry all make a small contribution to the economy.

Communications are chiefly by aircraft and boat; motor roads on the larger islands are excellent. There are radio/telephone connections between the islands.

There are good medical and educational facilities, and the Bahamas contribute financially to the University of the West Indies.

Tourism

Nationals of the following countries may visit the Bahamas without visas: Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and South American countries.

Public Holidays

1968: May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 7 (Labour Day), July 1 (Queen's Birthday), August 5 (Emancipation Day), October 12 (Discovery Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1, April 4-7 (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Bahamas dollar (B\$) was introduced in May 1966.
100 cents = B\$ 1.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 cents; B\$ 1, 2, 5.

Notes: 50 cents, B\$ 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100.

Exchange rate: B\$ 2.45 = £1 sterling
B\$ 1.02 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 5,386 square miles.

Population (1966 est.): 142,546; Nassau (capital) 89,354.

MAIN ISLANDS

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1963)
Abaco . . .	650	6,490
Andros . . .	2,300	7,461
Cat Island . . .	150	3,131
Eleuthera . . .	200	7,247
Grand Bahama . . .	530	8,230
Inagua . . .	100	3,440
Long Island . . .	230	4,176
New Providence . . .	80	85,967

AGRICULTURE

(1966)

Livestock: Sheep 22,900, Goats 14,100, Pigs 10,700, Horses 3,600, Cattle 3,400, Poultry 650,000.

FINANCE

1 Bahamas dollar (B\$) = 100 cents

B\$ 100 = £40 16s. 4d. sterling = \$U.S. 98.00

BUDGET

(£'000)

	1966	1967 est.—(B\$)
Revenue . . .	15,551	51,679,524
Expenditure . . .	15,955	53,374,994

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1966)

Imports: B\$142,634,703, of which apparel, motor vehicles, food, drink, tobacco, lumber and hardware are the chief items.

Exports: B\$16,665,934, of which cement, pulpwood, shellfish, salt, cucumbers and tomatoes are the chief items.

Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

TRANSPORT

(1966)

Roads: Cars 21,056; Commercial Vehicles 4,417.

Shipping: Total tonnage entered and cleared through the Port of Nassau 10,529,852 tons.

TOURISM

(1966)

Total number of visitors 822,317 (Nassau 531,167, Out Islands 291,150).

(1967 Jan.-Oct.)

Total number of visitors 771,305.

EDUCATION

(1966)

Government maintained infant and primary schools 156, pupils 21,173; Government secondary and grammar schools 125, pupils 6,484; denominational and private schools (all levels) 59, pupils 11,712.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BAHAMAS

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the new Constitution which came into force in January 1964 the Bahamas is internally self-governing. The Governor, who retains special responsibility for foreign affairs, defence and internal security, acts on the advice of the Premier and a Cabinet of at least 9 Ministers. The Senate (upper house) consists of 15 members of whom eight are appointed by the Governor, five on the advice of the Premier and two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The House of Assembly (lower house) has 38 members. The constituencies are to be reviewed at least once every five years by a Constituencies Commission.

Commissions to advise on appointments, promotion and discipline for the Public Service, Police and the Judicial Service were set up in 1964.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir RALPH F. A. GREY,
G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

THE CABINET

(March 1968)

Prime Minister: Hon. LYNDEN OSCAR PINDLING.
Minister for Finance: Hon. CARLTON FRANCIS.
Minister for Labour and Commerce: Hon. RANDOL FAWKES.
Minister for Out-Island Affairs: Hon. WARREN LEVARTY.
Minister without Portfolio in the Senate: Senator the Hon. CLEMENT MAYNARD.
Minister for Works: Hon. CECIL WALLACE-WHITEFIELD.
Minister for Education: Hon. ARTHUR HANNA.
Minister for Health and Welfare: Hon. MILO BUTLER.
Minister for Communications: Dr. the Hon. CURTIS MACMILLAN.
Minister for Internal Affairs: Hon. JEFFREY THOMPSON.
Minister without Portfolio in the House of Assembly: Hon. CLARENCE BAIN.

SENATE

President: Hon. L. J. KNOWLES, C.B.E.
Vice-President: Hon. G. W. HIGGS, C.B.E.
Nominated Members: 15.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: ALVIN R. BRAYNEN.
Elected Members: 38.

GENERAL ELECTION—Jan. 1967

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Liberal	18
United Bahamian Party . . .	18
Independent	1
Labour	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Bahamian Party: P.O. Box 764, Nassau; Chair. BASIL KELLY; Parl. Leader The Hon. Sir ROLAND SYMONETTE.

Progressive Liberal Party: P.O. Box 1107, Nassau; formerly People's Labour Party; supported by the negro community which makes up about 80 per cent of the population; Chair. CECIL WALLACE-WHITEFIELD; Parl. Leader The Hon. LYNDEN O. PINDLING.

National Democratic Party: Nassau; f. 1965.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, and has jurisdiction similar to that of the High Court of England.

Appeals in all matters lie to the Court of Appeal, composed of three non-resident Judges, with further appeal in certain instances to Her Majesty in Council.

Magistrates Court in New Providence and Grand Bahama are presided over by professionally qualified Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates. The Commissioners in charge of Districts in the other islands also have Magisterial Powers. Appeals from the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court (except in the case of a person convicted of an indictable offence, when the Appeal lies direct to the Court of Appeal) and from the Commissioners to a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate sitting as Circuit Justice.

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates have summary criminal jurisdiction of 2 years imprisonment and/or a fine of £500, and civil jurisdiction of 2 years where the sum, or value of the property, in dispute does not exceed £200. The Out Island Commissioners have jurisdiction in summary offences listed as such in the Penal Code, and in civil causes founded in Contract or Tort where the amount in dispute does not exceed £100.

Chief Justice: Sir RALPH CAMPBELL.

Chief Magistrate: MAXWELL THOMPSON.

Stipendiaries and Circuit Magistrates: JOHN BAILY, V. C. A. BARNWELL, J. W. CRONIN.

Puisne Judges: H. C. SMITH, J. A. SMITH, C.B.E., T.D.

RELIGION

The chief religious denominations in the colony are the Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics. There were in 1963 31,481 Anglicans, 26,413 Roman Catholics, 38,630 Baptists and 10,534 Methodists.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Right Rev. BERNARD MARKHAM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Nassau: Most Rev. PAUL LEONARD HAGARTY, O.S.B., D.D., LL.D., Box 187, Nassau.

THE PRESS

Freeport News: Grand Bahama; f. 1961; twice-weekly.

Nassau Guardian: P.O. Box 268, Nassau; f. 1844; daily; circ. 5,750; Man. Dir. BENSON McDERMOTT; Editor CHRIS EVANS; London Rep. Colin Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BAHAMAS

The Tribune: Shirley Street, P.O. Box 207, Nassau; f. 1903; Liberal daily; circ. 10,000; Editor Hon. Sir. ETIENNE DUPUCH, O.B.E.; London Reps. Joshua B. Powers Ltd., 27 Cockspur Street, W.1.

Bahamas Pictorial: P.O. Box 582, Nassau; f. 1964; monthly; Editor A. L. ROKER; circ. 13,000.

Bahamas Weekly: Box 1581, Nassau; weekly; Editor PAUL BOWER.

Bahamian Review Magazine: Bay Street, P.O. Box 494, Nassau; f. 1952; monthly; Editor WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT; circ. 9,500.

Bahamian Times: P.O.B. 5490, Nassau; twice-weekly; Editor A. A. FOULKES; circ. 5,000.

Nassau Magazine: P.O. Box 208, Nassau; f. 1933; five times a year; Editor A. B. McDERMOTT.

Official Gazette: Nassau; weekly; published by the Government.

PUBLISHER

Etienne Dupuch Jr. Publications Ltd.: P.O. Box 958, Nassau; publish *Bahamas Handbook and Businessman's Annual*, *What to Do Magazine* (quarterly) and travel books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Bahamas Broadcasting and Television Commission: P.O. Box 1347, Nassau; f. 1936; Government owned; two channels; Gen. Man. H. R. BETHEL.

In 1967 there were 22,500 radio receivers. American television programmes can be received. There is no national television service, but a station is being built.

FINANCE

BANKING

PRINCIPAL BAHAMAS BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: King and George Streets, P.O. Box 1262, Nassau; owned jointly by Bank of London and South America Ltd., Bank of Montreal and Barclays Bank D.C.O.; f. 1958; cap. issued B\$ 21.5 m.; Chair. R. D. MULHOLLAND; Gen. Man. W. E. PARKER, O.B.E.

Bank of Nassau Ltd.: P.O.B. 1706, 107 Shirley Street, Nassau.

Bank of New Province Ltd.: P.O.B. 4723, 9 Norfolk House, Frederick St., Nassau.

British-American Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 4063, Nassau.

Butler's Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 981, Gresham House, Charlotte St., Nassau; cap. p.u. B\$ 3 m.

Deltec Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 29, Marlborough and Cumberland Sts., Nassau.

Finance Corporation of the Bahamas Ltd.: P.O.B. 288, 50 Frederick St., Nassau; br. in Freeport.

International Credit Bank (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 4802, Sunley Bldg., Nassau.

International Bank of Washington (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 859, Nassau.

E. D. Sassoon Banking Co. Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1046, Nassau; incorporated Bahamas 1950; cap. p.u. £500,000.

PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto 1, Canada; Nassau.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Bay Street, Nassau (P.O. Box 357);

5 brs. and 2 agencies in New Providence, and 1 br. and 2 agencies in Abaco, 2 brs. in Eleuthera, 2 brs. and 1 agency in Grand Bahama, 1 agency in Andros and 1 br. and 1 agency in Turks and Caicos Islands; Man. JOHN PAGE MARTIN.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1867; 4 brs. in Nassau; Man. J. D. HAIG (Bay and Parliament).

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O. Box 1431, Nassau.

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O. Bag 58, Nassau.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; f. 1869; 4 brs. and 4 sub-brs. in Nassau; 9 sub-brs. in Out Islands; 2 brs. and 1 sub-br. in Freeport.

TRUST COMPANIES IN NASSAU

Arawak Trust Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 1447, 330 Bay St.; f. 1957; Chair Sir GUY HENDERSON, Q.C.; Man. Dir. R. H. PRINGLE, F.C.A., B.COM.; Gen. Man. A. D. S. MEIKLE.

Aruba Bonaire Curacao Trust Company Ltd.: Cumberland St., P.O.B. 4096.

Bahamas International Trust Co. Ltd.: Bank Lane and East St.; incorporated 1957; cap. B\$1m.

Bank of London and Montreal (Trust Department): P.O. Box 4843; Man. M. H. CALLOW.

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Bahamas) Ltd.: Bernard Sunley Building, Bay Street, Nassau (P.O. Box 1355); subsidiaries in Jamaica and Trinidad.

Butlers Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: 29 Charlotte Street.

Chase Manhattan Trust Corporation Ltd.: Thompson Boulevard and Russell Rd., Oakes Field, P.O. Box 1543.

Farmers and Merchants Trust Co. Ltd.: Bay Street and Victoria Avenue.

Fiduciary Trust Company, Ltd.: Bitco Building, East St. P.O.B. 4815.

First National City Trust Company (Bahamas) Ltd.: Adderley Bldg., Bay St., P.O. Bag 58.

Manufacturers Bank and Trust Co., Ltd.: George and Marlborough Sts., P.O.B. 272.

Nassau Bank and Trust Co., Ltd.: Bolam House, George Street.

Traders Bank and Trust Ltd.: 25 Frederick St., P.O.B. 4824.

Trust Corporation of Bahamas Ltd.: 50 Frederick St., P.M.B. 288; f. 1936; Chair. EDWARD P. TAYLOR, C.M.G.; Man Dirs. J. F. ROWE, R. M. T. ORR.

World Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 100.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Bahamas Savings and Loan Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 69, Rawson Square, Nassau.

Freeport Savings and Loan Association Ltd.: Freeport, Grand Bahama.

The People's Penny Savings Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1484, Nassau.

Union Savings and Loan Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 1491, 343 Bay St., Nassau.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in Nassau.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 665, Nassau; f. 1933; 360 mems.; Pres. D. A. NOTTAGE; Sec. Miss G. M. LEEDY; Man. Mrs. V. M. MOSS.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Bahamas Employers' Confederation: P.O.B. 166, Nassau.

Bahamas Association of Land Surveyors: P.O. Box 343, Nassau; 9 mems.; Pres. N. F. ARANHA; Sec. KENNETH WADMAN.

Bahamian Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 4632, Nassau; f. 1958; 33 mems.; Pres. GEORGE MOSKO; Sec. H. B. WRAY.

Corporation of Accountants and Auditors: P.O.B. 5393, Nassau; f. 1960; 27 mems.; Pres. LIVINGSTON COAKLEY; Sec. J. T. MILLS.

Hotel Employers' Association: P.O. Box 1562, Nassau; f. 1958; 13 mems.; Pres. Sir OLIVER SIMMONDS; Sec. H. KEENAN.

There are also Associations of Automobile Dealers and Licensed Plumbers.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Bahamas Trade Union Congress: P.O.B. 5786, Nassau.

Bahamas Hotel and Catering Workers Union: P.O. Box 2514, Wulff Road, Nassau; f. 1958; 695 mems.; Pres. BARTHOLOMEW BASTIAN; Gen. Sec. EDWIN L. SMITH.

Bahamas Musicians' Union: P.O. Box 246, Nassau Court, Nassau; f. 1958; 61 mems.; Pres. CHARLES H. FISHER; Sec. GEORGE MOXEY.

Employees' Association of the Bahamas Electricity Corporation: P.O. Box 2535, Nassau; f. 1958; 311 mems.; Pres. DUDLEY WILLIAMS; Sec. CYRIL WILLIAMS.

Bahamas Construction and Building Trade Union: P.O. Box 2545, Nassau; f. 1958; 200 mems.; Pres. S. P. ADDERLEY; Gen. Sec. J. SMITH.

Airport Airline and Allied Workers' Union: P.O. Box 5470, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1958; 450 mems.; Pres. CALDWELL ARMBRISTER; Sec. PHILIP SMITH.

Bahamas Transport, Agricultural, Distributive and Allied Workers' Trade Union: P.O. Box 451, Wulff Road, Nassau; f. 1959; 1,362 mems.; Pres. RANDOL FAWKES, M.H.A.; Gen. Sec. MAXWELL N. TAYLOR.

Bahamas Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 2400, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 292 mems.; Pres. ARTEMIS N. COX; Sec. B. S. A. SAUNDERS.

United Brotherhood of Longshoremen: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 157 mems.; Pres. A. MORRIS; Gen. Sec. DANIEL GIBSON.

Bahamas Civil Service Union: P.O.B. 1147, Nassau; f. 1959; 750 mems.; Pres. TORQUIL V. ARNETT; Sec. MAXWELL S. A. TURNER.

Bahama Islands Airlines Pilots' Association: P.O.B. 6021, Nassau International Airport; f. 1960; 51 mems.; Pres. Capt. GARTH MASSEY; Sec. Capt. PAUL ARANHA.

Bahama Islands Airline Stewardesses' Association: P.O.B. 717, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1960; 29 mems.; Pres. Miss SUSAN MACKEY; Sec. Mrs. Y. M. DEVEAUX.

Bahama Islands Licensed Aircraft Engineers and Aviation Specialists: P.O.B. 65, Windsor Field, Nassau; 17 mems.; Pres. O. KEMP; Sec. W. L. HEARNE.

Abaco Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union: Murphy Town, Abaco; f. 1960; 148 mems.; Sec. BENJAMIN CURRY.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1967 there were seventeen tomato-growers' co-operatives on Eleuthera and twenty-one farming co-operatives on the larger islands of the Bahamas group.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Nearly all roads in New Providence are motorable. Bituminous roads 177 miles, water-bound macadam 57 miles, earth 44 miles. On Eleuthera there is an asphalt road, some 100 miles in length, covering the whole of the island, and 65 miles of road on Grand Bahama. Other asphalt roads are under construction on the Out Islands.

SHIPPING

The following are the chief shipping lines calling at Nassau: Royal Mail, Pacific Steam Navigation, North Atlantic, Saguenay Shipping Ltd., K.N.S.M., United Fruit, P. & O. Steamship, Johnson Shipping, Searoad, Buccaneer, Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Hamburg America, North German Lloyd, Canada West Indies Reefer, Blue Ribbon.

CIVIL AVIATION

Nassau International Airport is the main airfield for long-range international and local airlines.

Bahamas Airways Ltd. (B.A.L.): P.O.B. 65, Nassau; operates daily flights between Miami, West Palm Beach and Nassau. Internal air services are also operated. Fleet of four Viscounts, four HS748, three DC-3.

International Air Bahamas: Nassau; f. 1966; fleet of two DC-8s.

Four airlines provide inter-island charter service and services to Florida.

The following airlines serve the Bahamas: Air Canada, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., Eastern Airlines, Pan Am and Qantas.

TOURISM

The Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. 818, Nassau; tourism is expanding rapidly, and there are 3,831 hotel rooms in Nassau and 915,273 in the Out Islands (incl. Freeport). There were 822,317 visitors in 1966.

The Ministry of Tourism maintains branches in Miami, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Toronto, London, Sydney, Boston, Detroit and Washington D.C.

Nassau Festival of Arts and Crafts: Nassau; registered association incorporating all art forms; Chair. and Dir. Mrs. META DAVIS.

BERMUDA

INTRODUCTION

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are an isolated group of small Atlantic islands about 570 miles off the coast of South Carolina, U.S.A. The climate is mild thanks to the warming effects of the Gulf Stream. The capital is Hamilton.

Bermuda is the oldest British colony, and is virtually self-governing.

The local defence force is the Bermuda Regiment with a strength of some 425 men.

The chief source of revenue is customs duties, but the tourist business is the most important feature of the economy. There is no income tax or estate duty, and considerable U.K. capital is invested in Bermudan enterprises.

There are good roads and bus and ferry services, while international lines provide regular sea and air services.

Most welfare work is carried out by voluntary organisations, but there is a Social Welfare Board, and a compulsory health insurance scheme for Government employees. Free education is available up to thirteen years of age, and there are a number of scholarships for higher education and teacher training.

The great attractions of the islands are the climate, scenery, and facilities for outdoor entertainment of all types.

Visas are not required by visitors from non-Communist countries.

Public Holidays

1968: May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 8 (The Queen's Birthday), August 1, 2 (Cup Match, Somers Days), November 11 (Remembrance Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial and U.S. weights and measures are both used.

Currency

The Bermuda Government issues notes in denominations, £10, £5, £1, 10s. and 5s. and a Bermuda Crown (5s. coin). United Kingdom metal coinage is legal tender, and banks and most establishments will also accept United Kingdom notes.

STATISTICS

(1966, unless otherwise stated)

Area: 20.65 square miles. **Population:** 49,092; Hamilton (capital) 2,800.

Employment (1960 Census): Hotels 2,700; Offices and Shops 3,300; Labourers 3,000; Transport 930; Teachers 486.

Agriculture: Principal crops ('000 lbs.): Potatoes 2,822, Sweet Potatoes 225, Carrots 324, Other Vegetables 810, Bananas 1,050, Citrus Fruit 106,500 dozen.

Livestock: Pigs 1,995, Cattle 2,110, Goats 240, Horses 299.

Fishing (1965): Wet Fish 700 tons, Shellfish 100 tons.

Finance: £1 = U.S.\$2.4; Budget Estimates 1967: Revenue £7,008,449, Expenditure £7,469,836.

External Trade (exclusive of the Freeport area): *Imports:* (£) 23,665,281, of which Clothing and Footwear 2,099,686, Food 1,607,784, Fuel 772,497, Electrical supplies 1,153,681, Alcoholic Beverages 723,680. *Exports:* (£) 516,113.

Trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

Transport: *Roads:* Motor Cycles 15,210, Cars 8,253, Trucks 1,405, Public Vehicles 598; *Shipping:* Total tonnage entered and cleared 2,855,239; *Civil Aviation:* Passenger arrivals and departures 631,649, freight handled 3,910,828 kg., mail handled 363,704 kg.

Tourism: Number of visitors 210,598, of which nearly 230,000 from the United States; cruise passengers 46,174.

Education (1965): Primary schools 63, pupils 9,402; Secondary Schools 13, pupils 2,790; Technical Schools 7, students 399; Higher Education: students abroad 183. Total School enrolment (1966) 13,000.

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative government was introduced in the Colony in 1620. Laws are enacted by a Legislature consisting of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of three official members, and six unofficial members appointed by the Crown. The Legislative Council consists of three official members and eight nominated members. The House of Assembly consists of 36 members elected for a five-year term. Under an Act introduced in January 1963, each of the nine parishes was divided into two electoral districts with two members in each district. Voters must be British subjects of 21 years or over, and if not possessing Bermudian status, must have been normally resident in the Colony for three years immediately prior to registration. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and in addition must possess Bermudian status.

Executive Boards, usually under the chairmanship of a member of the House of Assembly, composed of unofficial members nominated by the Governor, control several government departments under the advice of the head of the department.

A Bermuda constitutional conference was held in London in November 1966, and agreement was reached on the introduction of responsible government after the 1968 general election.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Rt. Hon. Lord MARTONMERE, P.C., K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The COLONIAL TREASURER.

Unofficial Members: A. D. SPURLING, C.B.E., J.P., M.P.C.; Lt.-Col. J. C. ASTWOOD, C.B.E., E.D., M.C.P.; E. T. RICHARDS, C.B.E., M.C.P.; C. VAIL ZUILL, J.P., M.C.P.; G. O. RATTERAY M.C.P.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BERMUDA

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The CHIEF JUSTICE.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The COLONIAL TREASURER.

Nominated Members: 8.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sir JOHN COX, C.B.E., J.P., M.C.P.

Deputy Speaker: Lt.-Col. J. C. ASTWOOD, C.B.E.

Members: 36 (U.B.P. 23, P.L.P. 3, Ind. 10).

Government Information Officer: GORDON HILL (Colonial Secretariat, Hamilton).

A general election is due to be held in mid-1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Bermuda Party (U.B.P.): f. 1964; Majority party; programme based on the concept of bi-racial partnership to achieve progress under the new Constitution; Leader Sir HENRY TUCKER; Chair. Dr. E. S. D. RATTERAY.

Progressive Labour Party (P.L.P.): Stands for independence within two years, inside or outside the Commonwealth; Leader WALTER ROBINSON.

Bermuda Democratic Party (B.D.P.): Middle of the road party; Leader ARNOLD FRANCIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir MYLES ABBOTT.

Puisne Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice BARCILON.

Senior Magistrate: R. H. LOWNIE.

Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal: J. L. BARRINGTON-JONES.

There are in Bermuda the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and several Magistrates Courts. The Supreme Court was established under the Supreme Court Act of 1905. It has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction. The Court also hears civil and criminal appeals from the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal was established in 1964, with powers and jurisdiction of equivalent courts in other parts of the Commonwealth. The Magistrates Court has jurisdiction over all petty offences, and has a limited civil jurisdiction.

There are two Magistrates in the Colony who exercise jurisdiction in criminal, civil and other cases conferred on them by law.

RELIGION

Of forty-eight places of worship in the island, seventeen are Anglican, eleven Wesleyan Methodist, ten African Methodist Episcopal, seven Roman Catholic, one Presbyterian, one Church of Scotland and one Lutheran.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Bermuda: Rt. Rev. JOHN ARMSTRONG, C.B., O.B.E., Bishop's Lodge, Pembroke.

There are 22,000 Anglicans in Bermuda.

THE PRESS

Mid-Ocean News: The Bermuda Press Ltd., Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1911; afternoon, except Thursdays; circ. 6,000 daily, 10,500 Saturdays; Editor R. WILSON; London Reps. Colin Turner (London) Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

The Royal Gazette: Bermuda Press Ltd., Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1828; morning; circ. 12,000; Managing Editor E. T. SAYER; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Recorder, The: Court St., Hamilton, f. 1925; Independent; Fridays; Editor I. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Bermuda Sun, The: Victoria St., Hamilton; f. 1964; week-end edition; Editor PETER M. BECKETT; circ. 9,259.

Bermudian, The: Bermudian Arcadia, Hamilton; f. 1930; monthly; pictorial and resort magazine; circ. 8,600; Editor RONALD JOHN WILLIAMS.

PUBLISHERS

Bermuda Press Ltd.: Hamilton, Bermuda; f. 1828, inc. 1921; newspapers; Managing Editor E. T. SAYER.

Bermudian Publishing Co.: Hamilton; law, political and industrial economy.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

ZBM: operated by Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; P.O.B. 452, Hamilton; f. 1943; operates on three wavelengths, including one FM station; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB: operated by Capital Broadcasting Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 652, Hamilton; f. 1962; operates on one wavelength; Gen. Man. M. SHEPPARD.

Number of radio receivers (1967): 14,000.

TELEVISION

ZBM-TV: owned jointly by the Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd. and the Royal Gazette; commenced transmitting in January, 1958, on Channel 10. It is affiliated with Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co., and Rediffusion International Ltd.; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. K. BELTON.

ZFB-TV: owned by Atlantic Broadcasting Ltd.; subsidiary of Capital Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; f. 1964; began operations in August 1965; Man. Dir. M. SHEPPARD.

Number of television sets (1967): 15,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.=branch)

BANKS

Bank of Bermuda Ltd.: Hamilton; est. 1889, inc. 1890. cap. £1,100,000; dep. £51 m.; Gen. Man. Sir HENRY J. TUCKER, Kt., C.B.E., J.P., M.C.P.; brs. at Hamilton, St. George's and Somerset.

Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Ltd.: Front Street, Hamilton; f. 1858; cap. £500,000; dep. £17 m.; Man. O. R. ARTON, M.C.P.; br. at St. George's.

INSURANCE

In 1960 a State health insurance scheme for government employees was inaugurated. General insurance is carried on by local companies and British and Canadian companies are represented.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BERMUDA, BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bermuda Chamber of Commerce: Hamilton; f. 1905; mems.: 221 firms, 30 hotels and 48 individuals; Pres. W. JACK DAVIS.

Trade Development Board: Hamilton; Chair. Sir HENRY VESEY, C.B.E., M.C.P., Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bermuda Employers' Council: International Centre Building, Bermudiana Rd., Hamilton; f. 1960; 97 mems.; Pres. LESLIE B. HARMER.

TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Bermuda Union of Teachers: P.O. Box 726, Hamilton; f. 1963; 308 mems.; Pres. J. PEARSON.

Association of Scientific Workers: Bermuda Branch, c/o Cable Office, Church St., Hamilton; f. 1960; 52 mems.

Bermuda Civil Service Association: P.O.B. 763, Hamilton; re-formed 1961; 439 mems.; Pres. N. SHRUBB; Sec. M. L. BEAN.

Bermuda Dockworkers' Union: Front St., Hamilton; f. 1960; 186 mems.; Sec. WARRINGTON G. S. ZUILL.

Bermuda Industrial Union: Dundonald Street, Hamilton; f. 1946; 1,609 mems.; Pres. R. R. JOHNSTON; Sec. Dr. B. BALL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are about 150 miles of well surfaced roads, of which 8 miles are in Hamilton and 5 in St. George's.

SHIPPING

The chief port of Bermuda is Hamilton and St. George's is being developed as a freight port. There is also the Freeport at Ireland Island, operated by the Bermuda Crown Lands Corporation.

Island Shipping Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Chair. Sir BAYARD DILL; cargo shipping.

Rod Rose Navigation Co. Ltd.: Bermuda Fire and Marine Insurance Building, Hamilton; Pres. Sir HENRY TUCKER, C.B.E.; Sec. D. H. GRAHAM; cargo service.

Salient Shipping Co. (Bermuda) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Vallis Building, Hamilton; 6 vessels; Dirs. A. C. FIDGEN, D. H. GRAHAM, H. J. TUCKER; Sec. J. A. PBARMAN.

Shell Bermuda (Overseas) Ltd.: The Vallis Building, Hamilton; 38 tankers.

Trader Line Ltd.: c/o Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton; 3 ships.

Principal non-Bermudan lines calling at Bermuda: Bermuda Shipping Co., Booth-Lambert, Furness Bermuda Line, Independent Gulf, Isbrandtsen, MANZ, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Royal Mail Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. and Saguenay.

CIVIL AVIATION

Board of Civil Aviation: appointed each year by the Governor; responsible for carrying out general Govt. policy on civil aviation.

The only airfield on Bermuda is the U.S.A.F. base at Kindley Field which has been open to civilian traffic since 1948.

The following air lines operate services to Bermuda or maintain offices there: Air Canada, BOAC, Eastern Airlines, Iberia, Pan American World Airways Inc., and Qantas.

TOURISM

Trade Development Board: 50 Front Street, Hamilton; f. 1913; tourism is the principal industry of Bermuda and is Government sponsored; in 1965 237,782 tourists, including 50,517 cruise ship passengers, visited Bermuda; in 1966 over 250,000 visitors; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.; Exec. Sec. T. H. MOWBRAY.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The British Antarctic Territory, which became a Colony in March 1962, consists of all land and islands south of latitude 60° S., and between 20°–80° W. longitude, and includes the British sector of Antarctica, the Graham Land peninsula, the South Shetland Islands and the South Orkney Islands.

Area (square miles): South Shetland Islands 130, South Orkney Islands 240; Graham Land peninsula and mainland of Antarctica are only partly surveyed.

Population: There is no permanent population.

High Commissioner: Sir C. D. P. T. HASKARD, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (Stanley, Falkland Islands).

Secretary to the British Antarctic Survey: J. R. GREEN (London).

Director of the British Antarctic Scientific Bureau: Sir VIVIAN FUCHS (London).

London Office: The British Antarctic Scientific Bureau, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

MAJOR BASES

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
Deception Island	62° 59' S	60° 34' W	Signy Island	60° 43' S	45° 36' W
Stonington Island	68° 11' S	67° 00' W	Adelaide Island	67° 46' S	68° 54' W
Argentine Islands	65° 15' S	64° 15' W	Halley Bay	75° 31' S	26° 36' W

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

INTRODUCTION

British Honduras lies on the Caribbean coast of Central America with Mexico to the north-west and Guatemala to the south-west. The climate is sub-tropical, tempered by trade winds. The capital is Belize City, but a new capital city is under construction in the centre of the country.

A new constitution giving British Honduras full internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. Executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet of Ministers, while the Legislature consists of an eight-man appointed Senate and a house of 18 elected representatives. The Governor retains special powers concerning Defence, External Affairs and Internal Security.

The economy was traditionally based on timber, but agriculture, especially sugar and, in the south, citrus, is now more important. Considerable damage was done by hurricane "Hattie" in 1961.

There are 740 miles of good roads, and 17 airstrips as well as the Belize international airport at Stanley Field. Belize City is the main port; there is a second port at Stann Creek to the south of Belize.

Primary education is principally carried on through

subsidised denominational schools under government control. There are also 16 secondary schools, a technical college and a teacher-training college.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), September 10 (National Day), November 14 (Prince Charles's Birthday), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 9 (Baron Bliss Day), April 4, 5, 7 (Easter), April 21 (Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used, but petrol and paraffin are sold by the American gallon (231 cu. in.).

Currency

The monetary unit is the British Honduras or Belizean Dollar (B.H.\$).

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 cents local silver, 25 cent cupro-nickel, 1 cent bronze, 5 cent nickel-bronze. A new silver currency was struck in 1963 and the old coins are gradually being withdrawn from circulation.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 dollars, issued by the Government.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area (square miles) 8,866; Population (1967 est.): 115,000; Belize City (capital) 40,000.

Employment (1963): Agriculture and Forestry 4,400, Transport 396, Manufacturing 3,531, Commerce 1,854.

Forestry (1966 exports): Mahogany Lumber \$2,093,529, Cedar Lumber \$103,996; Pine Lumber 3,005,153 board ft.

Agriculture (1967 exports): Grapefruit and Juice \$1,846,431, Oranges and Juice \$2,816,569, Sugar 60,000 tons. About 1,605,760 acres are available for cultivation, of which 72,173 are under orchards and pasture, 10,000 under maize, 3,352 under rice, 5,597 under sugar.

Livestock: Cattle 42,165, Pigs 13,527, Horses, Mules and Donkeys 4,987.

FINANCE

1 British Honduras dollar = 100 cents
£1 sterling = 4 B.H.\$ 1 U.S. \$ = 1 B.H. \$ 66 cents.

BUDGET (B.H. \$)

	1966	1967
Recurrent Revenue	10,582,655	11,673,565
National Revenue	10,108,350	11,032,200
Aid and C.D. & W.	474,305	—
Recurrent Expenditure	10,582,655	11,673,565
Expenditure	9,969,750	11,293,833
Aid and C.D. & W. and Surplus	612,905	379,732
Capital Budget:		
National Revenue, D.C. & W. Schemes	1,490,483	5,840,034
Hurricane Rehabilitation	1,009,400	—
Loan Receipt	1,000,000	1,250,000
TOTAL RECURRENT AND CAPITAL .	14,082,538	18,763,599

Budget Estimates 1968: Revenue \$24.2 million; Expenditure \$24.8 million (\$12.2 million recurrent, \$12.6 million capital).

Seven-Year Plan, 1964-70: Investment B.H. \$48.5 million, of which 30 million from foreign grants.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1964)

Imports: B.H.\$33,900,819, mainly Food, Machinery and Transport Equipment.

Exports: B.H.\$20,061,399, mainly Sugar and Raw Materials.

Trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom, the United States and Jamaica.

Transport: *Roads* (1961): Cars 1,090, Commercial Vehicles 775. *Shipping* (1960): Net Tonnage entered and cleared 750,487.

EDUCATION

(1966)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING
Number of Schools	161	17	3	1
Number of Pupils	26,961	2,527	340	120

Higher Education Abroad (1967): 167 students, of which 28 at University of the West Indies, Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution providing for internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. It provides for a Governor, a Cabinet of Ministers and a bi-cameral Legislature.

The powers of the Governor are complete only in respect of defence, external affairs and internal security, and for the first two of these there are consultative bodies designed to familiarise Ministers with matters for which they will ultimately have responsibility. There are also advisory commissions for the public service and the subordinate judiciary.

The Legislature consists of (1) A Senate of eight members, five appointed on the advice of the Premier, two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and one after consultation with such persons as the Governor considers appropriate; (2) A House of Representatives consisting of eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year period.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir JOHN PAUL, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

CABINET

(March 1968)

Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development: GEORGE PRICE.

Minister of Local Government, Social Welfare and Co-operatives: ALBERT E. CATTOUSE.

Minister of Natural Resources and Trade: ALEXANDER ALBERT HUNTER.

Minister of Internal Affairs and Health: CARL L. B. ROGERS.

Minister for Labour: DAVID L. MCKOY.

Minister of Public Utilities and Communications: HECTOR D. SILVA.

Minister of Education and Housing: Mrs. C. M. LIZARRAGA, M.B.E.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**THE SENATE**

Eight members appointed by the Governor; 5 on the advice of the Premier; 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition; 1 after consulting such persons as the Governor considers appropriate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage.

(Election, March 1965)

People's United Party won 16 of the 18 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's United Party (P.U.P.): Belize; f. 1950; Christian democrat; holds 16 seats (1967); Leader GEORGE PRICE.

National Independence Party: Belize; f. 1958 on a merger of the National Party and the Honduran Independent Party, based on the combined membership of both parties; holds 2 seats (1967); Leader P. W. GOLDSON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Courts, presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner, are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Their jurisdiction is limited to cases where the claims involved do not exceed \$150. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and with jurisdiction corresponding to that of the English High Court of Justice. Appeal lies from the Supreme Court to a Court of Appeal, established in 1967.

Chief Justice: Sir CLIFFORD DE L. INNIS, Q.C.

Puisne Judge: S. H. GRAHAM, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Magistrates: A. B. BALDERAMOS, E. M. JOHNSON, E. LAING.

RELIGION

About 63,000 of the population are Roman Catholic, and 28,000 are Anglican or Methodist. There are also a number of Hindus and Moslems, and a community of 2,500 Mennonites.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Bishop of Honduras: Rt. Rev. B. N. Y. VAUGHAN.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Belize: Most Rev. ROBERT L. HODAPP, S.J., D.D., Bishop's House, North Front Street, Belize City.

THE PRESS

Belize Billboard: P.O.B. 361, Belize; f. 1946; independent paper; daily, Tues to Sun. inclusive; circ. 3,000; Editor LINDBERG GOLDSON; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Belize Times, The: P.O.B. 506, Belize; f. 1956; party political paper of Peoples United Party; morning daily, Tues. to Sun. inclusive; Editor FULGENCIO JOSÉ CASTILLO; circ. 4,000.

The Chamber Reporter: British Honduras Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 291, Belize City; f. 1966; bi-monthly.

Government Gazette: Church Street, Belize City; official; weekly.

Weekly Newsletter: Government Information Services, Belize City; official; weekly; Chief Information Officer R. I. CASTILLO.

RADIO

Radio Belize: P.O. Box 89, Belize; f. 1952; Government-operated semi-commercial service; transmissions for 16½ hours daily; broadcasts in English and Spanish; Chief Broadcasting Officer E. G. WRIGHT.

In 1967 there were 30,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Belize City Office: Albert Street; Man. N. C. HUNTER; sub-brs. at Barrack Rd., Belize City, Corozal Town, Orange Walk Town and Stann Creek Town.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Office in Belize, Manager L. E. E. ANDERSON; sub-brs. at Corozal Town, Orange Walk Town and Stann Creek Town.

There is also a Government Savings Bank.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BELIZE

British American Insurance Co., Caledonian Insurance Co. Ltd., Colonial Insurance Co. Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd., Nationals Ltd. (British Honduras), Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd., Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.

National Economic Development Council: Belize City; advisory body to government.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Honduras Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 291, Belize City; f. 1918; 370 mems.; Pres. ISMAEL GOMEZ C.; Exec. Sec. MATEO AYUSO.

British Honduras Reconstruction and Development Corporation: Belize; Chair. Hon. GEORGE C. PRICE, Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development; in charge of building new capital; Man. M. HALCROW.

Citrus Growers' Association: P.O.B. 7, Stann Creek; farmers' association.

Development Finance Corporation: Belize City; Chair. A. DEEKS.

Livestock Producers' Association: farmers' association.

Sugar Cane Growers' Association: farmers' association.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

British Honduras Employers' Association: Belize; f. 1961; 21 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

British Honduras General Workers' Development Union: 24 Craig Street, Belize; amalgamation of the former General Workers' Development Union and British Honduras Development Union; affiliated to ICFTU; 1,366 mems.; Pres. THOMAS MARTÍNEZ; Gen. Sec. ADOLFOS ROSALES.

There are three branch unions affiliated to the central body.

British Honduras Public Officers' Union: 6 Regent Street, Belize; f. 1922; established public workers; 800 mems.; Pres. E. CAIN; Sec. E. E. GODFREY.

British Honduras Mercantile Clerks' Union: 20 Regent Street; f. 1948; shop assistants' union; 76 mems.

Christian Democratic Union: 1043 Daly Street, Belize; f. 1956; 1,494 mems.; Pres. L. MARIN; Gen. Sec. N. LAINFIESTA.

Christian Workers' Union: Regent Street, Belize; f. 1962; general; 1,500 mems.; Pres. RAE LIGHTBURN.

Civil Service Association: 220 Prince Street, Belize; f. 1922; 550 mems.; Pres. Lt.-Col. D. N. A. FAIRWEATHER.

Northern Cane Workers' Union: Corozal; f. 1961; sugar industry; 142 mems.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1966 there were 41 Credit Unions, 9 Producer Co-operatives, 10 Marketing Co-operatives, 9 Farmers' Co-operatives, and 1 Supplies Co-operative.

There were also 26 junior and 3 senior savings unions and a Credit Union League (39 mems.).

Combined assets totalled \$2,200,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 740 miles of all-weather main and feeder roads, and 174 miles of Government maintained cart roads and bush trails. A number of logging and forest tracks are usable by heavy duty vehicles in the dry season.

SHIPPING

There is a weekly Southern Coastal freight, passenger and mail service and vessels of the Harrison, Royal Netherlands, United Fruit, Buccaneer, Canada, Jamaica, Caribbean and "K" lines call at Belize City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Chief Civil Aviation Officer: L. C. BALDERAMOS, A.R.A.E.S.

Belizean Airlines: Belize City; f. 1967; Man. Dir. HAROLD HARBICAN.

Maya Airways Ltd.: 15 Albert St.; P.O.B. 458, Belize City; operates the internal services of the territory.

The following airlines serve Belize: Servicio Aéreo de Honduras, Transportes Aéreos Centro-Americanos and Transportes Aéreos Nacionales.

Chemicals Ltd. and Central American Transport run internal charter services.

TOURISM

Tourist Board: Belize City; Chair. E. C. N. CEGG.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

A group of small islands lying at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles, some 60 miles to the east of Puerto Rico and adjoining the American Virgin Islands.

Area and Population: Area 69 square miles. There are about 50 islands, islets, rocks and cays in the group, of which 15 are inhabited. Population (1967 est.) 8,950; Road Town (capital) 2,180.

Finance: 1 U.S.\$=8s. 4d. sterling (the U.S.\$ is the only legal tender in the Territory, which does, however, lie within the sterling area). *Budget estimates* (1967) U.S.\$2,384,608.

External Trade (1967): *Imports* U.S.\$4,178,296. *Exports* U.S.\$264,262, mainly livestock, vegetables, fish, fruit, rum and charcoal.

Education: 15 primary schools and 1 secondary school, 2,429 pupils in all.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution came into effect in April 1967. Under its terms, the Administrator is to be responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, terms and conditions of service of public officers, the administration of the Courts and finance, and possesses reserved legislative powers in respect of legislation necessary in the interests of his special responsibilities; there is an Executive Council with the Administrator as Chairman, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), the Chief Minister (appointed by the Administrator) and two other ministers, appointed by the Administrator on the advice of the Chief Minister; and a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, chosen from outside the Council, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), one nominated member appointed by the Administrator on the Chief Minister's advice, and seven elected members to be returned from seven one-member electoral districts.

THE GOVERNMENT

Administrator: His Honour JOHN SUTHERLAND THOMSON, M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: His Honour The Administrator.

Financial Secretary: Hon. G. B. MITCHELL, M.B.E.

Attorney-General: Hon. L. W. BARKER.

Chief Minister: Hon. H. L. STOUTT.

Minister of Natural Resources and Public Health: Hon. I. DAWSON.

Minister of Communications, Works and Industry: Hon. T. LETTSOME.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: HENRY CREQUE.

Deputy Speaker: Hon. J. R. O'NEAL, M.B.E.

The Financial Secretary, The Attorney-General, The three Ministers.

Members: Hon. ROBINSON O'NEAL, M.B.E., Hon. Dr. Q. W. OSBOURNE, Hon. EDWARD LEOPOLD SMITH, Hon. I. J. FONSECA.

Clerk: M. FLAX.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the West Indies Associated States, which consists of two divisions: The High Court of Justice and The Court of Appeal. There are also a Magistrate's Court, a Juvenile Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Chief Justice: The Hon. ALLAN MONTGOMERY LEWIS.

Puisne Judges: E. F. GLASGOW, E. H. A. BISHOP, M. BERRIDGE, A. LOUISY.

THE PRESS

Island Sun, The: P.O.B. 21, Tortola; weekly; Editor CARLOS DOWNING.

RADIO

Station Z.B.V.I.: P.O.B. 78, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; commercial; Man. WILLIAM N. GREER.

BANKING

Bank of Nova Scotia: Road Town; f. 1967; Man. PAUL MACDONALD.

Virgin Islands National Bank: Head Office: Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands; P.O. Box 67, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1961; Man. LESLIE R. ALLEN.

Barclays Bank, D.C.O.: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; Man. P. R. DAVIES-EVANS.

Commercial banking facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands are also available.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Launches maintain a mail and passenger service with St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, whence air and sea communications exist to all parts of the world.

An 80-channel co-axial cable from Tortola to Bermuda provides the main link for the East Caribbean to North America and Europe.

Work should be completed in 1968 on the extension of the runway of Beef Island Airport, which will enable prop-jet services to call at the British Virgin Islands.

The following airlines serve the British Virgin Islands: All Island Air Service, Antilles Air Boats, Leeward Islands Air Transport and St. Thomas Air Taxis.

There are over 40 miles of motorable roads and about 750 motor vehicles.

British Virgin Islands Department of Tourism: Road Town, Tortola; Dir. of Tourism PAUL FILLINGHAM.

There are some 12 hotels on the Islands with a total of about 350 tourist guest nights.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

About 200 miles north-west of Jamaica. Consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

Area and Population: Area 100 square miles. Population (1960) 8,511; Grand Cayman 7,025, Cayman Brac 1,463, Little Cayman 23; George Town (capital) 2,706, West Bay 2,370. 1963: Births 241, Marriages 43, Deaths 63.

Currency: £1 Jamaica = £1 sterling = \$U.S. 2.42.

Budget (1966): Revenue £436,720; Expenditure £359,532.

Development Plan (1965-68): Proposed expenditure £325,000. Projects: public buildings, heavy equipment, airport development, new school, roads, mosquito control, education and public health.

External Trade (1966): *Imports* £1,490,914 (foodstuffs, textiles, building material); *Exports* £23,716 (green turtles, rope, turtle skin and shell).

Tourism: (1966) 8,243 visitors; (1967: Jan.-Aug.) 7,434 visitors.

Education (1966): State primary schools 9 (1,106 pupils), 5 private primary and 3 secondary schools (550 pupils).

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

A new Constitution was introduced in July 1959 under which the islands ceased to be a dependency of Jamaica. The last constitutional ties with that country were severed on August 6th, 1962, and the Islands are now a separate colony of the United Kingdom. There is an Executive Council consisting of the Administrator, two official and one nominated members and two members elected from the nominated and elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator (President) and not less than two nor more than three official members; not less than two nor more than three nominated members, twelve elected members.

Administrator: J. A. CUMBER, C.M.G., M.B.E., T.D.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In the Cayman Islands justice is administered from Jamaica and appeals lie to the Court of Appeal in Kingston.

RELIGION

The oldest established Churches are, on Grand Cayman the *Scottish Presbyterian Church* and on Cayman Brac the *Baptist Church*. The chief other Churches are the *Church of*

God, Church of God (Full Gospel), Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic and Pilgrim Holiness.

PRESS

The Caymanian: Grand Cayman; weekly; Editor O. H. MULLER.

Gospel of the Kingdom: P.O.B. Grand Cayman; f. 1945; religious, under the auspices of the Church of God; monthly; Editor WILL T. BODDEN.

Tradewinds: Grand Cayman; weekly.

FINANCE

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 501, Grand Cayman.

Barclay's Bank, D.C.O.: P.O.B. 68, Grand Cayman; sub-br. at Cayman Brac (P.O.B. 48); agencies at West Bay, Bodden Town and Spot Bay.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O. Box 69, Grand Cayman.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O. Box 245, Grand Cayman.

Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce: Rembro Bldg., Georgetown, Grand Cayman; Pres. T. R. BODDEN.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are some 60 miles of motorable road in the Islands, of which 22 are tarmac. The Islands possess approximately 1,150 motor vehicles.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at Georgetown was enlarged to take jet aircraft in 1966.

Cayman Brac Airways Ltd.: P.O. Box 11, Grand Cayman; twice weekly service between Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac and Kingston (Jamaica).

Services are also provided by B.W.I.A. and L.A.C.S.A.

TOURISM

The Cayman Islands Tourist Board: Caribbean Bank Bldg., Georgetown, Grand Cayman; f. 1965; Chair. ERIC BERGSTROM.

MONTSERRAT

Montserrat is one of the Leeward Islands which stretch in an arc south-east from Puerto Rico. She elected not to become part of the West Indies Associated States in January 1967.

Area (square miles): 39.5.

Population (1966): 14,464; Plymouth (capital) 4,000; birth rate 23.7; death rate 10.5.

Agriculture: About one-fifth of the land is under cultivation, the principal crops being sea-island cotton, limes, sugar cane, bananas, tomatoes and carrots. A further one-third of the island's 25,000 acres is available for future agricultural development.

Forestry: Large areas are covered by forests and some cedar lumber is exported.

FINANCE

EC \$1=100 cents

£1 sterling=EC \$4.8

U.S. \$1=EC \$2.00

BUDGET

(1965—B.W.I. \$)

Revenue:	
Ministry of Finance	1,286,657
Capital	1,502,632
Total inc. other items	4,023,660
Expenditure:	
Social Services	670,162
Communications and Works	641,522
Ministry of Finance	571,677
Capital	1,616,211
Total inc. other items	4,267,541

Budget Estimate 1967: *Revenue:* \$2,958,229; *Expenditure:* \$5,715,841.

External Trade (EC \$'000—1965): Imports 4,887, Exports 324.

Education (1966): Primary schools 16, pupils 2,902; Secondary school 1, pupils 275.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1960, whereby the territory of Montserrat is governed by an Administrator and has its own Executive and Legislative Councils. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator as President and two official members and three unofficial members, with two Ministers apart from the Chief Minister. The Legislative Council consists of a President (who is the Administrator), seven elected, two official and one nominated member.

Early in 1967, when the other East Caribbean Islands adopted Associated Status *vis-à-vis* the United Kingdom, Montserrat decided to remain a colony until separate arrangements could be worked out, more suitable to her requirements.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Administrator: D. R. GIBBS, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1968)

President: The ADMINISTRATOR.

Official Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

The Chief Minister: The Hon. W. H. BRAMBLE, J.P.

Minister of Social Services: B. W. EDWARDS.

Minister of Communications: P. A. BRAMBLE.

Member Without Portfolio: J. HOWE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The ADMINISTRATOR.

Official Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Elected Members: 7.

Nominated Members: 1.

Clerk: D. H. BRAMBLE.

ELECTION, MARCH 1966

PARTY	SEATS
M.L.P.	4
M.W.P.P.	2
Independent†	1

† Subsequently joined M.L.P.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Montserrat Labour Party: Leader W. H. BRAMBLE.

Montserrat Workers' Progressive Party: Leader J. N. EDWARDS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the West Indies Associated States' Supreme Court, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrate's Court.

Puisne Judge (Montserrat Circuit): Hon. Mr. Justice N. BERRIDGE.

Registrar and Magistrate: Miss P. BEAUBRUN.

RELIGION

There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Pentecostal and Seventh-Day Adventist churches and other places of worship on the island.

THE PRESS

Mirror, The: P.O.B. 200, Plymouth; weekly.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—(B.W.I.)—MONTSERRAT, ST VINCENT

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Montserrat: P.O.B. 51, Plymouth; f. 1952, first broadcast 1957; government station.

Radio Antilles: P.O.B. 35, Montserrat; f. 1965; commercial; broadcasts in English, French, Spanish; Chair. G. COMMENGES.

Television services can be received from Antigua (*Leeward Island Television Service*) by way of a booster station near Plymouth.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Church Rd., Plymouth; Man. R. O. HAYDOCK.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, P.O. Box 6001, Montreal; Branch in Plymouth; Man. P. F. PROUDFOOT.

Government Savings Bank: Plymouth; depositors (1966) 2,908.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Montserrat Chamber of Commerce: Plymouth; Pres. M. S. OSBORNE, O.B.E.

Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association: c/o Department of Agriculture, Plymouth; Chair. J. E. STURGE; Sec. R. A. FREDERICK.

TRADE UNIONS

Montserrat Trades and Labour Union: George Street, Plymouth; f. 1948; affiliated to ICFTU; about 320 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM H. BRAMBLE; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. ELLEN PETERS.

Montserrat Seamen's and Waterfront Workers' Union: Chapel St., Plymouth; f. 1966; 133 mems.; Pres. MICHAEL DYER.

Montserrat Union of Teachers: Plymouth; f. 1950; 50 mems.; Pres. Mrs. M. TURR.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 84 miles of good surfaced main roads and 82 miles of secondary unsurfaced roads. There are about 600 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

Steamship services are provided by Harrison Line and the Atlantic and Blue Ribbon Lines. Inter-island services are provided by West Indies Shipping Service and small vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

Leeward Island Air Transport Services Ltd. (L.I.A.T.): George St., Plymouth; maintains regular inter-island services.

TOURISM

In 1967 there were 7,314 visitors to Montserrat.

SAINT VINCENT

Saint Vincent is one of the Windward Islands, north of Trinidad. She announced her intention to join the West Indies Associated States in January 1967, but had not done so by March 1968. Talks on her constitutional future were announced for April 1968.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): 150.

Population (1965): 87,725; Kingstown (capital) 20,600.

Agriculture: Saint Vincent is the leading world producer of arrowroot; another important crop is Sea Island Cotton. Bananas, however, contribute over a third of the island's revenue. Copra, coconuts, nutmegs, groundnuts, cocoa and cassava are also produced; and about one-third of the island is suitable for crops. Of the 40,000 acres cultivated approximately half is divided into farms of less than 80 acres, the remainder belonging to large estates or to Government Land Settlement schemes.

Production (1965): Cotton 85,391 lbs., White Lint 21,551 lbs., Arrowroot 33,856 barrels.

FINANCE

EC \$1 = 100 cents

£1 sterling = EC \$4.80

U.S.\$1 = EC \$2.00

BUDGET (1965—EC\$)

Revenue:	
Capital Budget	2,333,850
Other items	6,413,363
TOTAL	8,746,913
Expenditure:	
Medical	967,827
Education	1,303,677
Police	474,885
Total inc. other items	6,413,363
Capital	533,070

Budget Estimate: (1966) EC \$7,318,025; (1968) Revenue EC \$10,607,355, Expenditure EC \$10,749,355.

External Trade (EC \$'000—1965): Imports 14,808, Exports 6,422.

Education (1965): Primary Schools 56, Pupils 25,541; Secondary Schools 8, pupils 2,472.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1960, whereby Saint Vincent is governed by an Administrator and has its own Executive and Legislative Councils. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator as President, one official and five unofficial members, including the Chief Minister and three other Ministers. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, two Nominated Members, one Official Member and nine elected Members. A Boundaries Commission appointed in 1967 delineated constituencies for a new thirteen-member Assembly, to be set up when St. Vincent joins the West Indies Associated States.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Administrator: HYWEL GEORGE, O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1968)

President: The ADMINISTRATOR.

Official Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Chief Minister: Hon. R. M. CATO.

Minister of Communications and Works: S. SLATER.

Minister of Trade, Production, Labour and Tourism: J. F. MITCHELL.

Minister for Social Services and Education: J. L. EUSTACE.

Member without Portfolio: L. LATHAM.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Nominated Members: 2.

Official Members: 1.

Elected Members: 9.

Clerk: O. S. BARROW.

ELECTION, MAY 15TH, 1967

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	6
People's Political Party	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

The St. Vincent Labour Party: Kingstown; Leader R. M. CATO.

People's Political Party: The Ministries, Kingstown; left-wing; Leader E. T. JOSHUA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Judicature in Grenada, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrate's Court.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Windward Islands: Rt. Rev. HAROLD GRANT FIGOTT, M.A., Bishop's House, St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Challenge: Public Relations Dept., Kingstown; f. 1950; twice monthly. Editor the PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER; circ. 1,000.

Government Bulletin: Public Relations Dept., Kingstown; periodically; Editor Public Relations Officer; circ. 1,000.

Government Gazette: P.O. Box 12, Kingstown; f. 1868; Government Printer FITZ H. JAMES; circ. 370.

Vincentian, The: Lot 29, 113, Bay Street, Kingstown. f. 1919; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. C. DE BARNARD; Editor W. H. LEWIS; circ. 25,000; Great Britain Rep. R. H. HUMPHREY, 39 Brockenhurst Road, Croydon, Surrey.

RADIO

See West Indies Associated States, Grenada and St. Lucia.

FINANCE

BANKING

St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank: Kingstown; Gen. Manager A. C. ALLEN.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street London, E.C.3; br. in Kingstown; Man. J. D. TRIMMINGHAM.

Co-operative Bank: Kingstown; Gen. Man. O. C. FORDE.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Kingstown; Man. B. H. CHATTERTON.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Kingstown; Man. C. F. DAVIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Vincent Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated): Kingstown; Sec. E. D. DUNCAN.

TRADE UNIONS

Commercial, Technical and Allied Workers' Union: Kingstown; affiliated to Caribbean Congress of Labour (C.C.L.) and ICFTU; Sec. E. ISRAEL.

Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union: Kingstown; affiliated to ICFTU; about 3,200 mems.; Pres. Hon. E. T. JOSHUA; Sec. ALMA JOHNSON.

The Civil Service Association: Kingstown; f. 1943; 416 mems.; Pres. F. E. WILLIAMS; Sec. C. E. PROVIDENCE.

The Teachers' Association: Kingstown; 200 members.

The Secondary School Teachers' Association: Kingstown; 49 mems.; Gen. Sec. ADRIAN FRASER.

CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

There are 26 Agricultural Credit societies who receive loans from the Government and 5 Registered Co-operative Societies.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 554 miles of roads of which 160 miles are oiled. There are 2,625 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

Two Federation ships provide a weekly cargo and passenger service. Monthly services are provided by the Royal Netherlands Steamships Co., Booth, American Shipping Co., Fratelli Grimaldi Line, Janes Nourse Line, Harrison Line, Atlantic Line, West India Shipping Co., Linea C., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Grace Line, Geest and Blue Ribbon Line.

A new deep-water wharf with alongside berthing was built at Kingstown with Canadian assistance in 1964.

In 1966, 653 ships entered the State bringing 7,542 passengers and 49,988 tons freight; 660 ships cleared with 39,879 tons freight.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a civilian airport at Arnos Vale, situated about two miles south-east of Kingstown, served by British West Indian Airways and by Leeward Islands Air Transport.

1965: Passengers entered 8,697, cleared 9,496; Freight entered 94,872 kilos, cleared 13,067 kilos.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

More than 30 islands forming the south eastern part of the Bahamas chain of islands, and lying north of Haiti. Six islands are inhabited: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales.

Area: 166 square miles.

Population (1964): 6,770 of whom 77 Europeans; Grand Turk 2,000, Cockburn Harbour, South Caicos 800. In 1966 there were 199 births, 25 marriages and 63 deaths.

Currency: £1 Jamaica = £1 sterling = \$U.S.2.40.

Budget (1965): Revenue £303,827, Expenditure £267,205.

External Trade (1966): *Imports* £422,795 (food, drink and manufactured articles). *Exports* (£) 44,953, of which Salt 9,732, Crawfish 29,969, Dried Conch 2,152, Sisal 1,900, Conch Shells 1,200.

Education (1966): Government Primary Schools 13, pupils 1,688; Private Primary Schools 3 Government Secondary Schools 1.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The Islands ceased to be a dependency of Jamaica under the Constitution of July 1959, and became a British Crown Colony on August 6th, 1962. The Government consists of the Administrator and an Executive Council of two official members, one nominated member and two members elected by the nominated and elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator and not less than two official and nominated members and nine elected members. On November 5, 1965, the Governor of the Bahamas was also made Governor of the Turks and Caicos Islands. Although there are as yet no other political links between the two colonies, they share a common Bench for their Courts of Appeal.

Administrator: R. E. WAINWRIGHT, C.M.G.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Resident Magistrate who is also Acting Judge of the Turks and Caicos Islands: F. F. DEMPSEY.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; sub-br. Bay St., Nassau; Man. W. T. IRISH.

Government Savings Bank: Number of depositors (1965) 1,813.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Grand Turk Credit Union Ltd.: Grand Turk; f. 1947; 48 mems.; cap. p.u. £1,000.

TRADE UNION

St. George's Industrial Trade Union: Cockburn Harbour; 260 mems.; Sec. Mrs. ELIZA BASDEN.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 27 miles of road in the Islands, of which 7 miles are tarmac.

SHIPPING

There are regular services to the Netherlands and Miami, and irregular services between the islands and Kingston.

K.N.S.M. and Lloyds lines: Agency, Turks Islands Importers Ltd., Grand Turk; Man. T. PHILIPPONA.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bahamas Airlines Ltd.: British Overseas Airways Corporation; Agency, Turks Islands Importers Ltd., Grand Turk; twice-weekly service to Nassau; Man. T. PHILIPPONA.

Caicos Airways Ltd.: South Caicos; maintains regular inter-island services.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn. There are two main islands and about 200 smaller ones, all governed as a single British Colony.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): 4,700 (approx.), East Falklands 2,610, West Falklands 2,090.

Population (Dec. 1966): 2,164, Stanley (capital) 1,074.

Livestock: Sheep 627,367, Cattle 10,809, Horses 3,538.

Budget (1967-68 est.): Revenue £376,733, Expenditure £409,646.

Development Plan: £201,000.

External Trade (1966): *Imports* £687,168, *Exports* £1,037,890 (nearly all wool). Trade is mainly with the British Commonwealth.

Shipping (1966): Tonnage entered 27,492, total 33 ships; and cleared 26,754, total 32 ships.

Education: Education is compulsory. In 1966 there were 2 government schools in Stanley with 167 pupils. Fourteen travelling teachers with 101 pupils were maintained by the Government in country districts. There is also a boarding school at Darwin, E. Falkland.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1949. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 2 *ex-officio* members, 2 members elected by the Legislature, and 2 appointed members; and a Legislative Council composed of 2 *ex-officio*, 4 elected and 2 nominated official members. The electoral principle was introduced, on a basis of universal adult suffrage, in 1949. There is a Town Council for Stanley.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1968)

Governor: Sir COSMO HASKARD, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Colonial Secretary: W. H. THOMPSON, M.B.E.

Executive Council: 6 members.

Legislative Council: The GOVERNOR, 2 *ex-officio*, 2 nominated and 4 elected members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, with an Acting Judge, and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, both of which are in Stanley. The Colony retains the part-time services in England of a retired Colonial Judge as Legal Secretary. English law applies up to 1900 and subsequently by special application. Some farm managers are Justices of the Peace and also certain residents in Stanley.

Acting Judge: W. H. THOMPSON, M.B.E.

Registrar: H. BENNETT.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COURT OF APPEAL

President: Sir ALISTAIR FORBES, K.B.

Deputy Registrar: A. C. T. COCHRANE.

RELIGION

There are Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Free Church communions.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Falkland Islands: Rt. Rev. C. J. TUCKER.

Senior Chaplain: The Rev. P. MILLAM, The Deanery, Stanley.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Prefect Apostolic: The Right Reverend Monsignor JAMES IRELAND; St. Mary's Presbytery, Port Stanley.

UNITED FREE CHURCH

Minister: Rev. P. CHARMAN.

PRESS

There are no newspapers, other than a small monthly publication. The Government publishes *The Gazette*.

RADIO

There is a Government-operated broadcasting station at Stanley. The number of licence-holders in 1966 was 617. The Government also operates a wired broadcasting service in Stanley (358 subscribers in 1966) and a wireless station on the West Falkland, to which most of the farms are linked by telephone. The East Falkland has similar telephone facilities. The farm settlements are linked to Stanley by radio telephone. A modern telecommunications link with the United Kingdom was established in 1967.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Stanley; June 1967 dep. £1,182,006; 1,869 depositors.

Lloyds Bank Ltd., and **Hambros Bank** have agencies in Stanley.

INSURANCE

Commercial Union Assurance Co.: Head Office, London; Agency: Estate L. Williams, Stanley.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Falklands Islands Company: Stanley; f. 1851; is the largest landowner and trading company; Man. W. H. YOUNG.

TRADE UNION

The General Employees Union: Ross Road, Stanley; general union; 500 paid-up mems.; Gen. Sec. RICHARD V. GOSS.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Government Employees' Canteen: P.O.B. 174, Stanley; f. 1952; open to all employees and pensioners of the Colonial Government on taking up of one £30 share and to members of the public on recommendation on taking up of one £30 share; imports consumer goods for the members; Man. P. SHORT.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—FALKLAND ISLANDS

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 13 miles of made-up road in and around Stanley. Elsewhere tracks link the Settlements which are only passable by Land Rover or motor cycle in fair weather.

SHIPPING

Regular monthly services to Montevideo are maintained by the Falkland Islands Company vessel. Charter vessels maintain trade with the United Kingdom. Two survey

ships maintain occasional communications with the Falkland Islands Dependencies and other islands of British Antarctica. There are a number of local services between the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Falkland Islands Government Air Service: f. 1948; maintains Beaver float-plane services between the Settlements and Stanley.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

The Falkland Islands Dependencies cover the island groups of South Georgia and South Sandwich.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): South Georgia 1,450, South Sandwich 130.

Population (estimate 1966): 22 (excludes seasonal workers in the whaling industry).

Whaling and Sealing (1965): Exports of whale and seal oil 11,060 tons.

Budget (1967-68): Revenue £7,139, Grants from H.M.G. £45,392, Expenditure £52,531.

External Trade (1966): *Imports* £74,916, *Exports* £1,368,361 (mostly whale and seal oil). (1967): *Imports* £12,491. Trade is mainly with the U.K., Norway and Venezuela.

Shipping (South Georgia—1966): Tonnage entered 3,097 (net), Total 6 ships; Tonnage cleared 3,097 (net), Total 6 ships.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

The Letters Patent of 1948 empower the Governor of the Falkland Islands to legislate for the Dependencies. An administrative officer, who is also a magistrate, represents the Governor in South Georgia.

Administrative Officer, South Georgia: Capt. D. J. COLEMAN.

FIJI

INTRODUCTION

The colony of Fiji consists of more than 800 islands situated about 1,200 miles south of the equator in the Pacific Ocean. The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 60° to 90°F (16°–32°C). The population includes a mixture of Melanesian and Polynesian peoples, and some Tongans. The capital and chief port is Suva.

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. It provides for an enlarged franchise and an expanded Legislative Council, almost wholly elected. Elections under the new Constitution were held in September and October 1966 and resulted in a clear majority for the Alliance. Alliance members and supporters hold 27 seats and the Federation Party 9 seats. President of the Alliance, Ratu K. K. T. Mara, is the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers consists of six Alliance members and four official members appointed by the Governor. Most members of the Council have portfolios for government departments.

Agriculture is the main basis of the economy, and raw

sugar and coconut products made up about 60 per cent of total exports in 1966. Rice, bananas, dairy produce and vegetables are important products. Gold mining is a major export industry and secondary manufacturing industries are developing steadily. Forestry has a big potential; exports in 1966 reached £0.26 million. Tourism is growing rapidly, with the number of visitors increasing by about 11 per cent in 1966. A Five-Year Development Plan, 1966–70, provides for capital expenditure of £20.5 million spread over almost every aspect of the territory's activities.

Fiji lies on the main route between Australia and New Zealand and North America, and is the centre of communications in the south-western Pacific. The international airport is at Nadi, about 130 miles from Suva. Suva Wharf and Lautoka Wharf were reconstructed in 1962 and 1963. There are no main railways but about 440 miles of light tracks carry sugar-cane to the mills.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): 7,055.

Population (1966): 476,727 (Indians 240,960, Fijians 202,176, Europeans 6,590, Part-Europeans 9,687); Suva (capital) 58,000.

Agriculture: Exports (1966): Sugar 242,000 tons, Coconut Oil 14,497 tons, Copra 2,039 tons, Bananas 8,807,600 lbs.; also melons, ginger, vegetables, molasses, timber, fish, hides and trocas shell; a cocoa industry is developing.

MINING
(1966)

	UNIT	PRODUCTION	VALUE IN £F
Gold	Fine oz.	115,000	1,610,000
Silver	Fine oz.	70,000	27,000
Manganese ore	Tons	5,500	40,000
Copper ore	"	10	100
Limestone	"	3,000	25,000
Crushed metal	cu. yds.	300,000	250,000

FINANCE

£1 Fiji = 20 shillings

£1 sterling = £1.03 Fiji

1 U.S. dollar = 8.25 Fiji shillings

\$A 1 = 8 shillings

BUDGET 1968
(£ Fiji)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	6,755,000	Charges on Public Debt.	1,264,140
Port and Harbour Dues, etc.	215,200	Pensions, etc.	594,607
Licences and Taxes	4,387,505	Education	2,334,400
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	1,004,604	Medical	1,481,619
Post office	1,033,350	Police	542,952
Rent of Government Property	190,000	Posts and Telegraphs	615,538
Interest	218,500	Works (Establishment)	560,298
Miscellaneous	535,400	Works annually recurrent	1,727,100
		Contribution to Capital Budget	500,000
		Other	4,907,241
TOTAL	14,339,559	TOTAL	14,527,895

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1966–70—£F20.5 million. 1968 provision £F4,425,617.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—FIJI

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£F)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports .	27,625,649	29,081,019	25,272,382
Exports .	26,083,214	21,265,217	19,437,060

COMMODITIES

(1966)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food	5,841,912	12,369,215
Beverages and Tobacco	596,643	61,619
Raw materials	297,448	516,746
Mineral fuels	2,723,398	—
Other oils and fats	430,425	1,439,841
Chemicals	1,914,918	14,315
Manufactured Goods	4,932,689	107,423
Machinery and transport equipment	4,985,895	8,108
Miscellaneous manufactures	3,068,296	34,601
Others	480,758	1,555,173
Re-exports	—	3,330,019
TOTAL	25,272,382	19,437,060

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(1966)

IMPORTS FROM:	£F	EXPORTS TO	£F
United Kingdom	5,180,196	United Kingdom	8,803,921
Australia	6,999,646	Australia	2,260,435
Canada	420,931	Canada	1,189,053
New Zealand	1,987,573	New Zealand	654,303
Hong Kong	819,686	German Federal Republic	248,927
India	720,781	Japan	326,977
United States	1,383,517	Western Samoa	248,671
German Federal Republic	199,189	Tonga	331,411
Japan	3,613,575	Line Islands	30,823
Iran	488,521	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	222,631
Thailand	250,318	New Hebrides	107,169
		United States	2,559,428
		Malaysia	276,117
		Netherlands	4,583

Transport (1966): *Shipping*: Entered 972 ships, 2,625,048 tons; Cleared 971 ships, 2,624,549 tons. *Civil Aviation*: Landed 146,466 passengers; Departed 148,229 passengers.

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	586	99,138
Secondary	47	8,466
Vocational and Technical	10	733
Teacher Training	3	280
Medical	1	155

There are also 178 scholarship holders in higher education abroad.

Source: Public Relations Office, Suva.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution is provided by an Order in Council of September 1966. There is a Governor, a Council of Ministers (which advises the Governor) and a Legislative Council.

The Council of Ministers has executive authority. It has four official and six elected members of Legislative Council. Four of the elected members have portfolios for groups of Government Departments—Social Services, Natural Resources, Communications, Works, Tourism and Commerce, Industry and Labour.

Legislative Council consists of 36 elected members and four official members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Fijian Affairs and Local Government).

Under the new Constitution virtually all adults are eligible to register as electors. Twenty-five members of Legislative Council (nine Fijians, nine Indians and seven General, mainly European and Chinese) are elected on communal rolls and nine members (three Fijians, three Indian and three General) on a cross-voting system under which all races vote together. In addition, two Fijian members are elected by the Great Council of Chiefs. The Legislative Council elects its own Speaker, who presides.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir FRANCIS DEREK JAKEWAY, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Council of Ministers: The GOVERNOR, four official and six elected members.

Legislative Council: The SPEAKER, 36 elected members and four official members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Fijian Affairs and Local Government).

Fijian Affairs Board: The MINISTER FOR FIJIAN AFFAIRS, two *ex-officio* members, five Fijian members of the Legislative Council.

Provincial Government: 14 Provinces, each headed by a Chairman.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Alliance Party: multi-racial; government party; 27 members of the Council; Leader Ratu K. K. T. MARA, O.B.E.

Federation Party: mainly Indian; nine members of the Council; Leader A. D. PATEL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The laws of Fiji consist mainly of Orders in Council, Ordinances of Fiji enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and, subject to certain qualifications, the Common Law, Rules of Equity and English Statutes in force in England in 1875.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record, Suva.

Court of Appeal: Suva.

Magistrates' Courts.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice C. J. HAMMETT.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice R. KNOX-MAWER, Mr. Justice MOTI TIKARAM (acting).

RELIGION

Most Fijians are Christians, mainly Methodist. The Indians are mostly Hindus.

Roman Catholic Archbishop: Most Rev. GEORGE P. ARCE.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Fiji Royal Gazette: Government Printer, Suva; f. 1874; Fridays.

Fiji Samachar: P.O. Box 151, Suva; f. 1923; Hindustani; weekly; Editor N. P. GANDHI; circ. 4,000.

Fiji Sandesh: Patel Arcade Suva; f. 1965; Hindi; weekly; Editor V. L. MORRIS.

Fiji Times: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; English, daily; Editor and Publ. L. G. USHER.

Jagriti: P.O.B. 9, Nadi; f. 1950; Hindi, thrice weekly (Tues., Thurs. and Sats.); Editor M. S. KHAN.

Jai Fiji: P.O. Box 109, Lautoka; f. 1959; weekly; Editor K. P. MISHRA; circ. 5,300.

Kisan Mitra: P.O. Box 46, Lautoka; f. 1961; Hindi; weekly.

Na'i Lalakai: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1961; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Fijian; weekly; Editor LUKE VUIDREKETI.

Na Mata: Fijian Affairs Office, Suva; f. 1876; Fijian, monthly.

Pacific Review: Nadi; f. 1949; English and Fijian; weekly; Editor P. GAUNDER.

Prakash: Waimanh Rd., Suva; f. 1966; Hindi; weekly.

Sangam: Nadi; f. 1953; Tamil monthly.

Shanti Dut: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1935; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Hindustani, weekly; Editor GURU DAYAL SHARMA.

Volagauna: P.O.B. 597, Suva; f. 1952; Fijian, weekly; Editor JIOJI R. QALILAWA.

PUBLISHERS

Fiji Times and Herald, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; Exec. Dir. L. G. USHER; publish *Fiji Times*, *Na'i Lalakai*, *Shanti Dut*.

Indian Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O. Box 151, Suva; f. 1923; Man. Dir. S. M. BIDESI, Jr.; Sec. RAM CHARITRA.

Sangram Sarada Printing Press: P.O. Box 16, Nadi; f. 1949; English, Hindi and Fijian; Proprietors Pacific Periodicals Ltd.

Tara Press: Nasinu, P.O.B. 923, Suva; f. 1950; printing in English, Hindi and Fijian; Proprietor GYANI DAS.

RADIO

Fiji Broadcasting Commission (Radio Fiji): P.O.B. 334, Suva; f. 1954; broadcasts through eight transmitters in Suva and two at Lautoka, in English, Fijian and Hindustani; Chair. D. M. N. MCFARLANE, C.B.E., LL.B.; Man. G. M. CULLEN.

In 1967, approx. 40,000 radio licences were issued.

FINANCE

BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank: Head Office: G.P.O., Suva; 51 brs.

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; Fiji Office: Suva; Manager J. S. MARCHBANK.

Bank of Baroda Ltd., The: Head Office: Baroda, India; P.O.B. 57, Suva; br. at Lautoka; Man. C. G. MODI.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—FIJI, PITCAIRN ISLAND GROUP

Bank of New South Wales: Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; Fiji Office: Suva; brs. at Ba, Lautoka, Nadi and Sigatoka; agencies at Raki Raki, Tavua and Vatukoula; Man. B. M. WARDEN.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: Wellington, New Zealand; P.O. Box 177, Suva; brs. at Lautoka, Labasa and Nadi; sub-br. at Ba; agencies at Nausori and Marks St. (Suva) and Namaka (Nadi), Sigatoka, Tailevu and Sarusavu; Manager G. J. M. BACON.

INSURANCE

Fiji Insurance Co. Ltd.: Honson Bldg., 68 Thomson St., Suva.

Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: Renwick Road, Suva.

Several Commonwealth companies have agencies in Fiji.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Fijian Development Fund Board: P.O. Box 122, Suva; f. 1951; the Fund was established at the request of the Fijian Provincial Councils; funds derived from payments of not more than £10 a ton from the sales of copra; deposits credited to the producing group or individual at 2½ per cent interest for use in Fijian development schemes; July 1967, depts. £338,644; Chair. Ratu P. K. GANILAU; Sec. P. J. UNDERHILL.

Fiji Development Bank: Suva; f. 1952; makes loans for agricultural and industrial development.

Fiji Development Company Ltd.: P.O. Box 161, Suva; f. 1960; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; Man. J. H. SAND.

Land Development Authority: c/o Natural Resources Office, Suva; f. 1961; to co-ordinate development plans.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

South Pacific Sugar Mills Ltd.: P.O.B. 283, Suva; subsidiary of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.; buyer of sugar cane and raw sugar manufacturer.

Most bananas for export are sold through co-operative organizations.

CO-OPERATIVES

In December 1966 there were 485 registered co-operatives and 24 industrial associations.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Fiji Employers' Consultative Association: P.O.B. 575, Suva; represents 88 of the principal employers in the Colony; Pres. A. C. O'REILLY; Dir. J. GRUNDY.

TRADE UNIONS

Fiji Trades Union Congress: P.O.B. 781, Suva; affiliated to ICFTU; 12 affiliated unions; over 13,300 mems.; Pres. M. V. PILLAI; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMED RAMSAD.

Largest affiliated unions:

Fiji Dock Workers' and Seamen's Union: 36 Edinburgh Drive, Suva; f. 1947; 3,300 mems.; Pres. I. M. SERUVATU; Sec. Ratu LEVU SILATOLU.

Public Employees' Union: P.O.B. 781, Samabula, Suva; approx. 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMED RAMZAN.

At the end of 1966, 22 trade unions were registered.

TRANSPORT

Railways: There are 440 miles of light railway. **Roads:** 1,400 miles of roads, of which about 1,000 miles are all-weather roads. About 14,000 motor vehicles were registered at the end of 1966. **Shipping:** Services include a two-weekly service to New Zealand, Tonga and Western Samoa by the Union Steamship Company and a passenger cargo service to Britain, New Zealand, Australia and North America. Local shipping provides connections between islands of the group. **Airways:** Fiji Airways, P.O. Box 112, Suva; inter-island services and services to Tonga, Samoa, New Hebrides and the Solomons; Canadian Pacific, Air India, Pan American, Qantas, Air New Zealand, B.O.A.C. and U.T.A. all call at Nadi, Fiji's international airport. There is an airport for seaplanes at Suva.

PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

The Pitcairn Group midway between Australia and S. America consists of four islands, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, of which only Pitcairn (area 2 square miles) is inhabited (98 in 1967). The Group is administered by the Governor of Fiji, assisted by an elected Island Council of six members.

ISLAND COUNCIL

Government Adviser: A. A. REEVES.

Island Magistrate: PERVIS YOUNG.

Island Secretary: BEN CHRISTIAN.

Members: HENRY YOUNG, OSCAR CLARK, ANDERSON WARREN, IVAN CHRISTIAN, CHRISTIE WARREN.

Advisory Members: A. A. REEVES, Pastor WEBSTER.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

HONG KONG

INTRODUCTION

The Colony of Hong Kong lies off the south coast of China and consists of the island of Hong Kong, Stonecutters Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories, which are partly on the mainland. The New Territories were leased by China in 1898 for a period of 99 years. The climate is sunny and dry in winter, and hot and humid in summer. The official language is English, but Cantonese is universally spoken and Mandarin is widely understood. The main religion is Buddhism; Confucianism and Taoism are also practised and there are more than a quarter of a million Christians. The capital is Victoria on Hong Kong island.

The Colony is administered by the Governor, the Executive Council of five *ex-officio* members and seven nominated members, and the Legislative Council consisting of twelve official members and twelve other members.

Hong Kong is a free trade area and one of the principal entrepôt ports of the world. Industry has expanded rapidly in recent years, and manufactured goods, particularly textiles and electrical goods, now make up three-quarters of total exports. Commerce plays an important part in the economy and Hong Kong banking and mercantile houses have branches all over the Far East. In December 1964 legislation was enacted to limit the activities of unincorporated banks.

Transport facilities include buses, trams, and ferries and a railway runs north from Kowloon to the Chinese

border. It is hoped to construct a tunnel linking Hong Kong Island to Kowloon.

Social welfare and education are rendered difficult by the heavy influx of refugees from the mainland, estimated at more than a million since the war. Resettlement is undertaken by the Government and many private bodies (Kaifongs). There are state schools and private schools but only enough places for about one child in five. A new Chinese University was set up in 1963 in addition to Hong Kong University.

Hong Kong is one of the main tourist centres of the Far East. The currency unit is the Hong Kong Dollar of 100 cents. £1 sterling = H.K. \$14.55; U.S.\$1 = H.K. \$6.06.

Visas are not required to visit Hong Kong by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

Public Holidays

1968: June 3 (Whit Monday), July 1, August 5 (Bank Holiday), August 30, October 7 (for mid-Autumn Festival on October 6), October 17, November 14, December 25-27 (Christmas).

1969: January 1-2 (New Year), February 17 (Chinese New Year), April 4-7 (Easter), April 21 (Queen's Birthday).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)				POPULATION (Census 1966)		
Total	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon and Stonecutters Island	New Territories and Islands	Total	Chinese (approx.)	Non-Chinese (approx.)
398.50	29	3.75	365.75	3,716,400	3,642,072	74,328

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (Census 1961)

TOTAL	HONG KONG ISLAND	KOWLOON AND NEW KOWLOON	BOATS	NEW TERRITORIES
3,133,131	1,005,041	1,579,825	138,320	409,945

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1966)

BIRTHS		DEATHS	
Number	Rate per '000	Number	Rate per '000
92,476	24.9	18,700	5.0

EMPLOYMENT (Estimated figures for end 1966)

MANUFACTURING	SERVICES	COMMERCE	CONSTRUCTION	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	COMMUNICATIONS	PUBLIC UTILITIES	MINING AND QUARRYING	OTHERS	TOTAL
635,300	355,000	175,100	133,700	117,800	116,200	25,500	11,200	22,300	1,592,100

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

AGRICULTURE

LAND USAGE

	AREA (sq. miles)	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE	REMARKS
Built-up (urban areas) . . .	31.0	7.9	Includes roads and railways.
Steep Country	111.0	27.9	Rocky, precipitous hillsides incapable of plant establishment.
Woodlands	23.3	5.8	Natural and established woodlands.
Grass and Scrub Lands . . .	155.2	39.0	Natural grass and scrub.
Eroded Lands	20.0	5.0	Stripped of cover; granite country; capable of regeneration.
Swamp and Mangrove Lands .	5.2	1.3	Capable of reclamation.
Fish Ponds	2.6	0.7	Fresh and brackish water fish farming.
Arable	50.0	12.5	Includes orchards and market gardens.

PRODUCE (HK \$ '000)

	1964/65	1965/66
Flowers	3,008	3,000
Fruit	2,862	4,496
Field Crops	6,515	6,560
Paddy	8,673	14,464
Vegetables	54,826	71,929
Pond Fish	1,370	5,600
Cattle	1,688	1,592
Ducks	8,300	6,300
Eggs	6,965	5,628
Milk	14,832	16,530
Pigs	37,200	29,918
Poultry	37,562	32,321

FISHERIES (HK \$ '000 1963)

Marine Fish	68,834
Pond Fish	5,000
Shrimps and Prawns	26,453
Oyster and Oyster Sauce . .	1,095
TOTAL VALUE	101,382

1964: Marine Fish 58,442; Pond Fish 1,534.

LIVESTOCK (Estimated population 1965-66)

Cattle	16,446
Water Buffaloes	1,451
Pigs	234,700
Chickens	2,112,100
Ducks	207,900
Geese	18,700
Quail	11,650
Pigeons	439,000

MINING (1966)

	LONG TONS	VALUE HK \$
Iron Ore	134,785.48	6,601,792.81
Kaolin	5,770.68	765,506.4
Quartz	2,846.05	48,382.85
Wolframite	8.25	90,739.00
Feldspar	1,343.15	47,010.00

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

INDUSTRY (September 1967)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER EMPLOYED
Food Manufacture	510	9,509
Textile Manufacture	1,476	102,358
Footwear and Clothing	1,549	79,997
Printing and Publishing	858	15,396
Rubber Products	251	9,856
Metal Products	1,548	38,417
Manufacture of Machinery	618	6,523
Electrical Apparatus	290	31,993
Transport Equipment	173	16,355
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2,008	77,907
Transport	26	6,193
Storage and Warehousing	28	3,748

FINANCE

HK \$1 = 100 cents.

HK \$100 = £6 16s. 10d. = U.S. \$16.50.

In November 1967 the Hong Kong dollar was devalued with the £ sterling, but was subsequently revalued in terms of sterling to give a net devaluation of 5.7 per cent.

BUDGET (1966-67—HK \$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Duties	316.0	Education	84.9
Rates	242.7	Medical and Health	119.1
Internal Revenue	572.5	Police	115.3
Licences and Franchises	85.2	Public Works Department	85.3
Fees of Court or Office	127.6	Urban Services and Council	53.3
Water Revenue	76.2	Public Works (recurrent)	82.3
Post Office	88.1	Defence	61.0
Land Revenue, Rents, etc.	154.3	Post Office	46.7
Land Sales	67.4	Pensions	35.0
TOTAL (including others)	1,784.3	TOTAL (including others)	1,878.4

EXTERNAL TRADE (HK \$ million)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	8,551	8,965	10,097
Exports	4,428	5,027	5,728
Re-exports	1,356	1,503	1,833

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
<i>Food</i>	2,012	2,042	2,216
Live Animals	377	443	467
Meat	135	160	187
Dairy Products	185	187	187
Fish	181	177	195
Cereals	431	398	448
Fruits and Vegetables	341	402	412
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	190	212	208
<i>Crude Materials</i>	907	924	1,030
Wood, Lumber and Cork	83	65	61
Textile Fibres and Waste	564	563	623
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	146	182	216
<i>Mineral Fuels, etc.</i>	262	291	337
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	245	274	318
<i>Chemicals</i>	670	669	748
Chemical Elements and Compounds	104	103	127
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	106	143	154
Plastic Materials	260	221	227
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	2,678	2,767	3,297
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	1,403	1,280	1,669
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	405	600	736
Iron and Steel	309	348	275
Paper, Paperboard, etc.	204	203	242
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	1,024	1,177	1,310
Non-Electric Machinery	424	468	408
Electric Machinery	409	505	721
Transport Equipment	191	203	181
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	713	796	857
Clothing	180	218	167
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	221	250	308

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
<i>Food</i>	160	135	154
Fish	34	45	56
Cereals	21	19	24
Fruits and Vegetables	24	25	23
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	49	18	14
Miscellaneous Food Preparations	26	23	28
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	59	66	38
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	56	64	36
<i>Crude Materials</i>	102	108	110
Textile Fibres and Waste	11	12	9
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	59	59	64
<i>Chemicals</i>	52	55	53
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	18	19	18
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	17	18	20
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	952	1,104	1,218
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	707	834	921
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	34	36	45
Iron and Steel	31	40	40
Manufactures of Metals (others)	146	157	176
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	226	344	532
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	186	293	476
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	2,857	3,191	3,603
Clothing	1,620	1,773	2,035
Footwear	175	153	184
Sanitary, Heating, Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	95	112	116

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

RE-EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
<i>Food</i>	320	278	300
Fruits and Vegetables	56	87	88
Coffee, Tea, Spices, etc.	66	75	85
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	79	26	36
Cereals	52	33	35
<i>Crude Materials</i>	160	156	172
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	15	25	28
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	80	84	94
<i>Chemicals</i>	175	236	254
Mineral Tar and Crude Chemicals from Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas	31	34	38
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	71	113	108
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	445	544	774
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	204	220	352
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	135	238	314
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	72	72	92
Machinery other than Electric	32	35	41
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	23	18	31
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	124	147	172
Clothing	22	28	24
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	50	63	76
Other Manufactured Articles	49	52	64

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
China	2,322	2,769	U.S.A.	1,719	2,036
Japan	1,551	1,839	United Kingdom	861	987
U.S.A.	994	1,090	German Federal Republic	371	420
United Kingdom	962	1,011	Canada	135	175
German Federal Republic	276	269	Japan	133	162
Thailand	239	267	Singapore	143	152
Australia	199	209	Australia	134	128
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	188	202	Netherlands	86	120
Singapore	238	200	Indonesia	41	102
Belgium and Luxembourg	145	190	Sweden	85	89
China (Taiwan)	154	169	Thailand	99	82
Pakistan	115	139	Malaysia	82	72
Netherlands	123	137			
Indonesia	89	135			
Italy	152	123			
Brazil	100	109			

RE-EXPORTS	1965	1966
Indonesia	146	343
Japan	255	278
Singapore	206	214
U.S.A.	86	105
Macau	65	75
China (Taiwan)	69	72
Belgium and Luxembourg	46	62
South Vietnam	27	59
China	54	54
Malaysia	60	53

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

TRANSPORT

(1966)

RAILWAYS

Passengers	9,553,124
Freight (metric tons)	1,036,927.3

ROADS

Cars	56,911
Goods Vehicles	15,319
Taxis	2,763
Buses	1,920
Private Car/Goods Vehicles	2,065

SHIPPING

	Tons
Unloaded	7,272,867
Loaded	2,803,441

CIVIL AVIATION

PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (kgs.)	
In	Out	In	Out
557,743	552,537	5,721,119	16,001,540

Ferries (1966): 161.2 million passengers, 4.3 million vehicles.

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Visitors	398,534	446,743	505,733
Number of Hotel Beds	n.a.	10,349	n.a.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1966)

Telephones	300,000
Radio sets	700,000
Television sets	81,000
Periodicals and newspapers	200
Daily Newspapers	46
Overall daily circulation	1,500,000

EDUCATION

(September 1966)

SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	56,520
Primary	657,585
Secondary	222,890
Post-Secondary	9,549
Adult Education	35,757
Special Categories	1,194

Students in Britain (September 1966): 2,560.

Source: Hong Kong Government, *Annual Report*.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

THE CONSTITUTION

The Government of Hong Kong, which consists of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, is constituted under the authority of Letters Patent and Royal Instructions.

The Executive Council is consulted by the Governor on all important administrative questions. In addition to five *ex-officio* members, there are eight nominated unofficial members (of whom four are Chinese and one Portuguese), and one nominated official member.

The Legislative Council, which advises on and approves the enactment of the Colony's laws and approves all expenditure from public funds, consists of four of the *ex-officio* members who sit on the Executive Council, eight other official members and thirteen unofficial members (these include nine Chinese and one Indian member). It has three Standing Committees, concerned with finance, law and public works respectively; select Committees may be set up on an *ad hoc* basis.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir DAVID TRENCH, K.C.M.G., M.C., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1968)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES (Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. WORSLEY, K.B.E., C.B.E., M.C.), The COLONIAL SECRETARY (M. D. I. GASS, C.M.G.), The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (D. T. E. ROBERTS, O.B.E., Q.C.), The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS (D. R. HOLMES, C.B.E., M.C., E.D.), The FINANCIAL SECRETARY (J. J. COWPERTHWAIT, C.M.G., O.B.E.).

Nominated Official Member: Dr. TENG PIN HUI, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Unofficial Members: Sir A. RODRIGUES, C.B.E., E.D., KWAN CHO-YUI, C.B.E., J. D. CLAGUE, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., FUNG PING-FAN, C.B.E., S. S. GORDON, O.B.E., KAN YUET-KEUNG, O.B.E., LI FOOK-SHU, O.B.E., J. A. SAUNDERS, D.S.O., M.C.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Nominated Official Members: A. M. J. WRIGHT, C.M.G., Dr. TENG PIN-HUI, K. S. KINGHORN, W. D. GREGG, R. M. HETHERINGTON, D.F.C., A. TODD, T. D. SORBY, G. M. TINGLE.

Unofficial Members: D. J. RUTTONJEE, C.B.E., KAN YUET-KEUNG, O.B.E., LI FOOK-SHU, FUNG HONG-CHU, O.B.E., TANG PING-YUAN, TSE YU-CHUEN, O.B.E., K. A. WATSON, O.B.E., WOO PAK-CHUEN, O.B.E., G. R. ROSS, SZETO WAI, W. WONG SIEN-BING, O.B.E., E. LI SHU-PUI, O.B.E., J. D. LEACH, O.B.E.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Self-Government Party: f. 1963; English and Chinese membership; left-wing.

Labour Party of Hong Kong: f. 1964 as a breakaway group of the D.S.G.P.

Socialist Democratic Party: f. 1964.

The Reform Club and Civic Association, which worked in alliance between 1961 and 1964, stand for moderate constitutional changes in Hong Kong's government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, the District Court having limited jurisdiction. Appeals from these courts lie to the Full Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and consisting of two or three Supreme Court judges. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts are heard by a Supreme Court judge.

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir MICHAEL HOGAN, KT., C.M.G.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. Sir IVO RIGBY, Kt.

Puisne Judges: Hon. A. D. SCHOLES, Hon. W. A. BLAIR-KERR, Hon. G. G. BRIGGS, Hon. W. F. PICKERING (Acting), Hon. A. M. McMULLIN (Acting).

District Courts: There are nine District Judges with courts in Victoria, Kowloon and the New Territories.

Magistrates' Courts: There are two Principal Magistrates, and twenty-one Magistrates with courts in nine districts.

RELIGION

The Chinese population is predominantly Buddhist, although Confucianism and Taoism are also practised. The three religions are frequently found in the same temple. There are more than 250,000 Chinese Christians and a number of Muslims and Jews.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. J. GILBERT H. BAKER, The Bishop's House, 1 Lower Albert Road.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. LORENZO BIANCHI, 16 Caine Road.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

China Mail: 1-3 Wyndham St.; f. 1845; evening; tabloid; Editor MURRAY L. WEPLER; circ. 10,016.

Hong Kong Standard: News Building, 635 King's Rd.; f. 1949; morning; Editor GEOFFREY THURSBY; circ. 12,800.

South China Morning Post: Morning Post Building, Wyndham St.; Editor A. P. STURROCK; circ. 22,247.

The Star: 211-221 Caroline Mansion, 4 Yun Ping Rd.; evening; Editor P. FINN.

English and Chinese

Daily Commodity Quotations: 510 Marina House; f. 1948; morning; commercial news.

Chinese Language

Chi Yin Yat Pao (Chi Yin Daily News): 20 Lee Yuen St. East; morning.

Ching Po: 141 Queen's Rd. East, 3rd Floor; f. 1956; Editor CHAN HA TZE; circ. 90,000.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

Chiu Yin Po.

Chun Pao (*Truth Daily*): evening.

Chung Ying Po.

Fai Po (*Express*): 635 King's Rd., North Point; morning.

Hong Kong Sheung Po (*Hong Kong Commercial Daily*): 28-30 Wing Lok St.; f. 1952; Editor-in-Chief K. CHEUNG; circ. 110,000.

Hong Kong Shih Pao (*Hong Kong Times*): 64-66 Gloucester Rd.; morning; right-wing; expresses the views of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan (Formosa).

Hsin Wan Pao (*New Evening Post*): 342 Hennessey Rd.; f. 1951; left-wing; Editor LO FU.

Hung Look Yat Po: 37 Gough St.; f. 1939; Prop. YAM WOO FAR; circ. 40,000.

Kung Sheung Yat Po (*Industrial and Commercial Daily News*): 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor POON YANG-CHEONG; circ. 58,856.

Kung Sheung Man Po: 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1930; evening; Editor KING'S OONG; circ. 56,477.

Sing Pao: 101 King's Rd.; morning; circ. 200,000.

Sing Tao Jih Pao: 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1938; morning; Editor KENNETH CHENG; circ. 35,000.

Sing Tao Wan Po: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1938; evening; Editor B. C. TONG; circ. 137,000.

Ta Kung Pao: 342 Hennessey Rd.; f. 1951; morning; left-wing; Editor LEE HAP MAN; circ. 30,000.

Wah Kiu Man Po: 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1945; evening; Independent; Editor AU YEUNG PAK CHUEN; circ. 49,561.

Wah Kiu Yat Po (*Overseas Chinese Daily News Ltd.*): 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1925; morning; Independent; Chief Editor HO KIN CHEUNG; circ. 60,210.

Wen Wei Po: 30 Hollywood Rd.; morning; left-wing.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

The Asia Magazine: 31 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1961; distributed by leading English language newspapers in Asia; Editor J. T. GATBONTON.

Asia Weekend: 211-221 Caroline Mansion, 4 Yung Pin Rd.; f. 1966; Editor P. FINN.

South China Sunday Post Herald: Morning Post Building, Wyndham St.; circ. 25,297.

Sunday Examiner: f. 1946; religious (R. Catholic).

Chinese Language

Asia Weekly: 31 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Editor WARREN LEE.

Hong Kong Standard: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1949; Editor LESLIE SUNG; circ. 11,100.

PERIODICALS

English Language

Far East Architect and Builder: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Building; f. 1935, name changed 1964; Editor A. G. BARNETT; monthly.

Far East Engineering and Equipment News: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Building, Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1960, name changed 1965; Editor K. R. ARCHER, B.Sc.; monthly.

Far East Medical Journal: 1908 Prince's Building, Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1964; Editor DR. A. C. L. HSIEH, B.Sc., M.D.; monthly.

Far Eastern Economic Review: Marina House, P.O.B. 160; f. 1946; weekly; Managing Editor KAYSER SUNG; Editor DEREK DAVIES; circ. 14,500 (throughout the world).

Hong Kong Builder Directory: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Building; f. 1935, name changed 1964; annual; Editor A. G. BARNETT.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK.

Chinese Language

Hong Fook (*Pictorial Happiness*): monthly.

Hsin Kar Ting (*New Home*): monthly.

Kar Ting Sang Wood (*Home Life Journal*): 326 Jaffe Rd.; f. 1950; every ten days; Editor TONG BIG CHUEN; circ. 30,000.

Kum Yat Sai Kai (*World Today*): fortnightly.

Kung Kao Pao: weekly; f. 1928; religious (R. Catholic).

Sin Chung Kwa Pictorial: monthly.

Sing Tao Weekly: 179 Wanchai Rd.

Sinwen Tienti (*Newsdom Weekly*): Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1945; weekly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK.

Tien Wen Tai: (*Observatory Review*) 60 Leighton Rd., 6th Floor; f. 1936; alternate days; Editor Gen. CHEN HSIAO-WEI; circ. 20,000.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK.

Tse Yau Chun Hsin (*Freedom Front*): weekly.

Tsing Nin Wen Yu (*Literary Youth*): monthly.

Tung Fung (*East Pictorial*): 141 King's Rd.; weekly.

Tung Sai (*East and West*): fortnightly.

PRESS AGENCY

Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance: Printing House, 6 Duddell St. (P.O.B. 836); f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief BRUCE LEE.

PUBLISHERS

Asia Press Ltd.: 88 Yee Wo St., Causeway Bay; f. 1952; books and magazines; Pres. CHANG KUO-SIN; Gen. Manager CHEN LIU-TO.

Chung Chi Publications: Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories; f. 1961; history, philosophy, Asian studies, history of science; Sec. LEE TSU-WEI.

Far East American Publishing Co.: 25A Robinson Rd.; geography, travel, politics, fiction.

Far East Publications Ltd.: 113-114 Alexandra House; building, general technology.

Hong Kong University Press: Hong Kong University; f. 1955; chemistry, education, history, philosophy, physics, mathematics, law, sociology, literature, general technology.

Longmans Green Ltd.: 443 Lockhart Rd.; arts, geography, history, education, literature, school books.

Adrian Zecha: 31 Queen's Rd. Central; geography, politics, economics.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Printers' Association: 48-50 Johnston Rd.; f. 1939; 310 mems.; Pres. LEE YAT NGOK; Chair. HO WAI CHUEN.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong: Prince's Building, 6th Floor; f. 1928; public service broadcasting department of the Government; separate English and Chinese programme; services of 17 hours daily each.

Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 103 Victory House, Hong Kong; f. 1959; broadcasts in English and Chinese; Man. Dir. G. Ho.

Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Rediffusion House, Gloucester Road; f. 1949; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; commercial wired broadcasting service; three programmes (numerous Chinese dialects); Man. Dir. G. H. OLDRIDGE; 30,000 loudspeakers in 1967.

TELEVISION

Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Rediffusion House, Gloucester Road, Hong Kong; f. 1957; commercial wired television service; English and Chinese programmes on separate channels; 92,000 subscribers in 1967.

A Government Ordinance of 1964 permitted the establishment of a commercial broadcast service from January 1966.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banking Commission: 1704 Hang Chong Building, 5 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Commissioner LEONIDAS COLE; Chief Banking Inspector (vacant); Chief Banking Officer C. D. W. MARTIN, c.a.; publ. monthly banking statistics and other information connected with the banking system.

ISSUING BANKS

Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 4 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong; 546 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; and branches at Tsuen Wan, Shamshuipo, Hung Hom, San Po Kong and Kwun Tong.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; cap. issued and p.u. £4m.; Gen. Manager F. I. C. HERRIDGE.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 1 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 64; f. 1865; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. issued and p.u. HK \$173m.; dep. (1966) HK \$5,357m.; Chief Manager J. A. H. SAUNDERS, D.S.O., M.C.

HONG KONG BANKS

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 6 Des Voeux Road Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1912; cap. p.u. HK \$7.7m.; dep. (1961) HK \$115m.; Chief Man. HVO PAO TSAI.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 10 Des Voeux Road Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1918; cap. p.u. HK \$20m.; dep. (1966) HK \$362m.; Chair. Hon. Y. K. KAN, O.B.E.

Chokiang First Bank Ltd.: 3 Wardley Street; name changed Nov. 1964; Chair. and Man. L. C. CHEN.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 4 Duddell Street; Chair. LI MING; Manager TE-CHUAN LI.

Chiyu Banking Corporation: 10 Ice House Street; f. 1947. **Hang Seng Bank:** Central; cap. p.u. HK \$22.5m.; dep. HK \$707m. (1964); Chair. HO TIM.

Hong Kong Chinese Bank Ltd.: Hing Fat House, 8 Duddell Street.

Hong Kong Industrial and Commercial Bank: 10 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964.

Hong Kong Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 132/134 Bonham Strand, East.

Hong Kong and Swatow Commercial Bank Ltd.: 48A Bonham Strand, West.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: 13A Queen's Rd. Central.

Kwong On Bank Ltd.: 137-141 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong; f. 1938, inc. 1954; Chair. and Gen. Manager LEUNG KWAI-YEE; 7 branches.

Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd.: 3 Ice House Street.

Overseas Trust Bank Ltd.: 5A Chater Road; Man. Dir. TSAO YAO.

Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd.: 12 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1951; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. HK \$20m.; dep. (1966) HK \$205 m.; Chair. K. P. CHEN; Gen. Manager K. K. CHEN.

Wing On Bank Ltd.: 22 Des Voeux Road Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1931; cap. p.u. HK \$9.2m.; dep. (1966) HK \$188.4m.; Chair. LAMBERT KWOK; Chief Man. LAMSON KWOK.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland: Holland House, 9 Ice St.; br. in Kowloon; Man. H. D. VAN 'T SANT.

American Express Co., Inc.: New York City; Union House, 8 Connaught Rd. Central; Resident Vice-Pres. DAVID D. WALKER; Manager S. A. HALSTED.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; 26-30 Des Voeux Rd. West; Man. SANGUAN TEJASAKULSIN.

Bank Negara, Indonesia: Head Office: 1 Djalon Lada, Djakarta; Hong Kong br. 25 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of America: San Francisco; Hong Kong Hilton Hotel, 1/F, 2A Queen's Road Central.

Bank of China: Peking; 2A Des Voeux Road C.; Man. LI CHUO-CHIH.

Bank of Communications: Peking; 3A Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Central Building, Queen's Road Central.

Bank of Korea: Seoul; 201-2 Bank of East Asia Building, 10 Des Voeux Road Central; f. 1950; Manager S. K. PAE.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Caxton House, 1 Duddall St., H.K.; 657-661 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger (Extreme Orient): Brussels; 11 Queen's Road Central.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8e; Hang Seng Bank Building, 19th Floor; f. 1875.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Paris; Central Building, Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1932.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; 15 Queen's Road Central, P.O. Box 104.

China State Bank Ltd.: Peking; 11B Queen's Road Central.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: Singapore; 15-18 Connaught Road Central.

Thomas Cook and Son (Continental and Overseas) Ltd.: London; Union House, 21 Chater Road.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: Hamburg; Hang Chong Building, 5 Queen's Rd. Central.

Equitable Banking Corporation: Manila; 18 Bonham Street West.

First National City Bank: New York City 15; Hong Kong brs.: 8 Queen's Rd. Central; 72 Nathan Rd.; 37 Hysan Ave., Lee Gardens; and 2 Hankow Rd.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

Foreign Exchange Bank of Korea: Seoul; Loke Yew Building, 1st Floor, 50-52 Wueen's Rd. Central.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: Singapore; 36 Bonham Strand West.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Madras; Dina House, 7-9 Duddell St.; Gen. Man. G. LAKSHMINARAYANAN.

Malayan Banking Limited: Hong Kong Office: 1st Floor, Pacific House, Queen's Rd. Central.

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; Central Building, Queen's Road Central.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; 10A Queen's Road Central.

Nationale Handelsbank N.V.: Amsterdam; 15 Queen's Road Central.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Hong Kong Office: Edinburgh House, 13B Queen's Rd. Central.

Overseas Union Bank: Singapore; 14-16 Pedder Street,

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Fushimimachi 4-chome, Osaka; Hong Kong br.: 20 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Sin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank, Ltd.: Peking; Marina House, 17 Queen's Road Central, f. 1914; Man. SU TSAN SING.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Osaka; Liu Chong Hing Building, 5 Queen's Road Central.

United Chinese Bank Ltd.: 31 Des Voeux Road Central.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: Calcutta; Prince's Building, 5 Statue Square.

BANK ASSOCIATION

Exchange Banks Association: c/o Chartered Bank, 4 Des Voeux Road Central; f. 1962; provides clearing house facilities and controls bank services.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Ltd.: 801 Edinburgh House, Ice House St.; Chair. A. H. POTTS; Sec. W. H. PRITCHARD.

INSURANCE

A large number of insurance companies operate in Hong Kong—local, British and foreign.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce: 901-907 Union House, P.O.B. 852; f. 1861; 1,453 mems.; Chair. Hon. J. DICKSON LEACH; Exec. Dir. G. ARCHER.

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: 24 Connaught Road C.; f. 1900; 5,000 mems.; Chair. KO CHUK HUNG.

Hong Kong Junior Chamber of Commerce: 425 Gloucester Building, Victoria; f. 1950; 225 mems.; Pres. F. WALLER; Sec. Gen. VINCENT YUN; publ. *Harbour Lights*.

Kowloon Chamber of Commerce: Liberty Avenue, Kowloon; Chair. ROBERT DER.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: Dina House, 5A Duddell St., Victoria; Chair. B. K. MURJANI, J.P.; Sec. C. B. BHOJWANI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Hong Kong Industries, The: 31-37 Des Voeux Rd. C.; f. 1960; about 600 individual mems.; affiliated bodies: Employers' Federation of Hong Kong, Federa-

tion of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers, Hong Kong and Kowloon Plastic Products Merchants United Association Ltd., Hong Kong Chinese Textile Mills Association, Hong Kong Cotton Made-Up Goods Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Hong Kong Cotton Merchants' Association, Hong Kong Enamelware Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Exporters' Association, Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Plastic Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Shipbreakers' Association, Hong Kong Vacuum Flask Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Woollen Knitting Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong, Tsuen Wan Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Hong Kong Management Association; Chair. Dr. S. Y. CHUNG, PH.D., B.Sc., C.ENG., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.PROD.E., M.B.I.M., J.P.; Exec. Dir. Mrs. S. YUEN, J.P.

Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, The: 64-65 Connaught Road C.; f. 1934; over 1,400 mems.; Pres. CHU SHEK LUN.

Federation of Hong Kong Cotton Weavers: Yuling House.

Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association, The: 1038 Union House; f. 1955; 27 mems.

Hong Kong Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 852, 937A Union House; f. 1955; 77 mems. consisting of the leading merchant and manufacturing exporters of Hong Kong; Chair. R. J. N. SIDNEY-WOOLLETT, Vice-Chair. A. C. W. BLAAUW, I. R. TOMLIN.

Hong Kong Jade and Stone Manufacturers' Association: f. 1965; Pres R. Y. C. LEE.

Employers' Federation of Hong Kong: P.O. Box 2067; f. 1947; 100 mems.; Chair. H. M. G. FORSGATE; Sec. H. E. AIERS.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1961 there were 312 trade unions in Hong Kong, of which 235 were workers' unions, 64 employers' unions and 13 were mixed employer/employee unions. Total membership 233,744.

Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council (T.U.C.): Labour Building, Kowloon; f. 1949; 30,000 mems. from 59 affiliated unions and a further 62 unions participating in its activities; supports the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Federation of Trade Unions (F.T.U.): 142 Lockhart Road, 3rd Floor; f. 1948; 63 affiliated unions and 21 nominally independent unions which subscribe to the policy and participate in the activities of the F.T.U.; left-wing supporting the Chinese People's Government.

There are a number of independent unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

Registrar of Co-operatives: The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 84 Waterloo Rd., Kowloon; in March 1967 there were 413 Co-operatives with a membership of 22,978, and paid-up capital of H.K.\$1,694,499.

FEDERATIONS

(feds.=federations; mems.=membership; cap.=paid-up share capital in H.K.\$)

Agricultural Credit: feds. 15, mems. 506, cap. \$37,720.

Apartment Owners': feds. 2, mems. 142, cap. \$9,650.

Better Living: feds. 16, mems. 1,106, cap. \$20,890.

Consumers' and Credit: feds. 10, mems. 2,369, cap. \$16,825.

Farmers' Irrigation: feds. 2, mems. 124, cap. \$1,255.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

Federation of Fishermen's Societies: feds. 4, member socs. 52, cap. \$6,000.

Federation of Pig Raising Societies: feds. 1, member socs. 43, cap. \$1,100.

Federation of Vegetable Marketing: feds. 1, member socs. 30, cap. \$5,900.

Fish Pond: feds. 1, mems. 118, cap. \$590.

Fishermen's Credit: feds. 61, mems. 1,680, cap. \$30,030.

Fishermen's Credit and Housing: feds. 2, mems. 101, cap. \$545.

Housing: feds. 220, mems. 4,553, cap. \$1,342,800.

Pig Raising: feds. 41, mems. 1,868, cap. \$108,385.

Salaried Workers Thrift and Loan: feds. 7, mems. 777, cap. \$6,119.

Vegetable Marketing: feds. 30, mems. 9,509, cap. \$106,690.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fish Marketing Organisation: f. 1945; Government agency to control fish marketing; 5 wholesale fish markets and 6 collecting depots.

Vegetable Marketing Organisation: f. 1946; Government agency to collect vegetables and handle wholesale marketing; loan fund to farmers; up to 1963 loans to the value of HK\$3,664,903 had been made.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Hong Kong Housing Authority: 1 Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon; Commissioner J. R. FIRTH.

Hong Kong Housing Society: P.O. Box 845; f. 1948 as an offshoot of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service; incorporated by ordinance in 1951; voluntary organization managing 15,527 flats and shops accommodating 96,205 people; Chair. Hon. J. D. CLAGUE, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Kadoorie Agriculture Aid Association: f. 1951; voluntary association working in co-operation with the government planning authorities; assists farmers in capital construction under the technical direction of the Director of Agriculture.

J. E. Joseph Trust Fund: f. 1954; grants credit facilities to farmers; up to 1958 loans amounted to HK\$4,465,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Kowloon-Canton Railway: the line is 22 miles long and runs from the terminus at Kowloon to the Chinese frontier at Lowu. Through passenger services to China have been in abeyance since 1949; all passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier. There is a through service in mail and goods traffic, however. Gen. Manager LAM PO-HON.

ROADS

There are 589 miles of officially maintained roads, 198 in Victoria and Hong Kong Island, 172 in Kowloon, and 219 in the New Territories. Almost all of them are concrete or asphalt surfaced. A Kowloon-Hong Kong tunnel project was announced in 1964.

FERRIES

Star Ferry Company Ltd.: Kowloon; operates fourteen passenger ferries between the Kowloon Peninsula and the main business district of Hong Kong; Gen. Man. H. M. G. FORSGATE; Sec. D. T. NOLAN.

Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Co. Ltd.: Hong Kong; nine passenger and three car services within harbour limits and services to outlying districts.

In 1966 154 million passengers and 4.3 million vehicles were carried.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by 18 shipping lines to Europe; 20 lines to North America and 9 to Australia and New Zealand. Other lines serve Africa, South America and the Asian ports.

SHIPPING LINES

Alfred Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.: 501 Grand Building, 18 Connaught Rd. Central; agents for American Export Isbrandtsen Lines; Pres. ALFRED HSIEH.

American Pioneer Line: c/o United States Lines Co., Union House.

American President Lines Ltd.: St. George's Building.

Australia-West Pacific Line: c/o Dodwell & Co. Ltd., Hong Kong.

Bank Line (China) Ltd.: Rooms 1125-30 Alexandra House; agents for Klaveness Line.

Barretto Shipping (H.K.) Ltd.: 1202-24 Wing On Life Building.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: Chartered Bank Building.

Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.: 113 Union House, P.O. Box 17; Traffic Representative C. H. CHAN.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: c/o Butterfield and Swire, Union House, 9 Connaught Rd. Central.

Chinese Maritime Trust (1941) Ltd.: Room 801, Chartered Bank Building; Man. D. T. YUI.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis (H.K. Branch): 1717 Central Building, P.O.B. 13364.

East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: 1030-1036 Union House.

Eastern Lloyd Ltd.: 206 Shell House.

Everett Steamship Corporation, S/A: Union House; Man. T. C. Lamb.

Gibb Livingston & Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 55.

Gold Star Line Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 870, Osaka; Hong Kong Office: 604 Wing On Life Building.

Hamburg American Line: c/o Jebsen & Co., Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

Hong Kong & Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: Jardine House.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.: P.O. Box 70.

W. R. Loxley & Co. Ltd.: Prince's Bldg., Chater Rd.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: Union House, 11 Connaught Road; P.O. Box 53.

Moller's Ltd.: Union House.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: c/o Getz Bros., Edinburgh House, Queen's Road Central.

North German Lloyd: c/o Jebsen & Co., Prince's Building, Ice House Street.

Norwegian Asia Line: c/o Thoresen & Co., Union House, P.O. Box 6; Managing Dir. J. EITZEN.

Pacmarine Agencies Ltd.: 1207/11 Central Building.

P & O Lines: c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Hong Kong Ltd., P. & O. Building.

Royal Intercean Lines: Prince's Bldg., Ice House St.; agents for ten Dutch lines.

The Seaco Wilhelmsen Line: Agents, Gilman & Co. Ltd., Alexandra House, 7th Floor.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG, ST. HELENA

C. F. Sharp & Co., S/A: 30-36 Caxton House, 1 Duddell Street.

States Steamship Co.: c/o Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 70.

Sun Hing Co.: 50 Wing Lok Street; Gen. Man. C. H. LEE.

United States Lines Co.: Union House; agents for Pacific Far East Line, Inc.

Wallem & Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 40, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.; Gen. Man. N. A. CHALLIS.

World-Wide Steamship Co. Ltd., The: 21st Floor, Prince's Bldg., Hong Kong.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: T. R. THOMSON, J.P.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.: 9 Connaught Road; amalgamated with Hong Kong Airways; services to 17 cities in Far Eastern countries and Australia; Chair. H. J. C. BROWN; Man. Dir. J. H. BEMBRIDGE.

The fleet consists of Convair 880 and Lockheed Electra airliners.

In addition, twenty-five foreign airlines serve Hong Kong.

TOURISM

Hong Kong Tourist Association: Realty Bldg., 26th Floor, Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1957; co-ordinates and promotes the tourist industry; has Government support and financial assistance; 11 members of the Board representing Government and the tourist industry; Exec. Dir. Major H. F. STANLEY, M.C.; Sec. J. R. LAING; publ. *Hong Kong Travel Bulletin*.

In 1966, 505,733 tourists visited Hong Kong.

LEADING ORCHESTRA AND OPERA COMPANIES

The Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra: Hong Kong University Health Clinic, Pokfulam, Hong Kong; Leader and Chair. Hong Kong Philharmonic Society Dr. S. M. BARD.

Tai Ping Theatre: 421 Queen's Rd. West, Hong Kong; Tai Ping Amusement Co.; Cantonese Opera; Gen. Man. I. H. YUEN.

Chun Chau Chap Chinese Operatic Research Society: 14 Hart Ave., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Man. K. Z. LEE.

Oriental Dramatic School: 157 Waterloo Rd., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Sec. CHUI CHI FA.

There are also eight choirs active in Hong Kong.

Photography is a most popular pastime and encouragement is given to various cultural activities by the *British Council* (Room 132 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong, Rep. R. BRUCE, O.B.E.) and the *City Hall Museum and Art Gallery* (City Hall High Block, Edinburgh Place, Hong Kong; Curator J. M. WARNER).

UNIVERSITIES

University of Hong Kong: Hong Kong; 359 teachers, 2,283 students.

Chinese University: 677 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; 314 teachers, 1,953 students.

ST. HELENA

St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles from Southern Angola in Africa and 1,800 miles from Bahia, Brazil.

STATISTICS

Area: 47 square miles.

Population (1966): 4,649; Jamestown (capital) 1,600; Births 137; Deaths 57.

Livestock (1966): Cattle 658, Sheep 1,059, Goats 1,113, Horses 25, Donkeys 887, Pigs 333, Poultry 9,611.

Forestry (1963): 1,600 acres.

Budget (1967 estimate): Revenue £324,042, including Grant-in-Aid £215,706; Expenditure £341,380.

External Trade (1966): Imports £395,825 (food and manufactures); Exports £50,042. Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom and South Africa.

Transport (1966): Roads: 460 vehicles; Shipping: Tonnage entered and cleared 213,922; ships 68.

Education (1966): Primary Schools 8, Pupils 753; Senior Secondary Schools 4, Pupils 409. There are 60 full-time teachers.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Crown Colony of St. Helena is administered under an Order in Council and Royal Instructions which came into force on June 1st, 1956, and the St. Helena Court Order of 1966, which came into effect early in 1967. This provides for a Governor, assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils. The Legislative Council replaces the

former Advisory Council, but the elected membership will not change until elections take place in 1968. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, and five members of the Legislative Council who are Chairmen of Council Committees. The Legislative Council consists of two *ex-officio* members, two official members and four nominated, appointed by the Governor, and eight elected members (two for Jamestown and one for each of six electoral districts outside Jamestown).

The new Order provides for the creation of Legislative Council committees, consisting of both elected and nominated members, which are to exercise the functions of ministers in supervising government departments. The Chairmen will be members of the Legislative Council and also of the Executive Council.

Power is reserved to Her Majesty in Council to legislate by Order where necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir JOHN FIELD, K.B.E., C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1968)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The COLONIAL TREASURER.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—ST. HELENA, ASCENSION, TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Members: A. W. JOHNS, Education Officer; D. W. FAGAN, A. F. GEORGE, D. H. THORPE, H. J. CORKER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The COLONIAL TREASURER.

Official Members: Dr. J. S. NOAKS (Senior Medical Officer) A. W. JOHNS (Education Officer).

Nominated Members: Major E. J. MOSS, C.B.E., H. J. CORKER, Jr., M.B.E., D. H. THORPE, H. J. GREY, M.B.E.

Elected Members: 8.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are four Courts on St. Helena. The Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court, the Small Debts Court and the Juvenile Court. Provision exists for a St. Helena Court of Appeal which can sit in Jamestown or London.

The Chief Justice: The GOVERNOR.

Magistrate: Major E. J. MOSS, C.B.E., M.C., J.P.

RELIGION

The population is Christian.

ANGLICAN

Diocese of St. Helena: The Right Reverend EDMUND CAPPER; Bishopsholme, St. Helena; the See is in the Province of South Africa.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Priest-in-Charge: The Reverend J. KELLY, O.F.M.CAP.; Sacred Heart Church, Jamestown; total members 30.

THE PRESS

News Review: Jamestown; f. 1941; Government sponsored weekly; Editor G. C. LAWRENCE; circ. 690.

ASCENSION

Ascension lies in the South Atlantic 700 miles north-west of St. Helena. The island is an important communications centre, being a major relay station for the cables connecting Europe and West Africa with South America and, via St. Helena, South Africa. In addition the United States built an air base—Wideawake Airfield—on the island in 1942; this has recently been re-occupied and is now used as a tracking station for guided missiles. Ascension is otherwise dependent on agriculture and substantial budgetary aid from the British government.

Area (square miles): 34.

Population (1965): 524 (St. Helenians 434, Cable and Wire-less employees temporarily resident 90).

Agriculture (1965): Potatoes 3,085 lb., Sweet Potatoes 55,390 lb., Vegetables 37,595 lb., Milk 9,150 gals.; Sheep 996, Pigs 181.

Budget (1967 est.): Revenue £13,249, Expenditure £110,349.

Government: The Government of St. Helena is represented by an Administrator.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Jamestown; total deposits December 31st 1966, £293,389.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Solomon and Co., Jamestown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

St. Helena Chamber of Commerce: Jamestown.

TRADE UNION

St. Helena General Workers' Union: Market St., Jamestown; 700 mems. (1966); Sec. Gen. E. BENJAMIN.

CO-OPERATIVES

St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society: for vegetable marketing; 43 mems.; total sales 1965 £3,475.

St. Helena Handicrafts Association: for selling lacework and similar craft products, mainly to passengers from visiting ships.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 46 miles of all-weather motorable roads in the island. There are no railways or airfields.

SHIPPING

Union Castle and Clan Lines: to and from the United Kingdom and South Africa; the only service.

Administrator: Major J. M. E. WAINWRIGHT.

Transport: Calls are made by Union Castle or Clan Line ships from St. Helena. Calls are also made by H.M. ships and occasional private yachts.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The Island of Tristan da Cunha lies in the South Atlantic 1,500 miles south-west of St. Helena. In 1961 the island was evacuated after volcanic eruptions, but has since been re-settled.

Area (square miles): Tristan da Cunha 38, Inaccessible Island 4, Nightingale Island $\frac{1}{2}$, Gough Island 35.

Population (1968): 269 Tristan; there is a small weather station on Gough manned by a crew of South Africans.

Government: The Administrator: BRIAN WATKINS.

Legal System: The Administrator is Magistrate. There is one Justice of the Peace.

Religion: All the islanders are Christian. Their padre is Rev. W. P. S. DAVIES.

SEYCHELLES

A British Crown Colony in the Indian Ocean, consisting of 89 islands and cays. The largest, Mahé, is four degrees south of the Equator, 990 miles east of Mombasa, Kenya, and 934 miles north of the island of Mauritius. The United States is to build a base on Mahé for satellite tracking and telemetry facilities.

STATISTICS

Area: 100 square miles (Mahé 55, Praslin 15, Silhouette 8, La Digue 4).

Population (1966): 47,612, Victoria (capital) 12,000; Births 1,895; Deaths 543; **Employment:** Agriculture and Fishing 6,700; Public Works 3,100; Artisans 2,660; Domestic Service 2,170.

Agriculture (1966): Copra 5,706 metric tons, Cinnamon Bark 1,528, Cinnamon Oil 50 metric tons, Vanilla 4,725, Guano 3,866 metric tons, Cinnamon Quills 11,157 kgs.

Livestock (1966): Cattle 4,000, Pigs 4,103, Poultry 22,573.

Fishing (1966 exports): 14 tons Salted Fish.

Finance: 1 Rupee = 100 cents, £1 sterling = 13.33 Rs.; Budget (1966): Revenue Rs. 9,981,870, Expenditure Rs. 9,929,250.

External Trade (1966): Imports: Rs. 19,957,802; Exports: 8,610,410 (Copra Rs. 5,020,734, Cinnamon Bark Rs. 1,263,315, Cinnamon Oil Rs. 458,137, Vanilla Rs. 48,191, Guano Rs. 179,281).

Transport (1966): Roads: 1,036 vehicles. Shipping: Cargo landed 27,814 tons; Cargo shipped 14,620 tons; Passengers embarked and landed 4,408; 139 vessels called during 1966. Survey work has been carried out for an airport.

Education (1966): Primary: 33 schools, 7,912 pupils; Junior Secondary: 10 schools, 1,506 pupils; two Secondary Grammar Schools, one High School, one Teacher Training College.

THE CONSTITUTION

Elections based on universal suffrage were held in December 1967. Under the new constitution the Colony has, for the first time in its history, an unofficial majority in the legislature. The Governing Council consists of the Governor as President, three ex-official members, eight unofficial elected members and four nominated members.

There is a district council in Victoria, and in addition there are six local boards for administering four rural areas of Mahe and Praslin and La Digue.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir HUGH NORMAN-WALKER, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Colonial Secretary: R. V. ROSTOWSKI.

In the December 1967 elections for the new Governing Council, the Seychelles Democratic Party won 5 of the 8 seats, and the Seychelles People's United Party the remaining 3.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Seychelles Democratic Party: Victoria; f. 1963, advocating a policy of integration with the United Kingdom, or as close an association as possible. The Party has been in office since the General Election, December 12th, 1967. Leader and Chair. of Governing Council Committee J. R. M. MANCHAM. Organ: *Seychelles Weekly*.

Seychelles People's United Party: Victoria; Left-wing party advocating complete independence for Seychelles in the distant future. The Party polled 48 per cent of the total votes cast in the December 1967 elections. Pres. F. A. RENE; Vice Pres. G. SINON. Organ: *The People* (weekly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are two Courts, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court is also a Court of Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of criminal matters go to the Seychelles Court of Appeal in London and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of civil matters go to the Supreme Court of Mauritius and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: Sir CAMPBELL WYLIE, Q.C.

Attorney-General: A. F. M. A. SAUZIER, O.B.E.

RELIGION

Almost all the inhabitants are Christian.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Seychelles: The Right Reverend OLIVIER MARADAN, C.B.E., P.O. Box 43, Port Victoria; est. 37,000 mems.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Mauritius: The Right Reverend E. E. CURTIS; Bishop's House, Phoenix, Mauritius; est. 11,000 mems.

THE PRESS

Le Seychellois: P.O. Box 32, Victoria; daily except Sunday; f. 1898 under title of *Reveil*; publ. in English and French; Conservative; Editor and Manager GUSTAVE DE COMARMOND, M.B.E.; publishers: Le Seychellois Press Ltd., Harrison St., Victoria, Mahé; circ. 1,500.

L'Echo des Iles: P.O. Box 12, Victoria; fortnightly; Roman Catholic mission; circ. 2,200.

The People: P.O.B. 154, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles People's United Party; weekly; Editor R. JUMEAU; circ. 750.

Seychelles Bulletin: Dept. of Information and Broadcasting, Victoria; daily; Editor W. P. MOSS; circ. 800.

Seychelles Weekly: P.O.B. 131, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles Democratic Party; Editor F. A. GRAND-COURT; circ. 2,000.

RADIO

Radio Seychelles: Union Vale, Victoria, Mahé; transmissions 4½ hours weekdays, 2½ hours Sats. and Suns.; managed by Dept. of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting; technical services by Cable and Wireless Ltd.; approx. 3,000 receivers; programmes in English, French and Creole.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—SEYCHELLES, BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Port Victoria, Mahé; Grande Anse, Praslin: for deposit accounts.

The Seychelles Agricultural Bank: P.O.B. 97, Port Victoria; f. 1937, reconstituted 1964; agricultural loans; Chair. The Governor; Dir. A. GEORGES.

Barclays Bank, D.C.O.: London; P.O. Box 167, Port Victoria, Mahé; br. f. 1959.

INSURANCE

There are 6 Insurance Companies with agencies on the Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE UNIONS

There are 9 trade unions: *Teachers' Union, Cable and Wireless Limited Staff Union, Christian Workers' Union, Licensed Bakers' Union, Stevedores, Winchmen and Dock Workers' Union, Transport and General Workers' Union, Civil Servants' Union, Plantation, Agriculture and Allied Workers' Union, Technical and Clerical Staff Union.*

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Seychelles Copra Association: P.O. Box 32, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles; f. 1953; an association of planters, producers and dealers who control the export of copra in bulk on behalf of its members; Chair. A. DELHOMME; Sec.-Gen. GUSTAVE DE COMARMOND, M.B.E.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 53 miles of tarmac road and 36 miles of motorable earth roads on Mahé. Praslin has 24 miles of earth roads, about 20 miles being motorable. La Digue has 8 miles of earth road.

SHIPPING

Regular services are run by:

British India Steam Navigation Co.: monthly service; agents Union Lighterage Co., Mahé.

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: two-monthly service; agents Jivan Jetha and Co., P.O. Box 16, Mahé.

Occasional services are run by the Brocklebank Line and the Royal Inter-ocean Line. Cargo Steamers from the United Kingdom call quarterly.

A three weekly ferry between Victoria and the Islands of Praslin and La Digue is operated by the Port and Marine Dept., capacity 100 persons.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is no commercial air service. An airfield has been surveyed. The U.S.A.F. satellite tracking unit operate an amphibious aircraft between Mombasa and Port Victoria, for their own use, and also carry mail and urgent supplies.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting: Government House Ave., Port Victoria; Government department financed under the Development Plan; Acting Dir. W. P. Moss.

Tourists (1966): 529; estimated expenditure Rs. 80,494.

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

The Colony consists of the Chagos Archipelago, about 1,200 miles north-east of Mauritius and the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches in the western Indian Ocean. It was set up in 1965 to provide defence facilities for the British and United States Governments. The Chagos Archipelago, which includes the coral atoll Diego Garcia, was formerly administered by the Government of Mauritius. The other three islands were administered by that of the Seychelles.

Population (1967): 1,135 (Chagos Archipelago 924, Farquhar 85, Desroches 98, Aldabra 128).

Area: 175 sq. miles approx.

Commissioner: THE GOVERNOR OF THE SEYCHELLES.

Administrator: J. R. TODD, Queen's Bldg., Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Headquarters: Honiara, British Solomon Islands

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

NEW HEBRIDES

HIGH COMMISSION

High Commissioner: Sir ROBERT FOSTER, K.C.M.G.

The High Commissioner is also responsible for United Kingdom obligations in respect of the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

Chief Secretary: L. M. DAVIES, C.M.G., O.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court of the Western Pacific consists of a Chief Justice, stationed in Honiara, and one Puisne Judge in Vila (New Hebrides). It possesses all the jurisdiction

vested in Her Majesty's High Court in the United Kingdom, Magistrates' Courts with both civil and criminal jurisdiction were established in 1962. The High Court also has jurisdiction over the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides (*see below*).

High Court of the Western Pacific: Re-constituted 1961; Superior Court of Record. The Chief Justice is appointed by the High Commissioner.

Chief Justice: J. BODILLY.

Puisne Judge: J. P. TRAINOR.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

The British Solomon Islands extend over 900 miles in the South Pacific, south-south-east of New Guinea.

STATISTICS

Area: Sea 250,000 nautical square miles; land 11,500 square miles (Guadalcanal 2,500).

Population (1966): 142,740 (Melanesian 133,380); Honiara (capital) 6,684.

Agriculture (1966): Copra 23,305 tons, Cocoa 96 tons; Pigs 10,000, Cattle 7,500.

Currency: \$A1=9s. 4d. sterling=\$U.S.1.12.

Budget (1966): Balanced at \$A6,324,894; Colonial Development and Welfare Funds \$A1,558,274; Overseas Aid Scheme \$A593,960; U.K. Grant-in-Aid \$A1,225,000; (1967 est.) Balanced at \$A7,725,230; (1968 est.) Balanced at \$A9,628,505. Fourth Development Plan (1965-68): Total Expenditure \$A12,400,000

External Trade (1966): Imports \$A8,522,506 (mainly food and textiles); Exports \$A3,757,127 (mainly copra, shells and lumber).

Education (1966): Registered Primary Schools 392, 6 Secondary Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Colleges, total pupils 23,671.

CONSTITUTION

A revised Constitution was approved by the Secretary of State at the end of 1966, and in May/June 1967, under the new Constitution, direct elections were held in 13 out of the 14 constituencies, voting in the fourteenth being carried out by an electoral college, owing to the difficulty of holding direct elections in an isolated area. The present Legislative Council consists of three *ex-officio* members, 12 public service members, which figure may be reduced if required, and 14 elected members (as opposed to the former eight).

Membership of the Executive Council, which is advisory to the High Commissioner, is drawn from the membership of the Legislative Council and is varied so that it consists

of three *ex-officio* members and not more than five other members, not more than one of whom shall be a public service member. Adjustments may be made, if required, so that unofficial majorities can be introduced in both Executive and Legislative Councils under a system of collective responsibility by members of Executive Council.

GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: Sir ROBERT FOSTER, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members: 3.

Public Service Members: 1.

Elected Members: 4.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Ex-Officio Members: 3.

Public Service Members: 12.

Elected Members: 14.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Christian.

Anglican: The Bishop of Melanesia: The Rt. Rev. J. WALLACE CHISHOLM; Assistant Bishops: Rt. Rev. D. TUTI, Buala, Rt. Rev. L. ALUFURAI, O.B.E., TH.L., Auki.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Honiara, Most Rev. DANIEL STUYVENBERG; Bishop of Gizo, Most Rev. EUSEBIUS CRAWFORD, O.P.

The Methodist, Seventh Day Adventist, South Sea Evangelical Churches, and the Baha'i, are also represented.

RADIO

Government-owned; 58½ hours of broadcasting weekly; mostly in English; estimated number of listeners 10,000 (1967).

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

FINANCE

BANKING

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: Honiara.
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: P.O.B. A75, Honiara.
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: P.O.B. A75, Honiara.
B.S.I.P. Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board: Honiara.

INSURANCE

The following companies have agencies in the Protectorate:

Atlas Insurance Co. Ltd.
Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.
Lloyds
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.
Sun Insurance Office Ltd.
Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce: Box A51, Honiara.
British Solomon Islands Protectorate Copra Board: Honiara; Sec.-Man. D. S. CORNER; sole exporter of copra; agencies at Yandina and Gizo.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There were 103 primary co-operative societies in 1967 and 7 secondary societies.

TRADE UNIONS

There were two registered trade unions in 1965.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 123 miles of main roads in the Protectorate; 27 miles of secondary urban roads, and 322 miles of secondary rural roads.

SHIPPING

Regular services are run by:

British Solomon Islands Ports Authority: Box B17, Hoiaran.
Burns Philp and Co.: to Sydney.
China Navigation Co. Ltd.: to Hong Kong, Japan and Fiji.
Daiwa Navigation Co.: to Japan.
Karlander-New Guinea Line.
Nedlloyd Lines.

Bank Line runs a regular service to Europe via Papua.

Inter-island services are maintained by 39 Government-owned vessels and by privately-owned ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal aerodrome is Honiara/Henderson. There are also two district airfields with international services and nine airfields served by scheduled domestic services.

Regular services are run by:

Megapode Airways: Box A103, Honiara; internal services.
Trans-Australia Airlines: weekly service from Sydney via Port Moresby and Lae.
Fiji Airways Ltd.: weekly service from Suva and Nandi via Vila and Santo.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

The five islands of this Group are now all uninhabited: Flint, Caroline, Vostock, Malden and Starbuck.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands are in four main groups stretching over a vast area of the Central Pacific Ocean.

Area: Sea 2m. nautical square miles. Land (square miles): Gilbert Islands 114, Ellice Islands 11, Christmas Island 140, other islands about 30. There are 39 islands in all.

Population (1966 est.): 53,300, Tarawa (capital) 8,750; Births 2,334, Deaths 540.

Employment (1966): Phosphate Mining 1,481, Government Service 1,109, Commerce 782.

Currency: \$A1=9s. 4d. sterling=\$U.S.1.12.

Budget (1967 est.): Revenue \$A4,098,411; Expenditure \$A3,669,906; Development Programme (1963-68) \$A857,280.

External Trade (1966): Imports \$A2,694,568; Exports \$A4,802,090 (including 375,400 tons of phosphate, 8,973 tons of copra).

Trade is mainly with Australia, Fiji, United Kingdom and New Zealand.

Transport: **Roads:** There are about 300 miles suitable for motor vehicles. **Shipping:** 122 vessels called at the island in 1966.

Education (1966): Schools are run by the Government and Missions: Primary Schools 273, teachers 559; Secondary Schools 6, teachers 24; Teacher-Training College 1, teachers 4; Theological Colleges 2, teachers 5.

ADMINISTRATION

The House of Representatives is a unicameral body of 30 members, of whom 23 are elected from constituencies by secret ballot of the entire adult population. The House elects five of its members to seats on the Governing Council and there are five official nominated members. The Resident Commissioner and High Commissioner have powers of veto only and must consult both bodies on all intended legislation, except that the High Commissioner may make laws affecting external affairs, defence and public order.

Local Government is by Island Councils elected by universal adult suffrage with a staff of permanent Local Government Officers responsible for education, health,

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

sanitation, local police, bye-laws and local taxation, etc. The Councils are financially assisted by Central Government in specific fields.

Resident Commissioner: V. J. ANDERSEN, C.M.G., O.B.E., V.R.D.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court of the Western Pacific: administers English and Colony law; Attorney-Gen. C. P. NORTH-COOMBES.

Magistrates Courts and Island Courts: administer summary justice under a penal code established in 1965.

RELIGION

Protestant, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i and Church of God Missions.

RADIO

Gilbert and Ellice Island Broadcasting Service: Information Office, Tarawa; f. 1954; two channels; Government run; over 3,000 receivers in use in 1966; Man. TE REUBEN MUTIOA.

FINANCE

BANKING

Government Savings Bank: 7,909 accounts (1967).
There are no commercial banks.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Phosphate Commission: holds a concession on Ocean Island for phosphate mining.

Copra Board: the sole exporter of copra.

Wholesale Society: a statutory body handling the majority imports and wholesaling goods for retail.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1966 there were 43 co-operative societies; 33 consumer-marketing societies and 6 secondary societies. Total membership 17,997.

TRADE UNION

There was one registered trade union in 1966.

TRANSPORT ROADS

Most islands have reef mud roads along the lagoon.

SHIPPING

Vessels owned or chartered by the British Phosphate Commission visit Ocean Island about six times a month. Australian cargo vessels call at Tarawa every six weeks and United Kingdom cargo ships every four months. Ships call at Tarawa to collect copra every two or three months and at Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands twice a year. There is an irregular service from Tarawa to Suva, Fiji.

CIVIL AVIATION

Fiji Airways maintain a fortnightly service to Funafuti and Tarawa. There are also airfields at Canton and Christmas Island.

NEW HEBRIDES

The British service in the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides is controlled by the High Commissioner. For further details on the New Hebrides *see* separate section below.

BRUNEI

Brunei is a British Protected Sultanate lying between the Malaysian province of Sarawak and the northern coast of the Island of Borneo off S.E. Asia. Brunei decided not to join the Federation of Malaysia when it was formed in September 1963. The principal economic activity is oil extraction from the Seria oilfield and the offshore field at Southwest Ampa; the oil is mostly exported to a refinery in Sarawak. In October 1967 the Sultan, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, abdicated in favour of his son.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area (square miles) 2,226; Population (1967 est.) 127,000 (Malays 54 per cent, Chinese 26 per cent, indigenous 17 per cent, others 3 per cent); Brunei Town (capital—1966 est.) 12,000.

Land Use (acres): Forest Reserve 523,431, Forest Licences 150,622, Alienated Land 58,000.

Employment (1966): Oil Mining 1,563, Public Works 4,050, Rubber, Sawmilling, Woodworking, etc., 4,513.

Agriculture (1966—tons): Padi 3,354, Rubber 669. *Timber* (cu. ft.): Heavy Hardwood 107,483 round, 3,116 sawn; Other Timber 1,604,445 round, 1,071 sawn.

Livestock: Buffaloes 14,221, Pigs 6,205, Cattle 1,832, Goats 700, Poultry 336,318, Ducks 28,292, Geese 722.

Mining (1966): Crude Petroleum 34,626,000 barrels (10,890,000 offshore), Natural Gas 70,246 million cu. ft. (29,189 million cu. ft. offshore); average daily petroleum production 94,800 barrels (29,800 offshore).

FINANCE

1 Brunei dollar = 100 cents

£1 sterling = 7.2 Brunei dollars

U.S. \$1 = 3.1 Brunei dollars

The Brunei, Malaysian and Singapore dollars are at par and are interchangeable.

BUDGET

(1967)

Revenue: Br. \$118 million.

Expenditure: Br. \$94 million.

Development Expenditure (1966): Br. \$69,000,000.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

(1962-67)

Aims to raise Gross National Product 6 per cent, *per capita* Income 4 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$M'000)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	102,181	114,063	156,557
Exports	187,383	199,748	225,543

COMMODITIES

(\$M'000—1966)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Foodstuffs	25,334	Crude Oil	213,028
Beverages and Tobacco	5,457	Rubber	888
Crude Materials	3,177	Natural Gas	741
Refined Petroleum	3,160	Jelutong	136
Animal and Vegetable Oils	842	Buffalo Hides	40
Chemicals	6,652	Pepper	20
Manufactures	34,600	Wood for Fuel	—
Miscellaneous	22,312		

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(1966)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Australia	4,862	322
China, P.R.	7,566	—
German Federal Republic	5,993	47
Hong Kong	4,527	194
Japan	13,635	455
Malaysia	7,203	221,900
Sarawak	2,542	220,951
Netherlands	6,472	24
Singapore	20,252	1,860
United Kingdom	46,986	553

Transport (1966): Cars 5,556, Other Vehicles 3,786. *Shipping* (1964): Tonnage Entered 104,949. *Civil Aviation* (1964): Passengers embarked 10,681, disembarked 13,010.

Education (1967): Number of schools and colleges 141 (Kindergarten 12, Primary 108, Secondary 19, Teacher Training 1, Vocational 1); Number of pupils and students 34,257 (Kindergarten 1,031, Primary 26,245, Secondary 6,521, Vocational 106, Teacher Training 354).

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was promulgated in September 1959. Under it sovereign authority is vested in the Sultan.

The Constitution provides for the creation of a Legislative Council, a Council of Ministers and a Privy Council. A *Mentri Besar* (Chief Minister) appointed by the Sultan is responsible for the exercise of executive power.

A new Agreement replacing that of 1905-06 was concluded with the United Kingdom following the promulgation of the Constitution. Under the Agreement, the British Government continues to be responsible for the defence and external affairs of the State and provides for the appointment of a High Commissioner to advise the Sultan on such matters as external affairs, defence, and internal security, and generally on matters other than those affecting the Muslim religion and Malay custom.

The Council of Ministers or Cabinet is presided over by the Sultan and consists of the High Commissioner, 6 *ex-officio* members and four members of the Legislative Council nominated by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker and consists of 21 members, of whom six are *ex-officio* members, five members are nominated by the Sultan to represent important interests and 10 are elected members.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, in each of which is a District Officer (Malay) responsible to the *Mentri Besar*.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sultan: H.H. Pengiran MUDA MAHTOKA HASSANUL BOLKIAH.

Mentri Besar: (vacant)

The High Commissioner: ARTHUR ROBIN ADAIR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: H.H. The Sultan.

Members: ARTHUR ROBIN ADAIR, *Mentri Besar*, Pengiran Dato Haji MOHAMED YUSOF bin Pengiran Haji ABDUL RAHIM, Dato IDRIS TALOG DAVIES, Dato JOHN LEE, Pengiran Shahbandar Haji MOHAMED SALLEH bin Pengiran Anak Haji MOHAMED, Pehin Bendahari CHINA HONG KOK TIN, Orang Kaya Pekerma Dewa LUKAN bin UKING, Pengiran Haji Yussof bin Pengiran LIMBANG, Pengiran DAMIT bin Pengiran SUNGGOH.

State Secretary: Dato Paduka Awang MOHAMED TAIB bin Awang Besar (acting).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Election, March 1965)

Consists of 10 elective and 11 nominated seats.

Speaker: Pehin Dato Perdana Mentri Dato Haji IBRAHIM bin MOHAMED JAHFAR.

POLITICAL PARTY

Independence Party (*Barisan Kemajuan Raya'at*): f. 1966; an amalgamation of all the former parties; Pres. HAFIDZ LAKASAMANA; Chair. Pengiran ALI; Sec. ABDUL LATIF HAMID.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system was created by the Supreme Court Enactment, 1963, under which the Supreme Court consists of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. There are also Magistrates' Courts of First, Second and Third Class.

The Supremo Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and as many Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed. Not less than three Supreme Court Judges constitute the Court of Appeal. One Supreme Court Judge constitutes the High Court, which has unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony, and matters concerning Muslim marriage, religion and divorce. The Court has unlimited criminal jurisdiction.

Courts of Magistrates: The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$500 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed \$5,000. The Courts of the Second and Third Class Magistrates have civil and criminal jurisdiction in suits involving smaller sums and terms of imprisonment.

Courts of Kadhis: Deal solely with questions concerning Muslim religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years. Appeals lie from these Courts to the Sultan in Religious Council.

Chief Justice: Sir MICHAEL HOGAN.

Chief Kadhi: Pengiran Shahbandar Haji MOHAMED SALLEH.

RELIGION

The official religion of Brunei is Islam, and His Highness the Sultan is head of the Islamic religion. Muslims number about 60,000, most of them Malays. The Chinese population is either Buddhist, Confucianist or Christian. Large numbers of the indigenous races are animists of various types. The remainder of the population are Roman Catholics, Anglicans or members of the American Methodist Church of Southern Asia.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Kuching: The Rt. Rev. D. H. NICHOLAS ALLENBY; Bishop's House, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Vicar Apostolic: The Rt. Rev. CHARLES REITERER, St. Peter's Seminary, P.O.B. 327, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

The Daily Star: Brunei Town; f. 1966; daily; English and Malay.

Borneo Bulletin: P.O. Box 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1953; Independent; English weekly; Saturday; Gen. Man. S. M. BUSÉ; Editor L. WESTON; circ. 10,400.

Salam: c/o Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Seria; f. 1953; free employee newspaper produced jointly by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Sarawak Shell Oilfields Ltd., Sabah Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. and the Shell Marketing Co. of Borneo Ltd.; English, Chinese and Romanized Malay in one edition; weekly; Saturday; circ. 6,500.

Pezilfa Brunei: Dept. of Broadcasting and Information Brunei; f. 1956; free newspaper in Romanized Malay and Chinese; weekly; circ. 3,500.

PUBLISHERS

Brunei Press, Tho: P.O. Box 69, Kuala Belait; incorp. 1959; Gen. Man. S. M. BUSÉ.

The Star Press: Brunei Town; f. 1963; Man. FRANCIS HENG.

RADIO

Brunei Broadcasting and Information Service: Brunei; f. 1957; daily broadcasts in Malay, English and Chinese; Brunei Main Service; Dir. G. V. DE FREITAS; Deputy Dir. of Broadcasting MOHAMMED SALLEH ABDUL KADIR; publs. *Pelita Brunei* (weekly), *Suara Brunei* (fortnightly).

FINANCE

BANKS

Chartered Bank, Tho: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; branches in Brunei Town and Kuala Belait.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., Tho: Head Office: Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Building, Victoria, Hong Kong; branches in Brunei Town, Kuala Belait, and Seria.

Malayan Banking Ltd.: Head Office: P.O. Box 2010, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; branch in Brunei Town.

National Bank Ltd.: Brunei Town; br. in Seria.

United Malayan Banking Corp.: Kuala Lumpur; branch in Brunei Town.

INSURANCE

A number of British insurance companies have agencies in Brunei.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade in Brunei is largely conducted by the agency houses, European and Chinese, and by Chinese merchants. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company is the largest industrial concern in the State.

TRADE UNIONS

(1966)

Contract Officers' Association: 71 mems.

Government Labourers' Union: 679 mems.

Medical and Health Employees' Union: 271 mems.

Oilfield Labourers' Union: 1,022 mems.

Permanent Government Officers' Union: 492 mems.

Brunei Shell Employees' Staff Union: 260 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no public railways in Brunei. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains an eight mile section of light railway between Seria and Badas.

ROADS

There are 362 miles of roads in Brunei; 148 miles are bituminous surfaced, 19 miles metalled, 194 miles of earth surface. Plans are in hand to complete a link with the road system which runs up the West Coast of Sabah.

SHIPPING

Straits Steamship Co.: regular passenger and cargo services from Singapore, and non-scheduled services from Labuan and Bangkok.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains a considerable fleet of coastal vessels plying between Labuan and Kuala Belait. The State runs a motor launch service connecting with the Labuan steamer service. Numerous native-owned boats and launches carry on coastal trade around Brunei and adjacent Malaysian ports.

There are plans for construction of port facilities at Muara.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are plans to build an international airport.

Controller of Civil Aviation for the State of Brunei: Dato W. I. GLASS, Directorate of Civil Aviation, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines: Head Office: Airways House, Raffles Place, Singapore; operate a mainline daily service connecting Brunei airport with Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak, Malaya, Thailand and Singapore.

Cathay Pacific Airways: Head Office: P.O. Box 4, Hong Kong; Brunei Agents: The Borneo Company (B) Sdn. Bhd., P.O.B. 26, Brunei Town; weekly service to Hong Kong.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company: operate a private airfield at Anduki.

UNION OF BURMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Burma lies in south-east Asia between the Himalayas and the Malayan peninsula. Its principal neighbours are India to the north-west, China to the north-east and Thailand to the south-east. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and monsoon rains from May to October. The official language is Burmese and there are also a number of tribal languages. Buddhism is the State religion and embraces 75 per cent of the population. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim minorities. The flag is red and blue charged with a white star surrounded by five smaller stars. The capital is Rangoon.

Recent History

Burma elected to become an independent State in 1948 after being under British rule. The central government operates from Rangoon, but much power has remained in the Shan and other States. In 1958 the Army took over control. Civil rule was restored in 1960, but in March 1962 the Army staged another *coup* and set up a Revolutionary Government under General Ne Win. In February 1963, a left-wing faction acquired greater influence although General Ne Win remained firmly in control. The subsequent period has been marked by intensive efforts to nationalise the economy and to reach peace with underground organizations representing separate ethnic groups.

Government

The Revolutionary Government has suspended the 1947 Constitution and not yet promulgated a new one. The Government consists of a Revolutionary Council whose members are all Army officers. Parliament was dissolved at the time of the *coup*; all political organisations excepting the Socialist Programme Party were dissolved in April 1964. The State Councils of the five States (Shan, Kachin, Karen, Kayah and Chin) have been replaced by State Supreme Councils.

Defence

Burma maintains neutrality and has no external defence treaties. The Armed Forces are largely engaged in internal security duties. Military service of from six months to two years is nominally compulsory for both men and women but is rarely enforced.

Economic Affairs

The economy is largely agricultural, about 80 per cent of the population living on the land. The principal crops are paddy and sugar-cane, rice and rice products accounting for 60 per cent of exports. There are valuable deposits of lead, zinc, tin, silver and petroleum; coal, nickel, antimony, copper and iron ores have been discovered but not yet exploited. Burma has, however, been self-sufficient in petroleum products since 1963. Timber, particularly teak, is also important. Since the 1962 Revolution most of the economy, including banking and foreign trade, has been brought under state control. The Burma Economic Development Corporation was dissolved in September

1963, and its components split into separate state enterprises. In 1966 distribution was restored to the private sector. The current Four Year Plan lays particular stress on agricultural improvements with investment of 625 million Kyats. Burma left the Sterling Area in October 1966.

Transport and Communications

The chief artery of traffic is the river Irrawaddy, which is navigable as far as Bhamo, 900 miles inland. The Irrawaddy delta has nearly 2,000 miles of navigable waters. Other navigable rivers are the Salween, the Chindwin and the Attaran. Railways are being modernised by the introduction of diesel engines. The Union of Burma Airways Board provides internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Burma's health services were greatly extended in 1964, but there is no comprehensive system. About 500,000 workers are covered by social security insurance.

Education

Education is free, where available. The educational system was radically revised in 1966, and all private schools have since been taken over by the state. Schools are divided into primary, middle and high schools. There are two universities.

Tourism

Burma is one of the centres of Buddhism and has many temples and shrines, including the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon. Mandalay and Pagan also possess outstanding temples and palaces.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organised sport, but football, basketball, volleyball and tennis are played. The Buddhist religion forbids field sports.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (May Day), May 10 (Full Moon of Kasong), July 1 (Bank Holiday), July 19 (Martyrs' Day), July 8 (Full Moon of Wazo), October 4 (Full Moon of Thaningyut) (Diwali), November 3 (Tazaungdaing Festival), December 2 (National Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), January 4 (Independence Day), February 12 (Union Day), February 28 (Full Moon of Tabaung), March 2 (Peasants' Day), March 27 (Armed Forces' Day), April 10 (Maha Thingyan—Religious New Year).

Weights and Measures

The British system is still in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Kyat of 100 Pyas.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Pyas.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Ks.

Exchange rate: 11.43 Ks. = £1 sterling

4.75 Ks. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)			POPULATION (1967 est.)		
Total	Shan States	Kayah State	Total	Shan States	Kayah State
261,789	60,000	4,500	25,200,000	2,086,000	87,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1963 estimates)

Rangoon (capital)	740,000	Tavoy	43,000
Mandalay	186,000	Prome	40,000
Moulmein	100,000	Henzada	38,000
Bassein	62,000	Myingyan	35,000
Akyab	49,000	Pegu	35,000

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67*
Paddy	7,660	8,373	7,928	6,532
Groundnuts	332	338	283	273
Sesamum	53	99	57	56
Cotton	53	67	45	42
Pulses	339	275	312	240
Sugar Cane	1,097	1,067	1,425	1,559
Tobacco	54	57	52	38
Wheat	53	71	95	66
Jute	12	12	15	13

* Provisional.

Livestock: 4,000,000 oxen, 1,000,000 buffaloes, 600,000 pigs, 400,000 goats, 70,000 sheep.

FISHERIES

('000 tons)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 (est.)
Fresh water	n.a.	n.a.	101	n.a.
Sea water	191	350	350	250

TIMBER PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Teak	283	315	319
Hardwood	694	779	600
Firewood	532	532	n.a.
Charcoal	184	183	n.a.

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (tons)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Tin and Concentrates	786	862	770
Mixed Tin and Tungsten	1,235	1,079	690
Lead Ores and Concentrates	34,654	30,318	31,586
Zinc Concentrates	14,961	14,421	14,132
Silver	2,127	1,892	1,744

INDUSTRY

	1963-64	1964-65
Sugar (tons)	48,530	64,100
Gunny bags (nos.)	27,064,000	26,600,000
Yarn (tons)	4,900	4,600
Cement (tons)	121,600	136,000
Industrial materials (kyats)	45,700,000	430,000,000
Industrial chemicals (kyats)	5,700,000	4,500,000

OIL PRODUCTION (million gallons)

	1961	1962	1963
Crude petroleum	147.5	160.9	165.6
Motor spirit	43.9	47.6	44.9
Kerosene	24.2	25.3	26.8
Diesel oil	32.3	45.0	44.2

FINANCE EXCHANGE RATE

1 Kyat=100 Pyas.

100 Kyats = £8 14s. 1d. sterling = U.S.\$ 21.11

BUDGET (1966-67—million Kyats)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Capital Receipts	0.9	Defence	550
Foreign Aid and Loans	160.9	Education	251
Government Revenues	12,032.0	Home Affairs	157
		Health	104
		Agriculture	146
		Public Works and Housing	92
		Transport	78
TOTAL	12,213.8	TOTAL (inc. others)	12,154

1967-68: Revenue 9,252.8 million; Expenditure 9,339.5 million, of which 204.7 million to be met by foreign loans and aid.

GOLD, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY (million Kyats)

	1965*	1966*	1967*
Gold Reserves†	418.6	418.6	420.1
Foreign Exchange	419.3	517.1	437.2
Total Reserves	837.9	935.7	857.3
Currency in Circulation	1,938	1,969	1,866

* September.

† Includes IMF subscription.

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million Kyats)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise and freight	— 29.4	142.1	72.0
Other services	— 153.7	— 229.1	— 171.2
Total	— 183.1	— 87.0	— 99.2
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	80.3	37.1	106.7
CURRENT BALANCE	— 102.8	— 49.9	7.5
<i>Non-Monetary Capital:</i>			
Direct investment	2.3	—	— 0.2
Central Government	45.0	— 50.1	40.6
Total	47.3	— 50.1	40.4
<i>Monetary Capital and Gold:</i>			
Commercial Banks	86.9	— 31.8	1.8
Central institutions	13.7	127.8	— 35.5
Total	100.6	96.0	— 33.7
CAPITAL BALANCE	147.9	45.9	6.7
Net Errors and Omissions	— 45.1	4.0	— 14.2

FOREIGN AID (million Kyats)

	LOANS OUT- STANDING	LOANS AGREED	
	1966	1965-66	1966-67
World Bank (IBRD)	155.9	2	1
Port of Rangoon	66.4	—	—
Railways	89.5	—	—
U.S.A.	346.2	15.6	18.9
Economic Development	89.4	n.a.	n.a.
Police	37.2	n.a.	n.a.
P.L. 480	219.6	n.a.	n.a.
India	166.5	n.a.	n.a.
China, P.R.	74.5	27.2	28
U.S.S.R.	50.6	n.a.	n.a.
Federal Republic of Germany	19.7	—	8
Yugoslavia	2.6	6.5	8.5
Czechoslovakia	—	—	14.6
TOTAL	815.8	67.8	106.1

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 Kyats)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1963	1,020,000	1,260,000
1964	1,292,600	1,094,000
1965 (est.)	803,300	915,000

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million Kyats)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965 (Jan.-June)
Machinery and Transport Equipment . .	260.5	235.5	97.2
Base Metal Manufactures . .	129.6	125.4	71.0
Cotton Fabrics . .	122.4	91.4	47.6
Cotton Yarn . .	80.0	69.9	40.7
Milk, Condensed . .	56.0	53.2	32.7
Milk Food . .	14.1	6.2	8.5
Pharmaceuticals . .	43.1	37.0	14.7
Gunny Sacks . .	23.2	35.7	7.6
Paper . .	29.9	49.0	10.5
Refined Mineral Oil .	19.7	20.8	7.1
Chemicals . .	17.6	18.6	12.6
Coal and Coke . .	13.2	14.7	6.0

EXPORTS	1962	1963	1964
Rice and Rice Products	788.2	811.0	706.2
Pulses	13.1	74.0	63.8
Teak	147.3	158.0	145.1
Oil Cakes	85.1	92.0	57.2
Metals and Ores . .	35.6	37.0	51.0
Raw Rubber	26.4	27.0	13.9
Raw Cotton	42.8	26.5	26.8

RICE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY

(1965—tons)

Ceylon	250,000
Czechoslovakia	35,000
Indonesia	320,000
Japan	35,000
Philippines	100,000
Poland	25,000
U.S.S.R.	130,000
Yugoslavia	15,000

Total Rice Exports (1966): 0.94 million tons; (1967): 0.55 million tons.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million Kyats)

IMPORTS	1964	1965
Australia	19.5	34.4
China, People's Republic . .	151.4	131.4
Czechoslovakia	12.5	26.4
German Federal Republic . .	65.5	38.1
India	73.7	59.1
Japan	221.2	340.3
Malaysia	25.1	19.5
Pakistan	76.8	62.2
United Kingdom	122.6	103.4
United States	122.2	78.8

EXPORTS	1964	1965
Ceylon	129.0	122.4
China, People's Republic . .	79.8	89.2
German Federal Republic . .	28.5	29.6
India	87.4	109.7
Indonesia	154.4	38.2
Japan	81.7	105.8
Malaysia	49.3	34.2
Pakistan	64.4	33.4
Philippines	47.4	147.3
U.S.S.R.	80.0	64.3
United Kingdom	98.4	61.2

TOURISM

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Visitors	5,130	7,332	9,000	10,000

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (Burma Railways Board) (in millions)

YEAR	PASSEN- GERS	PASSEN- GER MILES	FREIGHT TONS	FREIGHT TON- MILES
1963-64 .	45.9	1,011.0	3.0	493.5
1964-65 .	53.3	1,416.1	3.3	544.2
1965-66 .	68.6	1,497.4	3.2	520.0

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT BOARD (in millions)

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT TONS
1963-64 . . .	8.0	1.5
1964-65 . . .	9.8	1.6
1965-66 . . .	10.2	1.7

SHIPPING (‘000 tons)

YEAR	SHIPS		FREIGHT	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
1961-62 . .	192.0	220.6	946	2,110
1962-63 . .	186.3	193.4	945	2,246
1963-64 . .	182.2	186.6	1,013	2,006

CIVIL AVIATION (Union of Burma Airways Board)

YEAR	PASSENGER/ MILES	FREIGHT (tons)
1963-64 . . .	44,218	4,200
1964-65 . . .	52,538	6,000
1965-66 . . .	59,070	6,900

EDUCATION (1965-66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary Schools . .	13,903	1,886,335	36,975
Middle Schools . .	858	369,603	8,778
High Schools . .	605	501,424	13,886
Institutes . .	22	6,708	445
Universities . .	2	24,482	2,819

Source: Central Statistical and Economics Department, Rangoon; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted September 24th, 1947, suspended after *Coup d'Etat*, 2nd March, 1962.)

THE Union of Burma is a sovereign, independent republic. All powers—executive, legislative and judicial—reside in the people. The Union consists of the territories formerly governed by his Britannic Majesty through the Governor of Burma, together with the Kayah State.

The Government

The President of the Union shall be elected by both Chambers of Parliament in joint session, by secret ballot, for a five-year term. He may not be a member of either Chamber, nor serve for more than a maximum of two terms. The executive power of the Union is vested in his person. He shall summon, prorogue or dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, on the advice of the Prime Minister, and appoint the Prime Minister on the nomination of the Chamber of Deputies. Every Bill requires the signature of the President for its enactment into law, but he has no power of veto. The President has the right of pardon.

The Government shall consist of the Prime Minister and other members nominated by the Prime Minister and appointed by the President. It is collectively responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. The President shall appoint an advocate of the High Court to be Attorney-General, on the nomination of the Prime Minister.

The legislative power of the Union is vested in the Parliament, which shall consist of the President, a Chamber of Deputies, and a Chamber of Nationalities. A session of Parliament shall be held at least once in every twelve months. Every citizen over 18, regardless of sex, race or religion, has the right to vote, unless disqualified by law. Voting shall be by secret ballot.

The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of members who represent constituencies of not less than 30,000 or more than 100,000 persons. This Chamber shall be approximately twice the size of the Chamber of Nationalities, and its term shall be four years, except in times of grave emergencies. Parliament shall revise the constituencies at least once in every 10 years.

The Chamber of Nationalities shall consist of 125 seats: 25 for the Shan State, 12 for the Kachin State, 8 for the Special Division of Chins, 3 for the Kayah State, 15 for the Karen State and the remainder for other territories.

The sole and exclusive power of making laws in the Union shall be vested in the Parliament, but provision may be made by law, on principles of regional autonomy, for delegating specified powers in administrative, cultural and economic matters.

The Shan State

All the members of Parliament representing the Shan

State shall constitute the Shan State Council. The State Council may recommend to the Parliament the passing of any law outside its own legislative powers. On the advice of the State Council, and on the nomination of the Prime Minister, the President shall appoint a member of the Union Government to be Head of the Shan State. The executive authority of the State shall be vested in this person, and his authority shall extend to all matters relating to recruitment to the State civil services, to postings and transfers, and to disciplinary matters relating to these services. He shall consult the State Council in all other matters relating to the Shan State, and the State Council shall elect a Cabinet of State Ministers to aid and advise him.

The Kachin State

All members of the Parliament representing the Kachin State shall constitute the Kachin State Council. Of the twelve seats in the Chamber of Nationalities, six shall be filled by representatives of the Kachins, and the other six by those of the non-Kachins of the Kachin State. Any Bill prejudicially affecting any right or privilege which the Kachins or non-Kachins, as a class or community, enjoyed immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, shall not be deemed valid unless the majority of the members representing the Kachin State have voted in its favour.

The Karen State, Kayah State, and Chin Special Division

Similar Councils and Heads of State shall be appointed for the Karen State and the Kayah State. The Constitution gives the Chins a special administrative division under a Minister for Chin Affairs who is aided and advised by the Chin Affairs Council consisting of all the members of the Parliament representing the Chins.

New States and Right of Secession

Parliament may, with the consent of the Council of every State whose boundaries are affected, establish a new unit or increase or diminish any unit.

The Shan State or the Kayah State may secede from the Union when a resolution has been passed by its Council, and a plebiscite has been held by the President to ascertain the will of the people of the State concerned, and provided that a period of ten years has elapsed from the date on which the Constitution came into operation.

Language

The official language shall be Burmese.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Chairman: General NE WIN.

Acting Chairman: Brig. TIN PE.

Members: Brig. SAN YU, Brig. SEIN WIN, Brig. THAUNG DAN, Col. THAN SEIN, Col. KYAW SOE, Col. TAN YU SAING, Col. THAUNG KYI, Col. HLA HAN, Col. MAUNG SHWE, Col. LUN TIN, Col. TIN U, Col. MAUNG LWIN.

CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: General NE WIN.
Minister of Supplies, Co-operatives, Agriculture and Trade Development: Brig. TIN PE.

Minister of Finance and Revenue: Brig. SAN YU.

Minister of Mines: Cmdre. THAUNG TIN.

Minister of Information and Culture: Brig. THAUNG DAN.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: Brig. SEIN WIN.

Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Land Nationalization: Col. THAUNG KYI.

Minister of Industries and Labour: Col. MAUNG SHWE.

Minister of Home, Judicial, Democratisation, Religious Affairs, Immigration, National Registration and Census: Col. KYAW SOE.

Minister of Education and Health: Col. HLA HAN.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Col. THAN SEIN.

Minister of Relief, Rehabilitation, National Solidarity and Social Welfare: Col. MAUNG LWIN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Planning: U THI HAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURMA

(Rangoon unless otherwise indicated)

Afghanistan: New Delhi, India.

Australia: 88 Strand Road.

Cambodia: 334 Prome Road.

Ceylon: 34 Fraser Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. NANDA DEVA WIJESEKERA (also accredited to Laos and Thailand).

China, People's Republic: 1 Pyidaungsu Road.

Czechoslovakia: 326 Prome Road.

France: 102 Halpin Road.

German Federal Republic: 32 Park Road.

Hungary: 16 Komin Kochin Road.

India: 545-547 Merchant Street.

Indonesia: 90 Rosebank Road.

Israel: 49 Prome Road.

Italy: 343 Prome Road.

Japan: 39 Golden Valley.

Laos: 17 University Ave. (also accredited to Ceylon).

Malaysia: 65 Windsor Rd.

Nepal: 104 Sanchaung St. (also accredited to Malaysia).

Netherlands: 97 University Avenue.

Pakistan: Rander House, Phayre Street.

Philippines: 61 University Avenue.

Poland: 347 Prome Rd. (also accredited to Laos).

Romania: 71 Mission Road.

Sweden: 15 Sule Pagoda Rd., P.O.B. 582.

Thailand: 91 Prome Road.

U.S.S.R.: 52 Prome Road.

United Arab Republic: 81 Halpin Road.

United Kingdom: 80 Strand Road.

U.S.A.: 581 Merchant Street.

Yugoslavia: 39 Windsor Rd. (also accredited to Thailand).

Burma also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iraq, Ireland, Mongolia, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Switzerland and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament was dissolved on 3rd March 1962 and new State Supreme Councils set up to replace the former State Councils.

STATE SUPREME COUNCILS

Chin:

Chairman: U THAN KHO.
Members: U PUT BA, TIN ZAN, U VAN THU HASHIN,
Lt.-Col. SAW MAUNG TUR.

Karen:

Chairman: SAW HLA TUN.
Members: U SOE MYINT, SAW BO AUNG, SAW CHIT
THAN, Col. THAUNG KYI.

Kachin:

Chairman: U DING RATANG.
Members: U TUN YIN, Col. LUN TIN.

Kayah:

Chairman: A MYA LAY.
Members: SAW THEIN, U BO YE, THEING THEING TIN,
Col. MAUNG SHWE.

Shan:

Chairman: U TUN AYE.
Members: KYAW ZAW, OHN PE, THIN KO KO, Col.
MAUNG SHWE.

POLITICAL PARTY

Burmese Way to Socialism Programme (BWSP): Rangoon; f. 1962; the only recognized political party; set up by the Revolutionary Council to implement its policies; consists of cadres as a nucleus for the new National Party; publ. *Lanzin Thadin* (*Party News*) bi-monthly.

There are a number of underground organizations, notably the *White Flag Communists*, who have formed an alliance with dissident Karen groups, the *National Democratic United Front*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Chief Court: In April 1962 a new Chief Court was set up combining the functions of both the former Supreme Court and the former High Court. It is the final Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Thado Maha Thray Sithu Dr. U BU GYI.

Sessions Courts: Hear serious criminal cases; appeal lies to the Chief Court.

Magistrates' Courts: Can impose sentences of up to two years.

District Courts: For civil cases; appeals lie to the Chief Court.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

The great majority of the inhabitants of Burma are Buddhists. Buddhism was declared the state religion in August 1961.

Union Buddha Sasana Council: Kokine, Yegu, Rangoon; to promote Buddhist learning and conduct examinations.

ANIMISM

About 5 per cent of the population are Animists: that is, worship spirits which are believed to inhabit inanimate and natural objects. Animism is found only amongst the remote hill areas and hill tribes.

MOHAMMEDANISM AND HINDUISM

Some 4 per cent of the population are Mohammedans and about 3 per cent are Hindus.

CHRISTIANITY

The 5 per cent of the population which adhere to the Christian faith are divided between the following:

Anglicans: Bishop of Rangoon Rt. Rev. MYA, Bishops-court, 140 Halpin Rd., Rangoon. The bishop is Chairman of the Regional Council for the Anglican Church in South-East Asia which includes Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and Malaysia.

Roman Catholics: There are two Metropolitan Sees (Rangoon and Mandalay); the Archbishops are Most Rev. MOSES U BA KHM, Clergy House, Mandalay, and Most Rev. V. BAZIN, Archbishop's House, 289 Theinbyu Road, Rangoon.

Baptists: f. 1865; communicant mems. 212,088; Gen. Sec. Rev. AYE MYAT KYAW.

American Methodists: Bishop of Malaysia, Rt. Rev. ROBERT F. LUNDY, P.O. Box 483, Singapore; approximately 25,000 adherents.

Methodist Church in Upper Burma: f. 1886; 13,832 mems.; Pres. of Conference Rev. U BA OHN, P.O. Box 82, Mandalay.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Bahosi:** Aung San Street, Mandalay; f. 1950; Burmese; independent, circ. 10,535; Editor U MYA THAN.
- Bota Ta Aun** (*Avant-Garde*): Rangoon; pro-Government; circ. 4,500.
- Burman, The:** 127 40th Street, Rangoon; f. 1945; English; circ. 8,000; Editor U MAUNG AYE.
- Freedom Pao:** Rangoon; Chinese.
- Guardian:** 392 Merchant Street, Rangoon; f. 1956; nationalised 1964; English; circ. 16,000; Editor U KHIN NYO.
- Hanthawaddy:** 53 Park Lane, Rangoon; f. 1889; Burmese; circ. 15,000; Editor U BA PE.
- Htoon Daily:** 95 Tamwe Road, Rangoon; f. 1953; Burmese; circ. 12,000; Editor U TUN PE.
- Ludu (The People Daily):** 84th Street, Let-se-kan, Mandalay; f. 1946; Burmese; circ. 9,000; Chief Editor U HLA.
- Ludu Pidu Neisin** (*Working People's Daily*): Rangoon; f. 1963; Burmese and English; official newspaper.
- Mirror:** Rangoon; Burmese; Government newspaper.
- Mogyo:** 412 Thinbyu Road, Rangoon; f. 1961; Burmese; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor U. KO KO LAY.
- Myan-ma-lan-zin:** Zegyo, Wadan, Mandalay; f. 1948; Burmese; circ. 3,000; Editor U SEIN WIN.
- New Light of Burma:** 58 Churchill Road, Rangoon; f. 1914; Burmese; independent; circ. 12,000; Editor U THOUNG NYUN.
- New Rangoon Evening Post:** Rangoon; Chinese and Burmese; evening.
- New Republic, The:** Sparks Street, Rangoon; f. 1961; vernacular; circ. 7,000; Editor-in-Chief U LAW YONE.
- Oway:** 270 Lewis Street, Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; circ. 4,000; Editor U NYO MYA.
- Parwaz:** Rangoon; Urdu.
- Prachi Prakash:** Rangoon; Hindi.
- Pyidaungsu:** 397 Prome Road, Rangoon; f. 1956; Burmese; circ. 4,000; Editor U THAN TINT.
- Rangoon Daily:** 213 Canal Street, Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; circ. 24,650; Editor U AUNG MYIN.
- Thondan:** Rangoon; Tamil.
- Tribune:** 62 45th Street, Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; Editor U PE CHEIN.
- Zin Min Pao:** Rangoon; Chinese.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

- Burma Commerce:** 325 Maung Taulay Street, P.O. Box 1340, Rangoon; f. 1950; English; commercial; weekly; Editor A. G. DRAVIAM.
- Commercial Notes and News:** The Burma Union Press, Merchant Street, Rangoon; f. 1951; bi-lingual; commercial; twice weekly; Editor U THAN MAUNG.
- Guardian Magazine:** 392 Merchant Street, Rangoon; f. 1953; English literary magazine; monthly; circ. 6,000; Editor U BA KYAW.
- Ludu (The People):** 84th Street, Let-se-kan, Mandalay; f. 1945; Burmese monthly; circ. 3,000; Joint Editors U HLA, DAW AMAH.
- Myawadi:** 32nd Street, Rangoon; f. 1952; Burmese; literary magazine; monthly; Editor BO WIN MAUNG (MIN SHIN).
- Nation:** 290 40th Street, Rangoon; f. 1948; English; circ. 12,000; Editor-in-Chief U LA W YONE.

New Land Journal, The: 142 32nd Street, Rangoon; f. 1954; Burmese; pro-communist organ; fortnightly; Editor U HLA U.

People's Journal, The: 65 93rd Street, Rangoon; f. 1954; Burmese literary pro-communist organ; weekly; Managing Editor U AUNG THAN.

Shu-ma-wa: 146 Western Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Burmese; literary; monthly; Editor U KYAW.

Thwe-Thauk Magazine: 185 48th Street, Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; literary; monthly; Editor U PYE SONE.

PRESS AGENCY

News Agency of Burma: Rangoon; f. 1963; Government sponsored.

PUBLISHERS

Hanthawaddy Press: Bo Aung Gyaw St. 157, Rangoon; f. 1889; general publisher of books and journals; Man. Editor U ZAW WIN.

Knowledge Publishing House: 130 Bogyoke St., Rangoon; publishers of travel, fiction, religious and political books and directories.

Kyipwaye Press: 84th St., Letsaigan, Mandalay; arts, travel, religion, fiction and children's books.

Myawadi Publishing House: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; military books, journals and magazines; Exec. Man. U AYE MAUNG.

Sarpay Beikman Institute: 529 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1947; encyclopaedia, literature, fine arts and general; also translations; Dir. U HTIN GYI.

Shumawa Press: 146 West Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; non-fiction of all kinds.

Shwepyidan Publishing House: 12 Haiaban St., Rangoon; philosophy, politics, law and religion.

Smart and Mookerdum: 221 Sule Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; arts, children's, fiction and non-fiction.

Than Myit Baho Publishing House: Anawyatha Rd., Rangoon; scientific and technical.

Thu Dhama Wadi Press: 55-56 Maung Khine St., P.O.B. 419, Rangoon; f. 1903; Prop. U TIN HTOO; Man. U PAN MAUNG; religious books.

ASSOCIATION

Burmese Publishers' Association: 146 Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Pres. U ON PE.

RADIO

Burma Broadcasting Service: Prome Road, Kamayut P.O., Rangoon; f. 1946; broadcasts are made in Burmese, Shan, Karen, Mon, Chin, Kachin, Hindustani and English; staff of 179; Dir. Major K. SUNN; Admin. Dir. U PE THAW; Technical Dir. U WIN MG.

There were an estimated 340,000 radio receivers in 1966. There is no television service in Burma (*March* 1968).

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; Ks = kyat).

The banking system was nationalized in 1963.

CENTRAL BANK

Union Bank of Burma: 24-26 Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon; f. 1948; Central Bank of the Union of Burma; cap. p.u. Ks. 10 m.; dep. Ks. 191 m. (June 1965); Chair. U KYAW NYEIN; Gen. Man. U TIN TUN.

STATE BANKS

Industrial Development Bank: 10 Phayre Street, Rangoon; f. 1961; cap. Ks. 50 m.; provides medium and long-term loans; Chair. U SOE NYUN; Gen. Man. U NYUNT WE.

State Agricultural Bank: Rangoon; f. 1953; 27 brs. and 2,647 village banks.

State Commercial Bank: 80-86 Barr St., P.O.B. 803, Rangoon; f. 1954; cap. p.u. Ks. 20m.; dep. Ks. 386m. (1965); handles foreign exchange and foreign trade accounts; branches in all main towns; Chair. U AYE KYAW; Gen. Manager U AUNG SIN.

PEOPLE'S BANKS

Rangoon

People's Bank No. 1/6: 1 Muang Taulay St.

People's Bank No. 2/10: 27 Phayre St.

People's Bank No. 3/4: 625 Merchant St.

People's Bank No. 5/9: 564 Merchant St.

People's Bank No. 7/8: 1/19 Sule Pagoda Rd.

People's Bank No. 11/12: 312/324 Strand Rd.

People's Bank No. 13/14: 1/7 Latha St.

People's Bank No. 15/16: 26/42 Phayre St.

People's Bank No. 19: 49/53 Phayre St.

People's Bank No. 20: 529-531 Merchant St.

Mandalay

People's Bank No. 26 (formerly *Burmese National Bank Ltd.*): f. 1963; assets 11,418 kyats.

INSURANCE

Union Insurance Board: 69 Phayre Street, Rangoon; f. 1952; Principal officers: U KO KO GYI, U SAN WIN, U THAN HLA, U THAN PE, U MYINT MAUNG, U KYAW MYINT.

In February 1964 the Union Insurance Board was given sole rights to transact new insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Union of Burma Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Inc.): Ruby House, 74-86 Maung Taulay Street, Rangoon; f. 1919; 700 mems.; Pres. U BA THAN; Sec. U HLA SHWE; publs. *Circulars* (bi-weekly), *Statistical Bulletins* (weekly).

Burma International Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 91 Bo Aung Gyaw Street, Rangoon; Chair. G. WILBY; Sec. E. G. S. APEDAILE.

Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce: 66 Edward Street, Rangoon.

Burma Muslim Chamber of Commerce: 27 Edward Street, Rangoon; Pres. I. M. D. BAGGIA; Sec. M. A. KADIR.

National Chamber of Commerce: 270 Lewis Street, Rangoon.

Rangoon Chamber of Commerce: 97 Edward Street, Rangoon; f. 1951; 102 mems.; Pres. I. M. SUDAN; Sec. H. PO SAW.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Industrial Development Corporation: 53 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd., Rangoon; f. 1966.

Trade Corporations: there are 12 Trade Corporations in Rangoon which control exports of commodities.

Socialist Economy System Establishment Committee (SESEC): Rangoon; f. 1964; controls all forms of export trade.

State Timber Board: Rangoon; f. 1964; controls exports and imports of timber.

Union of Burma Agricultural Marketing Board: Rangoon; to control inter-governmental dealings in rice and other agricultural commodities.

TRADE UNIONS

All Burma Petroleum Workers' Federation: c/o Burma Oil Co., Rangoon; f. 1954; 4,000 mems.; Pres. AUNG PO; Gen. Sec. SAW WA SET HLINE.

Burma Trade Union Congress: Bo Aung Gyaw Street, Rangoon; f. 1951; affiliated to WFTU; about 1,000 mems.; Pres. THAKIN LWIN; Gen. Sec. THAKIN HLA KYAWE.

Foreshore Workers' Federation: Dock Labour Board, Rangoon; f. 1962; 10,000 mems.; Chair. Major MAUNG MAUNG.

Privately-owned Factories Workers' Federation: Dagon Mills, Prome Road, Rangoon; f. 1962; Pres. THAN NYUN; Sec.-Gen. MYA SEIN.

State-owned Factories Workers' Federation: Inland Water Transport Board Offices, Phayre Street, Rangoon; Pres. AUNG PYO; Sec.-Gen. TIN WIN.

Trade Union Congress of Burma: 204 Strand Road, Rangoon; f. 1945; Pres. U BA SWE; Sec.-Gen. SEIN WIN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Burma Railways: Head Office: Bogyoke St., Rangoon, P.O.B. 118; 2,667 miles of metre gauge. Chair. of Railway Board Zaya Kyaw Htin Lt. Col. THAN NYUNT; Gen. Man. Thiri Pyanchi U SHWE SHANE.

ROADS

The total length of all-weather motorable roads in Burma is 7,569 miles. Construction of 162 new roads was started in 1965-66.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Water Transport Board: 50 Phayre St., Rangoon; Government-sponsored and non-profit-making. Its chief business is the conveyance of rice and rice products from the Irrawaddy Delta Stations, grains and pulses, oil cakes, wax and cotton bales from up-country and Central Burma to Rangoon for export. There is also a passenger steamer service, and fuel oils are carried in tankers.

SHIPPING

Rangoon is the chief port. Vessels up to 15,000 tons can be accommodated.

Burma Five Star Line: 34 Strand Road, Rangoon; f. 1959 by Defence Services Institute; 9 vessels; in 1961 took over fleet of Union of Burma Shipping Board; Gen. Man. U CHIT PE.

Board of Management for the Port of Rangoon: P.O. Box 1, Strand Road, Rangoon; Chair. SAW SEIN U; services: general port and harbour duties; fleet: 10 vessels totalling 5,400 tons gross and 20 smaller craft.

The following foreign lines call at Rangoon: Hansa Line, Hellenic Lines, Holland-Bengal-Burma Line, Holland-Bombay-Karachi Line, Norwegian Asia Line, Polish Ocean Lines, Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand, Wilhelmsen Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mingaladon Airport, near Rangoon, is equipped to international standards.

U.B.A. (Union of Burma Airways): 104 Strand Road, Rangoon; f. 1948; internal network centred on Rangoon; services to 32 stations; external services to Bangkok, Calcutta, Chittagong and Phnom-Penh; Chair. Major MG MG NYUNT; Gen. Man. U TAW; fleet of 3 Viscounts, 3 Friendship, 8 Dakotas.

The following foreign airlines serve Burma: Aeroflot, Air France, B.O.A.C., C.A.A.C. (General Administration of Civil Aviation of China), Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, I.A.C., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Pan Am, P.I.A., S.A.S., Thai Airways International, U.T.A.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Union of Burma Atomic Energy Centre: c/o Union of Burma Applied Research Institute, Kanbe P.O., Rangoon; f. 1955; departments of radioactive minerals (sections: prospecting, processing, chemical assays); and nucleonics (sections: nucleonic instrumentation, health physics, library and information, biological and agricultural application, radiochemistry, prospecting, processing and assay); Dir.-Gen. Dr. F. BA HLI; Acting Director U THAN TIN.

Agricultural Research Institute: Gyogon, Insein P.O.; f. 1959; Laboratory work on uses of radio-isotopes.

University of Rangoon: Theoretical research in Dept. of Physics.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Mandalay: Mandalay; 3,329 students.

University of Rangoon: University Estate, Rangoon; 887 teachers, 13,620 students.

BURUNDI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Burundi on Lake Tanganyika lies in the heart of Africa a little below the Equator. Rwanda is to the north, Tanzania to the south and east and Congo (Kinshasa) to the west. The climate is tropical with an irregular rainfall. The official languages are French and Kirundi while Bantu and Kiswahili dialects are spoken. Religious beliefs are African and animistic but missions have converted more than half the population to Roman Catholicism. The flag consists of a white St. Andrew's Cross on a background of red and green, with a white circle in the centre. The capital is Bujumbura.

Recent History

Up to its independence in July 1962, Burundi formed part of the Belgian UN Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. The first legislative elections were held in September 1961 and Burundi chose to remain a monarchy. The first Prime Minister after independence, Prince Rwagasore, was assassinated, and in January 1965 M. Pierre Ngendandumwe, who had previously led the country through a period of difficult relations with Rwanda, was likewise assassinated. In February 1965 relations with the Chinese People's Republic were broken off. In July 1966, Mwambutsa IV, king since 1915, was deposed by his son with the aid of a group of army officers. The new King, Ntare V, was himself deposed in November 1966, when Michel Micombero, the Prime Minister, proclaimed Burundi a Republic, with himself as its President for a term of 7 years.

Government

Since November 1966, Burundi has been a Republic. Fundamental law is largely derived from the Belgian constitution. Legislation is carried out by the Legislative Assembly in conjunction with the senate. There are eight provinces.

Defence

There is an army of 1,300 men which was merged in March 1967 with the gendarmerie.

Economic Affairs

The country is mainly agricultural, the chief crops being coffee and cotton. Coffee is the principal export and 98 per cent of production is exported to the U.S.A. There are some mineral deposits, notably cassiterite. Industry is still largely undeveloped and many consumer and capital goods have to be imported. A Ten-Year Plan for Ruanda-Urundi was drawn up by Belgium and Belgium continues to help in implementing it. The Budget has long shown a

deficit and Belgium is also continuing to give aid to cover this. Burundi has suffered economically from the rebellion in Eastern Congo and from the re-routing of Rwanda's exports through Uganda.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Burundi. Roads extend for 6,000 kilometres of which 45 kilometres are asphalted. The main roadway links the capital Bujumbura with Bugarama. There is passenger and freight traffic on Lake Tanganyika with Bujumbura as the main port handling about 250,000 tons of goods yearly. There is an international airport at Bujumbura which is to be enlarged to take large jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Wage-earners are protected by insurance against accidents and occupational diseases and can draw on a Pension Fund.

Education

Education is free and French the language of instruction in the secondary schools, while Kirundi is the language of instruction in primary schools, with French as a second language. In 1965 there were 147,329 pupils in primary schools and 2,469 in secondary. There is a university college with three faculties at Bujumbura.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Burundi by citizens of Tanzania and Uganda.

Sport

Sport is very popular, the chief sport being football.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension), June 4 (Whit Monday), July 1 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), September 18 (Victory of Uprona Party), October 13 (Murder of Hero of the State Rwagasore), November 1 (All Saints), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Currency is the franc Burundi.

Coin: 1 franc.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 francs.

Exchange rate: 209.6 Francs = £1 sterling

87.50 Francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION: 1965 estimates						
	Total	Foreigners			Refugees from Rwanda	Bujumbura (capital)	Kitega
10,747	3,210,000	Africans	Europeans	Asians and Arabs	160,000	71,000	5,000
		24,730	4,190	2,913			

EMPLOYMENT
(1965)

Traditional agriculture	1,516,350
Fishing	9,200
Craftsmen	4,380
Shopkeepers	11,250
Private sector (modern)	58,130
Public sector	13,980
Professional	1,260
Total active population	1,614,550

AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Maize	91,000	109,200	107,900
Sorghum	100,000	114,000	121,900
Wheat	7,400	7,400	8,200
Eleusine	19,400	20,600	20,500
Rice	2,600	2,880	2,200
Sweet Potatoes	532,100	672,800	714,000
Manioc	845,800	891,300	858,400
Other Root Crops	34,900	43,800	39,300
Cotton (grain)	6,400	4,760	4,631
Bananas	1,169,000	1,258,000	1,270,600
Peas and Beans	167,200	148,900	177,600
Coffee	7,335	18,271	13,597
Ground Nuts	3,300	4,000	4,000

1966: (metric tons) Coffee 14,670; Cotton 5,270; Fibre 1,940.

LAND USE
(1965—%)

Cultivated and Fallow	51.0
Pasture	22.5
Wooded	0.8
Land for Afforestation	5.3
Unused Land including Lakes	20.4

LIVESTOCK
(1965)

Cattle	521,400
Goats	418,700
Sheep	174,800
Pigs	7,800
Poultry	305,800

Fishing: 9,556 metric tons (1964); 20,200 metric tons (1965).

INDUSTRY

The major industry is brewing of beer.

	1964	1965
Beer (hectolitres)	184,200	225,500
Lemonade (hectolitres)	17,300	18,500
Electricity ('000 kWh)	15,100	14,699

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1.75 francs Burundi=1 Belgian franc

1,000 francs = £4 11s. 7d. sterling = \$U.S. 11.44.

BUDGET

(1966 estimates—million francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	374	Defence	111.3
Customs	581.5	Other Administration	389.9
Other Indirect Taxation	229	Education	307.4
Revenue from Services	103.5	Health and Social Services	158.7
Foreign Aid	43.5	Economic Services	269.3
		Public Debt	94.9
TOTAL	1,331.5	TOTAL	1,331.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million francs)

	1965		
	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	1,266	1,339	— 73
Transport and Insurance	77	51	26
Travel	—	44	—44
Investment income	28	169	—141
Government operations	49	239	—190
Other services	250	83	167
Total	1,670	1,925	—255
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Interest-free loans	102	—	102
Long-term loans	—	38	—38
Short-term loans	62	11	51
Total	164	49	115
GLOBAL TOTAL	1,834	1,974	—140

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(1965—million francs)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Food	242.8	Coffee	1,008.9
Energy	105.3	Cotton	127.4
Raw Materials and Semi-finished Products	214.0	Skins	27.4
Mechanical and Electrical Industrial Products	309.0	Oilcakes, Oil and Cotton Waste	10.6
Textiles and Leather	478.1	Minerals	5.2
Other Industrial Products	255.6	Other Products	48.3
TOTAL	1,605.3	TOTAL	1,227.8

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(1965)

IMPORTS	
Belgium and Luxembourg	475.4
Japan	242.6
United States of America	123.9
German Federal Republic	108.1
Tanzania	97.5
France	72.6
Congo Democratic Republic	65.5
United Kingdom	64.7

EXPORTS	
United States of America	557.4
Belgium	144.5
Rwanda	47.3
Tanzania	28.5
Congo Democratic Republic	11.4
Italy	6.6

TRANSPORT

Roads (1965): Cars 2,081; Vans 560; Lorries 594.

Shipping (1965): Freight entering Bujumbura Port 112,400 tons; Freight cleared 36,400 tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Passenger arrivals 19,798, departures 23,434; Freight entering 787 tons, cleared 613 tons.

EDUCATION

(1965-66—Pupils)

Primary	147,329
Secondary	2,469
Vocational	1,359
Teacher Training	1,829
University	162

In 1965 there were 345 students in foreign universities, of which 123 were in Belgium.

THE CONSTITUTION

Burundi was granted autonomy as a Kingdom in 1961 and independence in 1962. The first session of the Legislative Assembly was opened in October 1961.

Legislative power is exercised by the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 33 members elected by universal adult suffrage, and the Senate with 16 members.

Burundi was declared a republic in November 1966. A Republican Constitution has not yet been drawn up.

Under the agreement of Addis Ababa (April 1962) technical committees are to study the question of joint utilities with Rwanda. At present the two countries share the same currency and a single customs service.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Colonel MICHEL MICOMBERO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, National Defence and the Civil Service: MICHEL MICOMBERO.

Minister of State for Party Activities: JEAN NTIRUHWANA.

Minister of Co-ordination and Planning: ZENON NICAYENZI.

Minister of the Interior: JEAN MASABO.

Minister of Justice: (vacant).

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs: (vacant).

Minister of Education and Culture: FRANÇOIS KISAMARA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: CYPRIEN KIYUKI.

Minister of Information: MARTIN NDAYAHOSE.

Minister of Social Affairs: JEAN BANDYAMBONA.

Minister of Public Health: ANDRÉ BARADETSE.

Minister of Public Works: (vacant).

Minister of Communications: BARNABE KANYARUGURU.

Minister of Development: ANICET NJANGWA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURUNDI

(Bujumbura unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: B.P. 1920; *Ambassador:* EDOUARD HENNIQUIAU.

Congo Democratic Republic: B.P. 872; *Ambassador:* E. S. TSHIMBALANGA, S.P.

France: B.P. 1740; *Ambassador:* J. NINDORERA.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 480; *Ambassador:* H. C. ROUETTE.

Israel: B.P. 774; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* BAR YEHOUDA.

Italy: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* M. DI SAN MARTINO.

Japan: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic.

Switzerland: P.O.B. 20008, Nairobi, Kenya.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 1034; *Ambassador:* I. I. MARTCHOUK.

U.A.R.: B.P. 1520; *Chargé d'Affaires:* SAMIR ATTA.

United Kingdom: B.P. 1750; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* M. NELSON.

U.S.A.: B.P. 1720; *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. RIVES.

Vatican: B.P. 1068; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. A. POGGI.

Burundi also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Guinea, Korean Democratic People's Republic, Tanzania and Uganda.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Election, May 10, 1965

PARTY	SEATS
Uprona	21
Parti du Peuple	10
Independents	2
TOTAL	33

SENATE

President: (vacant).

Vice-Presidents: IGNACE NDIMANYA, SYLVESTRE KARIBWAMI.

	SEATS
Nominated by the Assembly	8
Co-opted by Assembly's nominees	4
Designated by the President	4
TOTAL	16

POLITICAL PARTIES

Uprona (*Unity and National Progress*): Pres. MICHEL MCOMBERO; Sec. BANKUMUHARI.

Parti du Peuple (*People's Party*): all-Hutu party; opposition party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary is independent of the Executive. It is exercised by the Courts of First Instance and the Court of Appeal. The judicial system is being reorganized under the direction of the minister ARTÉMON SIMBANANIYE.

CODIFIED LAW

Supreme Court: Bujumbura; Pres. A. MASUNZU.

Court of Appeal: Bujumbura; Pres. LAURENT NZEYIMANA.

Court of First Instance: Bujumbura; Pres. B. GAHUNGU.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". Fewer than half the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

More than half the population are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop of Kitega: Most Rev. ANTOINE GRAULS.
Suffragan Sees: Bishop of Ngozi Rt. Rev. ANDRÉ MAKARAKIZA, Bishop of Bujumbura Rt. Rev. MICHEL NTUYAHAGA, Bishop of Bururi Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MARTIN.

ANGLICANS

Under the Province of Uganda:

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. E. SABITI.

Bishop of Burundi: Rt. Rev. Y. NKUNZUMWAMI, Ibuye, Ngozi.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

There are many Seventh Day Adventists and a number of other Protestants.

ISLAM

There are a few Muslims.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Burundi Chrétien: Bujumbura; weekly; French.

Infor-Burundi: Bujumbura; weekly publication of the Office National de Presse.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Economique et Financier: Ministry of Economy and Finance, Bujumbura.

Burakeye: Kitega; organ of the Protestant churches in Burundi; monthly; Kirundi.

Intumwa: Kitega; Catholic monthly; Kirundi.

Jeunesse Africaine: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; every two months; French.

Kindugu: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; monthly; Kiswahili.

Ndongozi: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; Catholic; monthly; Kirundi.

Revue Pédagogique du Burundi: P.O.B. 690, Bujumbura; French, Kirundi; every two months.

RADIO

Voix de la Révolution: B.P. 1900, Bujumbura; Govt. station; broadcasts daily programme in Kirundi, Kiswahili and French.

Radio Cordac: B.P. 1140, Bujumbura; f. 1963; missionary station; broadcasts daily programmes in Kirundi, Kiswahili, French and English; Tech. Dir. M. FURRY; Dir. J. E. MORRIS.

There were an estimated 51,000 radio receivers in 1967.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts in R.U. francs)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque de la République du Burundi: B.P. 705, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. 30m.; Pres. BONAVENTURE KIDWINGIRA; Vice-Pres. FERDINAND BITARIHO; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD DE MARTRIN-DONOS; publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

Banque Belgo-Africaine du Rwanda et du Burundi: Blvd. Charles Voisin, Bujumbura; f. 1960; cap. 36m.; Chair. Viscount P. VAN ZEELAND.

BURUNDI—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, UNIVERSITY)

Banque Commerciale du Burundi: P.B. 990, Bujumbura; f. 1960; Chair. EDOUARD DERVICHIAN.

Banque de Crédit de Bujumbura, S.A.R.: B.P. 300, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. 50m., dep. (1967) 357m.; Pres. E. BONVOISIN.

Caisse d'Epargne du Burundi: B.P. 615, Bujumbura; f. 1964; Man. G. SURQUIN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque du Congo: H.O.: 8 Ave. Paul Hanzeur, Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic; office in Bujumbura.

Crédit Congolaise, S.C.A.R.L.: H.O.: 191 Ave. Beernaert, Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic; branch in Bujumbura.

INSURANCE

Compagnie d'Assurances d'Outremer: Bujumbura.

La Concorde: Bujumbura.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie du Rwanda et du Burundi: P.O.B. 313, Bujumbura; f. 1923; Pres. M. R. LECLERE; Hon. Sec. M. T. POJER; 130 mems.

TRADE UNION

Confédération générale du travail du Burundi (C.G.T.B.): Bujumbura; sole authorised union for Burundi workers.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

There are 1,210 km. of highways and 4,745 km. of minor roads in Burundi.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Bujumbura is the principal port on Lake Tanganyika. Services to Tanzania and the Congo.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Congo, East African Airways Corporation (E.A.A.C.) and Sabena operate services to Bujumbura, the airport of which is now being extended.

UNIVERSITY

Université Officielle de Bujumbura: B.P. 1550, Bujumbura; 37 teachers, 220 students.

CAMBODIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Cambodia occupies part of the Indo-Chinese peninsula in South-East Asia. It is bounded by Thailand and Laos to the north, by the Viet-Nameese Republic to the east and by the Gulf of Siam to the south. The climate is tropical. The heaviest rainfall occurs in September. The temperature ranges from 68° to 97°F (20° to 36°C), the average at Phnom-Penh being 81°F (27°C). The Khmer language is the official language spoken by all except the Viet-Nameese and Chinese minorities. French is the second language. The official religion is Hinayana Buddhism. There are about 55,000 Roman Catholics. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, blue, red, blue, with a white pagoda, surmounted by three towers, in the centre of the red stripe. The capital is Phnom-Penh.

Recent History

Formerly a French protectorate, in 1949 Cambodia was recognised by France as an independent state within the French Union. Following civil war against communist guerrilla bands of the Viet-Minh, the French and Viet-Minh forces agreed to withdraw from Cambodia under the Geneva Agreement of 1954. France granted complete independence to Cambodia in 1953. The new state has since maintained a policy of neutrality. Following Prince Sihanouk's refusal to accept any further aid from the United States in 1963, negotiations on military and economic aid were initiated with France in January 1964. France agreed to advance credit facilities for 160 million francs, and other aid came from the Soviet Union and China. In April 1967 an uprising in the north-western province of Battambang was suppressed, and Prince Sihanouk formed a new left-wing government.

Government

Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy. Prince Norodom Sihanouk is Head of State and heir to the throne, which has remained vacant since the death of his father, King Norodom Suramarit, in 1960. The Prince is also the elected President of the Sangkum Reastr Niyum (*Popular Socialist Community*), a mass movement, which unites almost all political parties. Legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly with 77 members elected by universal adult suffrage, and by the Council of the Kingdom with 24 members, two designated by the Head of State and 22 elected by limited suffrage. A "Counter-Government", modelled on the British Shadow Cabinet, has power to criticize and amend government decisions.

Defence

The armed forces comprise about 33,000 men. About 1,000 serve in the air force, 1,300 in the navy, and the remainder in the army. French, American, and some Russian equipment is used. Cambodia is one of the Protocol States of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and fishing. Rice is the staple food crop and principal export, the next largest being rubber. Cambodia has resources (mostly untapped) of timber and minerals. A state oil refinery is

to be opened in 1968. France, the Chinese People's Republic, and the U.S.S.R. have promised 2,500 million riels of development assistance; Cambodia also receives aid under the Colombo Plan. Foreign trade, insurance and banking were re-organized on centralized lines in 1964.

Transport and Communications

A railway of 385 km. links Phnom-Penh with Thailand's border. Another, linking Phnom-Penh with Sihanoukville, is under construction. The Sihanoukville seaport expansion project will increase the port's three berths to ten by 1970. The Mekong river and the waters of the Tonlé-Sap (*Great Lake*) provide the main inland waterways and are extensively used.

Social Welfare

Six per cent of budgetary expenses go to public health services, and there are 554 hospitals and dispensaries. There is a system of unemployment insurance for industrial workers.

Education

Education in Cambodia has traditionally been in the hands of Buddhist monks (bonzes), but state facilities are expanding quickly. In 1963-64 there were 620,000 primary school students and 45,000 secondary students. There are five Chinese public schools in Phnom-Penh, and Chinese also control most private education. There is one university at Phnom-Penh and twelve other institutions of higher education.

Tourism

Cambodia's principal attraction are the many monuments of the great Khmer Empire (9th to 14th century A.D.). The temple complex of Angkor Vat, decorated with scenes from Hindu legends and the royal court, is one of the architectural wonders of the world. Many festivals of music and dance are held in villages throughout Cambodia. The Royal Ballet is famed for its interpretations of ancient epics.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organised sport. Cock-fighting and cricket-fighting are popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 6 (Constitution Day), November 9 (Independence Day), December 10 (Rights of Man).

1969: January 1, April 13-15 (New Year).

There are also a number of religious holidays dependent on the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the riel. The riel is subdivided into 100 sen.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 sen.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 riels.

Exchange rate: 76.9 riels = £1 sterling

35.0 riels = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1962 census)				
	Total	Races			Others
		Khmer	Vietnamese	Chinese	
181,035 (sq. km.)	5,740,100	5,339,100	206,100	186,000	8,900
					Phnom-Penh (capital)
					403,500

Population (1967 est.): 6,896,100 (including 500,000 Vietnamese and 400,000 Chinese).

Agriculture ('000 tons): (1966-67) Rice 2,437, Rubber 51.0, Cotton 0.9; (1967-68) Rice 2,700; (1964) Maize 204, Sugar Palm 408, Tobacco 6.9; *Livestock*: Cattle 1,533,000, Buffaloes 577,000, Pigs 933,000.

Forestry (1964—cu. m.): Timber 246,900, Charcoal 11,624.6.

Industry: (1964) Electricity 82,836,000 kWh., Cigarettes 960 million; (1966) Electricity 88 million kWh.

FINANCE

1 Riel = 100 sen

100 riels = £1 6s. 2d. sterling = \$U.S. 2.86.

BUDGET, 1966
(million riels)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs Duties	2,000	Defence	1,526
Income and Business Taxes	1,775	General Administration	2,958
Other Taxes and Administrative Revenue	1,036	Education	1,344
Land Revenue	120	Health and Welfare	370
Extraordinary Receipts	2,069	Public Works, Transport and Communica- tions	506
		Agriculture	272
		Commerce, Industry and Mines	24
TOTAL	7,000	TOTAL	7,000

1967 Budget: Balanced at 6,686 million riels.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1961	1962	1963
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Goods, freight and insurance	-22.16	-41.38	-17.45
Other services and private transfers	7.46	-0.58	-2.80
Central government transfers	23.04	23.03	22.68
<i>Non-monetary Capital:</i>			
Private	-5.67	10.15	-4.32
Central government	1.68	-3.22	0.98
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Private	1.40	-3.23	2.86
Central institutions	-3.12	9.09	1.60
Net Errors and Omissions	-2.63	6.14	-3.55

CAMBODIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million riels)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports .	3,751	2,863	3,602	3,887.7
Exports .	3,116	3,367	3,690	2,356.2

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966		1965	1966
Agricultural and Food Products .	194.3	223.5	Rice	1,222.8	846.6
Mineral Products	363.9	413.2	Rubber	1,934.9	873.5
Textiles	556.7	504.5	Maize	178.1	285.1
Pharmaceuticals	222.6	300.7	Cattle	24.9	38.8
Chemicals	210.3	216.2	Timber	48.8	58.0
Metals and Metal Manufactures .	1,439.3	1,738.0	Others	280.5	254.2
Others	615.0	491.6			
TOTAL	3,602.0	3,887.7	TOTAL	3,690.0	2,356.2

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Bulgaria	123.8	28.0	131.5	—
China, People's Republic	473.0	622.2	227.8	198.6
Czechoslovakia	180.5	130.3	33.7	42.8
France and Franc Zone	727.7	1,037.1	1,318.4	764.2
German Democratic Republic . . .	20.2	56.9	—	36.6
German Federal Republic	134.5	135.7	125.8	50.5
Hong Kong	219.6	137.9	276.9	174.1
India	121.2	16.4	107.8	—
Indonesia	56.0	52.0	—	—
Italy	24.5	21.0	42.5	50.6
Japan	522.8	463.3	192.0	170.4
Malaysia—Singapore	255.8	274.6	561.4	470.0
Netherlands	71.5	64.7	38.0	33.6
Pakistan	30.6	128.2	—	—
Poland	87.1	60.2	—	92.3
U.S.S.R.	90.1	114.7	42.1	17.9
United Kingdom	139.0	144.3	65.4	50.8
U.S.A.	66.3	82.7	106.2	49.4
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic . .	67.8	55.8	75.6	35.5
Viet-Nam Republic	11.8	13.0	14.7	9.0
Yugoslavia	87.0	118.0	65.8	8.1

TRANSPORT

Railways (1964): Passenger/km. 93,171,000; Freight/km. 85,543,000.

Roads (1964): Cars 1,311, Trucks 8,018, Motorcycles and Scooters 11,274.

Inland Waterways (1963—Phnom-Penh): Sloops and Junks: cargo loaded 47,203 tons; cargo unloaded 3,802 tons.

Shipping (1964—Phnom-Penh): Ships entered and cleared 401; Freight unloaded 260,403 metric tons, loaded 401,152 metric tons; (1964—Sihanoukville): Ships entered and cleared 254; Freight unloaded 186,834 metric tons, loaded 527,999 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passenger arrivals 56,172, departures 39,534; Freight (tons) loaded 349, unloaded 215.

CAMBODIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EDUCATION (1961-62)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	3,534	12,866	563,122
Secondary	48	905	27,925
Technical	8	113	1,334
Higher	5	142	1,855
Art Schools	3	46	391

1964-65: Primary Education: 3,718 schools, 730,841 students; Secondary education: 87 colleges, 56,953 students.

1965-66: Total school population 900,000.

Sources: Institut National de la Statistique et des Recherches Economiques, Phnom-Penh; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of Cambodia was promulgated on 6 May 1947 by H.M. King Norodom Sihanouk. Under this constitution Cambodia is a constitutional Monarchy. His Majesty King Norodom Suramarit, who ascended the throne on 3 March 1955 on the abdication of his son H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, died April 1960. The Constitution was immediately modified by the National Assembly to allow a regency council to be set up under the Presidency of Prince Sisowath Monireth. In June 1960 Prince Norodom Sihanouk was confirmed as Head of State, an institution with unique powers, until such time as a new sovereign could be appointed.

The Sovereign

Under the Constitution the throne of Cambodia is the heritage of the male descendants of King Ang Duong. The King designates his successor in consultation with the "Crown Council" which is composed of the President of the Council of the Royal Family, the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Council of the Kingdom, the President of the Council of Ministers, the two Chief Priests of the Buddhist Religious Sects and the President of the High Court of Justice.

The King is the Supreme authority whose person is inviolable and sacred. He rules through the Ministers responsible to the National Assembly. He is the Supreme Commander of the armies. The King nominates the Prime Minister and convenes the National Assembly and the Council of the Kingdom. He has the right of granting pardon. All treaties and conventions are signed by the Government or by the Government in the name of the King. Certain of them have to be ratified by the National Assembly.

National Assembly

The Legislative powers are exercised by a National Assembly of 77 members. The Assembly is elected by

universal suffrage. All citizens over 20 years of age have a right to vote and those who are 25 or over are eligible to contest elections. The Assembly passes laws and controls the Government.

The Council of the Kingdom

The Upper House consists of 24 members. All its members are required to be over 40 years of age. Two of its members are nominated by the King and two are elected by the National Assembly (from outside its own members). The remaining members are elected on a limited suffrage by Regional Assemblies and Professions.

The National Assembly and Council of the Kingdom are elected for a period of four years.

Executive

The Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers which is composed of a maximum of 16 Ministers and Secretaries of State. The President of the Council is designated by the King after consultation. The Cabinet is responsible to the National Assembly and resigns if a vote of censure is passed by the Assembly. In the case of the dissolution of the National Assembly, the President of the Assembly automatically assumes the posts of President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, and the remainder of the Cabinet continues to function until the new Government is elected.

Judiciary

The Judicial functions are exercised by a High Court of Justice consisting of five members. The organisation of the Judicature is regulated by a Special Law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, elected by a referendum June 1960.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

President of the Council: Samdech Chauvea Veang PENN NOUTH.

First Vice President in charge of Economic and Financial Affairs: SON SANN.

Second Vice President in charge of the Interior, Religious Affairs and Relations with Parliament: UNG HONG SATH.

Minister of State in charge of Planning and Finance: TOUCH KIM.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Prince NORODOM PHURISSARA.

Minister for Public Health and Labour: Sahachivini TIP MAM.

Minister for National Education and Fine Arts: VAN MOLYVANN.

Minister for Public Works and Telecommunications: NOGUN CHHAY KRY.

Minister for National Defence: Major-General DUONG SAM OL.

Minister for Justice: TEP HUN.

Minister for Industry and Commerce: KEAT CHHON.

Minister for Agriculture: IN TAM.

Secretary of State for Information: Sahachivini CHINE RENNE.

Secretary of State for Tourism: Sahachivini UNG MUNG.

Secretary of State for Territorial Defence: OUM MANORINE.

Secretary of State for National Security: Colonel SOSTHENE FERNANDEZ.

Under-Secretary of State for Religious Affairs: OUK MAUT.

Under-Secretary of State for Telecommunications: KEO AN.

Under-Secretary of State for the Council of Ministers, in charge of Special Missions: PAO ITH.

Under-Secretary of State in charge of Press: TEP CHHIEU KHENG.

COUNTER-GOVERNMENT

The Counter-Government was established by Prince SIHANOUK to serve as an outlet for criticism and improvement of government policy.

President of the Counter-Government: SAN YUN.

Secretary-General: SO SAN.

Administrator of Counter-Government Bulletin: HOK KIM CHEAN.

Members: CHEA SAN, Maj.-Gen. SAUKHAM KHOY, TRINH HOANH, TAM KIM HUON, Dr. KIM VIEN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN PHNOM-PENH

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Australia: 94 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E).

Bulgaria: (address not available) (E).

Burma: 10 Ruthak Vithei Samdech Preah Sokunthea Pan (E) (also accredited to Laos).

China, People's Republic: 34 Ruthak Vithei Samdech Preah Sokunthea Pan (E).

Czechoslovakia: 5 Vithei Oknha Men (E).

France: Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong (E).

German Federal Republic: (address not available) (E).

India: 143 Vithei Dekcho Damdin (E).

Indonesia: 32 Vithei Oknha Chhun (E) (also accredited to Laos).

Japan: 4 Moha Vithei Prates Barang Ses (E).

Laos: 9 Terak Vithei Preah Bat Sisowath (E).

Poland: 5 Vithei Samdech lem (E).

U.S.S.R.: 45-47 Vithei Botun Soryavong (E).

United Arab Republic: 29 Vithei Samdech Tieng (E).

United Kingdom: 132 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* NGUYEN THUONG.

Yugoslavia: 143 Vithei Trasak-Paem (E).

Cambodia also has diplomatic relations with Ceylon, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Netherlands.

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL OF THE KINGDOM

President: H.R.H. NORODOM MONTANA.

There are 24 members in the Council. Those members with political affiliations all belong to the Popular Socialist Community.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: CHAU SEN COCSAL.

There are 82 seats in the National Assembly which are all held by members of the Popular Socialist Community. The last election took place in September 1966.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sangkum Reastr Niyum (*Popular Socialist Community*): f. 1955; led by H.R.H. Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK; won all seats in the National Assembly 1955, 1958 and 1962. The party pledges Cambodia to a neutral policy in foreign affairs and supports Panchshila (five principles of co-existence).

Pracheachon Party: left wing party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cambodian law is based on the French System, modified to suit local conditions.

High Court of Justice

The High Court of Justice, established by the constitution, is the supreme judicial authority in the country. It is composed of five members as follows: two Chief Magistrates; one member elected by the National Assembly; and two members elected by the Council of the Kingdom.

The members elected by the National Assembly and the Council of the Kingdom hold office for the tenure of the bodies which elected them.

Magistrates stationed in the interior have preliminary civil and criminal powers. Important cases are referred to the provincial Tribunals which also have power to revise sentences passed by the magistrates. The High Court of Justice is the final judicial authority in the country. It has original jurisdiction in matters like treason and constitutional rights and has appellate jurisdiction over all other matters.

Chief Justice: M. CHUOP SAMLOTH.

Superior Council of Magistrates

This Council, established by the constitution, ensures conformity with the laws, discipline and independence of the magistrates in the Kingdom. It is composed of the Minister of Justice (President); two members nominated by the King; two members elected by the National Assembly; and two members elected by the Magistrates.

The Council takes all its decisions by majority vote. In case of a tie the President has a casting vote.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

The state religion of Cambodia is Hinayana Buddhism (Buddhism of the Little Vehicle) the Sacred language of which is Pali. The King is the supreme religious authority. There are more than 2,500 monasteries throughout the land and nearly 20,000 Bonzes (Buddhist priests). Nearly every able-bodied Cambodian spends at least a short period as a Bonze.

Supreme Authority: THE HEAD OF STATE.

Sangaraja of Cambodia: His Eminence CHUON NATH JOJANNANO, Vat Unnalon, Phnom-Penh.

CHRISTIANITY

There are about 57,000 Roman Catholics, mainly Cambodians, Vietnamese and Chinese (Vicar Apostolic of Phnom-Penh Mgr. YVES-GEORGES-RENÉ RAMOUSSE, 47 Boulevard Monivong, Phnom-Penh).

THE PRESS

All newspapers were closed by Government order in September 1967. The Government has set up three official newspapers: *Reastr Sangkum* (Khmer), *Cambodge* (French), *Kampuchea* (Chinese and Vietnamese).

PRESS AGENCY

A.K.P. (Agence Khmère de Presse): Vithei Ang Non, Phnom-Penh; f. 1951; Dir. NGAUV KIM LUN; Editor-in-Chief VANN UMA VIKRAMUDITT; Admin. KONG HAI.

Agence France-Presse (A.F.P.) and Tass are also represented.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Khmère: 28 Ave. Preah Mohak-satryany Nossamak, Phnom-Penh; controlled by the Ministry of Information; services in French, English, Khmer, Thai, Chinese, Laotian and Vietnamese; Dir.-Gen. LIM SAINVAR.

Number of radio receivers (1967): 400,000.

TELEVISION

Radio Cambodge-Television: 28 Avenue Preah Mohak-satryany Nossamak, Phnom-Penh; experimental services started March 1962.

Number of television receivers (1967): 20,000.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Cambodge: 22-24 Boulevard Preah Bat Norodom, B.P. 10, Phnom-Penh; f. 1954; Gov. SON SANN; Acting Gov. CHAI THOUL.

STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Khmère pour le Commerce: 26 Vithei Kramuon Sâr, P.O.B. 627, Phnom-Penh; f. 1964; the most important State Commercial Bank for all banking transactions; six branches in Cambodia; Pres. and Dir. Gen. YEM SARONG.

Inadana Jati: 2 R. V. Kramuon Sâr, Phnom-Penh; principal State Commercial Bank for Industry and Commerce; cap. 100m. Riels; 12 branches; Pres. and Dir. Gen. CHAU SAU.

FOREIGN BANKS

As a result of the economic and banking reforms of November 1963, national and foreign private commercial banks were prevented from operating in Cambodia. However, the *Banque Nationale de Paris* (formerly the *Banque Nationale pour la Commerce et l'Industrie*) and the *Chartered Bank* are authorized to maintain representatives.

INSURANCE

(Nationalized 1964)

Société Nationale d'Assurances-S.N.A.: 174-182 M. V. Preah Bat Monivong, Phnom-Penh, P.O.B. 37; f. 1964; cap. 80 m. riels; Chair. His Excellency KHUON KIM MAN; Gen. Man. UNG BUN CHUN, LL.D.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre Mixte de Commerce et de l'Agriculture du Cambodge: Phnom-Penh; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Entreprise Nationale des Produits Pharmaceutiques—ENAPHAR: Phnom-Penh; import, processing and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Railways: Chemins de Fer Royaux du Cambodge, Phnom-Penh; f. 1930; connects Phnom-Penh with Bangkok via Battambang; it covers 385 kilometres, a second line to the port of Sihanoukville is in course of construction; Dir.-Gen. HO-KIM-HAN.

Roads: There are about 8,307 kilometres of roads of which about 5,500 are dirt roads.

Waterways: The major routes are along the Mekong River, and up the Tonle-Sap river into the Tonle-Sap (Great Lake) covering in all about 875 miles.

Shipping: The main port is Sihanoukville on the Gulf of Siam, which handles vessels up to 10,000 tons; the total of berths will be raised to ten by 1970 at a cost of U.S.\$50m. Phnom-Penh, which lies some distance inland, can take steamers of up to 4,000 tons.

United States Lines: agents Denis Frères, 219 quai Sisowath, B.P. 48, Phnom-Penh; Man. ROLAND MILLE.

CIVIL AVIATION NATIONAL LINE

Royal Air Cambodge: RAC Building, Vithei Chan Nak, B.P. 539, Phnom-Penh; f. 1956; services to Saigon, Siemréap (Angkor), Hong Kong, Canton and Singapore; Pres. General N'go Hou; Gen. Man. KIEN RUONG; fleet of two DC-6, one DC-3.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign air lines are represented: Air France, Air Vietnam, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Royal Air Lao, Thai Airways International, Union of Burma Airways, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Département du Tourisme: 161-163 Vithei Kralahom Kong, Phnom-Penh, B.P. 392; Secretary of State for Tourism Mme. UNG MUNG.

UNIVERSITY

Université Royale Khmère: Phnom-Penh; 409 students.

CAMEROON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Cameroon (East and West Cameroon) lies on the west coast of Africa with Nigeria to the north, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures of 80°F (26°C). It is hotter and drier inland. The official languages are French and English. In religion most Cameroonians follow traditional beliefs. Thirty-three per cent are Christians, roughly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and about 560,000 are Muslims. The flag consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow with two yellow stars in the green stripe. The Federal capital and the capital of East Cameroon is Yaoundé. The capital of West Cameroon is Buea.

Recent History

The Federal Republic of Cameroon was created on 1st October 1961 by the union of the Republic of Cameroon with the former British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons.

East Cameroon, once a League of Nations Mandate and later a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, was under French administration until it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon on 1st January, 1960. Southern Cameroons opted to join the Republic in February, 1961. President Ahidjo was re-elected in April 1965. In 1966 a common customs tariff was introduced, and the major political parties in the two regions merged into a single national union.

Government

Cameroon has a central Government and two Provincial Governments. The Federal President and Vice-President are elected by direct universal suffrage. The President appoints the Cabinet and the Federal Assembly is elected from and by the members of the Provincial Assemblies.

The two Provinces of East and West Cameroon each have their own Prime Minister and Cabinet and Legislative Assembly. West Cameroon retains its Advisory House of Chiefs.

Defence

Cameroon has signed defence agreements with France, whereby France will assist her in training and equipping her forces in return for use of bases in Cameroon.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon is an agricultural country dependent on the export of cash crops, principally bananas, coffee, tea and cocoa. In both East and West Cameroon development corporations inaugurated by the administering powers before independence are still being supported by funds from these countries. Exploitation of mineral resources has begun, and bauxite in East Cameroon provides the basis for the Edea aluminium works, while uranium in economic quantities was discovered in 1963.

Cameroon is an Associate Member of the EEC and a member of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organization (OCAM). She is also a member of the Central African

Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC), together with C.A.R., Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon.

Transport and Communications

East Cameroon's routes are linked with those of the ex-French Equatorial states while West Cameroon is linked to Nigeria. Railways are limited to single lines running inland from Douala on either bank of the Wouri River. A rail link between the two regions was however completed in 1966, while construction began in April 1964, on an extension of the Douala-Yaoundé line to Ngaoundéré and the Martap bauxite fields. A major road is being built to link the two regions, and should be completed in 1967. British and French shipping lines call at Douala and Victoria. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Government and Christian Missions maintain hospitals and medical centres but there are no welfare services covering the whole population.

Education

Education is provided by the Government and Missionary societies and is free. The number of schools is inadequate. A Federal University was established in 1962. Some students go to France and the United Kingdom for higher education.

Tourism

Game reserves have been established. Special tours of East Cameroon are being organised as part of a campaign to increase tourist trade.

Visas are not required to visit Cameroon by nationals of Nigeria. All foreign visitors may stay one month without a visa.

Sport

Football is popular everywhere but there is little organised sport.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 10 (Institution Day), May 23 (Ascension), June 1, June 3 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption), October 1 (Reunification Day), November 1 (All Saints'), December 10 (Universal Rights Day), December 11 (Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year and Independence Day), February 28 (Id el Adha), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA), which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 10, 25, 50, 100 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 594 CFA = £1 sterling
244 CFA = \$1 U.S.

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION (1965 estimates)		
Total	East Cameroon	West Cameroon	Total	East Cameroon	West Cameroon
476,000	432,000	44,000	5,218,000	4,146,000	1,072,000

Yaoundé (capital of Federation and East Cameroon) 101,000; Buea (capital of West Cameroon) 9,171; Douala 200,000.

EMPLOYMENT

EAST CAMEROON

(1966)

Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries	20,871
Extractive Industries	1,997
Manufactures	8,695
Public Works	14,219
Commerce, Banks	13,211
Transport	9,297
Domestic Service	7,006
Public Service	27,490
Others	7,057
TOTAL	109,843

AGRICULTURE

EAST CAMEROON

(1965-66)

	HECTARES	TONS
Sorghum	486,365	554,317
Maize	220,638	245,414
Rice	10,932	13,250
Sugar Cane	17,126	45,734
Groundnuts	168,720	80,912
Beans	30,828	37,042
Taro	88,639	393,210
Manioc	87,310	459,190
Yams	35,515	153,778
Sesame	5,747	1,475
Vegetables	15,664	23,312
Banana Palms	106,289	583,787

Coffee is also of increasing importance; production (1965): 52,000 tons.

Cottonseed (1966): 57,547 tons.

LIVESTOCK
(1966—'000 head)

Cattle	1,800
Goats	3,500
Horses	20
Donkeys	50
Pigs	300
Poultry	5,000

Fisheries (1966): 11,239,744 kg.

Forestry (1964): 477,647 cu. metres.

MINING

(1966)

Gold, refined (kg.)	29.9
Cassiterite ore, 66% (tons)	65.3
Aluminium, refined ('000 tons)	150.1

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1,000 Francs CFA = £1 13s. 8d. sterling = \$U.S. 4.05

BUDGETS
(million CFA)

	1966-67	1967-68
Revenue	24,500	26,180
Expenditure	24,500	26,180

FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1966-71—million CFA)

	Public Investment	Private Investment	Total Expenditure
General Studies	2,283	—	2,283
Rural Productivity	14,870	17,474	32,344
Industry and Mining	3,835	35,579	39,414
Commerce and Tourism	962	2,704	3,666
Infrastructure	39,719	2,050	41,769
Road Transport	148	16,032	16,180
Education	7,665	2,727	10,392
Public Health	3,700	350	4,050
Habitat	7,878	3,700	11,578
Administration	3,500	—	3,500
TOTAL	84,560	80,616	165,176

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

	1963	1964	1965
Gold Reserves (\$ million)	34.9	35.9	n.a.
Currency in circulation at Dec. 31st (CFA million)	11,582	12,238	11,314

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million CFA)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	12,831	8,292	4,539	14,800	7,514	7,286
Transport and Insurance	1,468	1,271	197	1,207	1,185	22
Travel	142	82	60	149	138	11
Revenue and Interest	44	280	-236	225	364	-139
Other Services	365	381	-16	453	211	242
Government Activities	98	368	-270	72	593	-521
Gifts	424	20	404	647	29	618
Total	15,372	10,694	4,678	17,553	10,034	7,519
<i>Capital Sectors:</i>						
Capital Sectors	623	65	558	1,243	107	1,136
GLOBAL TOTAL	15,995	10,759	5,146	18,796	10,141	8,655

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EAST CAMEROON)

(million francs CFA)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	28,593	32,988	32,308
Exports	30,037	29,276	32,417

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966		1965	1966
Animal Products	612	477	Cocoa	8,000	5,591
Vegetable Products	1,209	1,263	Coffee	6,653	7,416
Beverages	922	582	Aluminium	4,933	3,912
Tobacco	334	153	Timber	2,475	2,245
Mineral Products	2,554	2,470	Cotton	2,238	2,307
Chemicals	4,268	3,534	Rubber	437	346
Textiles	4,562	4,713	Bananas	1,102	385
Base Metals	3,707	4,112	Palm Products	528	356
Machinery	4,683	4,946	Groundnuts	423	229
Transport	4,669	4,187	Tobacco	187	172

COUNTRIES

(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966		1965	1966
France	19,394	13,433	France	14,064	9,742
Other Franc Countries	2,524	1,624	Other Franc Countries	1,729	1,215
German Federal Republic	2,376	1,624	German Federal Republic	2,407	1,642
Italy	1,073	1,042	Italy	931	1,081
Japan	868	679	Japan	316	306
Netherlands	649	514	Netherlands	4,655	2,842
Netherlands Antilles	434	—	United Kingdom	355	330
United Kingdom	571	478	U.S.A.	3,071	4,078
U.S.A.	1,990	1,039			

(WEST CAMEROON)

(million francs CFA)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	4,263	4,409	3,807
Exports	4,486	5,087	3,466

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Bananas	909	785	182
Green Coffee	1,046	1,189	1,371
Tea	63	83	32
Pepper	9	6	8
Palm Nut	192	209	125
Palm Oil	414	755	228
Cacao	593	812	643
Rubber	686	783	595
Timber	349	288	176

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
France	309	361	France	743	501
Other Franc Countries	52	38	Other Franc Countries	1	134
German Federal Republic	195	259	German Federal Republic	319	239
Italy	77	70	Italy	1,195	629
Japan	727	574	Japan	3	—
Netherlands	299	373	Netherlands	804	500
Netherlands Antilles	27	—	United Kingdom	1,021	711
United Kingdom	1,313	983	U.S.A.	233	222
U.S.A.	356	395			

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(EAST CAMEROON)
(1966—'000)

Passengers	1,351
Passenger-km.	124,000
Freight (metric tons)	911
Freight ton-km.	173,000

There are no railways in West Cameroon.

ROADS
(1965)

	EAST CAMEROON	WEST CAMEROON
Cars	17,624	1,765
Commercial Vehicles	21,573	1,855
Tractors	1,271	84
Motor-cycles	2,778	547
Others	385	132

SHIPPING
(EAST CAMEROON)
(1966)

Freight (metric tons)		Passengers	
Entered	Cleared	Arrived	Departed
600,000	606,000	2,803	3,985

CIVIL AVIATION
(EAST CAMEROON)
(1966)

Passengers		Freight (metric tons)	Mail (metric tons)
Arrived	Departed		
123,762	124,986	15,912	897

(WEST CAMEROON)

Passenger arrivals (1966): 8,339, departures 8,846.

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EDUCATION

	1965-66		1966-67	
	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
EAST CAMEROON				
Primary: Public . . .	1,471	275,683	1,498	289,062
Catholic . . .	1,078	216,383	1,085	221,599
Protestant . . .	780	107,493	794	111,431
Other . . .	51	9,904	74	12,162
Secondary: Public . . .	26	7,965	29	9,093
Private . . .	82	18,222	78	19,539
Technical: Public . . .	12	3,631	44	3,888
Private . . .	35	5,310	35	5,742
Higher . . .	7	1,274	8	1,804
WEST CAMEROON:				
Secondary . . .	14	2,382	14	2,708

Higher Education Abroad: (1965-66) 1,274 students.

Source: Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Yaoundé.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Federal Republic of Cameroon came into being on 1st October, 1961, when the Republic of Cameroon united with the former Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons. The constituent parts retain their separate identities; the former Republic now being known as East Cameroon and the Southern Cameroons as West Cameroon, each retaining its own legislature and laws. The complete fusion of the two parts is to take place gradually over a period of five years. Both French and English are the official languages and Yaoundé is the capital.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The State is democratic, lay and social and the right of secession is excluded. The President and Vice-President are elected by universal, secret, adult suffrage, for a term of five years and may be re-elected. Neither may hold any other position but the President and Vice-President of the Federation were the President of the former Republic of Cameroon and the Prime Minister of Southern Cameroon, respectively. Following elections in March 1965 the Vice-President resigned his post of Prime Minister of West Cameroon.

Executive power is vested in the President, who appoints a Cabinet which is responsible to him. The Federal Ministers may also hold office in the State Cabinets. The Federal Legislature has 50 members, of which 40 are from East and 10 from West Cameroon. The National Federal Assembly consists of representatives selected by the State Legislatures from among their own members

in the ratio of 1 per 80,000 inhabitants (40 from East Cameroon and 10 from West Cameroon). The Assembly will hold two ordinary sessions a year, with emergency sessions at the request of the President or two-thirds of the members. Its ordinary life is five years but it may be dissolved by the President. Legislation may be initiated by the President or deputies.

The Federal Government is responsible for defence, foreign affairs, the judiciary and Federal Court, external economic relations, nationality, overall economic development, currency and certain federal services such as transport, communications and higher education. Where there is a discrepancy between English and French custom the transference will take place gradually. A Commission, appointed by the President, must be consulted by the State Governments before legislating on such matters.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

The State Governments have a single State Legislative Assembly, elected by universal suffrage. The East Cameroon Assembly has 100 members and that of West Cameroon 37 members. The Premier is appointed by the President with the approval of the majority party in the Assembly and is assisted by a Cabinet. The life of the Assemblies is the same as that of the National Federal Assembly.

In West Cameroon the House of Chiefs will remain as an advisory body.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AHMADOU AHIDJO.

Vice-President: JOHN NGU FONCHA.

FEDERAL CABINET

(April 1968)

Minister Delegate at the Presidency for Territorial Administration and Federal Civil Service: ENOCH KWAYEB.

Minister of Justice and Guardian of the Seals: SANDA OUMAROU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SIMON NKO'O ETONGOU.

Minister of Finance: MEDJO-ZENGUE ALOYS.

Minister of Transport, Mines, Posts and Telephones: Dr. BERNARD FONLON.

Minister of Education, Youth and Culture: ZACHI MONGO-SO.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Planning: DANIEL MASSUKE.

Minister of Trade: VINCENT EFON.

Minister of Labour and Social Laws: NZO EKHAH NGHAKY.

Minister of Armed Forces and Acting Minister of Information: SADOU DAOUDOU.

Minister at the Presidency: JEAN AKASSOU.

Minister of Information and Tourism: FOKAM KANGA.

Deputy Minister of Justice: EMMANUEL EGBE TABI.

Deputy Minister of Education, Youth and Culture: MBOMBO NJOYA.

Deputy Minister in charge of Civil Service: VICTOR ATEBA.

General Commissioner for Public Health: Dr. JEAN-CLAUDE HAPPI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CAMEROON

(Yaoundé unless otherwise indicated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: B.P. 2100 Brazzaville, Congo (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELHAMID ADJALI.

Belgium: B.P. 816 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ THIMISTER.

Canada: B.P. 572 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES-HENRI BLOUIN.

Central African Republic: B.P. 396 (E); *Ambassador:* CLEMENT SEVOT.

Chad: B.P. 506 (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS KEIRO.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): B.P. 1174 (E); *Ambassador:* TSIANG UN-KAI.

Congo (Brazzaville): P.O.B. 639, Yaoundé (E).

Dahomey: B.P. 107 (L).

Finland: P.M.B. 12018, Lagos, Nigeria (E); *Ambassador:* OLIVA SAIKKU.

France: B.P. 1071 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS HURE.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 1160 (E); *Ambassador:* M. VON LEINDENER WILDAU.

Ghana: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* B. LATEVI-PLACCA.

Guinea: P.O.B. 2826, Lagos, Nigeria (E); *Ambassador:* ALY BANGOMA.

India: 40 Marina, Lagos, Nigeria (E); *Ambassador:* S. G. RAMACHANDRAN.

Israel: B.P. 591 (E); *Ambassador:* H. SHLOMO.

Italy: B.P. 827 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO PAOLO CAMPANELLA.

Japan: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* NOBORU SUGIURA.

Korea, Republic of: Lagos, Nigeria (E); *Ambassador:* SOO YOUNG LEE.

Lebanon: 18 ave. de la République, Dakar, Senegal (E); *Ambassador:* ELIE J. BOUSTANY.

Liberia: B.P. 1185 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN FRANCIS MARSHALL.

Mali: 26 Ajasa St., Lagos, Nigeria (E); *Ambassador:* MAMADOU SANGARE.

Netherlands: Yaoundé (E); *Ambassador:* M. LANKAMP.

Nigeria: B.P. 448 (E); *Ambassador:* Alhaji BELLO MALABU.

Pakistan: 26 Catholic Mission St., Lagos, Nigeria, P.O.B. 2450 (E); *Ambassador:* H. N. AHSON.

Philippines: Lagos, Nigeria (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. R. AZADA.

Spain: B.P. 877 (E); *Ambassador:* Conde MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

Sudan: P.O.B. 2428, Lagos, Nigeria (E); *Ambassador:* BASHIR EL BAKRY SALGED.

Switzerland: 21-25 Broad St., Lagos, Nigeria, P.O.B. 536 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITZ REAL.

Turkey: P.O.B. 1758, Lagos, Nigeria (E); *Ambassador:* EFTAL DERINGIL.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 488 (E); *Ambassador:* V. V. SNEGUIREV.

U.A.R.: B.P. 809 (E); *Ambassador:* A. HILMI IBRAHIM.

United Kingdom: Ave. Joseph Clerc, B.P. 547 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN A. EDDEN.

U.S.A.: B.P. 817 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED P. DENIS.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 45 Ave. de Villiers, Paris 18e, France (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PHAN KHAC HY.

Cameroon also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Denmark, Ethiopia, Gabon, Greece, Monaco, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

President: AHMADOU AHIDJO.

First Vice-President: J. N. FONCHA.

Members: 50 (East Cameroon 40, West Cameroon 10).

STATE CABINETS

EAST CAMEROON CABINET

(March 1968)

Prime Minister: Dr. SIMON-PIERRE TCHOUNGUI.

Vice-Premier, Charged with the Interior: MOHAMAN YÉRIMA LAMINE.

Secretary of State for Rural Development: JEAN KEUTCHA.

Secretary of State for the Civil Service: MALLA TALBA.

Secretary of State for Public Works: PIERRE BOUM INACK.

Secretary of State for Finance: TCHINAYE VROUMSIA.

Secretary of State for Education: JOSUÉ TÉTANG.

Secretary of State for Animal Husbandry: ABDOULAYE YADJI.

Secretary of State to the Prime Minister: GABRIEL NDIBO MBARSOLA.

STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: LOUIS KEMAYOU HAPPI.

ELECTION, APRIL 1965

Union Nationale Camerounaise won all 100 seats.

WEST CAMEROON CABINET

(March 1968)

Prime Minister: SOLOMON TANDENG MUNA.

Secretary of State for Finance: HENRY ELANGWE.

Secretary of State for the Interior: BONIFACE SAKAH.

Secretary of State for the Civil Service: T. F. RATAR.

Secretary of State for Public Works: S. N. TAMFU.

Secretary of State for Education: JOSEPH WANZI.

Secretary of State for Natural Resources: G. KANGKOLO.

Secretary of State for the Domains: N. MBILE.

Secretary of State at the Premier's Office: MARTIN LOUMA.

STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: PAUL KALE.

ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 1967

One party was elected for the whole Federation—
Union Nationale Camerounaise.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union Nationale Camerounaise: Yaoundé; formed 1966 by merger of leading political parties in both Cameroons; Pres. AHMADOU AHIDJO; Vice-Pres. J. N. FONCHA, S.-P. TCHOUNGI; Sec. KAMÉ SAMUEL.

Union des Peuples Camerounaises: Yaoundé; (this party was banned in 1966).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

FEDERAL

Federal High Court: Yaoundé; can hear actions against the President, Vice-President, or Ministers; it can decide on the admissibility of any proposed law. When the Court sits to decide the admissibility of laws, it will have in addition to the Judges, an equal number of members chosen by the President.

EAST CAMEROON

The Legal System is closely modelled on that of France, with a Supreme Court, four Courts of Appeal and a number of Tribunaux de Première Instance, Labour Tribunes and Tribunes of Conciliation.

President of the Supreme Court: J. M. CORRE.

Procureur-Général: M. NGUINI.

WEST CAMEROON

West Cameroon retains its own judicial system for customary law.

There is a High Court and Magistrates' Court at Buea. There are 70 Native Courts, divided into "C" and "D" grades. Their jurisdiction covers cases involving native law.

RELIGION

EAST CAMEROON

It is estimated that 48 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 19 per cent are Muslims and 33 per cent Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 21 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: The total number of Roman Catholics is about 890,000 (including 100,000 catechumens). The Pères du Sacré-Coeur de Saint-Quentin, the Pères du Saint-Esprit, the Oblats de Marie-Immaculée and the Petits Frères du Père de Foucauld are the most active missionary orders. There is a seminary for African priests at Otélé and a Trappist monastery at Obout. The total number of missionaries (including Africans) is about 6,300.

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr. LUIGI POGGI; B.P. 210, Yaoundé.

Archbishop of Yaoundé: Mgr. JEAN ZOA; B.P. 207, Yaoundé.

Protestant Churches: There are about 600,000 protestants, with about 3,000 Church and Mission workers, and four theological schools.

Fédération Evangélique du Cameroun et de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 491, Yaoundé; Sec.-Gen. Pastor E. MALLO; includes the following:

Eglise Presbytérienne Camerounaise: B.P. 579, Yaoundé; Sec.-Gen. Pastor NYEMB.

Eglise Evangélique du Cameroun: B.P. 89, Douala; Sec.-Gen. J. KOTTO.

Union des Eglises Baptistes du Cameroun: B.P. 7, New-Bell, Douala; Pres. P. MBENDE.

Mission Protestante Norvégienne: B.P. 6, Ngaoundéré; Pres. M. FOLLESAY.

The Sudan Mission: B.P. 9, Meiganga; Pres. TH. NOSTRAKKEN.

CAMEROON—(RELIGION, THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO, FINANCE)

Mission Fraternelle Luthérienne: Kaélé; Pres. M. STENNES.

Mission Unie du Sudan: Mokolo; Pres. E. EICHENBERGER.

Mission Baptiste Européenne: B.P. 82, Maroua; Pres. R. KASSÛLIKE.

Eglise Presbytérienne du Cameroun Occidental: Buea; Sec.-Gen. A. SU.

Eglise Protestante Africaine: Lolodorf; Pres. R. NGOUAH-BEAUD.

Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne du Cameroun: Meiganga; Pres. P. DARNIAN.

WEST CAMEROON

The principal Christian Missions in the territory are:

Roman Catholic: 79,675 adherents.

Cameroons Baptist Mission: 21,019 adherents.

Presbyterian Church in West Cameroon: 61,150 adherents.

THE PRESS

EAST CAMEROON

La Presse du Cameroun: B.P. 584, Douala; daily; circ. 10,000.

L'Effort Camerounais: B.P. 345, Yaoundé; Roman Catholic weekly; circ. 6,000.

Abbia: Yaoundé; f. 1963; cultural; weekly.

La Semaine Camerounaise: B.P. 1068, Yaoundé; fortnightly; circ. 4,000.

Le Peuple Camerounais: B.P. 144, Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

L'Informateur National: B.P. 392, Yaoundé; bi-monthly; circ. 2,000.

Journal officiel de la République du Cameroun: Imprimerie du Gouvernement, Yaoundé; weekly.

Nku-Tam-Tam: Imprimerie Coulouma, Yaoundé; bi-monthly; circ. 4,000.

La Voix des Jeunes: Imprimerie St.-Paul-Mvolyé, Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

Mefoe: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 3,200.

Miñañ: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Mwendi Ma Baptiste: Mondoungue; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Les Nouvelles du Mongo: B.P. 1, N'Kongsamba; monthly; circ. 3,000.

Le Bamileke: B.P. 94, Dschang; monthly.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 97, Douala; monthly; circ. 1,500.

WEST CAMEROON

Cameroons Times: 3A Nambéke St., P.O.B. 51, Victoria; f. 1960; English; five times weekly; Editor-in-Chief SIMON NUNKA DIKUBA.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Camerounaise de Presse: B.P. 1170, Yaoundé.

Agence France Presse and Tass are also represented in Cameroon.

PUBLISHERS

UNESCO Publishing Centre: B.P. 808, Yaoundé; f. 1961; official educational publications and printing training.

Librairie Saint Paul: B.P. 763, Yaoundé; education, medicine, philosophy, politics, religion and fiction.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion du Cameroun: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; Government service; Dir. D. AMIOT-PRISO.

Radio Yaoundé: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; programmes in French, English and local languages; Dirs. J. Moudiki, M. KAMDEM.

Radio Douala: B.P. 986, Douala; programmes in French, English, Douala, Bassa, Ewondo and Bamileke; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS BITCHOKA.

Radio Garoua: B.P. 103, Garoua; programmes in French, Hausa and Foulfoudé; Dir. BELLO MAL GANA.

Radio Buea: Private Mail Bag, Buea; programmes in English, French, Bali, Douala and other local languages; Dir. CHRISANTUS NDIKINTUM.

In 1967 there were 300,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: Yaoundé; bank of issue; Pres. G. GAUTIER; Gen. Man. C. PANOUILLOT.

Banque Camerounaise de Développement: B.P. 4044, Douala; cap. 100 m. CFA.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Cameroun: avenue du 27 Août, Yaoundé; f. 1962; several foreign banks have an interest in this bank, including Barclays Bank D.C.O.; cap. 100m. CFA; br. at Douala.

Cameroons Bank Ltd.: Victoria; four brs.

Société Camerounaise de Banque: B.P. 145, avenue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1961; cap. 400m. CFA; 8 agencies.

Société Financière pour le Développement du Cameroun: B.P. 5493, Douala.

Société Générale de Banques au Cameroun: rue Mgr. Vogt, B.P. 244, Yaoundé; f. 1963; Pres. A. N. NJIMONKOUOP; Gen. Man. R. DUCHEMIN; cap. 200m. CFA; 3 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; avenue de Gaulle, B.P. 4001, Douala.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; B.P. 5348, rue Joffre, Douala; br. in Victoria.

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Société Nationale d'Investissement du Cameroun: B.P. 423, Yaoundé; f. 1964; Pres. and Dir. Gen. JEAN-FAUSTIN BETAYENE.

INSURANCE

EAST CAMEROON

Assurances Générales (Chanas et Privat): B.P. 109, Douala.
Les Assureurs-Conseils Camerounais (Faugère, Jutheau et Cie.): B.P. 544, Douala.

- Cie. Africaine d'Assurances:** rue du Dwarf, B.P. 109.
Cie. F.A.O.: B.P. 4005, Douala.
La Concorde: rue Pau, B.P. 5493, Douala.
France-Côte d'Afrique: B.P. 105, Douala.
Groupe des Mutuelles du Mans (Faugère et Jutheau): avenue Poincaré, B.P. 544, Douala.
Groupement Français d'Assurances (G. Bourdens): avenue Ponty, B.P. 746, Douala.
John Holt et Cie.: B.P. 4004, Douala.
La Préservatrice (France Côte d'Afrique): B.P. 105.
Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (France Côte d'Afrique): B.P. 105.
Royal Scottish Insurance Co. Ltd. (France Côte d'Afrique): ave. du Roi Georges, B.P. 105.
Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.: c/o John Holt.
S.H.O.: rue Cumberland, B.P. 4017, Douala.
Société Africaine d'Assurances: avenue Poincaré, B.P. 547, Douala.
The Northern Assurance Co. Ltd. (Sogerco): B.P. 4022, Douala.
Urbaine et la Seine (Agence Camerounaise d'Assurance): rue Franqueville, B.P. 397, Douala.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

EAST CAMEROON

- Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Cameroun:** B.P. 4011, Douala; f. 1963; 44 European and 26 African members; Pres. ROLAND GUIOL; Sec. CÉLESTIN TAKALA; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel*.
Chambre d'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts du Cameroun: B.P. 287 Parc Repiquet, Yaoundé; 44 mems.; Pres. JEAN-PIERRE HAYEM; Pres. Elect EPHREM MBA; Sec.-Gen. EDMOND LEGUIL; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

EAST CAMEROON

- Groupement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et la Co-ordination des Intérêts Economiques au Cameroun:** B.P. 829, Douala; f. 1957; 101 member associations; Pres. J. DEPORTE.
Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs-Exportateurs du Cameroun: Douala, B.P. 97.
Syndicat des Industriels du Cameroun: B.P. 673, Douala.

DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

WEST CAMEROON

- Cameroons Development Corporation:** Bota, Victoria, Western Cameroon; f. 1947; a statutory authority responsible for the development of plantations of rubber, oil palms, bananas, tea, cocoa and pepper as a commercial enterprise on 220,000 acres leased from the Government; Chair. V. E. MUKETE; Managing Agents: Commonwealth Development Corp'n.; Gen. Man. T. S. JONES.
West Cameroon Development Agency: f. 1956; makes loans for economic development projects and training schemes; undertakes economic development projects; Chair. W. P. LEBAGA.
West Cameroon Marketing Board: Victoria, West Cameroon; controls production and prices of cocoa, coffee, and palm oil; grants made for development of crop producing area; Chair. S. J. EPALE.

CO-OPERATIVES

EAST CAMEROON

Société Africaine de Prévoyance: Yaoundé; a provident society with branches in each region for each particular activity.

There are 83 co-operatives for the harvesting and sale of bananas and coffee and for providing mutual credit.

WEST CAMEROON

In 1960 there were 182 registered societies with a total membership of 18,400.

The principal ones were:

Co-operative Union of Western Cameroon Ltd.: policy-making and auditing body for all the societies in the Territory.

West Cameroon Co-operative Association Ltd.: P.O. Box 135, Kumba; founded as central financing body of the Co-operative movement; gives short-term credits to member societies and provides to members agricultural services; policy-making body for the Co-operative Movement in W. Cameroon; 253 mems.; Pres. Chief T. E. NJIA.

Cameroon Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: P.O. Box 19, Kumba; f. 1953; mems. 8 unions; central agency for marketing of Societies coffee, cocoa and palm kernels; Man. A. B. ENYONG; Sec. M. M. EYOH (Acting).

Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd.: Dibanda, Tiko; produce marketing co-operative for bananas, cocoa and coffee; Pres. Dr. E. M. L. ENDELEY.

Central Co-operative Engineering and Transport Union Ltd.: now in liquidation; Liquidator W. E. MAKIA.

TRADE UNIONS

EAST CAMEROON

In October 1966 a federal committee for national unity among Trade Unions was established. Each of the three major federations is represented by five delegates.

Fédération des Syndicats du Cameroun (FSC): B.P. 497, Yaoundé; f. 1963; 60,000 mems.; Pres. J.-R. AMOUHOU; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES NGOM.

Union des Syndicats Croissants du Cameroun (USCC): B.P. 491, Yaoundé; f. 1962; 8,500 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. RICHARD DINSAME; Sec.-Gen. M. A. TINA.

WEST CAMEROON

There are about 14 unions with a total membership of about 15,300. They were formerly branches of the Nigerian Unions.

West Cameroon Trade Unions' Congress: 58 Half Mile Road, Victoria; f. 1962; Pres. J. N. AGBOR; Gen. Sec. G. B. FOGAM.

Cameroon Public Employees' Union: Victoria; f. 1966; groups six unions of service workers; Pres. J. N. AGBOR; Gen. Sec. N. N. NSIOG-ENANG.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

EAST CAMEROON

Régie des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun: B.P. 304, Douala; Dir. M. DESTOPPELEIRE.

Northern Line: Bonabéri to Nkongsamba 172 km.; metre gauge.

Central Line: Douala to Yaoundé, Otélé to Mbala-ayo, 345 km.; metre gauge.

Mbanga to Kumba Line: 18 km.

CAMEROON—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

It is planned to extend the line from Yaoundé to N'Gaoundere (705 km.) in the north. The total cost is estimated at 13,650 million francs C.F.A. and it will take six years to build. Work commenced in November 1964.

WEST CAMEROON

The only railways are plantation tracks running to the ports. Work on a 17-mile link to East Cameroon is now in progress.

ROADS

EAST CAMEROON

There are 5,800 km. of classified roads, of which 600 km. are bitumen surfaced, and a further 1,700 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season from mid-November to June.

WEST CAMEROON

There are 1,773 km. of roads; 772 km. of Trunk A roads, 277 km. of Trunk B roads and 724 km. of Native Authority and Community Development roads.

SHIPPING

EAST CAMEROON

Ships of numerous lines call at Douala:

Barber West Africa Line: B.P. 4059.

Chargeurs Réunis: Boulevard Leclerc, B.P. 136.

Cie. de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: rue Suffren, B.P. 62.

Delta Line: c/o Chargeurs Réunis, B.P. 136.

Deutsche Afrika Linien: B.P. 263.

Elder Dempster: monthly service.

Hanseatic Africa Line: B.P. 1127.

Holland West-Afrika Lijn, N.V.: rue Silvani, B.P. 159.

John Holt: Bd. Leclerc, B.P. 87.

Mory et Cie.: rue Joffre, B.P. 572.

Palm Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 215.

SAMOA: avenue Poincaré, B.P. 1127; agents for Hanseatic Africa Line, Lloyd Triestino S.p.A., Zim Israel Navigation.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: c/o B.P. 4057.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement (SATA): Avenue Poincaré, B.P. 1127.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: rue Kitchener, B.P. 263.

SOCOPAO (Cameroun): B.P. 215; agents for Hoegh Lines, Italian West Africa Line, Palm Line, United West Africa Service.

Société Navale de l'Ouest: c/o B.P. 4057.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes: rue du Roi Albert, B.P. 4057.

Zim Israel Navigation: B.P. 1127; managing agents for Gold Star Line, Seven Stars (Africa) Line, and West Africa Line.

WEST CAMEROON

Elder Dempster, Palm Lines and Guinea Gulf serve the United Kingdom and Fernando Poo. Victoria is the chief port. **Elder and Fyffes** call weekly at Tiko.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Yaoundé and another major airport at Douala.

Air-Cameroon: avenue Poincaré, B.P. 5370, Douala.

Cameroons Air Transport Ltd.: P.O. Box 39, Victoria; services and charters in Cameroon.

Cameroon is also served by Air Afrique, Pan Am and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: B.P. 266, Yaoundé; f. 1960; Dir. MICHEL NJINE NGANGLEY.

UNIVERSITY

Université Fédérale: Yaoundé; f. 1962; 76 teachers, 1,681 students.

CANADA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Canada occupies the northern part of North America (except Alaska) and is the second largest country in the world. The border with the U.S.A. follows the upper St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, continuing west along the 49th parallel. The climate is an extreme one, particularly inland. Winter temperatures drop well below freezing with a summer average of about 65°F (18°C). Rain-fall varies from moderate to light and there are heavy falls of snow. The two official languages are English and French, about 30 per cent speaking French. There are 211,000 Indians and 13,600 Eskimos. Forty-one per cent of the people are Roman Catholics. The largest Protestant churches are the United Church of Canada (20 per cent) and the Anglicans (13 per cent) but almost every Christian denomination is represented. The flag, which was introduced in 1964, consists of a red maple leaf on a white field, flanked by red panels. The capital is Ottawa.

Recent History

Since the war Canada has played an increasing part in international affairs by co-operating more closely with the U.S.A. and the Commonwealth and through the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other bodies. Canada is not a member of the Organization of American States. After many years of Liberal rule a Conservative administration was returned in 1957 and continued in power under Mr. Diefenbaker until April 1963, when a General Election was held and a minority Liberal Government under Mr. Lester Pearson took office. In a General Election in November 1965 the Liberals were again returned to power. In 1967 Mr. Pearson announced his intention of retiring in April 1968. During 1967 there was pressure from French-speaking Canadians for the separation of Quebec from the other provinces of the Dominion.

Government

Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, is the Head of State and is represented at Ottawa by a Governor-General. Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Senators are appointed on a regional basis until age of 75. Members of Parliament are elected by universal suffrage. Executive power lies with the Cabinet selected by the Prime Minister. Each of the ten provinces is headed by a Lieutenant-Governor. The provincial premier picks his cabinet and there is a single legislative assembly (except in Quebec where there are two chambers). Two Territories, Yukon and the Northwest, are represented in the Federal House of Commons and locally by a Commissioner.

Defence

Canada co-operates with U.S.A. in the defence of North America, sends forces to NATO's Atlantic and European sectors, and takes part in UN peace-keeping in the Middle

East. Unification of the services as the Canadian Armed Forces began in 1964 and was completed on January 31st, 1968. Total strength (Dec. 1966): 104,500.

Economic Affairs

More than 2.7 million emigrants have settled in Canada since the war. It is now one of the world's leading industrial countries and the traditional prairie farming has become intensively mechanized. In 1965 wheat worth 293 million Canadian dollars was sold to the U.S.S.R. and People's China. Other valuable primary industries are forestry, fishing and fur production. Canada is the world's second largest producer of elemental sulphur and is rich in many other minerals, notably nickel and zinc, of which she is the world's largest producer, iron, copper, uranium, cobalt, asbestos and gold. There are considerable oil and gas reserves in Alberta.

Transport and Communications

Canada's rail, river and canal system is being increasingly supplemented by roads, air services and pipelines. In April 1959 the St. Lawrence Seaway was opened to allow ocean-going ships to reach the Great Lakes; the Trans-Canadian Highway was completed in 1962 and 53,600 miles of gas and oil pipelines have been built since 1950. Commercial air carriers log half a million flights annually.

Social Welfare

The Federal Government administers family allowances, unemployment insurance and War Veterans' and Old Age pensions. Other services are provided by the provinces, the range varying from province to province. About 28 per cent of the Federal Budget is devoted to Health and Welfare. In 1966 the Canada Pension Plan was introduced, providing contributory retirement, disability and survivors' pensions for the majority of workers, based on past earnings. A Federal Medicare programme is due to come into operation on July 1st, 1968.

Education

Education is a provincial matter and the period of compulsory education varies. Primary education is from 6-7 years to 13-14 years, followed by 3-4 years at secondary or high school. There are 40 degree-giving universities and 335 affiliated or independent colleges.

Tourism

Canada offers a wide range of outdoor tourist attractions: fishing, hunting, riding, canoeing, etc., in the great National Parks. Winter sports carnivals are held in many centres and Indian and Prairie gatherings are popular, a famous one being the Calgary Stampede. Most visitors are from the U.S.A. (about 32 million a year) and annual expenditure by tourists is estimated at Canadian \$600 million.

Visas are not required to visit Canada by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan,

CANADA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sports are Canadian Football and Ice Hockey. Baseball, tennis, athletics and winter and water sports are all popular and soccer is increasingly played particularly in Southern Ontario.

Public Holidays

1968: May 24 (Sovereign's Birthday), July 1 (Dominion Day), September 2 (Labour Day), October 14 (Thanksgiving), November 11 (Remembrance Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), April 4, 7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 Imperial yard = 3 feet = 36 inches

Weight: 1 Long Ton = 20 hundredweight = 2,240 lb. avoirdupois

1 Short Ton = 2,000 lb. avoirdupois

Capacity: 1 Imperial gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints
bushels—quantity varies with the commodity.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of coinage is the Canadian dollar which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; \$1.

Notes: \$1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000

Exchange rate: \$2.62 = £1 sterling

\$1.082 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION	VITAL STATISTICS (1967)		
Total	Land	Water	Total (1966 Census)	Birth Rate per '000	Marriage Rate per '000	Death Rate per '000
3,851,809	3,560,238	291,571	20,014,880	18.0	8.0	7.3

Population estimate June 1968: 20,630,000.

CHIEF CITIES

POPULATION (METROPOLITAN AREA) (1966 census)

Ottawa (capital) 494,535

Montreal	2,436,817	Edmonton	401,299
Toronto	2,158,496	Calgary	330,575
Vancouver	892,286	Windsor	211,697
Winnipeg	508,759	Halifax	207,396
Hamilton	449,116	Kitchener	198,193
Quebec	413,396	London	192,275

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1966 Census)	CAPITAL
PROVINCES:			
Alberta	255,285	1,463,203	Edmonton
British Columbia	366,255	1,873,674	Victoria
Manitoba	251,000	963,066	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	28,354	616,788	Fredericton
Newfoundland	156,185	493,396	St. John's
Nova Scotia	21,425	756,039	Halifax
Ontario	412,582	6,960,870	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	2,184	108,535	Charlottetown
Quebec	594,860	5,780,845	Quebec
Saskatchewan	251,700	955,344	Regina
TERRITORIES:			
Yukon Territory	207,076	14,382	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	1,304,903	28,738	Yellowknife

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION

	1961	1964	1965	1966	1967
From United Kingdom . . .	11,870	29,279	39,799	63,230	62,420
From United States . . .	11,516	12,565	15,143	17,514	19,038
From Other Countries . . .	48,303	70,762	91,816	113,999	128,382

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1965 (average)	1966 (average)	1967 (average)
Agriculture	594	544	559
Other Primary Industries . . .	234	223	218
Manufacturing	1,636	1,744	1,756
Construction	463	499	475
Transport and Utilities . . .	617	620	659
Trade	1,145	1,180	1,224
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	280	302	312
Services	1,892	2,040	2,175
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	6,862	7,152	7,379

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(sq. miles)

CROPS	PASTURE	PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	UNPRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	OTHER LAND	TOTAL
107,895	17,096	967,946	742,842	1,724,459	3,560,238

CROPS

		AREA (⁰ 000 acres)		PRODUCTION (⁰ 000)		YIELD PER ACRE	
		1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wheat	bushels	28,282.2	30,298.1	648,917	844,444	22.9	27.9
Oats	"	8,656.0	8,216.0	414,957	388,671	47.9	47.3
Barley	"	6,037.6	7,212.9	214,555	292,935	35.5	40.6
Rye	"	745.5	635.3	16,695	15,206	22.4	23.9
Corn	"	752.0	771.0	59,648	63,121	79.3	81.9
Buckwheat	"	52.9	44.5	863	982	16.3	22.1
Beans	"	85.8	90.7	1,986	2,255	23.1	24.9
Flax	"	2,320.0	2,070.4	29,254	23,616	12.6	11.4
Rapeseed	"	1,435.0	1,388.0	22,600	25,500	15.7	18.4
Potatoes	cwt.	298.8	328.1	46,472	57,016	155.5	173.8
Tame Hay	tons	12,690.0	12,964.0	21,099	25,651	1.66	1.98
Sugar Beet	tons	85.0	82.2	1,142	1,093	13.44	13.29

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK

(as at June 1st)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Horses	512,000	477,200	447,800	423,700	398,000	380,000
Milch Cows	2,990,000	2,955,500	2,914,500	2,906,000	2,885,000	2,799,000
Other Cattle	8,951,500	9,119,500	9,390,500	9,911,000	10,116,000	9,747,000
Sheep	1,563,500	1,433,000	1,340,000	1,286,500	1,169,000	1,094,000
Pigs	5,333,000	4,973,000	5,210,000	5,620,000	5,136,000	5,443,000
All Poultry	77,764,000	72,229,000	73,788,200	75,829,700	75,968,600	79,783,000

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DAIRY PRODUCE

	MILK ('000 lb.)	BUTTER ('000 lb.)	FACTORY CHEESE ('000 lb.)	ICE CREAM ('000 gallons)	Eggs ('000 doz.)
1964 . . .	18 505,371	361 157	161,964	24,684	437,906
1965 . . .	18,359,954	345,784	179,136	25,657	432,795
1966 . . .	18,375,426	342,423	193,863	26,646	412,943

FORESTRY

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS, 1966

(sq. miles)

	NATIONAL PARKS	PROVINCIAL PARKS	INDIAN RESERVES	FEDERAL FOREST EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS	TOTAL
Newfoundland . . .	153	87	—	—	240
Prince Edward Is. . . .	7	1	4	—	12
Nova Scotia	517	14	40	—	571
New Brunswick	79	4	59	35	177
Quebec	—	53,081	294	7	53,382
Ontario	12	5,863	2,406	41	8,322
Manitoba	1,148	2,854	816	25	4,843
Saskatchewan	1,496	1,803	1,914	—	5,213
Alberta	20,717	2,321	2,541	23	25,602
British Columbia	1,671	10,023	1,320	—	13,014
Northwest Territories	} 3,625	}	}	}	}
Yukon					
TOTAL	29,425	76,051	9,405	143	115,024

ESTIMATE OF FORESTED AREA

(sq. miles)

	PRODUCTIVE						NON- PRODUCTIVE	TOTAL
	Softwood Merchantable	Young Softwood	Mixed wood Merchantable	Young Mixed wood	Hardwood Merchantable	Young Hardwood		
Newfoundland . .	24,422	5,835	403	269	9	244	53,930	87,792
Prince Edward Is. . .	78	396	133	145	13	11	121	934
Nova Scotia . . .	7,270	789	5,250	458	841	45	1,194	16,274
New Brunswick . .	6,297	2,889	7,298	2,042	1,939	952	442	24,329
Quebec	75,687	40,992	47,500	26,281	14,391	14,344	157,500	378,125
Ontario	44,110	35,925	24,533	34,289	6,559	17,961	97,174	261,742
Manitoba	14,669	20,366	5,459	6,514	3,403	4,767	64,632	122,821
Saskatchewan . . .	14,621	3,413	12,736	5,046	9,528	1,773	67,499	117,738
Alberta	14,483	14,042	12,636	11,308	5,255	13,728	41,023	157,595
British Columbia . .	80,330	87,786	—	—	3,945	7,953	59,227	267,638
Northwest Territories and Yukon	35,200	10,000	19,800	3,500	4,700	2,500	200,100	275,800
TOTAL	317,167	222,363	135,748	89,852	50,583	64,278	742,842	1,710,788

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FUR INDUSTRY

NUMBER AND VALUE OF PELTS PRODUCED

PROVINCE	NUMBER		VALUE (Canadian \$)	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Newfoundland . . .	49,662	50,217	621,761	531,641
Prince Edward Island . .	2,956	3,491	46,086	52,112
Nova Scotia . . .	104,144	126,086	1,378,014	1,328,085
New Brunswick . . .	46,006	49,619	244,602	341,132
Quebec . . .	452,646	450,911	3,887,168	3,847,452
Ontario . . .	1,197,266	1,029,738	10,844,157	8,938,984
Manitoba . . .	623,846	736,282	4,855,282	4,789,902
Saskatchewan . . .	460,803	659,063	2,271,089	2,312,198
Alberta . . .	898,088	1,395,936	4,843,872	4,705,666
British Columbia . . .	453,347	566,027	5,403,703	5,654,587
Northwest Territories . .	265,656	299,653	1,854,764	1,535,926
Yukon . . .	86,394	70,995	171,209	172,936
TOTAL* . . .	4,829,717	5,599,070	39,493,233	36,613,350

*Totals include a few pelts not allocated to province or territory.

SEA FISHERIES

	QUANTITY ('000 lb.)		VALUE (Canadian \$'000)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Atlantic Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	97,412	97,833
Cod . . .	575,439	561,201	23,641	24,654
Flounders and Soles . . .	201,647	232,312	6,462	7,707
Haddock . . .	92,579	113,106	6,045	8,040
Halibut . . .	4,474	4,850	1,494	1,725
Pollock . . .	51,456	34,589	1,869	1,379
Redfish . . .	125,001	183,595	3,286	5,081
Herring . . .	405,460	550,835	4,249	6,215
Salmon . . .	4,626	5,176	2,223	2,670
Swordfish . . .	7,807	6,890	3,254	2,976
Lobsters . . .	40,524	37,210	26,636	20,827
Scallops . . .	19,709	18,259	10,847	7,454
Pacific Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	47,433	58,605
Halibut . . .	32,973	31,470	11,112	11,282
Herring . . .	444,063	305,783	6,232	5,570
Salmon . . .	90,192	153,237	25,958	32,551
Canada Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	144,845	156,438

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	1965		1966	
		QUANTITY (['] 000)	VALUE (Canadian \$ ['] 000)	QUANTITY (['] 000)	VALUE (Canadian \$ ['] 000)
<i>Metallic</i>					
Cadmium	lb.	1,755	4,881	3,237	8,351
Cobalt	"	3,648	7,529	3,511	7,108
Columbium (Cb ₂ O ₅)	"	2,334	2,528	2,638	3,182
Copper	"	1,015,753	380,952	1,012,152	453,524
Gold	troy oz.	3,606	136,052	3,319	125,177
Iron Ore	ton	39,959	413,065	40,691	431,659
Iron, remelt	"	385	18,172	—	17,421
Lead	lb.	583,615	90,460	599,244	89,527
Magnesium	"	20,216	6,067	13,446	4,176
Molybdenum	"	9,557	16,731	20,596	34,671
Nickel	"	518,364	430,402	447,220	377,479
Platinum group	troy oz.	463	36,110	396	32,370
Selenium	lb.	512	2,484	575	2,791
Silver	troy oz.	32,272	45,181	33,418	46,752
Uranium (U ₃ O ₈)	lb.	8,885	62,361	7,864	54,335
Zinc	"	1,644,071	248,255	1,928,212	291,160
<i>Non-metallic</i>					
Asbestos	ton	1,388	146,188	1,489	163,655
Barite	"	203	2,617	221	2,199
Fluorspar	"	—	2,680	—	1,896
Gypsum	ton	6,306	12,533	5,976	12,312
Magnesitic dolomite and brucite	—	—	4,011	—	3,949
Nepheline syenite	ton	340	3,415	367	4,110
Peat Moss	"	288	8,983	285	7,187
Potash (K ₂ O)	"	1,491	55,971	1,990	62,665
Quartz	"	2,434	5,124	2,300	5,514
Salt	"	4,584	23,986	4,492	23,846
Sodium Sulphate	"	345	5,527	405	6,472
Sulphur, in smelter gas	"	445	4,317	500	6,051
Sulphur, elemental	"	2,068	26,395	2,042	40,254
Titanium dioxide	—	410	22,425	—	20,505
<i>Fuels</i>					
Coal	ton	11,589	75,901	11,392	81,560
Natural gas	m.cf.	1,442,448	186,625	1,341,833	177,631
Natural gas by-products	"	—	92,378	—	99,908
Petroleum, crude	bbl.	296,419	721,590	320,543	791,512
<i>Structural Materials</i>					
Clay products	—	—	42,838	—	42,956
Cement	ton	8,428	142,523	8,931	156,301
Lime	"	1,620	20,134	1,555	18,340
Sand and Gravel	"	205,260	133,820	217,239	151,525
Stone	"	76,758	94,847	84,874	104,987

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY VALUE OF SHIPMENTS (\$'000)

	1962	1963	1964
Pulp and Paper	1,716,300	1,793,231	1,984,114
Motor Vehicles	1,179,982	1,516,297	1,678,817
Petroleum Refining	1,253,068	1,322,143	1,371,340
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	1,142,015	1,142,317	1,198,417
Iron and Steel	860,755	963,206	1,108,152
Processed Dairy Produce	886,080	907,038	939,241
Sawmills and Planing	612,144	776,215	845,669
Smelting and Refining	649,792	639,659	718,254
Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment	486,142	577,049	688,205
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	436,260	544,869	627,966
Industrial Chemicals	517,199	553,762	617,570
Miscellaneous Food Manufactures	448,713	487,169	538,968
Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating	443,386	482,998	532,526
Commercial Printing	389,483	416,530	442,185
Bakeries	380,400	394,486	427,664
Fruit and Vegetable Cans and Preserves	347,299	379,036	414,755
Printing and Publishing	385,824	389,739	406,716
Aircraft and Parts	381,234	360,594	403,776
Communications Equipment	319,752	360,957	401,791
Synthetic Textiles	283,676	332,409	372,653
Animal Feed	322,101	339,716	364,162
Women's Clothing	304,473	324,101	354,173
Men's Clothing	300,866	326,884	351,279
Electrical Industrial Equipment	256,124	294,099	328,455
Wire and Wire Products	248,023	277,258	323,013

Electric Energy (kWh million): 1962: 117,469; 1963: 122,238.

FINANCE

One Canadian dollar=One hundred Canadian cents.

100 Canadian dollars = £38 sterling = \$U.S. 92.

BUDGET (1966-1967) (Canadian \$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Taxes:		Agriculture	231
Personal	2,474	National Defence	1,640
Corporate	1,593	National Health and Welfare	1,316
Non-resident	204	Post Office	268
Estate Taxes	101	Provincial Subsidies	516
Customs Duties	778	Public Debt Charges	1,191
Sales Taxes	1,514	Public Works	294
All other Taxes	775	Transport	604
Non-tax Revenues	937	Veterans Affairs	391
		Other Expenditure	2,347
TOTAL REVENUE	8,376	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	8,798

BUDGET (1967-68)

Revenue: \$9,000m.; Expenditure: \$9,535m.

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (\$ million)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	41,702	45,662	50,501
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,686	2,964	3,595
Mining, quarrying, and oil	1,778	1,940	2,013
Manufacturing	11,053	12,015	13,019
Construction	2,183	2,611	3,160
Transport and communications	3,723	4,024	4,367
Public Utilities	1,356	1,477	1,618
Distributive trades	5,663	6,131	6,724
Public administrative and Defence	2,939	3,111	3,455
Private services and rent	10,321	11,389	12,550
Income paid abroad (net)	-665	-733	-856
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	41,037	44,929	49,645
Less depreciation allowances	-5,600	-6,110	-6,591
NET NATIONAL INCOME	35,437	38,839	43,054
Indirect taxes less subsidies	6,372	7,172	7,800
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	41,809	46,011	50,854
Depreciation allowances	5,600	6,110	6,591
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	47,409	52,121	57,445
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and lending and borrowing	1,179	2,323	1,667
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	48,588	54,444	59,112
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	29,666	32,063	34,840
Government consumption expenditure	6,813	7,382	8,486
Gross fixed capital formation	10,944	12,865	14,897
Increase in stocks	386	948	995

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (\$'000)

	1964	1965	1966
Gold Holdings	1,025,700	1,150,800	1,045,600
U.S. Dollar Holdings	1,648,600	1,513,700	1,190,300
Notes in Circulation	2,380,559	2,535,650	2,733,634

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1949 = 100)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
All Items	130.7	133.0	135.4	138.7	143.9
Food	126.2	130.3	132.4	135.9	144.5
Housing	134.8	136.2	138.4	140.9	144.7
Clothing	113.5	116.3	119.2	121.4	126.0
Transportation	140.4	140.4	142.0	147.3	150.8
Health and Personal Care	158.3	162.4	167.8	175.5	180.9
Recreation and Reading	147.3	149.3	151.8	154.3	158.7
Tobacco and Alcohol	117.8	118.1	120.2	122.3	125.1

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(\$ million)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Current Account:</i>						
Merchandise	8,745	8,627	118	10,270	9,890	380
Non-monetary gold	138	—	138	125	—	125
Freight and transportation	673	755	-82	699	773	-74
Travel	747	779	-32	840	900	-60
Investment income	310	1,071	-761	294	1,178	-884
Other services	890	1,354	-464	994	1,464	-363
CURRENT BALANCE	11,503	12,586	-1,083	13,222	14,205	-983
<i>Capital Account:</i>						
Direct investments	405	125	280	670	—	670
Canadian securities	1,209	584	625	1,448	724	724
Foreign securities	—	84	-84	—	357	-357
Government loans	—	4	-4	24	20	4
Other long-term transactions	—	104	-104	32	114	-82
Change in Canadian dollar holdings of foreigners	45	—	45	16	15	1
Other short-term movements	482	—	482	—	326	-326
CAPITAL BALANCE (exclusive of changes in official holdings)	2,141	901	1,240	2,190	1,556	634
Changes in official holdings	—	17	-17	—	462	-462
Changes in net IMF position	168	—	168	103	—	103

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN

(Current balances—million dollars)

	U.S.A.	United Kingdom	All other Countries	Total
1962	-1,092	225	37	-830
1963	-1,148	417	210	-521
1964	-1,635	605	606	-424
1965	-1,912	510	319	-1,083
1966	-1,982	456	543	-983

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

(Trade in Securities between Canada and Other Countries—\$ million)

	SALES BY CANADIANS		PURCHASES BY CANADIANS		BALANCE	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
CANADIAN SECURITIES:						
<i>By Country:</i>						
U.S.A.	321	268	476	425	-155	-157
United Kingdom	126	102	179	139	-53	-37
Other Countries	183	132	177	168	6	-36
TOTAL	630	502	832	732	-202	-230
<i>By Class of Security:</i>						
Bonds and Debentures	203	125	141	224	62	-99
Common and Preference Stocks	427	377	691	508	-264	-131
FOREIGN SECURITIES:						
<i>By Country:</i>						
U.S.A.	607	815	658	1,090	-51	-275
United Kingdom	16	24	17	29	-1	-5
Other Countries	26	46	27	56	-1	-10
TOTAL	649	885	702	1,175	-53	-290
<i>By Class of Security:</i>						
Bonds and Debentures	78	72	61	132	17	-60
Common and Preference Stocks	571	813	641	1,043	-70	-230

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Canadian \$ '000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports . . .	6,257,776	6,558,208	7,487,707	8,633,430	9,866,841
Exports . . .	6,178,523	6,798,529	8,094,360	8,522,953	10,070,766

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Canadian \$ '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Motor Vehicles and Parts . . .	1,124,781	1,580,655	Wheat	840,175	1,061,024
Machinery, except Farm . . .	1,017,705	1,161,087	Motor Vehicles and Parts . . .	355,975	993,596
Steel, all Types	397,639	347,044	Newsprint	869,586	968,224
Petroleum, Crude	312,259	299,001	Wood pulp	493,501	520,068
Communications Equipment . . .	180,029	258,078	Lumber, Softwood and Hard- wood	489,934	478,054
Tractors and Parts	200,175	230,973	Nickel, Ores and Alloys . . .	397,200	399,158
Aircraft and Parts	206,331	227,229	Copper, Ores and Alloys . . .	272,681	396,965
Scientific Equipment	182,368	217,462	Aluminium, includes Alloys . .	360,965	387,024
Electrical Equipment	188,788	213,204	Iron Ore and Concentrates . .	360,819	369,009
Fruit and Fruit Products . . .	197,190	200,118	Petroleum, Crude	279,956	321,681
Farm Machinery	154,202	182,614	Iron and Steel, and Alloys . .	229,774	244,069
Other Petroleum and Coal Pro- ducts	177,530	176,726	Aircraft and Parts	207,037	210,188
Chemicals, inorganic and or- ganic	178,180	171,371	Machinery, except Farm . . .	160,470	209,896
Printed Matter	151,619	161,058	Fish	196,566	201,819
Cotton, including Fabric, Thread and Yarn	153,163	146,807	Farm Machinery	161,931	182,497
Coal	126,200	141,038	Asbestos, Unmanufactured . .	158,657	182,484
Plastic Materials	122,527	134,206	Zinc, Ores and Alloys . . .	141,437	145,579
Wearing Apparel and Acces- sories	118,310	134,045	Fertilizers and Fertilizer Ma- terials	111,831	139,560
Vegetables and Vegetable Pro- ducts	90,795	99,389	Whisky	116,983	127,508
Crude Wood, Lumber and Ply- wood	99,838	98,113	Chemicals	99,605	109,394
Rubber, Natural and Synthetic Paper Products, not Printed . .	70,152	87,690	Natural Gas	104,280	108,750
Aluminium Ores, Concentrates and Scrap	81,907	86,905	Grains other than Wheat . . .	87,169	92,685
Coffee	69,871	76,623	Wheat Flour	66,305	82,836
Sugar	78,692	72,389	Synthetic Rubber and Plastic Products	87,885	76,733
	76,686	65,206	Meat and Meat preparations . .	76,194	71,882

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (Canadian \$'000)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Australia	59,827	47,372	59,573	145,812	140,372	117,359
Belgium-Luxembourg	59,198	72,027	61,555	100,535	128,011	117,505
Brazil	39,533	35,573	35,777	22,985	17,509	21,157
Britain	573,995	619,058	644,741	1,199,779	1,174,309	1,122,574
China, Communist	9,420	14,445	20,594	136,263	105,131	184,879
Cuba	3,464	5,304	5,629	60,930	52,594	61,436
Czechoslovakia	12,847	15,965	21,709	54,230	34,762	5,080
France	68,687	96,103	106,662	79,433	87,273	84,541
German Federal Republic	170,392	209,517	235,207	211,360	189,493	176,800
Hong Kong	26,321	31,043	38,911	22,278	16,734	15,385
India	36,121	43,424	40,093	64,042	58,453	107,662
Italy	67,462	80,279	86,718	62,236	93,223	114,787
Jamaica	47,858	36,000	37,281	28,942	30,280	33,500
Japan	174,388	230,144	253,051	330,234	316,187	394,246
Mexico	23,186	27,247	33,539	65,151	51,006	52,145
Netherlands	39,933	56,274	60,489	101,582	127,766	143,113
Netherlands Antilles	34,885	43,341	38,511	2,355	3,004	3,008
New Zealand	14,076	14,870	14,972	33,714	36,845	41,750
Norway	27,335	33,641	33,774	67,582	82,456	106,799
South Africa	28,777	27,113	27,641	69,166	76,226	74,393
Sweden	38,794	55,568	72,541	29,922	28,980	36,574
Switzerland	36,932	43,986	50,279	28,502	27,095	31,010
United States	5,164,285	6,044,831	7,135,860	4,271,059	4,840,456	6,027,722
U.S.S.R.	2,808	9,885	11,654	315,943	197,362	321,605
Venezuela	270,621	254,670	215,059	64,075	73,045	75,958

TOURISM

	1965		1966	
	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE (Canadian \$'000)	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE (Canadian \$'000)
Tourists from the United States	33,887,300	660,000	35,324,981	730,000
Tourists from other countries	132,900	87,000	410,763*	110,000

* Includes 261,261 entering via the United States.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (millions)

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-miles	2,681	2,664	2,587
Net ton-miles	85,033	87,190	95,098

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS VEHICLES LICENSED ('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Cars	5,038	5,279	5,500
Commercial Vehicles	1,297	1,345	1,428
Motorcycles	47	74	108

INLAND WATER TRAFFIC ('000 cargo tons)

	ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY	WELLAND CANAL
1964	39,440	51,416
1965	43,379	53,437
1966	49,094	59,137

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING

	GOODS ('000 tons)		VESSELS (number)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Entered	Cleared
1964	83,511	47,578	29,809	30,685
1965	82,145	53,645	28,792	29,734
1966	83,987	53,020	28,871	29,665

CIVIL AVIATION CANADIAN CARRIERS—REVENUE TRAFFIC ('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Miles flown	76,404	86,334	100,159
Passenger-miles	3,939,075	4,731,305	5,606,619
Cargo ton-miles	69,038	88,228	111,563
Mail ton-miles	18,953	21,772	24,844

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967
Homes with Radio . . .	4,763,000	4,867,000
Homes with Television . . .	4,635,000	4,759,000
Homes with Telephone . . .	4,354,000	4,499,000
Daily Newspapers . . .	119	118

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary and Secondary . . .	21,799	215,894	5,124,395
Teacher Training* . . .	115	2,243	38,167
Universities and Colleges . . .	45	15,900	205,888

*Except in University Faculties.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ont.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL development has been mainly based upon four important acts of the British Parliament: the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840, and the British North America Act of 1867. The first is chiefly important as it established the French civil law throughout the then province of Quebec and guaranteed the free exercise of Roman Catholicism. The second is noteworthy for the division of the province into the French-speaking province of Lower Canada and the English-speaking province of Upper Canada, and for the concession of representative government through an elective Legislative Assembly which, however, had no control over the executive government except in so far as it could refuse to vote taxes (the non-tax revenue of the province was outside of its control). The Act of Union (Section 45) mentions the appointment by Her Majesty of the Executive Council, but does not refer to the responsibility of the Council. It can be stated that responsible government has existed in Canada by constitutional practice and precedent. It was recognised in the instructions which the Colonial Secretary of State transmitted to the Governors.

Responsible government appeared in Canada in 1847, the year when Lord Elgin was appointed Governor-General. On March 11th, 1848, the reorganisation of the Baldwin-La Fontaine ministry inaugurated the era of free government in Canada.

The fourth act separated the two Canadas from their existing legislative union to make them provinces, each administering its own local affairs, in a wider confederation, which within a comparatively short period so extended its boundaries as to take in the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland and Labrador.

The British North America Act 1867 provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the "Senate", and the "House of Commons".

The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926: "The self-governing Dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown."

The Imperial Conference of 1930 was noteworthy, as regards constitutional development, in four respects:

1. Agreement was reached as to the principles that should be followed in the constitution to judicial tribunals for the solution of disputes that might arise between Members of the British Commonwealth.

2. The recommendations of the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation (1929) were approved. This approval involved conventional recognition that the powers of reservation and disallowance in respect to Dominion legislation were (apart from one specific and temporary exception) obsolete, and also the recommendation of clauses to be incorporated in the Act of Parliament known as The Statute of Westminster. These clauses were designed to ensure that the Parliaments of the Dominions should have full power to enact laws having extra-territorial operation; that within each Dominion the laws therein enacted should be supreme and should not be subordinated to legislation enacted by the Parliament at Westminster; and that the Dominions in respect to merchant shipping and admiralty jurisdiction should have complete and unrestricted legislative power.

3. The Conference recommended to the Governments a draft British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement.

4. Certain detailed problems relating to inter-Imperial relations were considered and recommendations were made for their solution.

The Statute of Westminster received the Royal Assent in December 1931. In its application to Canada the Statute emancipates the Legislatures of the provinces as well as the Dominion Parliament from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. A special section was, however, included providing that the Statute should not apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British

North America Acts of 1867 to 1930, and also preventing the Dominions and provinces, in the exercise of their enlarged legislative powers, from trenching upon provincial and Dominion fields of legislative power respectively. Numerous attempts to devise amendment procedures within Canada without reference to Westminster have been made without success, and Amendment of the British North America Acts 1867 to 1962 still remains a procedural problem awaiting solution.

The Government

The national government works itself out through three main agencies. There is **Parliament** (consisting of the Queen as represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons) which makes the laws; the **Executive** (the Cabinet or Ministry) which applies the laws; and the **Judiciary** which interprets the laws.

Particular features of the British system of government are the close relation which exists between the Executive and Legislative branches, and the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility which has become crystallised in the course of time. The members of the Cabinet, or executive committee, are chosen from the political party commanding a majority in the House of Commons. Each Minister or member of the Cabinet is usually responsible for the administration of a department, although there may be Ministers without portfolio whose experience and counsel are drawn upon to strengthen the Cabinet, but who are not at the head of departments.

The second characteristic of the British system, the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, is very important. While each Minister is primarily responsible for the administration of his own particular department, that responsibility is shared, before Parliament and the country, by all his colleagues. Thus the Government of the day, not any particular Minister, is answerable for and must continue to exist, or must fall, on the stand taken by a Minister when acting in his official capacity.

Although the meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the Prime Minister, in his capacity of President of the Privy Council, the Ministers all meet as equals and there is no precedence in Council. From the Cabinet signed orders and recommendations go to the Governor-General for his approval, and it is in this way that the Crown acts only on the advice of its responsible Ministers. The Cabinet takes the responsibility for its advice being in accordance with the will of Parliament and is held strictly accountable.

The Federal Parliament

Parliament must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. The duration of Parliament may not be longer than five years. Senators (a maximum of 102 in number) are appointed until age 75 by the Governor-General in Council. They must be at least 30 years of age, British subjects, residents of the province they represent, and in possession of \$4,000 over and above their liabilities. Members of the House of Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for the duration of Parliament. Canadian Indians and Eskimos may vote in Federal elections on the same basis as other citizens.

Under the British North America Act, which is the basis of the Constitution, the Federal Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval service and defence; fixing and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the Government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation

and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for Indians; naturalisation and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal laws, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the provinces by the Act. Judicial interpretation and later amendment have, in certain cases, modified or clearly defined the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Provincial Government

In each of the ten Provinces (Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on April 1st, 1949) the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of the Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures are unicameral, consisting of an elected Legislative Assembly, except in Quebec, where there is a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and charitable institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within one province are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnisation of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. Further, provincial Legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the protection of religious minorities, who are to retain the privileges and rights enjoyed before Confederation.

Municipal Government

Under the British North America Act, the municipalities are the creations of the Provincial Governments. Their bases of organisation and the extent of their authority differ in different provinces, but almost everywhere they have very considerable powers of local self-government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: The Rt.-Hon. ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C., B.C.L., M.A.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

Seat of Government: Ottawa, Ontario

(April 1968)

Prime Minister: Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU.
Secretary of State for External Affairs: Hon. PAUL MARTIN.
Minister of Trade and Commerce: Hon. ROBERT H. WINTERS.
Minister of Transport: Hon. PAUL T. HELLYER.
Member of the Administration: Hon. WALTER L. GORDON.
Minister of Finance and Receiver General: Hon. MITCHELL W. SHARP.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. GEORGE J. McILRAITH.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: Hon. ARTHUR LAING.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General: (vacant).
Minister of National Health and Welfare: Hon. ALLAN J. MACEachen.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. HÉDARD J. ROBICHAUD.
Minister of Veterans' Affairs: Hon. ROGER TEILLET.
Secretary of State: (vacant).
Minister of Industry and Minister of Defence Production: Hon. CHARLES M. DRURY.
President of the Privy Council and Registrar General of Canada: Hon. WALTER L. GORDON.

Minister of Labour: Hon. JOHN R. NICHOLSON.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. JOHN J. CONNOLLY.
Minister of Forestry and Rural Development: Hon. MAURICE SAUVÉ.
Minister of National Revenue and President of the Treasury Board: Hon. JOHN CHRÉTIEN.
Minister of National Defence: Hon. LÉO-ALPHONSE CADIEUX.
Solicitor General: Hon. LAWRENCE T. PENNELL.
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources: Hon. JEAN-LUC PÉPIN.
Minister of Manpower and Immigration: Hon. JEAN MARCHAND.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. JOHN J. GREENE.
Postmaster General: Hon. JEAN-PIERRE CÔTÉ.
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs: Hon. JOHN N. TURNER.
Minister of Housing: Hon. EDGAR J. BENSON.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. BRYCE S. MACKASEY.

Mr. Trudeau was elected leader of the Liberal Party on April 6th, 1968, and therefore became Prime Minister; it is expected that he will make certain cabinet changes.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CANADA

(Ottawa, unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Argentina: 211 Stewart St. (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTINO RAMOS.
Australia: 90 Sparks St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir KENNETH BAILEY, C.B.E.
Austria: 445 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ H. LEITNER.
Belgium: Apt. 610, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* GUY DE LA CHEVALERIE.
Bolivia: Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A. (E).
Brazil: 450 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* DORA ALENCAR DE VASCONCELOS.
Burma: Suite 702, 116 Albert St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* U TOE LON.
Cameroon: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH N. OWONO.
Ceylon: Apt. 103-104, 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. S. B. PERERA.
Chile: 56 Sparks St., Suite 216 (E); *Ambassador:* FAUSTO SOTO.
China: 54 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YU-CHIH-SUEH.
Colombia: Suite 112, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VICTOR VILLAMIL.
Congo (Democratic Republic): 18 Range Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHARLES SUMBU.
Costa Rica: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E);

Cuba: 330 Chapel St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AMÉRICO CRUZ.
Cyprus: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (HC).
Czechoslovakia: 171 Clemow Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIROSLAV ŽEMLA.
Dahomey: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Denmark: Suite 702, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE BOGH ANDERSEN.
Dominican Republic: Suite 202, 200 Rideau Terrace (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ENRIQUE CASADO-SALADIN.
Ecuador: 56 Sparks St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUCINDO ALMEIDA.
El Salvador: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Finland: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. REINO PALAS.
France: 42 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS LEDUC.
Gabon: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E) (suspended).
German Federal Republic: 1 Waverley St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT OPPLER.
Ghana: Suite 810, 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. B. VAN LARE, C.M.G.
Greece: Suite 110, Château Laurier Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* ARISTIDE N. PILAVACHI.
Guatemala: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Guinea: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Guyana: Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A. (E).

CANADA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Haiti: 150 Driveway, Apt. III (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE CANTAVE.

Hungary: 7 Delaware Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JANOS BARTHA.

Iceland: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

India: 200 MacLaren St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* General JAYANTO CHAUDHURI.

Indonesia: Apt. 107-III, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. R. HIDAJAT.

Iran: Apt. 502, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHSEN MERAT-ESFANDIARY.

Iraq: Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A. (E).

Ireland: 170 Metcalfe St. (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM WARNOCK.

Israel: 45 Powell Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* GERSHON AVNER.

Italy: 172 MacLaren St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALESSANDRO FARACE DI VILLAFORRESTA.

Ivory Coast: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Jamaica: 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* VINCENT MCFARLANE, C.B.E.

Japan: The Fuller Building, 75 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* OSAMU ITAGAKI.

Korean Republic: Suite 608, 151 Slater St. (E); *Ambassador:* SUN YUP PAIK.

Kuwait: Washington D.C. 20008 (E).

Lebanon: 100 Bronson Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ALIF GÉBARA.

Luxembourg: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Madagascar: Washington D.C. 20008 (E).

Mali: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Mexico: 88 Metcalfe St. (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO SUINAGA LUJAN.

Morocco: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Nepal: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A.

Netherlands: 12 Marlborough Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. A. H. J. LOVINK.

New Zealand: Suite 804, 77 Metcalfe St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Hon. Sir LÉON GÖTZ, K.C.V.O.

Nicaragua: Washington D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Niger: Washington D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Nigeria: Suite 303, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. A. SANUSI.

Norway: 700 Victoria Building, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* TORFINN OFTEDAL.

Canada also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Jordan, Malta, Romania and the West Indies Associated States.

Pakistan: 505 Wilbrod St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. S. A. BAIG (also accredited to Jamaica).

Panama: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Peru: 539 Island Park Drive (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO GARCIA.

Poland: 10 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MARIAN STRADOWSKI.

Portugal: 285 Harmer Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO DA VEIGA.

Rwanda: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).

Senegal: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

South Africa: 15 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* T. J. ENDEMANN.

Spain: Apts. 310-312, 124 Springfield Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER CONDE.

Sudan: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).

Sweden: Suite 604, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* PER LIND.

Switzerland: 5 Marlborough Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* HANS WILLIAM GASSER.

Tanzania: 230 Gloucester St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. M. RUTABANZIBWA.

Thailand: 119 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* AMAND PANYARACHUM.

Togo: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Trinidad & Tobago: Suite 508, 75 Albert St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

Tunisia: New York 21, U.S.A. (E).

Turkey: 197 Wurtemberg St. (E); *Ambassador:* MEHMET BAYDUR.

Uganda: New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A. (HC).

U.S.S.R.: 285 Charlotte St. (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN F. SHPEDKO.

United Arab Republic: 454 Laurier Ave. East (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD MOHARRAM HAMMAD.

United Kingdom: 80 Elgin St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir HENRY LINTOTT, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 100 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* W. WALTON BUTTERWORTH.

Upper Volta: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Uruguay: Apt. 102, 124 Springfield Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. ANIBAL ABADIE-AICARDI.

Venezuela: Suite 708, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO M. ARAUJO.

Yugoslavia: 17 Blackburn Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TODE CURUVIJA.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Speaker: Hon. SYDNEY J. SMITH.

Liberals	63	Ontario	24
Progressive Conservatives	31	Quebec	24
Independents	2	Nova Scotia	10
Independent Liberal	1	New Brunswick	10
Vacant	5	Prince Edward Is.	4
		British Columbia	6
		Manitoba	6
		Saskatchewan	6
		Alberta	6
		Newfoundland	6
	102		102

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Hon. LUCIEN LAMOUREUX.

NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED BY EACH PARTY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1965.

	VOTES POLLED	SEATS
Liberals	3,098,512	131
Progressive Conservatives	2,499,378	97
New Democratic Party	1,381,047	21
Créditistes	359,247	9
Social Credit Party	282,560	5
Others	90,438	2
TOTAL	7,711,182	265

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

ALBERTA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. N. GRANT MACEWAN.
Secretary: GORDON A. JOHNSTON.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier, President of the Council and Attorney General:
 Hon. E. C. MANNING.
Minister of Education: Hon. R. MCKINNON.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. H. E. STROM.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. F. C. COLBORNE.
Minister of Health: Hon. Dr. J. D. ROSS.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. A. J. HOOKE.
Minister of Labour and Telephones: Hon. R. REIERSON.
Minister of Highways: Hon. GORDON TAYLOR.
Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. L. C. HALMRAS.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. H. A. RUSTE.
Provincial Treasurer: Hon. A. O. AALBORG.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. A. HOLOWACH.
**Minister of Industry and Development and Minister of
 Mines and Minerals:** Hon. A. RUSSELL PATRICK.
Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. Mrs. E. S. WILSON, Hon.
 A. O. FIMRITE.
Clerk: W. H. MACDONALD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Maj.-Gen. Hon. G. R. PEARKES, V.C.,
 P.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., C. DE G.
Secretary: C. G. DIXON.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance:
 Hon. WILLIAM ANDREW CECIL BENNETT, LL.D.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Social Welfare: Hon.
 WESLEY DREWETT BLACK.
Attorney-General and Minister of Commercial Transport:
 Hon. ROBERT WILLIAM BONNER, Q.C.
Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources: Hon.
 RAY GILLIS WILLISTON.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. FRANCIS XAVIER RICHTER.
Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources: Hon. DONALD
 LESLIE BROTHERS.
Minister of Highways: Hon. PHILIP ARTHUR GAGLARDI.
Minister of Labour and Minister of Education: Hon. LESLIE
 RAYMOND PETERSON, Q.C.
Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce:
 Hon. RALPH R. LOFFMARK.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. DANIEL R. J. CAMP-
 BELL.
Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance: Hon.
 ERIC CHARLES FITZGERALD MARTIN.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. WILLIAM NEELANDS
 CHANT.
Minister of Recreation and Conservation: Hon. WILLIAM
 KENNETH KIERNAN.

MANITOBA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. RICHARD S. BOWLES, Q.C.
Official Secretary: Mrs. EVELYN C. AVERY.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

**Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Dominion-
 Provincial Relations, and Minister in Charge of Develop-
 ment:** Hon. WALTER WEIR.
**Provincial Treasurer, Minister in Charge of Insurance,
 Minister of Mines and Natural Resources:** Hon. E. G. V.
 EVANS.
**Provincial Secretary, Minister of Public Works, Minister of
 Public Utilities, and of General Affairs:** Hon. STEWART
 E. MCLEAN, Q.C.
Attorney-General, Minister of Tourism and Recreation:
 Hon. STERLING R. LYON, Q.C.
Minister of Education: Hon. GEORGE JOHNSON.
Minister of Welfare: Hon. JOHN B. CARROLL.
Minister of Health: Hon. CHARLES H. WITNEY.
Minister of Highways: Hon. WALTER WEIR.
Minister of Labour: Hon. OBIE BAIZLEY.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. A. W. HARRISON.
Minister of Urban Development and Municipal Affairs:
 Hon. THELMA FORBES.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. SIDNEY SPIVAK.
Minister of Agriculture and Conservation: Hon. HARRY
 ENNS.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. WALLACE S. BIRD.
Official Secretary: Mrs. T. C. BARKER.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier: Hon. LOUIS J. ROBICHAUD, Q.C.
Attorney-General: Hon. BERNARD A. JEAN.
Minister of Finance and Industry: Hon. L. G. DESBRISAY.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. JOSEPH E. LEBLANC.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. ANDRÉ F. RICHARD.
Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. WILLIAM R. DUFFIE.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. J. ADRIEN LEVESQUE.
Minister of Health: Hon. STEPHEN WEYMAN.
Minister of Labour: Hon. KENNETH J. WEBBER.
Minister of Education: Hon. W. W. MELDRUM, Q.C.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. L. NORBERT THERI-
 AULT.
Minister of Youth and Welfare: Hon. JOHN D. MACCALLUM,
 Q.C.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. R. ERNEST RICHARD.
Chairman N.B. Electric Power Commission: Hon. H.
 GRAHAM CROCKER.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. FABIAN O'DEA, Q.C.
Private Secretary: Capt. A. SHEA.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier and Minister of Economic Development: Hon.
 J. R. SMALLWOOD.
President of the Council: Hon. L. R. CURTIS, Q.C.
Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources: Hon. W. J.
 KEOUGH.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. J. R. CHALFIE.

CANADA—(PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

Minister of Finance: Hon. F. W. ROWE.
Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. B. J. ABBOTT, Hon. P. J. LEWIS.
Minister of Health: Hon. J. M. McGRATH.
Minister of Provincial Affairs: Hon. G. A. FRECKER.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. C. M. LANE.
Minister of Highways: Hon. E. S. JONES.
Minister of Education: Hon. H. R. V. EARLE.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply: Hon. J. C. CROSBIE.
Minister of Justice: Hon. T. A. HICKMAN, Q.C.
Minister of Labrador Affairs: Hon. C. R. GRANGER.
Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. AIDAN MALONEY.
Minister of Labour: Hon. CLYDE WELLS.

NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. HENRY POOLE MACKEEN, C.D., Q.C.
Official Secretary: Mrs. JEAN COLE.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier and Minister of Education: Lt.-Col. Hon. GEORGE I. SMITH, M.B.E., Q.C.
Minister of Finance and Economics: Hon. G. I. SMITH, Q.C.
Attorney-General and Minister of Public Health: Hon. RICHARD A. DONAHOE, Q.C.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. THOMAS J. McKEOUGH.
Minister of Highways and Minister of Public Works: Hon. STEPHEN T. PYKE.
Minister of Lands and Forests and Minister of Fisheries: Hon. E. D. HALIBURTON.
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing and Minister under the Water Act: Hon. I. W. AKERLEY.
Minister of Labour: Hon. L. FERGUSON, Q.C.
Minister of Trade and Industry: Hon. W. S. K. JONES, Q.C.
Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. JAMES M. HARDING.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. GERALD J. DOUCET.
Minister of Mines and Minister in Charge of The Liquor Control Act: Hon. DONALD M. SMITH.
Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. GEORGE A. BURRIDGE, Hon. DONALD R. MACLEOD.

ONTARIO

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. W. EARL ROWE, P.C., LL.D., D.SC.SOC.
Official Secretary: Mrs. DOROTHY D. JOHNSON.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Prime Minister and President of the Council: Hon. JOHN PARMENTER ROBERTS, Q.C.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. RENÉ BRUNELLE.
Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. JOHN YAREMKO, Q.C.
Treasurer: Hon. CHARLES S. MACNAUGHTON.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. THOMAS R. CONNELL.
Minister of Health: Hon. MATTHEW B. DYMOND, M.D.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. JOSEPH W. SPOONER.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship: Hon. ROBERT STANLEY WELCH.
Minister of Mines: Hon. GEORGE C. WARDROPE.
Minister of Labour: Hon. DALTON A. BALES, Q.C.

Minister of Reform Institutions: Hon. ALLAN GROSSMAN.
Minister of Agriculture and Food: Hon. WILLIAM A. STEWART.
Minister of Highways: Hon. GEORGE ELLIS GOMME.
Minister of Transport: Hon. IRWIN HASKETT.
Minister of Tourism and Information: Hon. JAMES A. C. AULD.
Minister of Education and Minister of University Affairs: Hon. WILLIAM G. DAVIS, Q.C.
Minister of Energy and Resources Management: Hon. JOHN R. SIMONETT.
Minister of Economics and Development: Hon. STANLEY J. RANDALL.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. ARTHUR A. WISHART, Q.C.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. THOMAS L. WELLS.
Secretary of the Cabinet: W. M. McINTYRE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. J. MACDONALD, E.D.
Secretary: Major R. J. MANAR.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier, Attorney and Advocate-General: Hon. ALEX. B. CAMPBELL.
Minister of Public Works and of Highways: Hon. GEORGE FERGUSON.
Minister of Education and President of Executive Council: Hon. GORDON BENNETT.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer: Hon. T. EARLE HICKEY.
Minister of Health and of Municipal Affairs: Hon. KEIR CLARK.
Minister of Industry and Natural Resources and of Fisheries: Hon. CECIL A. MILLER.
Minister of Welfare and of Tourist Development: Hon. M. LORNE BONNELL.
Minister of Labour: Hon. J. ELMER BLANCHARD.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. DANIEL J. MACDONALD.

QUEBEC

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. HUGUES LAPOINTE, Q.C.
Official Secretary: Col. J. P. MARTIN, A.D.C.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Prime Minister, President of Executive Council, Minister of Federal Affairs, of Natural Resources and of Inter-Governmental Affairs: Hon. DANIEL JOHNSON.
Minister of Education and Justice: Hon. JEAN-JACQUES BERTRAND.
Minister of Finance and Municipal Affairs: Hon. PAUL DOZOIS.
Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce: Hon. MAURICE BELLEMARRE.
Minister of Revenue: Hon. RAYMOND JOHNSTON.
Minister of Transport and Communications: Hon. FERNAND LIZOTTE.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. CLAUDE GOSSELIN.
Minister of Roads and Public Works: Hon. FERNAND LAFONTAINE.
Secretary of the Province: Hon. YVES GABIAS.

CANADA—(PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, CANADIAN TERRITORIES, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Minister of Health, the Family and Social Welfare: Hon. JEAN-PAUL CLOUTIER.

Minister of Tourism, Fish and Game: Hon. GABRIEL LOUBIER.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: Hon. JEAN-NOËL TREMBLAY.

Minister of Agriculture and Colonization: Hon. CLÉMENT VINCENT.

Ministers of State: FRANCIS BOUDREAU (Municipal Affairs); EDGAR CHARBONNEAU (Industry and Commerce); ARMAND RUSSELL (Public Works); ARMAND MALTAIS (Justice); PAUL ALLARD (Roads); ROCH BOIVIN (Health); MARCEL MASSE (Education); FRANÇOIS-EUGÈNE MATHIEU (Family and Social Welfare).

SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. ROBT. L. HANBIDGE, Q.C.

Secretary: Mrs. K. MCKENZIE.

MINISTRY

(February 1968)

Premier and President of the Council and Provincial Treasurer: Hon. W. R. THATCHER.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. D. T. MCFARLANE.

Minister of Public Health: Hon. D. G. STEUART.

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary: Hon. D. V. HEALD.

Minister of Mineral Resources: Hon. A. C. CAMERON.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. C. P. MACDONALD.

Minister of Education: Hon. G. J. TRAPP.

Minister of Highways and Transportation and of Telephones: Hon. G. B. GRANT.

Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation: Hon. D. BOLDT.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. J. C. McISAAC.

Minister of Labour and of Co-operation and Co-operative Development: Hon. L. P. CODERRE.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. J. W. GARDINER.

Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. J. M. CUELENAERE, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council and Secretary to the Council: J. R. PARROTT.

CANADIAN TERRITORIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(Seat of Government: Yellowknife)

Member of Parliament: R. J. ORANGE.

Commissioner: B. G. SIVERTZ.

YUKON TERRITORY

(Seat of Government: Whitehorse)

Member of Parliament: ERIK NIELSEN.

Commissioner: JAMES SMITH.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Liberal Party: National Liberal Federation of Canada, 251 Cooper Street, Ottawa; believes in Canadian autonomy, comprehensive social security, freer trade within the North Atlantic Community; Hon. Pres. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, M.P.; Pres. Hon. JOHN NICHOL; Exec. Dir. and Organizer A. R. O'BRIEN; Public Relations Dir. IAN HOWARD.

The Progressive Conservative Party: 178 Queen Street, Ottawa 4; aims to diversify external trade and foster more trade with the Commonwealth; believes in individualism and relatively free enterprise with public ownership if in the public interest; supports a national social security plan; Leader Hon. ROBERT L. STANFIELD, Q.C., M.P.; Pres. DALTON CAMP; Dir. Dr. JAMES JOHNSTONE.

The New Democratic Party: 301 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa; f. 1961 by representatives of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and Canadian trade union move-

ment; advocates major economic planning, national social security and non-nuclear role for Canada; Leader T. C. DOUGLAS, M.P.

Ralliement des Créditistes: f. 1963; C.P. 10, Rouyn, Quebec; breakaway movement from the Social Credit Party; Leader REAL CAQUETTE, M.P.

Le Regroupement National: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1964; advocates independence for Quebec but condemns violence; Pres. Dr. RENE JUTRAS.

The Communist Party: 24 Cecil Street, Toronto; National Chair. TIM BUCK; Sec.-Gen. WM. KASHTAN.

L'Unité Nationale: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1965; anti-Communist; Pres. ADRIEN ARCAND.

Mouvement Souveraineté-Association: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1967 by partisans of RENÉ LEVESQUE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two principal courts constituted by Parliament with jurisdiction throughout Canada are the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

FEDERAL COURTS

1. **The Supreme Court of Canada** has jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal in both civil and criminal cases throughout Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada: Hon. ROBERT CARTWRIGHT, P.C.

Puisne Judges: Hon. GERALD FAUTEUX, Hon. D. C. ABBOTT, P.C., Hon. RONALD MARTLAND, Hon. WILFRED JUDSON, Hon. R. A. RITCHIE, Hon. EMMETT M. HALL, Hon. W. F. SPENCE, Hon. LOUIS-PHILIPPE PIGEON.

2. **The Exchequer Court of Canada**, Supreme and Exchequer Courts Bldg., Ottawa, Ont. possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought against the Crown or any of its officers. It enforces the law relating to revenue, and has concurrent jurisdiction in copyright, patent and trade-mark actions. The Court has jurisdiction in Admiralty matters, and it acts as Prize Court in time of war.

President: Hon. W. R. JACKETT.

Puisne Judges: Hon. J. DUMOULIN, Hon. A. L. THURLOW, Hon. CAMIL NOËL, Hon. A. A. CATTANACH, Hon. H. F. GIBSON, Hon. A. A. M. WALSH, Hon. R. KERR.

Admiralty Side of the Exchequer Court

Ontario District Judge: Hon. D. C. WELLS.

Quebec District Judge: Hon. ARTHUR IVES SMITH.

Novia Scotia District Judge: Hon. VINCENT JOSEPH POT-
TIER.

New Brunswick District Judge: Hon. W. A. I. ANGLIN.

British Columbia District Judge: Hon. T. G. NORRIS.

Prince Edward Island District Judge: Hon. GORDON R.
HOLMES, Q.C.

Newfoundland District Judges: Hon. ROBERT S. FURLONG,
Hon. H. G. PUDDISTER, Hon. J. D. HIGGINS.

Manitoba District Judge: Hon. G. E. TRITSCHLER.

The Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

Supreme and Exchequer Courts Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.

President: Hon. H. F. GIBSON.

Puisne Judges: Hon. W. R. JACKETT, Hon. JACQUES
DUMOULIN, Hon. ARTHUR L. THURLOW, Hon. CAMIL
NOËL, Hon. A. A. CATTANACH, Hon. L. MCC. RITCHIE,
Hon. G. E. TRITSCHLER, Hon. T. G. NORRIS, Hon. Y.
BERNIER.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

ALBERTA

Supreme Court—Appellate Division

Chief Justice of Alberta: Hon. S. B. SMITH.

Justices of Appeal: Hons. M. M. PORTER (Calgary), H. G.
JOHNSON (Edmonton), E. W. S. KANE (Edmonton),
N. D. McDERMID (Calgary), J. M. CAIRNS (Calgary),
G. H. ALLEN (Calgary).

Supreme Court—Trial Division

Chief Justice, Trial Division: Hon. C. C. McLAURIN.

Puisne Justices: Hons. NEIL PRIMROSE (Edmonton), P.
GRESCHUK (Edmonton), H. W. RILEY (Calgary),
J. V. H. MILVAIN (Calgary), M. E. MANNING (Edmon-
ton), W. J. C. KIRBY (Calgary), A. M. DECHENE
(Edmonton), MICHAEL B. O'BYRNE (Edmonton).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of British Columbia: Hon. HERBERT W.
DAVEY (Victoria).

Justices of Appeal: Hons. T. G. NORRIS (Vancouver),
C. W. TYSOE (Vancouver), H. A. MACLEAN (Vancouver),
E. B. BULL (Vancouver), M. M. McFARLANE (Vancou-
ver), A. E. BRANCA (West Vancouver), A. B. ROBERT-
SON (Vancouver).

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. J. O. WILSON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. T. W. BROWN (Vancouver), J. G.
RUTTAN (Vancouver), D. R. VERCHERE (Vancouver),
R. A. WOOTTON (Victoria), F. C. MUNROE (Vancouver),
J. S. AIKINS (Vancouver), V. L. DRYER (Vancouver),
N. T. NEMETZ (Vancouver), G. F. T. GREGORY
(Vancouver), J. G. GOULD (Vancouver), T. A. DOHM
(Vancouver), J. A. MACDONALD (Vancouver), P. D.
SEATON.

MANITOBA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Manitoba: CHARLES RHODES SMITH.

Puisne Judges: Hons. S. FREEDMAN, R. DU VAL GUY,
A. M. MONNIN, R. G. B. DICKSON.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. G. E. TRITSCHLER.

Puisne Judges: Hons. F. M. BASTIN, I. NITIKMAN, G. C.
HALL, L. DENISET, J. E. WILSON, J. M. HUNT, R. J.
MATAS.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of New Brunswick: Hon. G. F. G. BRIDGES.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. V. LIMERICK, L. MCC. RITCHIE,
W. J. WEST.

Queen's Bench Division

Chief Justice: Hon. G. F. G. BRIDGES.

Puisne Judges: Hons. A. M. ROBICHAUD, W. A. I. ANGLIN,
C. J. JONES, J. A. PICHETTE.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. ROBERT STAFFORD FURLONG.

Puisne Judges: Hons. H. G. PUDDISTER, J. D. HIGGINS,
ARTHUR S. MIFFLIN.

NOVA SCOTIA

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of Nova Scotia: Rt. Hon. J. L. ILSLEY.

Justices: Hons. J. H. MACQUARRIE, A. H. MCKINNON.

CANADA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Trial Division

Chief Justice: Hon. L. D. CURRIE.

Justices: Hons. F. W. BISSETT, T. H. COFFIN, V. J. POTTIER, R. M. FIELDING, G. S. COWAN.

ONTARIO

Supreme Court—Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Ontario: Hon. G. A. GALE.

Justices: Hons. J. B. AYLESWORTH, F. G. MACKAY, W. F. SCHRODER, G. A. MCGILLIVRAY, A. KELLY, J. L. McLENNAN, G. T. EVANS, B. LASKIN, A. R. JESSUP.

High Court of Justice

Chief Justice: Hon. D. C. WELLS.

Justices: Hons. JOHN L. WILSON, R. I. FERGUSON, J. M. KING, C. D. STEWART, E. G. MOORHOUSE, E. G. THOMPSON, J. F. DONNELLY, J. R. MORAND, W. D. PARKER, E. A. RICHARDSON, NEIL C. FRASER, CAMPBELL GRANT, S. H. S. HUGHES, E. L. HAINES, A. H. LIEFF, J. W. BROOKE, F. T. McDERMOTT, W. A. DONOHUE, W. J. HENDERSON, ALEXANDER STARK, E. P. HARTT, M. N. LACOURCIERE, D. A. KEITH, G. A. ADDY.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. THANE A. CAMPBELL.

Judges: Hons. CHARLES ST. C. TRAINOR, GEORGE J. TWEEDY, R. REGINALD BELL.

Court of Chancery

Master of the Rolls: Hon. R. REGINALD BELL.

QUEBEC

Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side)

MONTREAL

Chief Justice: Hon. LUCIEN TREMBLAY.

Judges: Hons. P. C. CASEY, G. MILLER HYDE, G.-ED. RINFRET, GEORGES R. W. OWEN, G. H. MONTGOMERY, ROGER BROSSARD, ELIE SALVAS.

QUEBEC CITY

Judges: Hons. GARON PRATTE, ANDRÉ TASCHEREAU, FERNAND CHOQUETTE, ANTOINE RIVARD.

SASKATCHEWAN

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan: Hon. E. M. CULLITON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. MERVYN WOODS, R. L. BROWN-RIDGE, P. H. MAGUIRE, ROY HALL.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. A. H. BENGE.

Puisne Judges: Hons. F. W. JOHNSON, C. S. DAVIS, D. C. DISBERY, M. A. MACPHERSON, R. A. MACDONALD, W. A. TUCKER, A. L. SIROIS.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judge of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice W. G. MORROW.

YUKON TERRITORY

Judges of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice JOHN PARKER (Whitehorse), Hon. W. G. MORROW (Yellowknife).

Clerk of the Territorial Court, Registrar of Appeal Court and Sheriff of the Territory: J. WORSSELL, Box 1161, Whitehorse.

RELIGION

The population of Canada may be divided into many and divers religious groupings, of which only the larger are given here.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Roman Catholic population of Canada, 1961 Census: 8,342,826.

Apostolic Delegate: Most Rev. SERGIO PIGNEDOLI, D.D., Apostolic Delegation: Manor House, Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa 2, Ont.

Auditor of the Delegation: JOSEPH MEES.

Secretaries: Rev. MICHAEL McMANUS, Rev. GUY PANNETON.

PROVINCE OF EDMONTON

Archbishop of Edmonton: Most Rev. ANTHONY JORDAN, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Calgary Most Rev. F. P. CARROLL, D.D.
 Most Rev. JOSEPH L. WILHELM, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

St. Paul Most Rev. PHILIPPE LUSSIER, D.D.

Mackenzie (Vicariate) Most Rev. PAUL PICHÉ, O.M.I., D.D.

Grouard (Vicariate) Most Rev. H. ROUTHIER, O.M.I., D.D.

PROVINCE OF HALIFAX

Archbishop of Halifax: Most Rev. J. G. BERRY, D.D.

Bishops

Antigonish Most Rev. W. E. POWER, D.D.

Charlottetown Most Rev. M. M. MACEachern, D.D.

Yarmouth Most Rev. A. LEMÉNAGER, D.D.

PROVINCE OF KINGSTON

Archbishop of Kingston: Most Rev. J. A. O'SULLIVAN, D.D.

Bishops

Alexandria Most Rev. R. L. BRODEUR, D.D.
 Most Rev. JOSEPH AURÉLE PLOURDE, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

Peterborough Most Rev. B. I. WEBSTER, D.D.

Sault Ste. Marie Most Rev. A. CARTER, D.D.

PROVINCE OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Archbishop of St. John's: Most Rev. PATRICK J. SKINNER, J.C.M., D.D.

Bishops

Harbour Grace Most Rev. J. M. O'NEILL, D.D.

St. George's Most Rev. M. O'REILLY, D.D.

CANADA—(RELIGION)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Archbishop of Quebec: H.E. Cardinal MAURICE ROY, D.D.

Bishops

Quebec . . .	Most Rev. L. AUDET, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop)
	Most Rev. LAURENT NOËL, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).
Chicoutimi . . .	Most Rev. M. PARÉ, D.D.
Trois Rivières . . .	Most Rev. G. L. PELLETIER, D.D.
Amos . . .	Most Rev. J. A. DESMARAIS, D.D. Most Rev. A. SANSCHAGRIN (Apostolic Administrator).
Ste-Anne . . .	Most Rev. B. DESROCHERS, D.D. Most Rev. JEAN M. FORTIER, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

PROVINCE OF RIMOUSKI, P.R.

Archbishop of Rimouski: Most Rev. C. E. PARENT, D.D.
Most Rev. LOUIS LÉVESQUE (Auxiliary Bishop).

Bishops

Gaspe . . .	Most Rev. BERNIER.
Hauterive. . .	Most Rev. GERARD COUTURIER, D.D.
Labrador (Vicariate) .	Most Rev. LIONEL SCHEFFER, O.M.I., D.D.

PROVINCE OF REGINA

Archbishop of Regina: Most Rev. M. C. O'NEILL, D.D.

Bishops

Prince Albert . . .	Most Rev. LAURENT MORIN, D.D.
Gravelbourg . . .	Most Rev. AIME DECOSSE, D.D.
Saskatoon . . .	Most Rev. FRANCIS J. KLEIN, D.D.
Muenster (Abbey of St. Peter) . . .	Rt. Rev. Dom. J. WEBER, O.S.B. (Abbot-Ordinary)

PROVINCE OF SHERBROOKE

Archbishop of Sherbrooke: Most Rev. GEORGES CABANA, D.D.

Bishops

St.-Hyacinthe . . .	Most Rev. A. DOUVILLE, D.D. Most Rev. GASTON HAINS, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).
Nicolet . . .	Most Rev. J. A. MARTIN, D.D.

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE

Archbishop of St. Boniface: Most Rev. MAURICE BAUDOUX, D.D.
Most Rev. ANTOINE HACAULT, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

Bishops

Keewatin (Vicariate) .	Most Rev. P. DUMOUCHEL, O.M.I., D.D.
Hudson Bay (Vicariate) . . .	Most Rev. MARC LACROIX, O.M.I., D.D.

PROVINCE OF TORONTO

Archbishop of Toronto: H.E. Cardinal J. C. McGUIGAN, D.D.

Coadjutor-Archbishop: Most Rev. PHILIP POCOCK, D.D.
Most Rev. F. V. ALLEN, D.D., Most Rev. FRANCIS A. MARROCCO, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops).

Bishops

Hamilton . . .	Most Rev. J. F. RYAN, D.D.
London . . .	Most Rev. G. EMMETT CARTER, D.D.
Fort William . . .	Most Rev. EDWARD Q. JENNINGS, D.D.
St. Catharines . . .	Most Rev. T. J. MCCARTHY, D.D.

PROVINCE OF MONTREAL

Archbishop of Montreal: H.E. Cardinal PAUL-EMILE LÉGER, S.S., D.D.

Bishops

Montreal . . .	Most Rev. J. C. CHAUMONT, D.D. Most Rev. L. P. WHELAN, D.D. Most Rev. LEO BLAIS, D.D. Most Rev. PAUL GREGOIRE, D.D. Most Rev. VALERIEN BELAN- GER, D.D. Most Rev. ANDRÉ A. CIMICHEL- LA, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops).
Joliette . . .	Most Rev. J. A. PAPINEAU, D.D. Most Rev. E. JETTÉ (Apostolic Administrator).
Valleyfield . . .	Most Rev. J. ALFRED LANGLOIS, D.D. Most Rev. P. CAZA, D.D. (Co- adjutor Bishop).
St. John Q. . .	Most Rev. G. M. CODERRE, D.D.
St.-Jerome . . .	Most Rev. E. FRENETTE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF MONCTON

Archbishop of Moncton: Most Rev. N. ROBICHAUD, D.D.

Bishops

Bathurst . . .	Most Rev. C. LE BLANC, D.D.
Saint John . . .	Most Rev. A. B. LEVERMAN, D.D.
Edmundston . . .	Most Rev. R. J. GAGNON, D.D.

PROVINCE OF OTTAWA

Archbishop of Ottawa: Most Rev. M. J. LEMIEUX, O.P., D.D.
Most Rev. RENÉ AUDET, D.D., Most Rev. JOSEPH R.
WINDLE, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops).

Bishops

Mont Laurier . . .	Most Rev. J. E. LIMOGES, D.D. Most Rev. ANDRÉ OUELLETTE, D.D. (Apostolic Administra- tor).
Pembroke. . .	Most Rev. W. J. SMITH, D.D.
Timmins . . .	Most Rev. M. TESSIER, D.D.
Hearst . . .	Most Rev. JACQUES LANDRIault, D.D.
Hull . . .	Most Rev. PAUL E. CHARBON- NEAU, D.D.
James Bay (Vicariate) . . .	Most Rev. JULES LEGUERRIER, O.M.I., D.D.

PROVINCE OF VANCOUVER

Archbishop of Vancouver: Most Rev. M. M. JOHNSON, D.D.

Bishops

Victoria . . .	Most Rev. REMI DE ROO, D.D.
Nelson . . .	Most Rev. WILFRID E. DOYLE, D.D.

CANADA—(RELIGION)

Kamloops . . .	Most Rev. MICHAEL A. HARRINGTON, D.D.
Prince Rupert . . .	Most Rev. FERGUS J. O'GRADY, O.M.I., D.D.
Whitehorse (Vicariate)	Most Rev. J. COUDERT, O.M.I., D.D.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WINNIPEG

(Immediately subject to the Holy See)

Archbishop of Winnipeg: Most Rev. GEORGE B. FLAHIFF, D.D.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

Anglican population of Canada, 1961 Census: 2,409,068 (membership 1,292,762—1966).

Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada: Most Rev. HOWARD HEWLETT CLARK, B.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., 600 Jarvis St., Toronto 5.

General Sec. of General Synod: Rev. Canon R. R. LATIMER, C.D., M.A., D.D., Church House, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5.

PROVINCE OF CANADA

Archbishop of Fredericton: Most Rev. A. H. O'NEIL, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.

Bishops

Quebec . . .	Rt. Rev. R. F. BROWN, B.A., D.C.L.
Montreal . . .	Rt. Rev. R. K. MAGUIRE, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.
Newfoundland . . .	Rt. Rev. R. L. SEABORN, M.A., B.D., D.D.
Novia Scotia . . .	Rt. Rev. W. WALLACE DAVIS, B.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L.

THE PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND

Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of All Canada: Most Rev. H. H. CLARK, D.D., D.C.L., S.T.D.

Bishops

Rupert's Land . . .	Rt. Rev. J. O. ANDERSON, M.C., B.A., B.D., D.D. (Bishop Co-adjutor).
Keewatin . . .	Rt. Rev. H. E. HIVES, D.D.
Brandon . . .	Rt. Rev. I. A. NORRIS, D.D.
Calgary . . .	Rt. Rev. M. L. GOODMAN, B.A., L.T.H., D.D.
Saskatoon . . .	Rt. Rev. S. C. STEER, M.A., D.D.
Athabasca . . .	Rt. Rev. R. J. PIERCE, B.A., D.D. Rt. Rev. H. G. COOK, B.A., D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
Edmonton . . .	Rt. Rev. W. G. BURCH, D.D.
Saskatchewan . . .	Rt. Rev. W. H. H. CRUMP, D.D.
Arctic . . .	Rt. Rev. D. B. MARSH, D.D.
Qu'Appelle . . .	Rt. Rev. G. F. C. JACKSON, B.A., D.D., D.CAN.L.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Archbishop of Algoma: Most Rev. W. L. WRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

Bishops

Huron . . .	Rt. Rev. G. N. LUNTON, D.D., LL.D. Rt. Rev. H. F. G. APPELBY, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop). Rt. Rev. C. J. QUEEN, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
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Niagara . . .	Rt. Rev. W. E. BAGNALL, B.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. Rt. Rev. C. R. H. WILKINSON, M.A., D.D. (Assistant Bishop).
Toronto . . .	Rt. Rev. G. B. SNELL, D.D., M.A., PH.D. Rt. Rev. H. R. HUNT, M.A., D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
Ottawa . . .	Rt. Rev. E. S. REED, D.D., D.C.L.
Ontario . . .	Rt. Rev. K. C. EVANS, M.A., PH.D., D.C.L., D.D.
Moosonee . . .	Rt. Rev. J. A. WATTON, B.A., D.D. Rt. Rev. N. R. CLARKE, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Archbishop of British Columbia: Most Rev. H. E. SEXTON, B.D., D.D., D.C.L.

Bishops

Caledonia . . .	Rt. Rev. E. G. MUNN, B.A.
New Westminster . . .	Rt. Rev. G. P. GOWER, B.A., D.D.
Cariboo . . .	Rt. Rev. R. S. DEAN, M.T.H., D.D.
Yukon . . .	Rt. Rev. H. H. MARSH, M.A., D.D.
Kootenay . . .	Rt. Rev. E. W. SCOTT, B.A.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada was inaugurated on June 10th, 1925, when the Congregational Churches of Canada, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the Local Union Churches in Western Canada were united into one Canadian Church. Since that date the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bermuda, has affiliated, and a number of Welsh Presbyterian and Union Congregations have been received into the United Church. On January 1st, 1968, the Evangelical United Brethren Church, Canada Conference, united with the United Church. The United Church has 2,614 pastoral churches, 3,480 ministers, and 1,062,006 members (Census figure 3,664,008).

Head Offices: United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, 7.

Moderator: Rt. Rev. W. C. LOCKHART, M.A., PH.D., D.D.

Secretary: Rev. ERNEST E. LONG, B.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D.

Treasurer: H. L. ARNUP, B.COM., D.LITT.

Editor "The United Church Observer" (Official Paper): Rev. A. C. FORREST, B.A., B.D., D.D.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Presbyterian population of Canada (1961 Census) 818,558.

Church Offices: 50 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont.

Publs. include: *The Presbyterian Record, Every Day, Victory, Glad Tidings, The Message.*

Moderator: Rev. G. DEAN JOHNSTON, M.B.E., M.A., D.D. (Brantford, Ont.).

Joint Clerks: Rev. E. A. THOMSON, B.A., D.D. (Toronto).
Rev. L. H. FOWLER, M.A., B.D., D.D. (Aurora, Ont.).

Treasurer: W. S. WALTON, Q.C. (Toronto).

BAPTIST ORGANISATION

Baptist Federation of Canada: 91 Queen Street, Brantford, Ont.; total professing Baptist faith in Canada (1961 census) 519,585; 1,211 churches; membership 1,400,000; missions: Angola, Bolivia, India; Pres. (1964-67): Dr. E. J. BAILEY; Gen. Sec. Rev. R. F. BULLEN; publs. *The Canadian Baptist, The Atlantic Baptist, Tidings, Link and Visitor, Baptist Leader, Enterprise, The Courier.*

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Ordained ministers 765, organised congregations 1,095, membership 302,000.

Branches of the Lutheran Church in Canada include the following: Lutheran Church in America, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches, Danish Lutheran Church Abroad, Independent Finnish, Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Lutheran Brethren.

Lutheran Council in Canada: 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg; Gen. Sec. Dr. EARL J. TREUSCH.

Canadian Lutheran World Relief: 500-365 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg; material aid and immigration agency for the Lutheran Council in Canada; Exec. Sec. J. G. KEIL.

UKRAINIAN (GREEK) CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Canadian membership (1961 Census): 189,653; publ. *Ukrainian News, Our Aim, Progress, The Light*.

Archeparchy of Winnipeg: Most Rev. MAXIM HERMANIUK, C.S.S.R., D.D., Archbishop Metropolitan of Winnipeg.

Eparchy of Edmonton: Most Rev. NEIL SAVARYN, O.S.B.M., D.D. (Edmonton).

Eparchy of Toronto: Most Rev. ISIDORE BORECKY, D.D. (Toronto).

Eparchy of Saskatoon: Most Rev. ANDREW ROBORECKY, D.D. (Saskatoon).

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

Number of members (1961 Census), 239,766.

UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF CANADA

7 St. John's Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Man.

The Church was founded in 1918. There are 300 parishes and 150,000 members; publ. *Herald*, circ. 5,000.

Metropolitan: Most Rev. ILARION (OHLENKO), Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada; 101 Cathedral Avenue, Winnipeg, 4.

The Romanian Orthodox and the Syrian Orthodox Churches are also represented in Canada.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The Jews of Canada number 254,368 (1961 Census).

Jewish Community Council (Va'ad Ha'Ir): 5791 Victoria Avenue, Montreal; Exec. Dir. Rabbi ISAAC L. HECHTMAN.

Jewish Community Council: 151, Chapel Street, Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. MERVIN MIRSKY; Exec. Dir. HY HOCHBERG.

OTHER CHURCHES

Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada: International Head Office: 10 Overlea Blvd., Toronto 17, Ontario; Gen. Superintendent TOM JOHNSTONE; Gen. Sec. Treasurer C. H. STILLER; Exec. Dir. Overseas Missions C. W. LYNN; 100,000 mems.; publ. *The Pentecostal Testimony*, circ. 14,700.

Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada: Bishop Primus Rt. Rev. D. A. G. RANKILOR, D.D., 4034 Gordon Head Road, Victoria, British Columbia; Sec. of the Synod Mrs. J. GORDON, Synod Office, Church of Our Lord, Humboldt at Blanshard Sts., Victoria, British Columbia; 7,600 mems.

Religious Society of Friends: 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto 5; Clerk of Canadian Yearly Meeting of Friends C. LEROY JONES, 73 Denvale Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.; as well as religious activities, the Society is active in peace and social reform; publ. *Canadian Friend*.

Church of Christ, Scientist, The First: adherents (1961 Census) 19,466.

Churches of Christ (Disciples) in Canada: 695A St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto 10; Gen. Sec. K. S. WILLS; 78 churches, 8,099 members; publ. *The Canadian Disciple* (monthly).

Evangelical United Brethren Church: 10,291 members.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 133 Lyndhurst Ave., Toronto 4; Pres. LAMONT F. TORONTO; 46,000 members.

Salvation Army in Canada: 20 Albert Street, Toronto 1; Commissioner CLARENCE D. WISEMAN.

THE PRESS

The Canadian press has a tradition of complete freedom from government restriction of any kind. Its function has not been officially defined, and the journalist has no major press legislation to contend with except the laws of libel, which he must observe closely.

The press suffers from heavy competition from U.S. newspapers and periodicals (particularly the latter), amongst which the Canadian editions of *Time* and *Reader's Digest* are prominent, accounting for 60 per cent of periodical revenue in Canada. To protect national publications from this competition, a law was passed in June 1965 which, by imposing a discriminatory tax on advertising, restricted to 25 per cent the foreign stake in ownership of Canadian newspapers and periodicals. However, *Time* and *Reader's Digest* were exempted; and the Bill also met much criticism as an infringement of press liberty.

Economic conditions have in recent years caused a growing concentration of ownership, resulting in the emergence of three principal newspaper groups, while the number of periodicals published has declined steadily over the past 25 years. The power of the groups is however relatively slight, the largest group containing papers with relatively small circulations. Furthermore group management encourage a measure of independent editorial policy. The principal groups are:

The Thomson Group: (Pres. of Thomson Newspapers Ltd., Canada, and Thomson Newspapers Inc., U.S.A., KENNETH R. THOMSON) owns 40 newspapers of which 28, with a total circulation of 311,000, are dailies; 18 of these are in Ontario, the largest being *Sudbury Star* (31,000); the group also includes 74 papers in the United Kingdom, and 30 each in the U.S.A. and southern Africa.

The Southam Group: (Pres. ST. CLAIR BALFOUR) controls eight daily newspapers with a total circulation of 623,000, including the *Edmonton Journal*, *Hamilton Spectator*, *Vancouver Prince*, *Calgary Herald* and *Winnipeg Tribune*; also has holdings in radio stations.

Free Press Publications: (Pres. JOHN SIFTON) controls seven daily newspapers with a total circulation of 780,000, including the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, *Vancouver Sun*, *Winnipeg Free Press* and *Ottawa Journal*.

In addition to these groups the Sifton group (Pres. MICHAEL SIFTON) controls the *Regina Leader Post* (59,000) and *Saskatoon Star Phoenix* (46,000).

One unusual feature of the Canadian press is the heavy reliance on advertisements as the main source of revenue.

There are some nine daily newspapers with a total circulation of 4,330,000 copies, of which the twelve largest dailies account for 50 per cent and the eleven French dailies for 18 per cent. The widest-circulating dailies include the *Toronto Daily Star* (357,000), *The Sun*, Vancouver (245,000), *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto (254,000), *Toronto Telegram* (241,000), *La Presse*, Montreal (206,000), *The Montreal Star* (192,000), *The Gazette*, Montreal (141,000) and *The Edmonton Journal* (134,000).

There is no truly national press, the wide dispersion of the population and the constitutional emphasis on provincial control of local affairs contributing to the development of a strong and authoritative local press. Though the *Montreal Gazette* and *Toronto Globe and Mail* are distributed by air to all large cities, their attitudes and interests remain regionally oriented. Other influential dailies include *La Presse*, Montreal and *Le Soleil*, Quebec. Fifteen urban centres have two or more dailies—Montreal 6 (4 are French), Quebec 4 (3), Toronto 4, Ottawa 3 (1), Vancouver

and Winnipeg 2 each. The resultant thorough treatment of local affairs is not made at the expense of international news; however, a considerable proportion of the contents of the smaller Canadian papers is from U.S. or U.K. syndicated sources, and news which is not local has a strong U.S. flavour. Most papers balance serious and popular material about equally.

There are 826 weekly newspapers, of which one-fifth are French, and a further 70 cater for other language groups. The weekly press has great influence on national and local affairs, and plays an important role in remote places where no daily press exists. The *Toronto Financial Post*, containing national financial news, has a distribution in most large urban centres. Among periodicals, the only one which can claim to be national in its attitudes and readership is the fortnightly *Maclean's Magazine*, which also has a French edition. Other important periodicals include *Châtelaine* (women's interests) and *Star Weekly and Weekend*, which combine entertainment with serious appeal, and local magazines such as *Atlantic Advocate* and the heavier *Montrealer*.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

ALBERTA

Advocate: P.O.B. 520, Red Deer; f. 1901; evening, excl. Sun.; Editor and Publisher F. P. GALBRAITH; circ. 9,794.

Albertan: 830 10th Avenue, S.W. Calgary; f. 1902; morning; Liberal; Managing Editor DAVID L. HUMPHREYS; circ. 35,484.

Herald: Calgary; f. 1885; evening; Independent; Editor-in-Chief R. L. SANBURN; circ. 95,000.

Herald: 504 7th Street South, Lethbridge; f. 1907; daily; Independent-Liberal; Editor C. W. MOWERS; Managing Editor W. HAY; circ. 19,678.

Journal: Journal Office, Edmonton; f. 1903; evening; Independent; Editor D. MACDOUGALL; circ. 134,000.

News: Sixth Avenue, Medicine Hat; f. 1910; Independent-Liberal; Editor FRED MCGUINNESS; circ. 7,875.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chinese Times: 1 Pender Street E., Vancouver; f. 1907; morning (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor KAI SHAN LAM; circ. 5,000.

Colonist: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria; f. 1858; morning; daily (ex. Mon.); Independent; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief R. J. BOWER, Man. Editor P. BARNES; circ. 37,152 (daily), 41,251 (Sunday).

The Columbian: New Westminster; f. 1860; evening; Independent; Man. Editor I. E. HAMBLEY; circ. 23,876.

Courier: Kelowna; Publisher R. P. MACLEAN; circ. 6,505.

Free Press: Nanaimo; f. 1874; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor JAMES B. CURRAN; circ. 8,790.

News: Nelson; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Editor A. W. GIBSON; circ. 9,362.

News: Prince Rupert; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Man. Editor C. E. GIORDANO; circ. 4,045.

Province: 2250 Granville Street, Vancouver; f. 1898; morning; Editor P. SUTHERMAN; Man. Editor M. J. MOORE; circ. 107,982.

Sentinel: 206 Seymour St., Kamloops; f. 1880; Independent; evening; Editor G. SMITH; circ. 7,912.

Sun: 2250 Granville St., Vancouver; f. 1886; evening; Liberal; Publisher J. STEWART HAZEN; circ. 245,017.

Times: Trail; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor D. A. WILLIAMS; circ. 6,386.

Times: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria; f. 1884; evening; Ind. Liberal; Editor BRIAN A. TOBIN; circ. 31,500.

MANITOBA

Graphic: Portage la Prairie; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor W. H. VOPNI; circ. 3,305.

Reminder: Flin Flon; f. 1946; Independent; evening, excl. Sun.; Editor and Publisher T. W. DOBSON; circ. 3,000.

Sun: 24 Tenth Street, Brandon; f. 1882; evening; Independent; Editor L. D. WHITEHEAD; circ. 13,158.

Tribune: Smith Street, Winnipeg; f. 1890; evening; Independent; Publisher A. R. WILLIAMS; Editor TOM GREEN; circ. 75,401.

Winnipeg Free Press: 300-306 Carlton Street, Winnipeg; f. 1872; Independent-Liberal; Publisher R. S. MALONE; Exec. Editor PETER McLINTOCK; circ. 125,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND

News: 355-359 Duckworth St., St. John's; f. 1894; morning; Conservative; Editor L. C. CURRIE; circ. 6,043.

Telegram: Duckworth Street, St. John's; f. 1879; evening; Independent; Managing Editor S. R. HERDER; circ. 20,986; Sat. 44,475.

Western Star: Corner Brook; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Editor M. F. HARRINGTON; circ. 6,904; Sat. 10,119.

NEW BRUNSWICK

L'Evangeline: P.O.B. 1050, Moncton; f. 1887; French; morning; Independent; Editor JACQUES FILTEAU; circ. 10,251.

Gleaner: Phoenix Square, Fredericton; f. 1880; evening; Independent; Editor J. M. S. WARDELL; circ. 14,508.

Telegraph-Journal: Crown and Union Sts., Saint John; f. 1868; morning; Independent; Editor S. D. TRUEMAN; Managing Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 28,251.

Times-Globe: Cnr. Crown and Union Streets, Saint John; f. 1904; evening; Independent; Editor S. D. TRUEMAN; Managing Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 24,138.

Times and Transcript: Moncton Publishing Co. Ltd., 939 Main Street, Moncton; amalg. 1944; morning, afternoon; Independent; Publ. J. K. GRAINGER; circ. 30,536.

NOVA SCOTIA

Cape Breton Post: Sydney; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Publisher ROY D. DUCHEMIN; Editor T. L. GUY; circ. 27,405.

Chronicle-Herald: Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949; morning; Independent; Editor W. MARCH; Managing Editor H. T. SHEA; circ. 67,948.

Daily News: Truro; f. 1891; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor J. M. MURPHY; circ. 4,608.

Mail-Star: Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949; evening; Independent; Man. Editor H. T. SHEA; circ. 45,070.

News: Amherst; f. 1893; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Gen. Man. and Editor R. W. ANDRES; circ. 3,825.

News: New Glasgow; f. 1917; evening; Conservative; Editor J. R. H. SUTHERLAND; circ. 8,271.

ONTARIO

Beacon-Herald: Stratford; f. 1887; evening; Independent; Editor TOM J. DOLAN; circ. 9,940.

Canadian Observer: Sarnia; f. 1853; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. B. MCKAY; Man. Editor GEOFF LANE; circ. 17,998.

Citizen: Ottawa; f. 1844; evening; Independent; Editor CHRISTOPHER YOUNG; Publisher R. W. SOUTHAM; circ. 80,512.

Daily Commercial News and Building Record: 34 St. Patrick Street, Toronto 2B; f. 1927; morning (ex. Sat.); Editor J. V. McLAREN; circ. 10,518.

Daily Hebrew Journal: 409 College Street, Toronto; f. 1911; Yiddish and English; Independent; Editor S. B. ROSE.

Daily News (Shing Wah Po): 12 Hagerman Street, Toronto 2; f. 1916; evening (ex. Sun.); Chinese; Editor P. MOR; circ. 4,816.

Droit, Le: 375 Rideau Street, Ottawa; f. 1913; evening; French; Independent; Publisher J. A. GRATTON; Chief Editor MARCEL GINGRAS; circ. 41,000.

Examiner: Peterborough; f. 1848; evening; Independent; Exec. Editor G. WILSON CRAW; circ. 27,350.

Expositor: 53 Dalhousie Street, Brantford; f. 1852; evening; Independent; Managing Editor P. M. PRESTON; Gen. Man. JOHN C. PRESTON; circ. 23,919.

Free Press: Richmond St., London; f. 1849; morning and evening; Independent; Editor JOHN K. ELLIOTT; circ. 122,387.

Globe and Mail: Toronto; f. 1844; morning; Independent; Editor in Chief J. L. COOPER; circ. 253,662, Sat. 276,461.

Guide: 118 Walton Street, Port Hope; f. 1878; evening; Independent; Editor A. B. SCHULTZ, Jr.; circ. 2,941.

Intelligencer: Belleville; evening; Independent; Publisher G. A. MORTON; circ. 14,800.

Mercury: Guelph; f. 1854; evening; Independent; News Editor J. F. COLLINS; circ. 15,979.

News: Chatham; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Editor ROBERT DUNLOP; Publisher J. K. STEWART; circ. 14,458.

News-Chronicle: Port Arthur; f. 1904; evening; Independent; Publisher C. B. BINDER; Editor M. YARROW; circ. 14,781.

Northern Daily News: Kirkland Lake; f. 1922; evening (ex. Sunday); Gen. Man. C. L. BUTLER; Editor T. O'LAUGHLIN; circ. 6,222.

Nugget: North Bay; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Managing Editor C. M. FELLMAN; circ. 16,322.

Observer: 186 Alexander Street, Pembroke; f. 1855; evening (ex. Sunday); Publisher J. E. MILLER; Editor W. H. HIGGINSON; circ. 7,115.

Oshawa Times: Oshawa; daily; Independent; Editor C. J. McCONECHY; circ. 21,756.

Ottawa Journal: Ottawa; f. 1885; evening; Independent-Conservative; Pres. I. NORMAN SMITH; circ. 76,324.

Packet and Times: Orillia; f. 1867; evening (ex. Sunday); Editor J. MARSHALL; circ. 7,113.

Post: Lindsay; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editors and Publishers WILSON AND WILSON LTD.; circ. 3,403.

Press: Timmins; f. 1933; evening; Independent; Managing Editor JOHN WILSON; circ. 11,740.

Record: Kitchener; f. 1878; evening; Independent; Publisher JOHN E. MORZ; circ. 51,400.

Recorder and Times: Recorder Printing Co. Ltd., Brockville; f. 1821; evening; Independent-Liberal; Editor A. C. RUNCIMAN; circ. 10,221.

Reporter: Galt; f. 1846 (daily), 1846 (weekly); evening; Independent; Publisher ALLAN HOLMES; Editor A. F. HERBERT; circ. 13,136.

Review: Niagara Falls; f. 1914; evening; Independent; Publisher F. H. LESLIE; Editor W. B. LESLIE; circ. 17,900.

Sault Star: Sault Ste. Marie; evening; Independent; Managing Dir. R. L. CURRAN; circ. 9,428.

Sentinel-Review: Woodstock; f. 1886; evening; Independent; Editor R. PORTEOUS; circ. 10,099.

Spectator: 115 King Street East, Hamilton; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Vice-Pres. and Publisher T. E. NICHOLS; Editor WILLIAM F. GOLD; circ. 122,000.

Standard: St. Catharines; f. 1891; evening; Independent; Editorial Page Editor A. E. KINGSLEY; Managing Editor L. N. SMITH; circ. 33,000.

Standard-Freeholder: Cornwall; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Man. Editor A. E. GRATTON; circ. 13,515.

Star: 33 Mackenzie Street, Sudbury; f. 1908; evening; Independent; Publisher and Gen. Man. J. R. MEAKES; circ. 31,000.

Star: Windsor; f. 1918; evening; Independent; Pres. H. A. GRAYBIEL; Editor W. L. CLARK; circ. 81,836.

Sun-Times: Owen Sound; Sun f. 1890, Times f. 1853; Independent; Managing Editor T. A. DAVIDSON; circ. 12,469.

Telegram: 440 Front Street West, Toronto 2B; f. 1876; evening; Independent; Chair. and Publisher JOHN BASSETT; Vice-Pres. and Managing Dir. D. S. PERIGOE; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief J. D. MACFARLANE; circ. 241,000.

Times-Journal: Fort William; f. 1887; evening; purchased by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. in September 1962; Man. Editor C. J. COPPS; circ. 16,596.

Times-Journal: St. Thomas; f. 1881; evening; Independent; Publisher GEORGE M. DINGMAN; Managing Editor HUGH AGNEW; circ. 11,700.

Toronto Daily Star: 80 King Street; f. 1892; evening; Independent-Liberal; Pres. and Publisher BELAND H. HONDERICH; circ. 357,000, Sat. 402,315.

Welland Tribune: Welland; f. 1863; evening; Editor T. N. MORRISON; circ. 10,000.

Whig-Standard: Kingston; f. 1810; evening; Independent; Pres. Editor and Publ. A. L. DAVIES; circ. 27,800.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian: Prince Street, Charlottetown; f. 1887; morning; Independent; Editor W. WARD; circ. 16,012.

Journal-Pioneer: Summerside; amalgamated 1951; evening (ex. Sat. and Sun.); Editor ELMER MURPHY; circ. 7,895.

Patriot: Charlottetown; f. 1851; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; circ. 5,091.

QUEBEC

L'Action: 3 Place Jean-Talon, Quebec; f. 1907; evening; Independent; F.; Publisher PAUL-H. PLAMONDON; Editor LAURENT LAPLANTE; Man. Editor MAJELLA SOUCY; circ. 32,330.

Devoir, Le: 434 Notre Dame Est, Montreal; f. 1910; morning; Independent; F.; Editor CLAUDE RYAN; circ. 41,081.

Gazette: 1000 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; f. 1778; morning; Independent-Conservative; Editor EDGAR A. COLLARD; circ. 140,874.

Jewish Daily Eagle: 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal 18; f. 1907; morning (ex. Sat.); Yiddish; Independent; Editor I. RABINOVITCH; circ. 16,230.

Montreal-Matin: 2580 Blvd. St. Joseph East, Montreal; f. 1930; morning; French; Independent; Publisher RÉGENT DESJARDINS; circ. 124,412.

Montreal Star: 241-245 St. James Street West, Montreal 1; f. 1869; Independent; Editor-in-Chief G. V. FERGUSON; circ. 192,000, Sat. 219,000.

Nouvelliste, Le: 500 St. Georges Street, Trois Rivières, P.Q.; f. 1920; evening; F.; Independent; Man. Editor J. RENÉ FERRON; circ. 44,443.

Presse, La: 7 St. James Street West, Montreal; f. 1884; evening with Saturday edition; Independent; F.; Editor Exec. Vice-Pres. JEAN PARISIEN; circ. 206,275.

Progrès du Saguenay: Chicoutimi; f. 1887; F.; circ. 4,393.

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph: P.O.B. 100, Quebec; f. 1764; evening; Independent; Editor R. TAMITEGAMA; circ. 4,958.

Record: Sherbrooke; evening; Independent; Editorial Dir. C. HUGH DOHERTY; circ. 8,959.

Soleil, Le: Quebec; f. 1881; morning; Independent; F.; Editor RAYMOND DUBÉ; circ. 161,881.

Tribune: Sherbrooke; f. 1910; evening; Independent; F.; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Editor YVON DUBÉ; circ. 35,000.

Voix de L'Est, La: Granby; f. 1945; evening (ex. Sunday); F.; Editor AIMÉ LAURION; circ. 11,068.

F. = Printed in French.

SASKATCHEWAN

Herald: Prince Albert; f. 1911; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. W. DENHOFF; Editor N. HRVCIK; circ. 7,653.

Leader-Post: Victoria Ave., Regina; f. 1883; morning and evening; Independent; Editor T. MELVILLE; Gen. Man. P. B. KEEFER; circ. 59,000.

Star-Phoenix: Saskatoon; f. 1902; evening; Independent; Gen. Manager NORMAN G. PATERSON; circ. 48,561.

Times-Herald: 44 Fairford Street, West, Moose Jaw; f. 1889; evening; Independent; Editor J. RAY GUAY; circ. 9,000.

PERIODICALS

(W = weekly; F = fortnightly; B = bi-monthly; M = monthly; Q = quarterly.)

ALBERTA

Ukrainian News: 10967-97th Street, Edmonton; f. 1927; Ukrainian interests; Editor Rev. M. SOPULAK; circ. 9,553; W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia Historical Quarterly: Provincial Archives, Parliament Buildings; f. 1937; history of British Columbia and N.W. Coast; Editor W. E. IRELAND (Provincial Librarian and Archivist, Victoria, B.C.).

Country Life in British Columbia: 207 West Hastings St., Vancouver; f. 1915; official organ of the B.C. Federation of Agriculture; Editor J. R. ARMSTRONG; circ. 12,322; M.

Current Events: P.O. Box 45, Vancouver; travel and guide book; circ. 10,000; M.

Garden Beautiful: Vancouver; f. 1932; horticulture; Editor S. M. OLIVER; M.

MANITOBA

Beaver: Hudson's Bay Co., Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg; f. 1920; travel, exploration, development, ethnology and history of the Canadian North; Editor MALVINA BOLUS; circ. 28,000; Q.

Canadian Farmer: 462 Hargrave St., Winnipeg 2; f. 1903; Ukrainian; Independent; Editor-in-Chief MYROSLAW ROMAN SHKAWRYTKO; circ. 22,780; W.

Canadian Register, Manitoba Edition: 504 Scott Building, 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1962; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 6,800.

Country Guide: 1760 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg 21; f. 1882; agriculture; Editor DON BARON; circ. 327,070.

Courier: 955 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg; f. 1907; German; Independent; Editors F. REHWALD, PETER J. PERSKE; circ. 17,470; W. (Thurs.).

Free Press Weekly Farmers' Advocate: F. P. Publications, Winnipeg; f. 1872; merged with *Farmers' Advocate* 1965; Editor BRUCE McDONALD; W.; circ. 452,952.

Israelite Press: 704 Broadway, P.O.B. 741, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Yiddish and English; serving the Jewish community of Western Canada from the Great Lakes to the Pacific; Independent; Editor MELVIN FENSON; W.

Motor in Canada: 1077 St. James Street, Winnipeg; f. 1915; trade; Editor RALF NEUENDORF; circ. 13,200; M.

New Pathway: 184 Alexander Ave., Box 785, Winnipeg; f. 1930; Ukrainian; Independent; Sat.; Editor A. D. DOBRIANSKY; circ. 12,553.

Nordwesten: 462 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg; f. 1888; German; Independent; Editor DIETRICH E. WOLF; circ. 16,909; W.

Norrona: Dahl Co. Ltd., 325 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Norwegian; Editor M. TALGOY; W.

Our Sunday Visitor of Canada: 504 Scott Building, 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1959; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 41,600.

Trade and Commerce: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg 21; f. 1910; industry and commerce; Editor R. TYRE; M.

Ukrainian Voice: 210-216 Dufferin Avenue; P.O. Box 3626, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Ukrainian; Independent; Managing Editor JOHN SYRNICK; circ. 13,866; W.

Western Jewish News: 306 Time Building, Winnipeg; Independent; circ. 16,230; W.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Advertiser: Grand Falls; f. 1936; Editor M. F. BLACKMORE.

Herald: P.O.B. 5266, St. John's; f. 1945; Independent; W.; Publisher G. W. STIRLING; Editor D. JAMIESON; circ. 21,000.

Newfoundland Journal of Commerce: Box 5127, St. John's; f. 1933; Editor A. G. AYRE; M.

Newfoundland Quarterly: P.O. Box 5874, St. John's; f. 1901; history, the arts and general; Editor L. W. JAMES.

Sun: Twillingate; f. 1880; Independent; Sats.; Editor and Publisher STEWART ROBERTS.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Advocate: Gleaner Building, Fredericton; f. 1956; Editor and Publisher J. M. S. WARDELL; Man. Editor JOHN BRADDOCK; circ. 20,160; M.

Maritime Farmer and Co-operative Dairyman: St. John; f. 1895; agriculture; Editor JAMES M. THOMSON; circ. 15,219; B.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Inuttitua (The Eskimo Way): f. 1959 by the Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa; all Eskimo publication; Editor LUKE MALUK ISSALUK.

NOVA SCOTIA

Casket: Antigonish; f. 1852; Independent; Editor P. A. G. MACKAY; circ. 10,710.

Dalhousie Review: Dalhousie University, Halifax; f. 1921; literary and general; Q.; Editor C. L. BENNET.

ONTARIO

Agricultural Institute Review: Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa 4; f. 1934; official organ of the Agricultural Institute of Canada; Editor VERA D. LARMOUR.

Arts/Canada: 129 Adelaide West, Toronto; f. 1943; Editor ANNE BRODZKY.

Canada Gazette: Ottawa; f. 1867; official organ of the Dominion Government; Editor THE QUEEN'S PRINTER; W.

Canadian Author and Bookman: 133 Bathurst Street, Toronto; f. 1923; organ of the Canadian Authors' Association; Literary; Editor H. R. PERCY.

Canadian Churchman: 600 Jarvis St., Toronto 5; (National Newspaper of the Anglican Church of Canada); f. 1871; general and religious; Editor HUGH McCULLUM, B.A.; circ. 286,751; M.

Canadian Geographical Journal: 488 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa 2; f. 1930; organ of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society; circ. 20,595; Editor WILLIAM J. MEGILL; M.

Canadian Labour: 100 Argyle Ave., Ottawa 4; f. 1956; Labour; Editor ROY LABERGE; M.

Canadian Nurse: 50 The Driveway, Ottawa; f. 1905; official organ of the Canadian Nurses' Association; French edition *L'Infirmière Canadienne*; Editor VIRGINIA G. LINDABURG; circ. 18,789; English edition 61,278.

Canadian Register: 220 Bagot Street, Kingston; f. 1942; Editor-in-Chief P. A. G. MCKAY.

Canadian Welfare: 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa 3; f. 1924; journal published by Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa; social welfare, trends and practices in Canada; Editor DORIS FRENCH; six times a year.

Labour Gazette: Canada Department of Labour, Ottawa; f. 1900; English and French editions; labour problems, industrial, economic, statistical; Editor JACK E. NUGENT; Circ. Man. J. E. ABBEY; M.

Labour Review: Canadian Federation of Labour, Box 64, Terminal "A", Ottawa 2; f. 1936; Editor W. T. BURFORD; M.

Ledger, The: 390 Clarence Street, London; f. 1939; agriculture; Editor and Publisher B. C. WALTERS; circ. 10,600, subscription only; B.

Nouvelle Revue Canadienne, La: Case Postale 614, Ottawa; French; literary.

ONTARIO—PUBLISHED IN TORONTO

The following are all published by Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

Bus and Truck Transport: f. 1925; Editor P. INGRAM; M.; circ. 17,952.

Canadian Automotive Trade: f. 1920; Editor ANTHONY SLOGA; M.; circ. 30,601.

Canadian Aviation: f. 1927; Editor PETER BRANNON; circ. 9,084.

Canadian Boating: 4 Collier St., 5; f. 1926; Editor BRUCE PROCTOR. Also published **Annual Cruise Guide**; nine issues yearly.

Canadian Electronics Engineering: f. 1957; Editor IAN R. DUTTON; M.; circ. 10,115.

Canadian Grocer: f. 1886; Editor MAURICE SHORE; F.; circ. 14,726.

Canadian Homes: f. 1925; architecture, interior decoration; Editor JAMES PURDIE; M.; circ. 1,970,470.

Canadian Hotel and Restaurant: 481 University Ave., Toronto 2; and Maclean-Hunter Ltd., 85 Jermyn St., London, S.W.1; f. 1923; Editor A. D. ELLWOOD; M.; circ. 22,920.

Chatelaine: f. 1928; women's journal; Editors DORIS ANDERSON, FERNANDE SAINT-MARTIN; M.; circ. 935,985.

Civic Administration: f. 1949; Editor FRANK MORGAN; M.; circ. 13,680.

Electrical Contractor and Maintenance Supervisor: f. 1951; Editor FRANK E. HAARHOFF; M.; circ. 12,205.

Financial Post: f. 1907; Editor PAUL S. DEACON; W.; circ. 131,046.

Heavy Construction News: f. 1957; Editor RON RICHARDSON; W.; circ. 13,290.

Home Goods Retailing: f. 1955; Editor JOHN J. DOWNEY; F.; circ. 14,079.

Maclean's Magazine: f. 1905; general interest; Editor BORDEN SPEARS; circ. 625,517.

Mechanical Contracting and Plumbing: f. 1907; Editor TED HEWITT; circ. 17,520.

Modern Power and Engineering: f. 1907; Manager A. T. CONRON; circ. 11,044.

Canadian Builder: f. 1952; Editor CLIFFORD FOWKE; M.; circ. 17,248.

Office Equipment and Methods: f. 1955; Editor A. G. ROBERTS; M.; circ. 14,049.

Style: f. 1888; Editor BRUCE GENDALL; F.; circ. 10,600.

Board of Trade Journal: Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide St. W.; f. 1910; business; Editor C. J. DAVIES; circ. 13,575.

Building Materials News: 46 St. Clair Ave. E.; f. 1945; trade; Editor ALEC CLEMENTS; M.; circ. 19,971.

The Canadian: Southam Press, Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1965; features and illustrated; Editor DENIS HARVEY; circ. 2,139,969; W.

Canadian Bar Review and Journal: 170 the Donway W., Don Mills; f. 1923; Editors Dr. J. G. CASTEL, R. C. MERRIAM; M. (ex. Jan., July); circ. 11,574.

Canadian Broadcaster: 217 Bay Street; f. 1942; trade; Publ. RICHARD G. LEWIS; B.; circ. 2,139.

Canadian Chartered Accountant: The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, 69 Bloor Street East, 5; f. 1911; accounting, management, professional; Editor RENNY ENGLEBERT; M.; circ. 25,201.

Canadian Forest Industries: Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1880 as *Canada Lumberman*; Editor STEVE TROWER; M.

Canadian Forum: 30 Front Street W., Toronto 1; f. 1920; political, literary and economic; Editor MILTON WILSON.

Canadian Historical Review: University of Toronto Press Toronto 5; f. 1896; Editor RAMSAY COOK; Q.; circ. 3,300.

Canadian Journal of Economics (*Revue canadienne d'Economie*): University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1968; organ of Canadian Economics Association (*Association canadienne d'Economie*); Managing Editors I. M. DRUMMOND and A. RAYNAULD; Q; circ. 2,400.

Canadian Journal of Mathematics: University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1949; publ. for the Canadian Mathematical Congress; Editors H. HEILBRON, J. H. H. CHALK; Q.

Canadian Journal of Political Science (*Revue canadienne de Science Politique*): University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1968; organ of the Canadian Political Science Association (*Association canadienne des Sciences politiques*); Co-Editors JOHN MEISEL and GERARD BERGERON; circ. 2,000; Q.

Canadian Journal of Psychology (*Revue Canadienne de Psychologie*): University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1947; journal of the Canadian Psychological Assn.; Editor P. L. NEWBIGGING; six times a year.

Canadian Journal of Public Health: 1255 Yonge Street, Toronto 7; journal of the Canadian Public Health Association; f. 1910; Editor W. G. BROWN, M.D.; M.

Canadian Journal of Theology: University Press of Toronto, Toronto 5; Christian Thought; Chair. Editorial Cttee. Rev. Prof. E. R. FAIRWEATHER, Th.D.

Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart: 68 Broadview Ave., Toronto 8; f. 1891; Catholic; Editor Rev. F. J. POWER, S.J.; circ. 24,000; M.

Canadian Metalworking Machine Production: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1937; Editor PAUL WAGNER; circ. 8,965; M.

Canadian Motorist: Ontario Motor League, Carlton Tower, 2 Carlton Street; f. 1914; an official publication of the Ontario Motor League; Manager and Editor ALEX MACDONALD; M.; circ. 154,326.

Canadian Music Journal, The: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; organ of the Canadian Music Council; Editor GEOFFREY PAYZANT; Q.

Canadian Poetry: P.O.B. 2033, Postal Stn. D, Ottawa; f. 1936; Editor Dr. A. S. BOURINOT; circ. 650.

Canadian Poultry Review: 204 Richmond Street West; f. 1876; poultry; Editor H. B. DONOVAN, Jnr.; M.; circ. 17,716.

Canadian Review of Music and Art: 66 College Street; f. 1942; Editor LOUIS DE B. CORNEAN; B.

Canadian School Journal: 51 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto 12; f. 1921; educational; Editor Mrs. JEAN M. WATSON; circ. 4,712.

Canadian Tribune: 924 King St. West, Toronto 3; f. 1940; Editor RAE MURPHY; W.

East Toronto Weekly: 1344 Danforth Avenue; f. 1918; Independent; Editor A. L. DEACHMAN; W. (Thurs.).

Engineering and Contract Record: Southam McLean Publ. Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1886; Editor JAMES G. RIPLEY; circ. 12,603; M.

Engineering Digest: 46 St. Clair Ave. East; f. 1955; trade; Editor H. W. MEYFARTH; M; circ. 42,000.

Evangelical Christian: P.O.B. 260, Toronto 14; f. 1904; for the promotion of the Gospel and the extension of Foreign Missions; inter-denominational; Editor ELMER S. McVETY, M.A.; M.

Farmer's Magazine: 73 Richmond Street West; f. 1900; Editor ROBERT MARJORIBANKS; circ. 137,000; M.

Fur Trade Journal of Canada: Bewdley; f. 1923; trade; Editor CHARLES CLAY; circ. 5,000; M.

Health: 111 Avenue Road; f. 1933; health education; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GORDON BATES; circ. 25,825; B.

Holstein-Friesian Journal: 120, Adelaide Street West; f. 1938; official organ of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada; Editor H. J. COLSON; circ. 18,100; M.

Home Building in Canada: 372 Bay Street; f. 1920; building; Editor J. R. WALKER; B.

- Independent Forester:** 789 Don Mills Rd.; f. 1881; fraternal; Editor DAVID RUDAN; circ. 456,000.
- Jewish Standard:** 53 Yonge Street; f. 1929; Jewish interests; Editor JULIUS HAYMAN; B.
- Kingston Road and Main Street Herald:** 73 Adelaide Street West; f. 1928; Conservative; Editor FLORENCE CHARLES; W.
- Modern Medicine of Canada:** Secombe House, 443 Mount Pleasant Rd.; f. 1946; medical; Editor Dr. JOHN DIGBY; published in English and French; circ. 24,000 (English), 5,303 (French)...
- New Democrat:** 565 Jarvis Street; f. 1934; politics; Editor JOHN F. BREWIN; M.; circ. 12,000.
- New Equipment News:** 46 St. Clair Ave. East; f. 1940; trade; Editor D. H. GRAHAM; M.; circ. 21,238.
- News:** 63 Wellesley Street, 5; f. 1940; pictorial; Editor JUDITH ROBINSON; W.
- Northern Miner:** 77 River St., Toronto 2; f. 1915; mining; Editor J. W. CARRINGTON; circ. 32,000. Also publ. **Canadian Mines Handbook** (annually, July); Editor H. MEYERS; circ. 25,000.
- Ontario Library Review:** Provincial Library Service, Ontario Department of Education, 4 New Street, Toronto 5; f. 1916; literary, catalogue; Editor IRMA K. McDONOUGH.
- Ontario Medical Review:** 244 St. George Street, Toronto 5; f. 1922; medical; Editor GLENN SAWYER, M.D.; circ. 8,243; M.
- Ontario Milk Producer:** 31 Wellesley St., E.; f. 1924; dairy; circ. 34,000; Editor COLIN BRETHOUR.
- Oral Health:** 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto 7; f. 1911; dental; Editor D. BLAKE MCADAM, D.D.S.; circ. 7,000.
- Phoenix:** Univ. of Toronto Press; journal of the Classical Association of Canada; Editor ALEXANDER DALZELL; Q.
- Physics in Canada:** University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; bulletin of the Canadian Association of Physicists; Editor E. W. VOGT; B.
- Protestant Action:** 138 Main Street, Toronto 13; f. 1936; Protestant; Editor and publisher Rev. W. S. WHITCOMBE, M.A.
- Radio and Television Appliance Trade Builder:** Hugh C. McLean Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road; f. 1923; trade; Editor G. B. GILROY; M.
- Roads and Engineering Construction:** Monetary Times Ptg. Co. of Canada Ltd., 341 Church Street; f. 1893; Editor ERIC LEBOURDAIS; M.
- Saturday Night:** 55 York Street; f. 1877; political, literary and economic; Publisher and Editor ARNOLD EDINBOROUGH; circ. 93,414; F.
- Sentinel:** 205 Yonge St., Toronto 1; f. 1875; Protestant; Editor and Business Manager GORDON KEYES; B.
- Star Weekly, The:** 80 King Street West; f. 1910; Independent; Chair. J. S. ATKINSON; Pres. and Publ. B. H. HONDERICH; circ. 683,041; W.
- Trade Builder:** 175 Jarvis Street, 2; f. 1924; merger with Radio and Appliance Sales 1959; Editor E. F. DAMUDE; M.
- University of Toronto Law Journal:** University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1935; Editor Dean R. St. J. MACDONALD; Book Review Editor Prof. BRADLEY CRAWFORD; Q.
- University of Toronto Quarterly:** University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; Canadian Journal of the Humanities; Editors WILLIAM BLISSETT, DAVID M. HAYNE; Q.
- W. Toronto Weekly:** 2995 Dundas Street, West 9; f. 1921; Independent; Editor SAMUEL WILSON; W.

QUEBEC

- Culture:** 733 Rue de l'Alverne, Quebec City; f. 1940; literary, educational, religious and secular sciences; articles in French and English; Canadian cultural bibliography; Editor EDMOND GAUDRON; Q.
- East End News:** Verdun; f. 1939; French and English; circ. 25,000.
- Lachine Messenger:** Verdun, Quebec; f. 1932; French and English; Editor GEORGES LEGAULT; circ. 18,800; W.
- Monetary Times:** Gardenvale, Quebec; f. 1867; Editor A. P. McVEIGH; M.
- Progrès de Rosemont:** Verdun; f. 1953; French and English; Gen. Manager H. J. DUHAMEL; circ. 30,000; W.
- Verdun Messenger:** Verdun; f. 1913; French and English; Editor PAUL DUHAMEL; circ. 24,410.
- Ville La Salle Messenger:** Verdun; f. 1954; French and English; Editor ROGER GAGNON; circ. 19,100.

QUEBEC—PUBLISHED IN MONTREAL

- L'Actualité Economique:** 535 avenue Viger; f. 1925; economics; Editor BERNARD BONIN; Q.
- L'Autorité:** 524 Canada Cement Building, 36; f. 1913; Liberal; Editor GERARD GINGRAS; W.
- Building Materials News:** 137 Wellington Street W.; f. 1945; trade; Editor A. CLEMENTS; M.; circ. 19,971.
- Bulletin des Agriculteurs:** 1117 St. Catherine Street West 2; f. 1918; French; agriculture; M.; circ. 132,825.
- Canadian Business:** Board of Trade Building, 1; published by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; f. 1930; Manager W. R. LEONARD; Editor HOWARD GAMBLE; M.
- Canadian Jewish Chronicle Review:** 4781 Van Horne Ave., Montreal, 26; f. 1966 by amalgamation of the *Canadian Jewish Chronicle* (f. 1897) and the *Canadian Jewish Review*; Editor and Publ. DAVID NOVEK; circ. 10,200; W.
- Canadian Medical Association Journal:** St. George Street 5; f. 1911; organ of Canadian Medical Association; Editor Dr. G. T. DICKINSON; B.
- Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin:** 906 Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 2; f. 1898; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; mining, metallurgy, geology, etc.; Editor E. G. TAPP; Business Man. A. E. BREWER.
- Canadian Sport Monthly:** 1434 St. Catherine Street West, 25; sport; Editor D. H. COLLINS; Publisher H. R. PICKENS, Jnr.; M.
- Canadian Textile Journal:** 4795 St. Catherine Street West; f. 1883; News, markets and technical; Editor J. M. MERRIMAN; circ. 3,390; F.
- Chatelaine:** 2055 Peel Street, 2; f. 1960; French; succeeds *La Revue Moderne*; women's general; Director Mrs. FERNANDE SAINT-MARTIN; M.
- Claire:** 430 Sherbrooke Street East, 24; f. 1957; Catholic education for girls; Editor CLAUDETTE RODRIGUE; circ. 55,000; B.
- Dimanche-Matin:** 5707 Christophe-Colombo Street, Montreal; f. 1954; French; Editor JACQUES FRANCOEUR; circ. 283,501; W.
- Engineering Journal:** 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal 2; f. 1918; organ of Engineering Institute of Canada; Editor PIERRE BOURNIVAL, M.E.I.C.; circ. 19,820.
- Family Herald:** 245 St. James Street West, Montreal 1; f. 1869; farm and rural; Editor PETER HENDRY; circ. 415,000; F.

Ferme, La: 909 Mount Royal East, P.2; f. 1939; agricultural; Editor ROBERT RAYNAULD; circ. 60,037; M.

Financial Times of Canada: 1061 St. Alexander Street, 1; f. 1912; financial and economic; Editor MICHAEL BARKWAY; W.; circ. 35,000.

Forest and Outdoors and Rod and Gun: 58 Madsen Avenue, Beaconsfield; amalgamated 1959; organ of Canadian Forestry Association; Publ. R. J. COOKE; M.

François: 430 Sherbrooke Street East, 24; f. 1936; Catholic child education; Editor CLAUDETTE RODRIGUE; circ. 27,000.

Front Ouvrier, Le: 4911 Côte des Neiges Road; f. 1944; Independent; Editor LOUIS LAMONTAGNE; W.

Hockey News: 603A Sun Life Bldg.; Editor KEN MCKENZIE; W.

Hunting and Fishing in Canada: Shepard Publishing Co. Ltd., 702-703 Castle Building, 2; f. 1935; Editor E. L. JARDINE; M; circ. 26,693.

L'Ingénieur: 2500 avenue Guyard; f. 1915; engineering, educational; Editor L. NAP. LÉTOURNEAU, P.ENG.; Q.

Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology: 906 Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 2; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, serving oil, gas and petrochemical industries; Editor E. G. TAPP; Business Man. A. E. BREWER.

Journal des Vedettes, Le: 4270 Papineau; f. 1954; Editor Mrs. NELIDA C. TURGEON; circ. 86,578; W.

Labour World (Le Monde Ouvrier): 177 Sherbrooke Street West, 18; f. 1915; French and English; Labour; Editor GAETEAN DUTOIR; W.; circ. 140,000.

Liberty: 73 Richmond St. West; f. 1947; Editor FRANK RASKY; circ. 500,000; M.

Monitor, The: 6525 Somerled, 29; f. 1925; non-party; Editor LARRY McINNS; circ. 12,200; W.

Montrealer, The: 146 Bates Road, 26; f. 1926; Editor JOHN MORGAN; Business Man. GRANT MURRAY; circ. 23,964.

Nouvelle Relève, La: 60-ouest, rue Saint-Jacques; f. 1934; literary; Editors ROBERT CHARBONNEAU, CLAUDE HURTUBISE; M.

Nouvelles Illustrées: 1236 Crescent Street, f. 1954; Editor A. LECOMPE; circ. 107,756; W.

Patrie, La: 7 ouest, rue St. Jacques; Pres. MAURICE CHARTRE; circ. 194,715; W.

Perspectives: 231 ouest, St. Jacques; f. 1959; French; Editor PIERRE GASCON; circ. 525,000; W.

Petit Journal, Le: 5460 avenue Royalmount; f. 1926; French; Independent; Editor J. C. HARVEY; circ. 282,000; W.

Le Pharmacien: 2055 Peel St., Montreal 2; f. 1929; Editor XAVIER DE LUSIGNY; M.

Photo Journal: 5460 avenue Royalmount 9; f. 1937; Editor ROBERT ALLARD; circ. 152,000; W.

Presse, La: La Compagnie de Publication de La Presse Ltée; circ. 206,275; W.

Reader's Digest: French and English; President E. PAUL-ZIMMERMAN; circ. 1,104,380; M.

Relations: 8100 St. Lawrence Boulevard, 11; f. 1941; French, edited by a group of Jesuit Fathers; social, cultural, economic and international affairs; Editor-in-Chief RICHARD ARÈS, S.J.; circ. 12,000; M.

Rod and Gun in Canada: 1475 Metcalfe Street; f. 1899; recreation; Editor/Publisher HARRY WILLSIE; circ. 71,000.

Samedi, Le: 4270 Papineau Street; f. 1889; French; illustrated; Editor ANDRÉ LECOMTE; circ. 78,954; W.

Technique pour Tous: 294 carré Saint-Louis; f. 1926; French and English; education; Editor EDDY MACFARLANE; M. (Ex. July and Aug.).

Télé-Radiomonde: 4270 Papineau; f. 1939; Editor PHILIPPE LAFRAMBOISE; circ. 53,325.

Terre de Chez Nous: 515 avenue Viger, 24; f. 1929; agriculture; French; Editor P. H. LAVOIE; W; circ. 68,500.

Vers Demain: Rougemont, P.Q.; Social Credit; Dir. LOUIS EVEN; Administrator and Editor-in-Chief GILBERTE CÔTÉ-MERCIER; circ. 75,000; B.

Weekend Magazine: 245 St. James Street; f. 1951; Editorial Dir. CRAIG BALLANTYNE; circ. 2,012,000; W.

SASKATCHEWAN

Commonwealth, The: 1630 Quebec Street, Regina; f. 1938; C. C. F.; Editor FRANK G. HANSON; circ. 23,214; W. (Wed.).

Modern Instructor: 1935 Albert Street, Regina; f. 1932; education; Editors J. O. BURGESS and M. F. WIDEN.

School Trustee: 400 Westman Bldg., Regina; f. 1930; education; Editor L. I. THORSON; circulation to school trustees in the province (5 yearly issues).

Western Producer: 456 Second Avenue North, Saskatoon; f. 1923; world and agricultural news; Editor T. R. MELVILLE-NESS; circ. 160,000; W. (Thurs.).

YUKON TERRITORY

Star: Whitehorse; f. 1900; Independent; Editor FLO WHYWARD; Publisher BOB ERLAN; circ. 3,500; twice weekly, plus Sunday magazine edition.

NEWS AGENCY

Canadian Press, The: 55 University Avenue, Toronto 1; f. 1917; 103 daily newspaper members; national news co-operative; Pres. St. CLAIR BALFOUR; Sec. and Gen. Manager GILLIS PURCELL.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association des Éditeurs Canadiens: 3405 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 18; 37 mems.; Pres. JACQUES HÉBERT; Sec.-Treas. RAYMOND HOUDÉ; Admin. Sec. J.-Z. LÉON PATENAUDÉ.

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association: 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5; f. 1919; 101 mems.; Pres. RALPH COSTELLO; Gen. Man. R. A. BARFORD.

Canadian Managing Editors' Conference: 505 Avenue Rd., Toronto 7, Ont.

Canadian Section Commonwealth Press Union: Hon. Sec. W. A. CRAICK, 55 University Avenue, Toronto 1.

Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association: Room 420 Temple Building, 62 Richmond Street West, Toronto; f. 1919; 535 mems.; Pres. R. MOORE; Managing Dir. W. E. MCCARTHEY.

Periodical Press Association: Suite 1007, 100 University Avenue, Toronto 1; Pres. J. A. DALY; Man. GEORGE MANSFIELD; constituent Associations:

Agricultural Press Association of Canada: Pres. J. S. KYLE.

Canadian Business Press: Pres. L. R. KINGSLAND.

Magazine Publishers' Association of Canada: 21 Dundas Square, Toronto; Pres. F. G. BRANDER.

Société des Éditeurs Canadiens de Manuels Scolaires: 3405 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 22; f. 1948; 18 mems.; Pres.

RAYMOND HOUDE; Sec.-Treas. FR. AUGUSTIN-VICTOR; Admin. Sec. J.-Z.-LÉON PATENAUDE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Montreal

Agence Parisienne de Presse (APP): 664 Grosvenor Ave.

UPI: Place Victoria, Suite 432, 800 Victoria Square; Bureau Man. JOHN H. KEEPING.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Addison-Wesley (Canada) Ltd.: 57 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; scientific, engineering, textbooks.

Allen (Thomas) Ltd.: 266 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Ambassador Books Ltd.: 370 Alliance Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Man. Dir. C. F. BUTLER; general trade books.

Associated Publishers: 728 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ont.

Belisle Editeur: 35-39 rue Sault-au-Matelot, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1940; Dir. and Publisher LOUIS-ALEXANDRE BELISLE; technical, classical, and literary books; technical, English-French and French-Canadian dictionaries.

***Book Society of Canada Ltd.:** 4386 Sheppard Avenue East, Agincourt, Toronto, Ont.; elementary and secondary school publishers.

Burns and MacEachern Ltd.: 62 Rainside Road, Don Mills, Ont.; Chair. A. GORDON BURNS; Pres. B. D. SANDWELL; art, architecture, general, textbooks.

Canada Law Book Co. Ltd.: 100 Richmond Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1855; Pres. W. B. CARTWRIGHT; Vice-Pres. W. L. COWING; law reports, law journals, legal text-books, etc.

Canadian Music Sales Corporation Ltd.: 58 Advance Road, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. T. St. CLAIR LOW; music publishers, distributors for music, records.

***Cassell and Co.:** 1068 Broadview Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Centre Pédagogique: 10 rue Cook, Quebec, P.Q.

Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie: 260 ouest, rue Faillon, Montreal 10; f. 1944; Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND HOUDE.

Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd.: 791 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto 10, Ont.; f. 1930; Dirs. IRENE I. CLARKE, PAUL C. NANTON, KENNETH M. KILBOURN, GORDON G. COSENS, W. WARNER LANG, JAMES R. MCNEILLIE, WILLIAM HENRY CLARKE, Jr., F. S. CHALMERS; educational and general trade publishers; represents many British and American publishing houses.

***William Collins, Sons and Co. (Canada), Ltd.:** 100 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.

F. E. Compton of Canada Ltd.: 151 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1961; Man. Dir. CHARLES E. SWANSON; publ. *Compton's Canadian Pictured Encyclopedia*.

Copp Clark Publishing Company: 517 Wellington St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.

***J. M. Dent and Sons (Canada), Ltd.:** 100, Scarsdale Road, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. C. SKINNER; text-book and general publishers.

Dodd, Mead and Co. (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.

Doubleday Publishers: 105 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

Éditions de l'Arbre: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Éditions de l'Atelier: 3744 rue Jean-Brillant, Montreal 26; f. 1955; Manager RAYNALD GOUGEON; juvenile, religious books, poetry.

Éditions Bellarmin: 8100 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 11, P.Q.; f. 1892; Manager Rev. JACQUES COUSINEAU, S.J.; religious and social.

Éditions l'Eclair: 74 Laval, Hull, P.Q.; f. 1940; Manager CONRAD CHARLEBOIS.

Éditions de l'Etoile: 325-327 Mont-Royal, Montreal 14; f. 1939; Dir. JEAN DESGRANGES; history, travel and (in French only) fiction.

Éditions du Jour: 3411 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 18; f. 1962; Man. JACQUES HÉBERT; general.

Éditions du Levrier: 5375 ave. Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1934; Dir. Rev. M.-RÉGINALD LUSSIER, O.P.; education, philosophy, psychology, theology, scientific.

Éditions du Pelican: 501 rue de la Couronne, Quebec City 2; f. 1956; Manager RÉAL D'ANJOU; school textbooks, psychology, art.

Éditions du Renouveau Pédagogique: 3300 boulevard Rosemont, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1965; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; Publishers of textbooks in French.

Éditions HMH, Ltée.: 1029 Côte du Beaver Hall, Montreal 1; f. 1960; Manager CLAUDE HURTUBISE; trade and textbooks.

Éditions Jeunesse: 1432 rue de Villars, Quebec, 6; f. 1962; Dir. Gen. RÉAL D'ANJOU; children's and juveniles books.

Éditions Pascal: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Éditions Pedagogia Inc.: 192 Dorchester St., Quebec; f. 1961; Manager RÉAL D'ANJOU; school and library books.

Elliot Press: 60 Front Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Publications Ltd.: 151 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5; f. 1937; Man. Dir. T. V. DOBSON; other publs. *Britannica Junior*, *World Atlas*, *Britannica Book of the Year*, *Britannica World Language Dictionary*, *Great Books of the Western World*, *Great Ideas Today*, *F. E. Compton Encyclopaedia*.

Evangelical Publishers: 241 Yonge Street, Toronto 1, Ont., f. 1912; Managing Dir. and Treas. A. J. STEWART; publ. *The Evangelical Christian*; M.

***Samuel French (Canada), Ltd.:** 27 Grenville Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. in Canada 1933; Manageress Miss M. H. COXWELL; drama.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

- W. J. Gage Ltd.:** 1500 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, Ont., f. 1844; Pres. G. H. LOVE; Vice-Pres., Publishing Dir. Dr. W. R. WEES.
- General Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. JACK STODDART.
- *Ginn and Company:** 35 Mobile Drive, Toronto 16, Ont.; f. 1929; Man. Dir. RICHARD M. LITCH; text-books.
- Grolier Ltd.:** 200 University Avenue, Toronto 1.
- Granger Frères, Ltd.:** 210 Cremazie Boulevard West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1885; Pres. C. LESLIE ROBERTSON; Managing Dir. ANTONIO LECOMPTE; French textbooks, religious books and prayer books.
- *Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., of Canada:** 103-107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. in Canada 1912; Chair. PAUL HODDER-WILLIAMS; Pres. SAM STEWART; Vice-Pres. C. L. WHITESIDE; Treas. A. ECKSTEIN; general.
- Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited:** 833 Oxford St., Toronto 18; f. 1904; Pres. and Man. Dir. M. J. FLOOD, general trade publications, educational, college, reference and children's books.
- The House of Grant (Canada) Ltd.:** 29 Mobile Drive, Toronto 16, Ont.
- Le Cercle du Livre de France Ltée.:** 3300 Rosemont blvd., Montreal 36; f. 1947; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; general literature in French.
- Les Éditions Fides:** 245 est, blvd. Dorchester, Montreal 18; f. 1937; Pres. PAUL-A. MARTIN, C.S.C.; Man. PAUL POIRIER; Sales Man. VICTOR MARTIN; religious, history, textbooks and literature.
- Les Éditions de l'Homme:** 1130 est, rue Lagachetière, Montreal; f. 1959; Man. ALAIN STANKÉ; biographies, novels.
- Les Éditions de l'Horizon:** 6235 rue Deacon, Montreal; f. 1963; Dir. JACQUES DE ROUSSAN; French Canadian history.
- Les Éditions de l'Université d'Ottawa:** 550 Cumberland St., Ottawa; f. 1937; Man. Rev. LÉOPOLD LANCTÔT, O.M.I.; university books.
- Les Presses de l'Université Laval:** C.P. 2447, Quebec 2; f. 1950; Dir. ANDRÉ VACHON; scholarly books and periodicals.
- Librairie de L'Action:** Place Jean-Talon, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. JULES-A. LORTIE; classics, educational, sociology, theology and juvenile.
- Librairie Beauchemin Ltée:** 450 ave. Beaumont, Montreal 15; f. 1842; Pres. EDMOND FRENETTE; school books and literature.
- Librairie DEOM:** 1247 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 18; f. 1896; Man. JEAN BODE; poetry and fiction.
- Librairie Dussault:** 1315 Rue Lafontaine, Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of general literature in French language and children's books and albums; also wholesale booksellers of all French books published in Europe; branches in Quebec, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Hull.
- Librairie Garneau, Ltd.:** 47 Buade, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1844; Pres. LAVERY SIROIS; Canadian historical publications.
- Librairie Générale Canadienne:** 5608 Stirling, Montreal, P.Q.; Dir. EUGENE ACHARD; books only.
- Librairie Leméac:** 371 Ouest, ave. Laurier, Montreal 8; f. 1952; Manager GÉRARD LEMÉAC; children's and literary books.
- Librairie Pédagogique:** 350 Notre-Dame East, Montreal, P.Q.

- Librairie J. A. Pony, Ltd.:** 554 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal, P.O. f. 894; Dir. J. ARISTIDE PONY.
- Librairie St. Viateur:** 5199 St. Dominique, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1886; text and children's books.
- J. B. Lippincott Company of Canada Ltd.:** 4865 Western Avenue, Montreal 6, P.Q.; medical, nursing, dental and pharmaceutical publications.
- Little, Brown and Co. (Canada) Ltd.:** 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16; trade and educational.
- *Longmans Canada Ltd.:** 55 Barber Greene Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. in Canada 1924; general; Man. Dir. R. A. BROWNE.
- Samuel Lowe Company of Canada, Ltd.:** 184 Front Street East, Toronto 2, Ont.; inc. 1945; Pres. and General Manager R. A. FRV; children's books and games.
- McClelland and Stewart, Ltd.:** 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. J. G. McCLELLAND; trade, illustrated and educational.
- McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Ltd.:** 330 Progress Ave., Scarborough, Ont.; Pres. J. F. MACMILLAN.
- Mel J. McLean:** 29 Melinda Street, Toronto 1, Ont.
- Macleay-Hunter Ltd.:** 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.; business periodicals.
- George J. McLeod, Ltd.:** 73 Bathurst St., Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1898; Pres. D. P. MACDOUGALL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager DOUGLAS J. McLEOD; Vice-Pres. in charge of Sales WILLIAM G. McLEOD; general, fiction, technical, non-fiction, etc.
- *Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., The:** 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1905; general.
- Musson Book Co., Ltd.:** 103-107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. 1891; Dirs. CHARLES J. MUSSON, ANDREW CLARKE, CECIL L. WHITESIDE; general.
- National Business Publications Ltd.:** Gardenvale, P.Q.; British Office: 4A Bloomsbury Sq., London, W.C.1; Pres. A. W. DANCEY; publish 17 technical and business journals and directories.
- *Nelson, Thomas and Sons (Canada) Ltd.:** 81 John St., Toronto 2B.
- Ontario Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 33 Kern Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1893; Pres. D. W. BEST; Canadian history.
- *Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch):** 70 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Manager I. M. OWEN; general, education, religious, juvenile, Canadiana, medical and music.
- Palatine, Ltd.:** 1460 avenue Union, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1947; Pres. MAURICE BOURDEL; Managing Dir. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of French books in Canada and distributors in Canada of books in French published in France and Switzerland.
- Palm Publishers:** 1949 55th Ave., Dorval, Montreal 6; Pres. R. W. KEYSERLINGK.
- *Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) Ltd.:** 381-383 Church Street, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. R. J. BLACKER; general.
- Pocket Books of Canada Ltd.:** 225 Yonge St., Toronto.
- Procure des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes:** 949 rue Côté, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1840; Dir. Frère ALBERT; publs. text books and general literature.
- Progress Books:** 487 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; Manager WILLIAM SYDNEY.
- Random House of Canada Ltd.:** 10 Vulcan St., Rexdale, Ont.; Managing Dir. C. F. BUTLER.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

CANADA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.: 2182 St. Catherine Street, W., Montreal 25, P.Q.

Riverside Books Ltd.: 47 Green Street, Montreal 23.

Ryerson Press, The: 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1829; educational, medical, religious and trade books, general printing, complete library service; Gen. Man. E. W. SCOTT.

Saunders of Toronto Ltd.: 1885 Leslie St., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1296; Dirs. C. R. ALLEN, ROSS F. McDONALD, S. W. ALLEN, A. J. RICHARDS.

Smithers and Bonellie Ltd.: 56 Esplanade St., Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. WILLIAM BONELLIE; Sec. and Treas. JACK T. FINLAY; fiction, non-fiction, children's books.

Southam Business Publications Limited: 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.; publish 54 business magazines.

Gordon V. Thompson, Ltd.: 32 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1909; Pres. JOHN C. BIRD; music, educational, sacred, standard and popular.

Tremblay and Dion, Inc.: 725 Côte d'Abraham, Quebec.

University of Toronto Press: Front Campus, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1901; Dir. MARSH JEANNERET; scholarly and university texts and reference books; ten journals.

D. Van Nostrand Company (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Ont.; technical and educational.

G. R. Welch Co. Ltd.: 222 Evans Avenue, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1935; Pres. H. G. WELCH.

Whitcomb and Gilmour Ltd.: 1629 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS

Head Office: 48 Rideau Street, Ottawa

Chairman: DR. ANDREW STEWART

Vice-Chairman: PIERRE JUNEAU.

Secretary: F. K. FOSTER.

Full-time Member: DAVID SIM.

Twelve part-time members

The Board of Broadcast Governors as provided under the Broadcasting Act was established to regulate the establishment and operation of networks of broadcasting stations, the activities of the stations of the CBC and those of the private broadcasting companies and the relationship between them. Under the authority given by the Act the Board has issued the Radio (AM) Broadcasting Stations Regulations, the Radio (FM) Broadcasting Regulations, the Radio (T.V.) Broadcasting Regulations and the Board of Broadcast Governors' Procedure Regulations. Under the Broadcasting Act, the Board recommends to the Minister of Transport on the granting of new licences for radio and television stations.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Head Office: 1500 Bronson Ave., Ottawa (P.O. Box 478).

President: DR. GEORGE F. DAVIDSON.

Vice-President: DR. LAURENT A. PICARD.

The Corporation consists of a board of eleven directors appointed by the Governor in Council and chosen to give representation to the principal geographical divisions of the country.

The Broadcasting Act, 1958, continued CBC as a Crown Corporation for the purpose of operating the national broadcasting service. CBC finances come from its revenues from the commercial operations of its networks and stations and from annual votes by Parliament.

RADIO

The CBC operates one English-language network and one French-language network. In 1963, 41 CBC-owned stations and 82 of the country's 267 privately-owned and operated stations were carrying national network programming. In addition there were 121 low power relay transmitters serving isolated communities. These are connected to the

wire lines which link the network stations. Radio is available to 98 per cent of the population.

The CBC also operates an International Service on behalf of the Canadian Government. It transmits by shortwave in eleven languages to Africa, Europe, Australasia and South America, and distributes programmes by transcription in English, French and Spanish.

OTHER PRINCIPAL LICENSEES OF RADIO STATIONS

Rogers Radio Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 37 Bloor Street, Toronto; CFRB.

Shoreacres Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 247 Davenport Road, Toronto 5; CKEY.

Radio CHUM-1050 Ltd.: 1331 Yonge Street, Toronto, Pres. and Man. ALLAN F. WATERS.; CHUM.

A.F.R.T.S.: Los Angeles, U.S.A.; 15 outlet stations.

La Compagnie de Publication de "La Presse" Ltée.: 1400 Metcalfe St., Montreal; CKAC.

CJAD Ltd.: 1407 Mountain St., Montreal 25; Pres. W. C. T. CRAM; CJAD (AM); CJFM (FM).

Canadian Marconi Company: 405 Ogilvy Ave., Montreal 15; CFCF.

CJMS Radio-Montreal Ltd.: P.O. Box 4000, Station "N", Montreal; CJMS.

Maple Leaf Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 848 Main Street E., Hamilton; Pres. and Gen. Manager THOMAS E. DARLING; CHML.

Broadcasting Station C.K.Y. Ltd.: 432 Main Street North, Winnipeg; CKY.

CKWX Radio Ltd.: 1275 Burrard Street, Vancouver; CKWX.

Radio Station CHED Ltd.: 10006-107th St., Edmonton, Alberta; CHED.

CHRC Ltée.: 1143 Saint-Jean, Quebec; CHRC; Managing Dir. AVRÈLE PELLETIER.

Radio NW Ltd.: 227 Columbia Street, New Westminster, B.C.; CKNW.

Radio Stations CKVL, CKVL-FM: 211 Gordon Avenue, Verdun, Quebec; Pres. JACK TIETOLMAN; CKVL.

CFRN Radio and Television—Sunwapta Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: Highway 16 West, Edmonton, Alberta; CFRN.

TELEVISION

The CBC operates two TV networks one English and one French, composed of 16 CBC-owned stations and 46 private stations providing a national programme service in the same effective and unique way as the partnership of public and private enterprise in Canadian Radio.

The privately owned CTV Television Network Ltd. has provided a second television service in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Kitchener, Moose Jaw, and Vancouver since October 1961. All TV stations and all TV networks are required to carry 55 per cent Canadian content in their programme schedules, as provided in the Radio (TV) Broadcastings Regulations issued by the Board.

At the present the main production centres for English network programmes are in CBC station-locations at Vancouver, British Columbia; Edmonton, Alberta; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Toronto, Ontario; Ottawa, Ontario; Montreal, Quebec; Halifax, Nova Scotia; Corner Brook, St. John's, Newfoundland. The French-language centres are Montreal, Quebec; Moncton, New Brunswick; and Ottawa, Ontario.

In December, 1960 the CBC, in association with Associated Rediffusion Ltd. (London), the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the National Educational Television and Radio Centre of America, formed an international television federation, Intertel, for the production of programmes intended to give a "wider

knowledge of current affairs and promote better mutual understanding".

Nearly 89 per cent of Canadian homes (4.1 million) receive television.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE LICENSEES OF TV STATIONS

Niagara Television Ltd.: 163 Jackson Street West, Hamilton, Ontario; CHCH-TV.

Sunwapta Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: Broadcast House, Jasper Highway, Edmonton, Alberta; CFRN-TV.

Newfoundland Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: Prince of Wales Street, St. John, Newfoundland; CJON-TV.

Western Ontario Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 825 Riverside Drive West, Windsor, Ontario; CKLW-TV.

A.F.R.T.S.: Los Angeles, U.S.A.; 2 outlet stations.

London Free Press Printing Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 488, London, Ontario; CFPL-TV.

Télévision de Québec (Canada) Ltée.: P.O. Box 2026, Québec City; CFCM-TV.

Central Ontario Television Ltd.: 864 King Street West, Kitchener, Ontario; CKCO-TV.

Transcanada Communications Ltd.: 1853 Hamilton St., Regina, Saskatchewan; CKCK-TV.

La Tribune Ltée.: 221 Dufferin Street (P.B. 2000), Sherbrooke, Quebec; CHLT-TV.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; \$ = Canadian dollar.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of Canada: 234 Wellington Street, Ottawa; f. 1934; cap. p.u. \$5m. (Dec. 1966); Gov. L. RASMINSKY, C.B.E.; Dep. Govs. J. R. BEATTIE, L. HÉBERT, R. B. McKIBBIN, R. W. LAWSON.

Industrial Development Bank: Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; cap. p.u. \$26m. (September 1962); Pres. L. RASMINSKY; Gen. Man. A. N. H. JAMES.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of British Columbia: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1967; initial cap. \$75m.; specializes in export-orientated timber, mineral, fishing and agriculture economy of British Columbia; Chair. EINAR M. GUNDERSON.

Bank of Montreal: 129 James St. West (P.O.B. 6002), Montreal, Que.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$61m.; dep. \$5,608m. (Oct. 1967); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer G. ARNOLD HART; Pres. R. D. MULHOLLAND; Gen. Manager J. L. WALKER.

Bank of Nova Scotia: King and Bay Streets, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1832; cap. p.u. \$30m.; Pres. F. W. NICKS; Chief Gen. Man. G. J. TOUCHÉ.

Banque Canadienne Nationale: Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$12m.; Pres. LOUIS HÉBERT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RENÉ LECLERC.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; amalgamation in 1961 of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (f. 1867) and the Imperial Bank of Canada (f. 1875); cap. p.u. \$70m.; Chair. N. J. McKINNON; Vice-Chairs. H. W. THOMSON, J. P. R. WADSWORTH; Pres. WILLIAM M. CURRIE; Chief Gen. Man. L. G. GREENWOOD.

Mercantile Bank of Canada: 1015 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que.; cap. p.u. \$10m.; Pres. R. P. MACFADDEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. D. FARLEY.

Provincial Bank of Canada, The: 221 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1900; cap. p.u. \$9m.; Pres. LÉO LAVOIE; Gen. Man. RAYMOND PRIMEAU.

Royal Bank of Canada: 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que.; f. 1869; cap. p.u. \$66.5m.; Chair. and Pres. W. E. McLAUGHLIN; Chief Gen. Man. J. H. COLEMAN.

Société Financière pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 800 Place Victoria, Montreal; f. 1961; cap. p.u. \$3m.; Pres. L. G. ROLLAND; Gen. Man. L. JALABERT.

Toronto-Dominion Bank: King and Bay Sts., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1856; cap. p.u. \$30m.; Pres. A. T. LAMBERT; Vice-Pres. and Chief Gen. Man. S. T. PATON.

SAVINGS BANKS WITH FEDERAL CHARTERS

La Banque D'Economie de Quebec: P.O. Box 1576, Quebec 2; f. 1848; cap. p.u. \$1m.; Pres. OSCAR GILBERT, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. G. FOUCAULT.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank: 262 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.; cap. p.u. \$2m.; Pres. E. DONALD GRAY-DONALD; Gen. Man. F. X. GUÉRARD.

Province of Alberta Treasury Branches: 9954 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.; f. 1938; Supt. of Branches C. G. DAVEY.

Province of Ontario Savings Office: Parliament Building, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1921; Dir. A. L. LEE.

TRUST AND LOAN ORGANISATIONS

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Canada Permanent Trust Company: 320 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1855; Eastern and Chartered Trust Co. amalgamated 1967; combined assets \$3 billion; Pres. CHARLES F. MACKENZIE.

British Mortgage and Trust Co.: Drawer 128, Stratford, Ont.; f. 1877; cap. p.u. \$1m.; Pres. W. H. GREGORY; Executive Vice-Pres. Dr. H. W. BAKER.

Canada Trust Co.: Canada Trust Building, London, Ont.; cap. p.u. \$5m.; Chair. V. P. CRONYN; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. A. TAYLOR.

Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien: 612 St. James St., Montreal, Que.; f. 1880; cap. \$10m.; Pres. EMM MONICK; Vice Pres. and Gen. Man. BERNARD LECHAR-TIER.

Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Co. Halifax, N.S.; f. 1888; cap. \$2m.; Pres. H. P. CONNOR; Gen. Man. F. A. MILNE.

Eskimo Loan Fund of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources: a fund set aside for the purpose of making loans to Canadian Eskimos.

Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada: 366 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1925; cap. and reserves \$26m.; Chair. J. WILSON BERRY; Pres. ALLAN B. RAMSAY.

Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation: Canada Trust Building, London, Ont.; cap. p.u. \$8m.; Chair. V. P. CRONYN; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. ALLYN TAYLOR.

Montreal Trust Co.: 777 Dorchester Blvd., Montreal, Que.; f. 1889; cap. p.u. \$2m.; Chair. of Board, Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer FRANK E. CASE; Chair. Exec. Committee T. H. ATKINSON.

National Trust Co. Ltd.: 21 King Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1898; cap. \$3.7m. (Oct. 1965); Chair. J. G. HUNGERFORD, Q.C.; Pres. H. H. WILSON.

Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.: Dundas Street at Market Lane, London, Ont.; f. 1870; cap. p.u. \$2.5m.; Pres. RONALD C. DANNECKER; Man. ERNEST W. CARPENTER.

Royal Trust Co.: 630 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1892; cap. p.u. \$3.1m.; Chair. J. PEMBROKE, C.B.E.; Pres. CONRAD F. HARRINGTON.

Toronto Savings and Loan Co.: 435-37 George Street, Peterborough, Ont.; f. 1885; cap. p.u. \$2m.; Chair. LEIGHTON MCCARTHY; Man. G. H. THOMPSON.

Trust Général du Canada: 909 rue Dorchester, Ouest, Montreal, Que.; f. 1928; cap. p.u. \$3m.; Pres. MARCEL FARIBAULT; Dir.-Gen. H. GUILBAULT; as. M. TRE MYRAND; Sec. P. FAVREAU.

Waterloo Trust and Savings Co.: Kitchener, Ont.; f. 1913; reserves \$8m.; deposits 170m.; Chair. J. W. SCOTT; Pres. and Gen. Man. W. A. BEAN.

Western Savings and Loan Association: Winnipeg, Man.. assets \$92m.; Chair. W. S. R. WILSON; Gen. Man. A. G. FRASER.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Canadian Bankers' Association: Suite 1701, 50 King Street West, Toronto; f. 1893; Pres. S. T. PATON; Exec. Dir. J. H. PERRY; Sec.-Treasurer H. L. ROBSON; 8 mem. banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Calgary Stock Exchange: 330 9th Ave. S.W., Calgary; Alberta; f. 1913; 37 mems.; Pres. CARMEN BYLER; Sec. J. H. SCOTT; Man. J. R. THOMSON.

Canadian Stock Exchange: 453 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1926; 100 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Montreal Stock Exchange: 453 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1874; 80 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Toronto Stock Exchange: 234 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1852; 113 mems.; Pres. J. R. KIMBER, Q.C.; publ. *Daily Record, Monthly Review*.

Vancouver Stock Exchange: 536 Howe Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Aeterna-Life Insurance Company: 1184 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 2, Que.; Man. Dir. GEORGES A. ROUSSIN, C.A.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 434, Antigonish, N.S.; f. 1910; Man. D. J. CHISHOLM.

Assurances U.C.C. Compagnie Mutuelle d'Assurance-Vie: 1259 rue Berri, Montreal 24, Que.; f. 1936; Pres. LIONEL SOREL; Dir.-Gen. CARMIN GRAVELINE; Sec. PIERRE-EUGÈNE PROULX.

Beaver Insurance Co.: 34 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. Dir. D. S. HARLEY, M.C.

British America Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1833; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Pres. D. B. MARTIN, F.I.A.

British Canadian Insurance Co.: Aldred Building, 507 Place d'Armes, Montreal; f. 1917; Chair. G. STUBINGTON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HUGH P. HAM.

British Empire Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1928; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN, F.I.A.

British Northwestern Insurance Co.: Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. F. CAIRD, F.C.I.I., F.I.L.C.

Canada Life Assurance Co.: 330 University Avenue, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1847; Chair. GRAHAM F. TOWERS.

Canadian General Insurance Co.: 208 Federal Building, 85 Richmond Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1907; Chair. A. E. NAYLOR, O.B.E.; Pres. and Gen. Man. W. F. SPRY.

Canadian Indemnity Company: 333 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1912; Chair. W. C. RILEY; Pres. and Gen. Man. T. B. ROSS.

Canada Security Assurance Co.: Norwich Union Bldg., 60 Yonge Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. R. H. STEVENS.

Canadian Surety Co., The: 8th Floor, 105 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. and Gen. Man. MALCOLM B. STRONG.

Century Insurance Co. of Canada: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver 1; f. 1890; Pres. R. G. MILLER; Man. Dir. H. CUTLER.

Commerce General Insurance Company, The: 2450 blvd. Girouard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; f. 1907; Pres. B. BENOIT; Gen. Man. J. R. ST-GERMAIN.

Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1303 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. A. G. S. GRIFFIN; Man. Dir. P. J. BLOK; Sec.-Treas. F. O. VOGELZANG.

Confederation Life Association: 321 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1871; Pres. JOHN K. MACDONALD.

Consolidated Fire and Casualty Insurance Co.: 15 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. R. B. MORAN.

Crown Life Insurance Co.: 120 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1900; Chair. C. F. W. BURNS; Pres. A. F. WILLIAMS.

Dominion Insurance Corp.: 55 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Pres. R. H. L. MASSIE.

Dominion Life Assurance Co.: 111 Westmount Road, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1889; Pres. E. G. SCHAFER.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.: 165 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. H. S. GOODERHAM; Gen. Mans. H. N. HANLY, J. M. RUTHERFORD.

F. Eaton Life Assurance Co.: 190 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. J. D. EATON; Man. A. E. ROFFEY, F.S.A., F.C.I.A.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.: 20 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1889; Chair. Maj.-Gen. A. BRUCE MATTHEWS, D.S.O.; Pres. M. K. KENNY.

Federal Fire Insurance Co. of Canada: 15 Toronto Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1922; Pres. H. A. BRUCE.

Fidelity Life Assurance Co.: 1112 West Pender Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1912; Chair. and Pres. R. G. MILLER; Man. Dir. R. M. MARVEN.

General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada: 357 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. JAMES E. BURNS, B.A., A.I.L.C.; Vice-Pres. H. L. BECK and D. F. SMITH.

Global Life Insurance Co.: 480 University Avenue, Toronto 2; f. 1957; Pres. H. E. LUMSDEN.

Global Reinsurance Co.: 480 University Avenue, Toronto 2; f. 1957; Pres. N. E. PHIPPS; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. C. V. OTTER.

Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada: 500 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; f. 1894; Pres. J. B. MATSON.

Gore Mutual Insurance Co.: Galt, Ont.; f. 1839; Pres. H. L. McCULLOCH.

Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co.: 574 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1919; Pres. W. McRAIT; Gen. Man. J. TIMMERMAN.

Great-West Life Assurance Co., The: 60 Osborne Street North, Winnipeg 1, Man., P.O. 6000; f. 1891; Pres. D. E. KILGOUR.

Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada: 240 St. James Street West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1911; Chair. R. E. STAVERT; Pres. N. H. MANNING; Vice-Pres. D. S. HARLEY; Sec. B. E. COLNETT.

Halifax Insurance Co.: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1809; Pres. A. G. S. GRIFFIN; Vice-Pres. G. G. SIMONDS; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. J. E. MACNELLY.

Hudson Bay Insurance Co.: 500 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. J. B. MATSON.

Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of Canada: 40 Scott St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1905; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

Imperial Insurance Office: 15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1907; Pres. and Man. Dir. R. P. SIMPSON.

Imperial Life Assurance of Canada: 20 Victoria Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1896; Chair. and Pres. A. ROSS POYNTZ, F.C.I.A., A.S.A.

Kings Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Berwick, N.S.; f. 1904; Pres. D. D. SUTTON; Man. R. S. TAYLOR.

London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada: 61-65 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1908; Pres. G. F. BURNE; Man. and Sec. J. HOLDEN.

London Life Insurance Co.: Cnr. Wellington and Dufferin, London, Ont.; f. 1874; Chair. JOSEPH JEFFERY; Pres. and Man. Dir. ROBERT H. REID.

Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.: 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. A. T. SEEDHOUSE.

Maritime Life Assurance Co.: 5435 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.; f. 1923; Pres. W. H. C. SCHWARTZ; Man. Dir. W. J. LOGIE, B.A., F.F.A., A.S.A.

Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company of Canada Ltd.: 34 King St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1951; Chair. Gen. Sir NEIL M. RITCHIE; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. S. HAMILTON.

Monarch Life Assurance Co.: 333 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg 1, Man.; f. 1904; Chair. W. A. JOHNSTON, Q.C.; Pres. DARRELL LAIRD.

Montreal Life Insurance Co.: 630 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal 2, Que.; f. 1908; Pres. H. H. TURNBULL, C.B.E., Q.C.; Gen. Man. and Actuary W. L. NICHOLLS, F.I.A.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 227 King Street South, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1869; Chair. H. M. TURNER, F.S.A.; Pres. K. R. MACGREGOR, F.S.A.

National Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 522 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1897; Chair. M. W. McCUTCHEON; Pres. H. R. LAWSON; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. J. A. RHIND.

North American Life Assurance Co.: 105 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1879; Chair. W. M. ANDERSON; Pres. G. RYRIE, F.S.A.

Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 291 Dundas Street, London, Ont.; f. 1894; Chair. Dr. G. EDWARD HALL; Pres. and Man. Dir. H. L. SHARPE, F.S.A.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co.: Portage La Prairie, Man.; f. 1884; Pres. J. C. MILLER, Q.C.; Gen. Man. E. M. BROWN.

Provident Assurance Co.: 507 Place d'Armes, P.O. 1270, Place d'Armes, Montreal 1, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. E. CREVIER.

Reliance Insurance Co. of Canada: 759 Victoria Square, Montreal 1, Que.; f. 1920; Pres. J. D. TAYLOR; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. GEO. B. KENNEY.

Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office: Government Insurance Building, 2215 11th Avenue, Regina, Sask.; f. 1945; Chair. Hon. DAVE BOLDT; Gen. Man. J. O. DUTTON.

La Sauvegarde Life Insurance Co.: 152 Notre-Dame Street East, Montreal, Que.; f. 1903; Pres and Man. Dir. NARCISSE DUCHARME.

Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation: 357 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. J. MAITLAND MACINTOSH, Q.C.; Gen. Man. JAMES E. BURNS, A.I.L.C.

La Société des Artisans, cooperative d'Assurance-vie: 333 est, rue Craig, Montreal 18, Que.; f. 1876; Pres. R. PARÉ; Dir. Gen. CLAUDE LACOSTE.

Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1320 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1902; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. W. R. LIVINGSTON.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada: P.O. Box 6075, Montreal, Que.; f. 1865; Chair. GEORGE W. BOURKE, F.I.A., F.S.A., LL.D., D.C.L.; Pres. A. M. CAMPBELL, F.I.A., F.S.A.

Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 175 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; Pres. H. W. B. BOYNTON; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. Miss L. G. NICHOLLS.

United Canadian Shares Ltd.: 333 Main Street, Winnipeg 1, Man.; f. 1951; Chair. W. C. RILEY; Pres. and Gen. Man. T. B. ROSS.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.: 1 Wawanesa, Man.; f. 1896; Pres. and Man. Dir. M. C. HOLDEN.

Wellington Fire Insurance Co.: 15 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1927; Pres. J. A. NORTHEY.

Western Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1851; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

Western Life Assurance Co.: 149 Main Street East, P.O. 67, Hamilton, Ont.; f. 1910; Chair. and Pres. F. BLACKFORD; Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Agencies DOUGLAS S. DICKSON; Sec. C. S. HYSLOP.

Zurich Life Insurance Co. of Canada: 188 University Ave., Toronto 1; Chair. W. LEO KNOWLTON, Q.C.; Pres. C. A. BAINES.

INSURANCE ORGANISATIONS:

- All Canada Insurance Federation:** Suite 801, 500 St. James's St. West, Montreal; f. 1909; Pres. J. E. BURNS; Man. and Gen. Counsel E. H. S. PIPER, Q.C.; 192 mem. companies (other than life).
- Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada:** Ontario Government Building, 145 Queen Street West, Toronto 1; f. 1917; Pres. E. THOMAS CANTELL; Sec. CECIL RICHARDS, C.A.
- Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents:** 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto; Chair. D. A. HANSOM.
- Canadian Inland Underwriters' Association:** 357 Bay Street, Toronto 1; Sec. WILSON E. McLEAN, Q.C.
- Canadian Life Insurance Association:** 44 King St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1894; Sec. FRANK C. DIMOCK; 102 mem. cos.
- Canadian Underwriters' Association:** 460 St. John Street, Montreal 1; Gen. Man. W. W. OWEN.
- Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc.:** 306 Coristine Building, 410 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal; f. 1923; Gen. Man. P. J. COLLINS, Sec. M. I. MORGANTI; 207 mems.

- Insurance Institute of Ontario:** 220 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1899; Pres. S. W. DUCK, F.I.I.C.; Sec.-Treas. HELEN D. SCOTT; 2,750 mems.
- Life Insurance Institute of Canada:** 44 King St. West, Toronto; Sec. Miss BESSIE ALLEN.
- Life Underwriters' Association of Canada:** 41 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. FRASER DEACON, C.L.U.; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. L. KAYLER, LL.B., C.L.U.; 12,800 mems.
- New Brunswick Board of Underwriters:** Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B.; f. 1866; Man. H. M. FARMER; 116 mems.; (Branch of Canadian Underwriters' Association, Montreal, Quebec).
- Nova Scotia Board of Insurance Underwriters:** Tramway Building, Sackville Street, P.O. Box 938, Halifax; f. 1857; Manager W. G. SHAKESPEARE; 128 mems.
- Ontario Association of Accident and Health Underwriters:** 182 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; f. 1947; Pres. ALLAN C. COSBURN; Sec. CHARLES E. REA.
- Prince Edward Island Board of Insurance Underwriters:** Charlottetown, P.E.I.; f. 1883; Manager D. H. SAUNDERS; 63 mem. cos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

- The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Inc.:** 300 St. Sacrement Street, Montreal; f. 1926; Pres. V. OLAND; Chair. G. P. KEEPING; Hon. Treas. W. D. H. GARDINER; Gen. Man. D. L. MORRELL; mems. over 850 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, 24 trade associations and 2,500 business firms and corporations; Provincial Chambers in every Province; town and city chambers which are autonomous organisations are members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

- The Canadian Manufacturers' Association:** 67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1871; the national organization of manufacturers of Canada; Pres. R. A. ENGHOLM; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager J. C. WHITELAW; Gen. Sec. W. D. H. FRECHETTE; 6,400 mems.; publs. *Industrial Canada* (monthly), *Canadian Trade Index* (annual), *Industry* (monthly).

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

- Agricultural Institute of Canada:** Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa 4; f. 1920 to promote the efficiency of scientific and technical agriculture; Gen. Man. W. E. HENDERSON; 33 brs.; 8 provincial sections; 8 affiliated societies; publs. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science* (bi-monthly), *Canadian Journal of Soil Science* (thrice yearly), *Canadian Journal of Animal Science* (thrice yearly), and *Agricultural Institute Review* (bi-monthly).
- Allied Florists and Growers of Canada, Inc.:** 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont.; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; 500 mems.
- Canadian Federation of Agriculture:** 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1935; Pres. J. M. BENTLEY; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK; 15 mems. (9 provincial Federations).
- Canadian Horticultural Council:** 219 Queen St., Ottawa; f. 1922; Pres. H. M. COHOON; Sec. J. E. KING; 38,000 mems.
- Canadian Seed Growers' Association:** P.O. Box 455, Ottawa 2, Ont.; f. 1904; Sec. E. T. McLAUGHLIN; 5808

mems.; publ. *The Seed Scoop* (4 times a year: in English and French).

- Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association:** 143 Wellington St. West, Chatham, Ont.; Sec. M. C. CAMPBELL.
- Central Farmers' Institute:** Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Pres. R. A. PROFITT; Sec. LINCOLN DEWAR; 850 mems.
- Dairy Farmers of Canada:** 178 Queen St., Ottawa; f. 1934 as Canadian Federation of Dairy Farmers; 37 member associations; Exec. Sec. JOHN T. MONKHOUSE.
- Manitoba Farm Bureau:** 1700 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 12; f. 1945 aims to co-ordinate policies and programmes of commodity groups and educational organisations, providing a united voice for agriculture.
- Montreal Gardeners' and Florists' Club:** 1472 Mackay Street, Montreal; f. 1887; Pres. CEDRIC C. HOBBS; Sec.-Treas. WALTER LUCK.
- National Dairy Council of Canada:** Journal Building, Ottawa; f. 1918; Exec. Dir. W. K. ST. JOHN; 600 mems.
- United Co-operatives of Ontario:** 35 Oak Street, Weston, Ont.; f. 1914; Pres. F. CRYDERMAN; Gen. Manager LEONARD HARMAN; 41 branches, 89 local co-operative mems.; member of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.
- United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, Ltd.:** 1119 First Street South-east, Calgary; f. 1931; Pres. G. SAYLE; Sec. A. W. PLATT; 50,000 mems.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

- Canadian Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors, Inc.:** 425 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17; f. 1904; Sec. C. B. TAYLOR; 268 mems.
- The Canadian Construction Association:** "Construction House", 151 O'Connor St., Ottawa 4; f. 1918; Pres. A. W. PURDY, Calgary; Gen. Man. S. D. C. CHUTTER; mems. over 2,700, including local and regional assocs.
- Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating:** 342 Canada Cement Building, Montreal; f. 1933; Gen. Manager G. H. DIXON; 115 mems.

Canadian Institute of Steel Construction: 1815 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ont.; Pres. R. G. JOHNSON; Gen. Man. D. C. BEAM; 72 mems.

Canadian Paint Manufacturers Association/Association des Fabricants de Peintures du Canada: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 1; f. 1913; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. L. BARRY; 66 mems.; publ. *Cross-Links* (monthly).

National Concrete Products Association: Room 309, Ontario Food Terminal, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1949; Sec.-Man. GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 51 mems.

National Construction Council of Canada: 501 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. H. C. NICHOLLS, Toronto; Gen. Sec. I. MARKUS; mems. 12 (national organisations).

Ontario Contracting, Lathing and Plasterers' Association: Suite 5, 56 Grenville Street, Toronto; f. 1923; Sec. I. J. GROSSMAN; 40 mem. firms.

CATERING

Canadian Restaurant Association: 60 Avenue Road, Toronto 5; f. 1944; Pres. GUS BOUKVOIS; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. HEMMINGS; 3,250 mems.; publ. *C.R.A. News Bulletin*.

CLOTHING

Men's Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Ontario: 430 King Street West, Toronto 2B; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. THOMAS APLIN; 22 mems.

Montreal Shoe Manufacturers' Association: Montreal; f. 1947; 75 mems.; Pres. GUY CORBEIL, 435 St. Paul Street East, Montreal 1.

National Associated Women's Wear Bureau: 410 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1933; Pres. W. FROHMAN; Sec. JOE GARFINKEL; 200 mems.

National Garment Manufacturers Association: 410 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 2B; f. 1933; Pres. I. POSLUNS; Sec. S. SILVER; 200 mems.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada: 1010 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal 2; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. JEAN-GUY MAHEU; Sec. JEAN-CLAUDE GIADU; 107 mems. (and subsidiaries.)

ENTERTAINMENT AND HOTELS

Canadian Motion Picture Distributors' Association: 229 Yonge Street, Toronto 1; Pres. GORDON LIGHTSTONE; Vice-Pres. HARVEY HARNICK; Exec. Dir. FRED C. DILLON; 11 mems.

Hotel Association of Canada Inc.: 500 Power Bldg., Winnipeg 1; Pres. J. VERNON; Sec. W. BERT FRASER.

FISHERIES

Associated Salmon Cannerys of British Columbia: Shelly Building, 119 West Pender Street, Vancouver; f. 1948; Sec. J. MACDONALD; 14 operating cos.

Fisheries Association of British Columbia: Room 400, 100 West Pender St., Vancouver 3; Chair. E. L. HARRISON; Sec. K. M. CAMPBELL.

Fisheries Council of Canada: Room 209, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; Pres. Mrs. M. S. PENNY; Man. C. GORDON O'BRIEN.

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada) Ltd.: 21 King Street East, Toronto; f. 1922; Sec. W. E. FLOODY; 100 mems.; publ. *The Bakers Journal*.

Brewers Association of Canada: 66 Lisgar St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1943; Pres. and Gen. Manager M. R. JACK; Sec. and Assistant Gen. Man. E. M. TEVLIN.

Canadian Association of Ice Industries, Inc.: 378 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 12, Ont.; f. 1922; Exec. Sec. Mrs. MILDRED CROFT.

Canadian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages: Suite 35, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1941; Pres. E. C. BEALING; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; publ. *C.B.C.B. News*; 500 mems.

Canadian National Millers' Association: 300 St. Sacrement St., Montreal; f. 1921; Chair. P. W. STRICKLAND; Vice-Chair. J. W. TAIT; Sec. D. E. MURPHY; 17 mems.

Canadian Grocery Distributors Institute: 6000 Metropolitan blvd. East, Montreal 38, Que.; f. 1919; Exec. Pres. B. P. TURCOT; 300 mems.

Confectionery Association of Canada: 44 King Street West, Room 2523, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1919; Pres. S. F. D. SAMPSON; 1st Vice-Pres. K. I. ELLSON; 2nd Vice-Pres. JOHN NEWTON; 39 active, 70 associate mems.

Meat Packers Council of Canada: 5230 Dundas Street West, Islington, Ont.; f. 1919; Gen. Man. H. K. LECKIE; 31 mems.

Ontario Food Processors' Association: Room 309, Food Terminal, Toronto, Ont.; Sec. Manager GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 49 mems.

Tea and Coffee Association of Canada: Suite 109, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. A. L. PORTER; Sec.-Treas. ARTHUR MAY; 160 mems.

Western Food Processors Association: 608 Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; Man. J. A. RANKIN; 15 mems.

FORESTRY, LUMBER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Canadian Forestry Association: 185 Somerset Street West, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1900; Pres. F. A. HARRISON; Exec. Sec. A. D. HALL, R.P.F.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association: 27 Goulbourn Avenue, Ottawa 2; f. 1908; Sec.-Manager D. D. LOCKHART; 750 mems.

Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, Inc.: 77 York Street, Toronto; f. 1916; Sec. E. A. MATEER; 125 mems.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association: 2280 Sun Life Building, Montreal; f. 1913; Pres. R. M. FOWLER; Vice-Pres. I. B. CHENOWETH, HOWARD HART; 64 mems.

Ontario Forest Industries Association: 907 Commerce and Transportation Building, 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1943; Pres. R. J. PRETTIE; Manager R. B. LOUGHLAN; 56 mems.

Quebec Forest Industries Association Ltd.: 500 Grande Allée East, Quebec City; f. 1924; to exchange ideas as to the best methods of protecting forests, organising related industries, and ensuring co-operation between the forest owners and licensees; Chair. W. E. SOLLS; Pres. ANATOLE COTÉ; Sec. J. WILFRID TURCOTTE; Treas. Miss LOUISE SIMON.

MINING

Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources: 10060 100 Street, Edmonton; f. 1930; Manager G. H. FINLAND; 50 mines, 1,200 mems.

British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines: 840 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, f. 1912; Manager THOMAS ELLIOTT; 1,000 mems.

Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia: 371 Baker St., Nelson, B.C.; Pres. C. E. BROWN (Mine Mgr., Salmo, B.C.); Sec.-Treas. B. G. LEES.

Gas and Petroleum Association of Ontario: 55 Scarsdale Road, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. A. M. HOVE; Sec. J. W. BESSEY; 250 mems.

Mining Association of British Columbia: 305-1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver; f. 1921; Sec.-Treas. C. H. MITCHELL; 43 cos.

Mining Society of Nova Scotia: P.O. Box 2500, Sydney, Cape Breton; f. 1887; Sec. R. F. MACKINNON; 240 mems.

Ontario Mining Association: 199 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. S. C. YULE; Exec. Dir. A. E. PERRY; Sec.-Treas. S. W. MCINTOSH; mems. approx. 60 mines.

PHARMACEUTICAL

Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association: 301-311 Royal Bank Bldg., 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4; f. 1914; Gen. Man. STANLEY N. CONDER; 60 mems.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association: 1819 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; Exec. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. AGNES HOWARD.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Canadian Lithographers' Association Inc.: Suite 607, 74 Victoria St., Toronto 1, Ont.; Sec. Man. KURT NEBEL; 60 mem. firms.

Newsprint Association of Canada: 2280 Sun Life Building, Montreal 2; f. 1936; Pres. R. M. FOWLER; Man. J. M. SAVAGE; 22 mems.

Photo Engravers' and Electrotypers' Association of Canada, The: 217 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1937; Sec. W. J. CANNON; Publ. *Monthly Bulletin* (for mems. only).

RADIO AND ELECTRICITY

Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association: 10 Price St., Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. R. M. BARFORD; Gen. Man. F. G. SAMIS; Sec. C. R. VERRIER; publ. *C.E.M.A. Newsletter*; 152 mems.

Ontario Electrical League: 123 Edward St., Toronto 2; Manager W. L. SCOTT.

Radio-Television Manufacturers' Association of Canada: 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1; Pres. R. A. HACKBUSCH; Exec. Sec. S. D. BROWNLEE; 56 mem. cos.

RETAIL TRADE

Retail Council of Canada: 74 Victoria Street, Toronto 1; f. 1963; Pres. G. W. BROWN; Gen. Manager A. J. McKIMAN; mems.: 112 direct, 21 associate, 20 affiliates; the largest organisation of its kind in Canada, comprising all classes of retail merchants.

Retail Merchants' Association of Canada Inc.: Fourth Floor, Federation House, 1260 Bay Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1896; Pres. F. A. MATHESON; Gen. Manager D. W. ROLLING; national association of provincial groups, locally incorporated and autonomous.

SHIPBUILDING

Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association: 100 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. C. HAWKEN; Exec. Dir. D. TAYLOR; 14 shipyards.

TEXTILES

Canadian Carpet Institute: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 1; f. 1962; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY; 16 mems.

Canadian Textiles Institute: 630 Laguachetière Street West, Montreal 3; Pres. W. M. BERRY.

Cotton Institute of Canada: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 1; f. 1933; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY; 7 mems.

Man-Made Textiles Association: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 1; f. 1926; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY; 35 mems.

Wool Textile Association of Canada: Knitters Association of Canada: 630 Laguachetière Street West, Montreal 3; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air Transport Association of Canada: 116 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. A. C. MORRISON; Sec. H. M. PICKARD; 210 mem. firms.

Canadian Industrial Traffic League, Inc., The: 13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto; f. 1916; Gen. Sec. H. A. MANN; 875 mems.

Canadian Trucking Associations Inc.: Imperial Building, 251 Bank Street, Ottawa 4; f. 1937; Exec. Sec. and Dir. of Public Relations J. A. D. MAGEE.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association: 25 Adelaide St. East, Toronto; f. 1926 as Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, renamed 1964; 8 mems.; Pres. E. H. WALKER; Vice-Pres. E. K. BROWNRIDGE; Gen. Manager J. G. DYKES; publ. *Facts and Figures of the Automotive Industry*.

The Railway Association of Canada: 1113 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal; f. 1919; Pres. DONALD GORDON; Gen. Sec. G. A. RICHARDSON; 23 mem. cos.

Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc.: Board of Trade Building, Montreal; f. 1903; Pres. W. R. EAKIN; Exec. Dir. M. JETTÉ; Gdn. Manager C. T. MEARNES; Sec. J. A. CRICHTON; 40 mems.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Canadian Importers' Association, Inc.: 2249 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1932; Gen. Manager KEITH G. DIXON; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly); over 600 mems.

Canadian Warehousemen's Association: 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1; f. 1917; Managing Dir. H. CECIL RHODES; the only national association of Canadian warehousing industry executives; 300 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Almost all unions are affiliated either to the Canadian Labour Congress or to the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Canadian Labour Congress: 100 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1956 through the merger of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour; about four-fifths of the affiliated unions are "international" in scope and have headquarters in the United States; Acting Pres. and Sec.-Treas. D. MACDONALD; 108 international, national and provincial affiliates with 5,800 units and 174 directly chartered unions; 1,350,000 mems.; publs. *Canadian Labour* (monthly).

CANADA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000 IN CANADA

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America: Rep. in Canada and Vice-Pres. H. LAUTMAN; 2020 Clark St., Montreal 18; 16,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: Gen. Exec. Board Member in Canada G. M. MORRISON, 4253 West 10th Ave., Vancouver 8, B.C.

American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada: Executive Officer for Canada W. M. MURDOCH, 17 Queen Street East, Toronto 1; 13,000 mems.

British Columbia Government Employees' Association: 2090 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver 9; Sec. E. P. O'CONNOR.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen: 1729 Bank Street, Ottawa 8, Ont.; Canadian Legislative Representative in Canada W. G. MCGREGOR, Room 108, Professional Towers, 1729 Bank Street, Ottawa 8, Ont.; f. 1883; 21,547 mems. in Canada.

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: Suite 690, 550 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 2; Inter. Vice-Pres. W. C. Y. MCGREGOR; 16,500 mems.; publs. *Railway Clerk* (fortnightly), *Bulletin* (monthly).

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America: Sec. in Canada F. A. ARMSTRONG, Morningside Drive, Toronto 3; 24,581 mems.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers: 230 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa 4; f. 1908; Pres. WILLIAM J. SMITH; Sec. Gen. D. N. SECORD; 34,270 mems.; publ. *Canadian Transport* (fortnightly).

Canadian Union of Public Employees: 176 Gloucester Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.; Nat. Pres. S. A. LITTLE; Nat. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. GRACE HARTMAN; 112,000 mems.; publs. *CUPE Journal* (monthly, English), *Le Réseau* (monthly).

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union: Vice-Pres. in Canada A. R. JOHNSTONE, 8 Glen Gannon Drive, Toronto; 14,057 mems.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers: Organiser JOSEPH GIBBS, Box 190, Oak Ridges, Ont.; 11,798 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: General Vice-Pres. MIKE RYGUS, 80 Argyle Avenue, Suite 302, Ottawa 4; 50,000 mems.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: Vice-Pres. in Canada SAM FINLAY, Suite 209, 2489 Bloor Street West, Toronto 9; 11,002 mems.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada JOHN H. RAYMOND, 77 York Street, Toronto 1; 29,250 mems.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada W. M. BURNELL, 734 Amelia Street, Cornwall; 35,338 mems.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: Rep. in Canada ROBERT C. EDWARDS; 3000 Barclay Avenue, Montreal 26; 36,891 mems.

International Chemical Workers' Union: Pres. W. L. MITCHELL; Vice-Pres. and Director of Organisation in Canada THOMAS SLOAN; 166 Wilson Avenue, Suite 105, Toronto 12, Ont.; f. 1944; 14,900 mems. in Canada; publ. *Chemical Worker Paper*; circ. 85,000.

International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America: Rep. in Canada HENRI ROCHON, 3560 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal; 21,543 mems.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: Vice-Pres. in Canada BERNARD SHANE, 1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal; 17,500 mems., publ. *La Justice*.

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' AFL-CIO-CLC: 55 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 12, Ont.; Pres. in Canada GEORGE HUTCHENS; 16,000 mems.

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: Canadian Dir. G. BURT, 1568 Ouellette Avenue, Windsor, Ont.; 105,000 mems.; publ. *Solidarity* (Canadian edition); circ. to all mems.

International Woodworkers of America: Rep. in Canada JOE MIYAZAWA, Vancouver, B.C.; 41,847 mems.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: 106 Lakeshore Road East, Port Credit, Ont.; Canadian Dir. J. R. DUNCAN; 13,000 mems.

Public Service Alliance of Canada: Ottawa; f. 1966; Pres. C. A. EDWARDS; 115,000 mems.; publ. *Argus-Journal*, M., circ. 120,000, *Civil Service Review*, Q., circ. 10,000.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers: Vice-Pres. in Canada F. E. EASTERBROOK, 607-85 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4; 10,268 mems.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: Dir. in Canada G. BARLOW, 62 Edward Street, Toronto 2; 26,000 mems.; publ. *The Record*.

Seafarers International Union of Canada: 634 St. James Street West, Montreal; 15,000 mems.

Textile Workers Union of America: Dir. in Canada J. HAROLD D'Aoust, 137 Bond Street, Toronto; 17,000 mems.

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada: Vice-Pres. in Canada G. C. ARCHAMBAULT, 101510 St. Denis Street, Montreal 12; 20,212 mems.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Official in Canada A. COOPER, 133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto; 76,501 mems.

United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada F. W. DOWLING, 11½ Spadina Road, Toronto 4; 25,000 mems.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: Dir. in Canada NORMAN ALLISON, 31 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B; 13,000 mems.

United Steelworkers of America: National Dir. in Canada W. MAHONEY, 1901 Yonge Street, Toronto; 130,000 mems.

Confederation of National Trade Unions—CNTU: 1001 St.-Denis Street, Montreal 18; formerly the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour—CCCL; f. 1921; Nat. Pres. MARCEL PEPIN, Sec. Gen. ROBERT SAUVÉ; 175,000 mems.; 750 unions in Quebec Province, 1 in Newfoundland, and 2 in Ottawa, Ontario; publ. *Le Travail* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000

Centrale professionnelle des Employés de Commerce et de Bureau (CSN): 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. JACQUES FORTIN.

Fédération canadienne des Employés de Services publics: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. MARCEL ROBITAILLE; 21,043 mems

CANADA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Fédération canadienne des Travailleurs du Textile: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Directeur professionnel YVON LACAILLE; 11,071 mems.

Fédération nationale des Services, Inc.: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. RENAUD FLYNN; 39,260 mems.

Fédération nationale des Syndicats du Bâtiment et du Bois, Inc.: 155E blvd. Charest, Quebec 2; Sec. ARMAND FRENETTE; 29,542 mems.

Federation of Building Workers of Canada: 1231 Demon-tigny Street East, Montreal; Sec. J. B. DELISLE; 20,408 mems.

National Metal Trades' Federation: 2002 St.-Denis St., Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ADRIEN PLOURDE; Sec. MAURICE LANGEVIN; 23,800 mems.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED BODIES

Canadian Telephone Employees' Association: 2019 St. Urbain Street, Montreal; Sec. J. O'D. ARMOUR; 17,036 mems.

Catholic Union of Farmers: 515 Viger Avenue, Montreal; f. 1924; Sec. Gen. P.-H. LAVOIE; 58,176 mems.; publ. *La Terre de Chez Nous* (weekly), circ. 68,500.

Civil Service Association of Canada: 1312 Bank Street, Ottawa 1; Sec.-Treas. TREVOR GOUGH; 33,000 mems.

Civil Service Federation of Canada: 88 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa 4; Sec. W. HEWITT-WHITE; 80,000 mems.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: Pres. in Canada KENNETH A. SMITH; Sec.-Treas. WM. LONGRIDGE; 1219 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1893; 34,000 mems. in Canada; publ. *Mine Mill Herald*; circ. 45,000.

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE): Canadian Pres. C. S. JACKSON, 3 Thorncliffe Square, Toronto 17; 25,740 mems. in Canada.

United Mine Workers of America: Pres. in Canada W. MARSH, McDonnell Building, Glace Bay, N.S.; 21,860 mems. in Canada.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Railway System); Sec., P.O. Box 8100, Montreal 1; European Office: 17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1; Pres. DONALD GORDON, C.M.G., LL.D.; Exec. Vice-Pres. N. J. MACMILLAN; Vice-Pres. and Exec. Asst. R. H. TARR; European Manager J. C. KENNEL.

Mileage operated, all tracks (1964) 32,551; Equipment: locomotives all classes 2,235, passenger cars 2,597, freight cars 102,711, service cars 9,016; operating revenue \$864m.; operating expenses \$775m.; net revenue \$7m.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company: Head Office: Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.; European Head Office: 62 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; inc. in Canada in 1881 with limited liability; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer N. R. CRUMP; Pres. I. D. SINCLAIR, q.c.; Vice-Pres. S. M. GOSSAGE, G. H. BAILLIE; European Gen. Manager F. E. WOLFF; Sec. T. F. TURNER; Vice-Pres. Operations and Maintenance D. M. DUNLOP; Vice-Pres. Finance Department G. J. VAN DEN BERG; Treas. J. HOLMES; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller F. A. RUTHERFORD; Vice-Pres. Law J. A. WRIGHT, q.c.; Vice-Pres. Personnel D. I. McNEILL, q.c.; Vice-Pres. Purchases and Stores H. P. MILLAR; Vice-Pres. Traffic J. M. ROBERTS; Vice-Pres. Company Services W. J. STENASON; Vice-Pres. and Exec. Asst. to Chair. and Pres. F. S. BURBRIDGE; Pres. C. P. Investments, Ltd. F. V. STONE; General Freight Sales Manager C. S. DOUPE; Foreign Freight Traffic Manager J. N. McPHERSON; General Passenger Traffic Manager IAN WARREN; Chief Engineer C. A. COLPITS.

Miles operated (1966): Canadian Pacific Railway, 16,642; Controlled Railway Companies 4,724; Total 21,366.

Rolling Stock (1966): 1,098 diesel units, 81,734 freight cars, 966 passenger train cars, 4,625 boarding, tool and other work cars.

Income: net earnings (1966): \$50.2m.; other income \$18m.; net income \$48.3m.

Ontario Northland Transportation Commission: Head Office: North Bay, Ont.; operated by Ontario Gov. Commission; Chair. W. A. JOHNSTON; Gen. Man. E. A.

FRITH; rail, highway, boat and communications services.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co.: 1095 West Pender Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1912; owned by the British Columbian Govt.; 789 miles; Pres. The Hon. W. A. C. BENNETT; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. M. GUNDERSON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager J. S. BROADBENT.

Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Co.: Suite 1150, 1245 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, P.Q.; 358 miles; Pres. W. J. BENNETT; Man. R. S. GIRARDIN.

ROADS

Provincial Governments are responsible for roads within their boundaries. The Federal Government is responsible for the construction of major roads in the Yukon and North-west Territories and in National Parks. At the end of 1963 the mileage of all provincial, federal and municipal roads was 441,418, of which 303,304 miles were surfaced and 138,114 miles were earth roads.

The Trans-Canadian Highway, extending from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, was officially opened on September 3rd, 1962.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes provide Canada and the United States with a system of inland waterways stretching 2,300 miles across the continent. There is a 35 foot navigation channel from Montreal to Lake Erie. A channel only 14 feet deep existed between Montreal and Prescott (approx. 100 miles). The St. Lawrence Seaway project was initiated partly with a view to providing a deep waterway and partly to satisfy the demand for more electric power. Power development has been undertaken by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and by New York State. The navigation facilities and conditions are within the jurisdiction of the federal governments of the United States and Canada.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority: See Section One, Vol. I.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES SHIPPING

Algoma Central Railway: Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; iron ore, coal, grain and stone transportation; Pres. L. C. WAUGH; Marine Superintendent NATHAN L. SPARR; 8 cargo vessels.

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.: Head Office, 759 Victoria Sq., Montreal 1 (P.O.B. 100); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. W. MCGIFFIN; 35 vessels; 403,000 tons gross.

Hall Corporation of Canada: 4333 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal 6, Que.; Pres. F. A. AUGSBURY, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. A. PULLIN; 25 bulk cargo vessels; 100,000 tons gross.

Paterson, M. M., and Sons Ltd.: Head Office: Cnr. Young and Montreal Street, Fort William, Ont.; bulk carriers; Pres. Senator N. M. PATERSON; Vice-Pres. DONALD S. PATERSON, JOHN S. PATERSON; 24 vessels; 121,596 tons gross.

Quebec and Ontario Transportation Co. Ltd.: Allanburg Road, Thorold, Ont.; trading; Pres. R. M. SCHMON; Vice-Pres. and Manager R. W. SAVAGE; 9 vessels; 50,335 tons gross.

Scott Misener Steamships Ltd.: Head Office: 115 Dieppe Rd., P.O.B. 100, St. Catharines, Ont.; bulk cargo; Pres. RALPH S. MISENER; Marine Superintendent J. S. WALTON; 11 vessels; 116,585 tons gross.

SHIPPING

Branch Lines Ltd.: Sorel, Que.; Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf, Atlantic Coast; Pres. A. SIMARD; Vice-Pres. L. HENRI TELLIER; Superintendent Y. DURANO; 6 tankers, 25,000 t.d.w.; 1 cement bulk carrier, 6,000 t.d.w.; 3 tugs.

Canadian Coast Guard: Government of Canada, Dept. of Transport, Hunter Bldg., Ottawa; icebreaking and ice information in support to ships sailing to Gulf of St. Lawrence, Newfoundland and Labrador coast ports in winter and along Hudson Bay Route in summer; ice-breaking for flood control in St. Lawrence River; lighthouse and buoy maintenance and supply; Arctic supply; Pacific Ocean weather station PAPA; marine search and rescue; ocean cable repairs; participation in marine scientific research in waters adjacent to Canadian coasts, in Arctic and Great Lakes; special yearly Eastern Arctic Patrol; 64 ships (including 10 full icebreakers and 19 light icebreakers and buoy tenders), 20 helicopters; 123 miscellaneous craft (including 122 landing craft in Canadian Arctic); Dep. Minister J. R. BALDWIN.

Canadian National Railways, Newfoundland Services: St. John's, Newfoundland; Canadian coast; Man. G. D. McMILLAN; 15 ships.

Clarke Traffic Services Ltd. & Associated Companies: Head Office: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, P.Q.; coastal services; Pres. S. D. CLARKE; 9 vessels; 16,382 tons gross.

Imperial Oil Ltd.: Transportation and Supply Dept., Marine Division, 111 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ont.; coastal, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, South American, Caribbean and Gulf ports to Canadian East and U.S. Atlantic ports; Pres. W. O. TWAITS; Man. Marine Div. T. D. KELLY; 16 vessels.

Montreal Australia New Zealand Line Ltd.: Head Office: 410 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal; Eastern Canadian ports to Australia and New Zealand; Australia and

New Zealand to Eastern U.S. and Canada, British West Indies and Bermuda; Gen. Man. R. H. MACGREGOR.

Saguenay Shipping Ltd.: 1060 University Street, Montreal 3, P.Q.; owned by Aluminium Co. of Canada Ltd.; Canada-Caribbean, Central and South America; Canada-United Kingdom/North Continent; United Kingdom/North Continent-Caribbean; Pres. JOHN L. EYRE; over 40 vessels chartered.

Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd.: Seaboard House, Vancouver, B.C.; United Kingdom-Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mediterranean, West Indies, U.S. Atlantic Coast; Pres. L. L. G. BENTLEY; Gen. Man. VASSALL FORRESTER.

Shell Canada Ltd. (Marine Dept.): P.O. Box 400, Terminal "A", Toronto; petroleum products in bulk; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer P. L. KARTZKE; Manager J. B. ARCHER; 1 ocean tanker; 12,608 g.r.t.; 5 Lake tankers, 11,513 g.r.t.; 1 West Coast tanker 1,599 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Canada: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; created by Act of Parliament 1937; Pres. G. R. MCGREGOR; Senior Vice-Pres. (Operations) H. W. SEAGRIM; Senior Vice-Pres. (Sales) W. G. WOOD; Sec. R. T. VAUGHAN; Board of Dirs. consists of 5 mems. elected by shareholders and 4 nominated by Governor-in-Council. Operates services throughout Canada to the United States, the British Isles, Paris, Düsseldorf, Zürich, Vienna, Bermuda, and the West Indies; (1967) revenue passengers carried 6.3m.; revenue ton miles 85.7m.; revenue mail ton miles 21.1m., fleet of 22 DC-8s, 18 DC-9s, 23 Vickers Vikings and 39 Vickers Viscounts.

Canadian Pacific Airlines: Head Office: 1281 W. Georgia St., Vancouver 5, B.C.; Pres. J. C. GILMER; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller C. F. O'BRIEN; Vice-Pres. Sales and Traffic H. B. RENWICK; Vice-Pres. International Affairs H. D. CAMERON; Sec. T. F. TURNER; Treas. J. W. H. CRAWFORD.

Revenue passenger flight miles (est. 1967) 1,492m.; passengers 885,599; revenue cargo ton miles 26.3m.; revenue mail ton miles 5.1m.; operates DC-8s, DC-6s, DC-3s and Britannias.

Norcanair (North Canada Air Ltd.): P.O.B. 850, Prince Albert, Sask.; acquired Saskair 1965; Pres. and Gen. Manager J. B. LLOYD; Traffic and Sales Manager IAN MACLEOD; Production and Engineering Manager J. POOL; Supt. Northern Operation S. W. MCKNIGHT; unduplicated route mileage 1,400; fleet includes DC-3s, Cansos, Beechcraft D-18s and Otters.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.: Vancouver Airport, B.C.; Pres. R. H. LAIDMAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager W. R. HARRIS; Sec.-Treas. D. F. GRANGER; operates Boeing 707-138B, Lockheed L-382, Hercules, Convair 640, DC-6.

Quebecair: Rimouski, P.Q.; began operations in 1946 as Rimouski Airlines Ltd.; present name 1953; local services; Pres. A. BRILLANT; Vice-Pres. L. FOURNIER; Sec. P. E. AVON; operates Fairchild F-27; unduplicated route mileage 4,000.

TransAir Limited: Winnipeg International Airport, St. James 21, Manitoba; Pres. H. D. COPE; Sec.-Treas. F. C. MCKAY; fleet includes DC-7Cs, DC-1s, DC-3s and Viscounts.

TOURISM

Canadian Government Travel Bureau: Kent-Albert Bldg., Ottawa; Dir. DAN WALLACE.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: 5th Floor, 40 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.

Denmark: 14 Raadhuspladse, Copenhagen.

France: 4 rue Scribe, Paris 9e.

German Federal Republic: 6 Frankfurt/Main, Kaiserstrasse 59.

Japan: 10 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Mexico: 9th floor, 110 Avenida Morelos, Mexico City, D.F.

Netherlands: 67-71 Leidsestraat, Amsterdam.

United Kingdom: 19 Cockspur St., London, W.1.

U.S.A.: Prudential Center, 263 Plaza, Boston, Mass. 02199.

100 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 60602.

Room 1312, Enquirer Bldg., 617 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

Winous-Point Bldg., 1250 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

234 Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06103.

Book Bldg., 1257-1259 Washington Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48226.

Room 502, Merchants Bank Bldg., 11 South Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.

510 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90014.

124 S. 7th St., Northstar Center, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

680 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Suite 305, Three Penn Center, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

1001-3 Jenkins Arcade, Liberty and Fifth Aves., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

247 Midtown Plaza, Rochester, N.Y. 14604.

1 2nd St., cnr. of Market, San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

364 Union St., Seattle, Wash. 98101.

RCA Bldg., 1725 K St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Canadian Tourist Association: 8 King St., Toronto; non-profit organization to disseminate tourist information; publ. *Canadian Tourism* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

One of the projects connected with Canada's centennial year in 1967 was the construction of the **National Arts Centre** in Ottawa; it will consist of a single building containing an opera house, theatre, and experimental theatre. The National Arts Centre is the latest in a series of government agencies active in the field of culture: **National Film Board**, **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation** and the **National Gallery**. The **Canada Council** also plays an important part in promoting the arts and awarded grants of over two million dollars to 23 Canadian arts organizations during 1967.

Canadian Conference of the Arts: 85 Lombard Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1945, formerly Canadian Arts Council; to promote and encourage the arts and culture in Canada; 39 member societies; National Dir. ALAN JARVIS.

The Canada Foundation: Room 508, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1945, to promote public interest in Canada's cultural development; about 1,000 mems.; Dir. W. B. HERBERT.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Stratford National Theatre of Canada: Stratford and Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1953 as the Stratford Festival Company, status changed 1968; destined to become Canada's national English-language theatre company; will spend 6 months in Stratford and 6 months in the National Arts Centre in Ottawa; Dirs. JEAN GASCON, JOHN HIRSCH.

Canadian Music Council: 188 Elmwood Ave., Willowdale, Ont.; f. 1949; aims to represent and promote musical activity within Canada and to acquaint other countries with Canadian music and musicians, and officially represents Canada on the International Music Council; mems.: 15 musical organizations, 2 performing rights societies, C.B.C. and occasionally individual musicians; Pres. JOHN ROBERTS; Sec. JOHN COZENS; Dirs. Dr. WILFRID PELLETIER, Dean HELMUT BLUME, KEITH BISSELL, VICTOR BOUCHARD.

National Ballet Guild of Canada: 66 Temperance Street, Toronto, Ont.; touring company of 80.

Canadian Opera Company: The Colonnade, 131 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5; Ont.; f. 1950; Gen. Dir. HERMAN GEIGER-TOREL; publ. *Opera/Canada* (quarterly).

Les Feux Follets: Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1952; national folk dance ensemble; Dir. MICHEL CARTIER.

Queen Elizabeth Theatre: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1959; houses the Vancouver Festival of the Arts annually.

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet: Winnipeg.

There are Theatre Centres in Toronto and Manitoba.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

L'Orchestre Symphonique de Quebec: 978 St. John St., B.P. 107, Quebec 4, P.Q.; Musical Dir. FRANÇOIS BERNIER.

Montreal Symphony Orchestra: La Place des Arts, 200 Ontario St., Montreal, P.Q.; Musical Dir. FRANZ-PAUL DECKER.

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra: Market Ave. at Main Blvd., Winnipeg, Man.; Manager GEORGE CLIENE.

There are also symphony orchestras in a number of cities, including Toronto, Vancouver and Halifax, and youth orchestras in Quebec and Toronto.

Opera Associations exist in Vancouver and Edmonton.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Control Board: P.O. Box 1046, Ottawa, Ontario; Pres. Dr. G. C. LAURENCE; responsible for all regulatory matters, makes grants to universities for research.

Eldorado Mining and Refining Ltd.: Port Hope, Ontario; Pres. W. M. GILCHRIST; uranium mining and refining, research and development.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.: 150 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario; Pres. J. L. GRAY; federal government agency for nuclear research and development, production of radioactive isotopes and design and development of power reactors; five research reactors at Chalk River, Ontario, and one at Whiteshell Nuclear Research

Establishment, Pinawa, Manitoba; one nuclear power station in operation at Rolphton, Ontario and one at Douglas Point, Ontario (both in conjunction with Ontario Hydro); another reactor, of 250 M.W. power, is under construction at Gentilly, P.Q. (in conjunction with Hydro Quebec).

University of Toronto: Toronto; Sub-critical Reactor started 1958.

McMaster University: Hamilton, Ontario; Swimming Pool Reactor, power 1,000 Kw., started 1959.

Ontario Hydro: 620 University Ave., Toronto; four 500 M.W. power reactors under construction at Pickering, Ontario; Chair. GEORGE E. GATHERCOLE, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Acadia University: Wolfville, Nova Scotia; 97 teachers, 1,311 students.

University of Alberta: Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta; 645 full-time teachers, 11,464 full-time students.

Bishop's University: Lennoxville, Quebec; 74 teachers, 850 students.

University of British Columbia: Vancouver 8, British Columbia; 1,055 teachers, 16,337 students.

Brock University: St. Catherine's, Ontario; 73 teachers, 810 students.

University of Calgary: Calgary, Alberta; 360 teachers, 4,074 full-time students.

Carleton University: Rideau River Campus, Colonel By Drive, Ottawa 1, Ontario; 298 teachers, 3,724 full-time students.

Dalhousie University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 614 teachers, 3,721 students.

University of Guelph: Guelph, Ontario; 365 teachers, 3,563 students.

University of King's College: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 13 teachers, 247 students.

Lakehead University: Port Arthur, Ontario; 127 teachers, 1,221 full-time students.

Laval University: P.O.B. 460, Quebec, P.Q.; 1,470 teachers, 7,906 full-time students.

Loyola College: Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, P.Q.; 179 teachers, 2,684 students.

McGill University: Montreal 2, Quebec; 1,267 teachers, 14,090 students.

McMaster University: Hamilton, Ontario; 396 teachers, 4,686 full-time students.

University of Manitoba: Winnipeg, Manitoba; 801 teachers, 9,374 students.

University of Moncton: Moncton, New Brunswick; 145 teachers, 1,632 full-time students.

Memorial University of Newfoundland: St. John's, Newfoundland; 175 teachers, 3,900 students.

University of Montreal: Montreal 1, P.Q.; 3,290 teachers, 28,515 students.

Mount Allison University: Sackville, New Brunswick; 110 teachers, 1,250 students.

Mount St. Vincent University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 65 teachers, 594 students.

University of New Brunswick: Fredericton, New Brunswick; 260 teachers, 3,342 students.

Notre Dame University of Nelson: Nelson, B.C.; 56 teachers, 626 students.

University of Ottawa: Ottawa, Ontario; 775 professors, 12,059 students.

Queen's University: Kingston, Ontario; 550 teachers, 5,278 students.

St. Dunstan's University: Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; 65 teachers, 725 full-time students.

St. Francis Xavier University: Antigonish, Nova Scotia; 184 teachers, 2,304 students.

St. Mary's University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 75 teachers, 1,400 students.

University of Saskatchewan: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; 794 teachers, 8,972 full-time students.

Université de Sherbrooke: C.P. 790, Sherbrooke, Quebec, P.Q.; 276 teachers, 2,082 students.

Simon Fraser University: Burnaby, British Columbia; 487 teachers, 9,722 students.

Laurentian University of Sudbury: Ramsay Lake Rd., Sudbury, Ontario; 140 teachers, 1,130 full-time students.

University of Toronto: Toronto 5, Ontario; 3,800 teachers, 27,600 students.

Trent University: Peterborough, Ontario; 71 teachers, 800 students.

University of Victoria: Victoria, B.C.; 233 teachers, 3,423 students.

University of Waterloo: Waterloo, Ontario; 525 teachers, 5,740 students.

Waterloo Lutheran University: Waterloo, Ontario; 145 teachers, 2,558 full-time students.

University of Western Ontario: London, Ontario; 592 teachers, 8,069 full-time students.

Sir George Williams University: Drummond Street, Montreal, P.Q.; 458 teachers, 13,898 students.

University of Windsor: 400 Huron Line, Windsor, Ontario; 241 teachers, 2,848 students.

University of Winnipeg: 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; 156 teachers, 1,545 students.

York University: 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Central African Republic lies in the heart of equatorial Africa and is bounded by Chad to the north, the Sudan to the east, the Congo Republics to the south and Cameroon to the west. Climate is tropical with an average temperature of 79°F (26°C) and heavy rains in the south-western forest areas. The national language is Sangho, but French is the official language. Much of the population hold animist beliefs, but there is now a Christian majority. The flag consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, green and yellow, divided vertically by a red band, with a yellow star in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Bangui.

Recent History

Formerly the French colony of Ubangi-Shari, the Republic took its present name when it achieved self-government in 1958. Full independence was attained in 1960. The leading figure in the campaign for self-government and the first President, Bartholémy Boganda, was killed in an air accident in 1959 and was succeeded by Dr. Abel Goumba, then by David Dacko who was overthrown by a military *coup d'état* in December 1965. The Republic is a member of the United Nations, the French Community, the Equatorial Customs Union, the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache, and an associate member of the European Economic Community.

Government

Government is in the hands of a Revolutionary Council. The Constitution was suspended in January 1966 and a new one is to be drawn up.

Defence

A small National Army was formed in 1961. Military service is compulsory for adult males.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural. The most important production is of cotton, coffee, oil seeds and tobacco. There are some 500,000 cattle. Mining activities consist mainly of diamonds of which 500,000 carats were mined in 1966. There are also valuable deposits of iron and uranium. Trade is chiefly with countries in the Franc Zone. Bangui became the administrative headquarters of the Equatorial Customs Union in January 1966. In order to encourage industrial development an investment code was created, proving very successful. Many plans are in course of realisation to improve production in textiles, timber, building trade, food and consumer goods. In 1968 a new economic union, the Union of Central African States, was formed with Chad and Congo (Kinshasa).

Transport and Communications

Although it is 900 miles from the sea the Central African Republic is an important communications centre by reason of its geographical position. There are however no railways, and the chief artery of transport is the Oubangui river, which flows into the Congo and thereby provides an outlet from Bangui to Brazzaville and thence by rail to the port of Pointe Noire. There are steamer services and much freight traffic from Bangui to Brazzaville. Total length of roads is 12,000 miles. Numerous airfields are in use and four airlines provide internal and international services. The international airport is at Mpoko, near Bangui. There are plans to connect Bangui by rail to the trans-Cameroon line to reach Douala.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage for 60,000 employees and provides for employment accident benefits. There are 36 prefectorial hospitals, 36 maternity hospitals, 108 welfare centres and 200 first aid centres.

Education

Schools are divided into primary, secondary and technical categories. There are 65 kindergartens, 2,300 elementary schools, 180 secondary schools, 17 technical schools, and 17 vocational schools, totalling 133,000 pupils. 200 students are on courses of Higher Education abroad.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the waterfalls, the forests and many varieties of wild animals. There is excellent hunting and also opportunities for fishing.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (May Day), May 14 (Day of First National Government), May 23 (Ascension), June 3 (Whit Monday), August 13 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints'), December 1 (National Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), March 29 (Death of Boganda), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

There is a common currency with the Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and Chad. The currency unit is the Franc of the African Financial Community (Franc CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Francs CFA.

Notes: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 594 Francs CFA = £1 sterling.

246.8 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

50 Francs CFA = 1 French Franc.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 617,000 sq. km. **Population** (1965 census): 2,088,000; Bangui (capital) 238,000.

Tribal Groups: Banda 310,000, Baya 300,000, Mandjia 260,000, Oubanguia 150,000.

Mining: Diamonds (1963) 402,500 carats; (1964) 442,000 carats; (1965) 525,000 carats; (1966) 540,000 carats; Gold (1963) 2.3 kg., (1964) 2.4 kg., (1965) 0.7 kg.

Industry (1965): Beer 99,000 hectolitres, Mineral waters 3,556 hectolitres, soda water 15,744 hectolitres, Soap 3,019 tons, Cotton Cloth 4,376,200 metres.

Finance: 1,000 C.F.A. = £1 13s. 8d. sterling = \$U.S. 4.05.

Budget (1966): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 8,731.6m. CFA; (1967): Revenue 9,560m. CFA; Expenditure 10,160m. CFA.

Aid from France (1947-62): 289m. French Francs.

Aid from European Development Funds (to March 1966): \$8,974,000.

Livestock: Cattle 500,000, Sheep 80,000.

Forestry (est.): about 175,000 cu. metres produced annually.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION (1965—metric tons)

Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	30,000
Coffee	.	.	.	.	.	14,000
Ground Nuts	.	.	.	.	.	65,000
Sesame	.	.	.	.	.	9,000
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	1,200
Millet	.	.	.	.	.	45,000
Maize	.	.	.	.	.	26,000
Tobacco	.	.	.	.	.	550
Rubber	.	.	.	.	.	1,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Central African Republic—million CFA)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	6,514	7,369	6,776	7,600
Exports	5,430	7,141	6,507	8,600

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES*

IMPORTS	1965	1966
Machinery	5,145	5,744
Cotton Textiles	2,534	2,274
Motor Vehicles	4,138	4,551
Petroleum Products	3,661	3,900
Food	6,845	7,378
Paper and Paper Products	1,116	1,174
Clothing	1,532	1,388
Iron and Steel Products	4,047	5,424
Electrical Equipment	2,510	2,767

EXPORTS	1965	1966
Diamonds	8,458	7,807
Coffee	1,180	2,027
Cotton	6,444	5,622
Wood	15,613	15,735
Crude Oil	3,872	4,034
Manganese Ore	6,608	7,678
Animals and Animal Products	765	917
Cocoa	327	449

Diamond exports go principally to the U.S.A. and Israel.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES*

IMPORTS	1965	1966
France	26,422	29,157
U.S.A.	3,868	3,835
German Federal Republic	2,685	3,580
United Kingdom	1,348	1,502
Netherlands	1,219	1,504
Franc Zone (excl. France)	2,433	1,844

EXPORTS	1965	1966
France	18,342	18,003
U.S.A.	5,261	6,655
German Federal Republic	5,100	6,018
United Kingdom	4,499	3,467
Netherlands	3,929	3,117
Franc Zone (excl. France)	1,790	1,652

* These figures are for the Equatorial Customs Union, which consists of the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

Roads: Cars 2,296, Buses 72, Lorries and Commercial vehicles 4,368, Tractors 128, Motorcycles 383, Others 42.

Inland Waterways (1963): Freight loaded 40,700 metric tons, Freight unloaded 107,000 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1966): Arrivals and departures of 19,000 passengers, and 3,000 tons of freight.

Education (1965): Kindergartens 65, Primary Schools 2,100, Secondary Schools 140, Technical and Vocational Schools 57; total pupils 130,000.

Source: Service de la Statistique et de la Conjoncture, B.P. 444, Bangui.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Suspended, January 1966. A new constitution is now being drawn up (March 1968).)

The President of the Republic combines the functions of Head of State and Government. He is elected by the Assembly to which the Government is responsible, for the entire legislative term. As chief executive he chooses and dismisses the members of the Council of Ministers, and presides over its meetings. The President also promulgates laws, and has the power to request a second reading. He may also issue regulations. The amended constitution increased the powers of the President, and confirmed his

position as Head of State until 1964. In case of need, he is empowered to dissolve the Assembly and rule by decree.

The fifty-member Legislative Assembly is elected for five years by direct universal suffrage. It meets in ordinary session twice a year, but can, at the request of the President or of two-thirds of its members, be summoned for extraordinary sessions of ten days. Both the Assembly and the President may initiate legislation.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

(April 1968)

President of the Republic, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, of the Interior and Keeper of the Seals: Col. JEAN BEDEL BOKASSA.

Minister of State for Finance and National Economy: Lt.-Col. ANTOINE GUIMALI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JEAN ARTHUR BANDIO.

Minister of Justice: Capt. ANDRÉ DIEUDONNE MAGALE.

Minister of Development and Tourism: Eng. ANGE PATASSE.

Minister of Public Works, Transport, and Electrical Energy: Comdt. AUGUSTE MBONGO.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Lt.-Col. ALEXANDRE BANZA.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: ANTOINE KEZZA.

Minister of Information and Posts and Telecommunications: NESTOR KOMBOT NAGUEMON.

Minister of Education: ANTOINE MBARY DABA.

Minister of Veterans: Capt. TIMOTHÉE MALENDOMA.

Minister to the Presidency, Secretary-General to the Government: MAURICE GAMANA LEGGOS.

Secretary of State for Development: LOUIS ALAZOULA.

Secretary of State for Youth and Sport: ANTONIO FRANCK.

Secretary of State for Finance: M. GAUDEVILLE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Belgium: B.P. 938, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* M. THIMISTER.

Cameroon: B.P. 935, Bangui (L); *Chargé d'Affairs:* JEAN BIKANDA (also accred. to Gabon).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Chad: Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS KEIRO.

France: Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN HERLY.

German Federal Republic: rue Lamothe, B.P. 901, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* GOETZ VON HOUWALL (also accred. to Chad).

Israel: B.P. 904, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* AHARON OFRY (also accred. to Chad).

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana (E).

Netherlands: Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* M. JANLANKAMB.

Spain: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 869, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* M. KOUCHMIN.

United Kingdom: Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN VERNON ROB.

U.S.A.: Place de la République, B.P. 302, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY W. LEWIS.

The Central African Republic also has diplomatic relations with the Congo Democratic Republic (Kinshasa), Congo Republic (Brazzaville), Ghana, Greece, Italy and Sudan.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Suspended, 1966)

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement d'Evolution Sociale de l'Afrique Noire (M.E.S.A.N.): Leader JEAN B. BOKASSA; Sec.-Gen. M. THOLIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour Suprême: Bangui; the highest juridical organ. Acts as a Court of Cassation in civil and penal cases and as Court of Appeal in administrative cases; President FRANÇOIS GON.

There are a Criminal Court and 7 Civil Courts, with Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 5 per cent are Moslems and 35 per cent Christian; Roman Catholics comprise 20 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are about 1,200 mission centres with a personnel of some 1,600.

Archdiocese of Bangui: B.P. 798, Bangui; f. 1894; 22 missions, 64 priests; Archbishop Mgr. CUCHEROUSET.

Diocese of Berberati: Mission Catholique, Berberati; 10 missions, 30 priests; Bishop Mgr. BAUD.

Diocese of Bangassou: Mission Catholique, Bangassou; 7 missions, 22 priests; Bishop Mgr. ANTONIUS MAANICUS.

Diocese of Bossangoa: Mission Catholique, Bossangoa; 6 missions, 20 priests; Bishop Mgr. CHAMBON.

Protestant Missions: In the Central African Republic Chad, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Protestante de Bangui: Bangui.

PRESS AND RADIO

Journal officiel de la République Centrafricaine: monthly.

Presse, La: B.P. 373, Bangui; daily.

Terre Africaine: B.P. 373, Bangui; f. 1952; organ of the M.E.S.A.N. party; weekly.

Agence Centrafricaine de Presse: B.P. 373, Bangui; f. 1964; Dir. JOSEPH OUATEBO.

Tass is also represented in Bangui.

Radiodiffusion Nationale Centre-Africaine: B.P. 940, Bangui; f. 1958; Government station; programmes in French and Sango languages; 32,500 listeners; Dir. HENRI KONA.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Bangui, B.P. 851; Dir. M. BLANC.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; Bangui.

La Banque Nationale de Développement de la République Centrafricaine: B.P. 647, Bangui; f. 1961; cap. 240m. CFA; Dir.-Gen. M. ZANIFFÉ.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Bangui, B.P. 801.

Caisse Central de Coopération Economique: Bangui, B.P. 817; Dir. NORBERT ARDITI.

Union Bancaire en Afrique Centrale: Bangui; f. 1962; took over business of Crédit Lyonnais and Société Générale; cap. 2m. French francs.

INSURANCE

Bangui

Alliance: B.P. 97.

Atlanta, Cie. d'Assurances et de Réassurances: Casablanca; Rep. J. P. Hardy, rue de la Victoire, B.P. 343.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Ch. Le Jeune (Assurances) S.C.R.L., B.P. 821.

Cie. d'Assurances Générales Accidents, Vol, Maritimes, R.D., Réassurances, S.A.: Paris; Rep. Société Aefienne d'Assurances, rue de Brazza, B.P. 512.

Cie. d'Assurances Générales Contre L'Incendie et les Explosions: Paris; Rep. Société Aefienne d'Assurances, rue de Brazza, B.P. 512.

La Foncière: Rep. Ch. Le Jeune (Assurances) S.C.R.L., B.P. 821.

Groupement Français d'Assurances: Rep. H. Jeandreau, B.P. 140.

Mutuelle Générale Française Accidents: Le Mans; Rep. Les Assureurs Conseils Fougère and Juthenau, B.P. 272.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Sogerco, B.P. 653.

La Paternelle Africaine and Cie. Européenne d'Assurances des Marchandises et de Bagages: c/o S.A.F.C.I., B.P. 821.

La Préservatrice, Cie. Anon. d'Assurances Contre Les Accidents et Les Risques de Toute Nature: Paris; Rep. J. P. Hardy, Imm. Moura and Gouveia, Place de la République, B.P. 343.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: B.P. 512.

South British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Auckland; Rep. Ch. Le Jeune (Assurances) S.C.R.L., B.P. 821.

L'Union, Cie. d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie, Les Accidents and R.D., S.A.: Rep. Ch. Le Jeune (Assurances) S.C.R.L., B.P. 821.

L'Union, Cie. d'Assurances Sur la Vie Humaine: Rep. Ch. Le Jeune (Assurances) S.C.R.L., B.P. 821.

L'Urbaine and La Seine, S.A. d'Assurances Contre Les Accidents de Toute Nature: Paris; Rep. André Legendre, rue de la Victoire, B.P. 506.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République Centrafricaine: Bangui, B.P. 813; Pres. M. NAUD; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Groupeement Interprofessionnel de la République Centrafricaine: Bangui, B.P. 627; Pres. M. PLANTEVIN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Association Professionnelle des Banques: Bangui.

Groupeement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et le Développement de l'Economie Centrafricaine (G.I.R.C.A.): B.P. 627, Bangui; 60 mems.; planters, transporters, tradesmen and businessmen; Pres. M. PLANTEVIN.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs—Exportateurs (SYCOMIMPEX): B.P. 802, Bangui.

Syndicat des Industries (SYNDUSTREF): Bangui.

Union National Interprofessionnel (U.N.I.C.A.): B.P. 28; Bangui.

There are also organisations for: Entrepreneurs, Timber, Mines, Transporters, Cotton, Insurance, Planters and Hotels.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs Centrafricains: B.P. 877, Bangui; became the sole recognized union in 1964; Pres. MAURICE GOUANDJIA.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways (1968) but a 1,100 km. line from Bangui to Fort Lamy (Chad) is proposed. The total cost is estimated at 22,000,000 French Francs.

ROADS

There are about 19,000 km. of roads, 6,000 km. of which are passable at all seasons by heavy vehicles. Routes nationaux 5,018 km., regional roads 3,789 km.; rural roads 10,400 km. The main road from Bangui to Fort Lamy (Chad) is being asphalted.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Cie. Française du Haut et du Bas-Congo: Bangui.

Cie. de l'Ouhamé-Nana: Bangui.

There are two navigable waterways. The first is open all the year and is formed by the Congo and Oubangui rivers; convoys of barges (of up to 800 tons load) ply between Bangui and Brazzaville. The second is the river Sangha, a tributary of the Oubangui, on which traffic is seasonal.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Bangui: Bangui; f. 1966 with the participation of U.T.A.: domestic services; one DC-3.

Air Centrafrique: Bangui; private company providing domestic services by light aircraft.

Air Afrique, Air-Cameroun and U.T.A. also operate services to Bangui.

TOURISM

Ministry of Development (Department of Waters, Forests, Hunting and Tourism): B.P. 655, Bangui; Minister A. PATASSE; Dir. M. GUIGONIS; Tourism Officer C. A. GRISONI.

CEYLON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ceylon is an island 50 miles east of the southern tip of India. The climate is tropical, average temperature 80°F (26°C); the south-west around Colombo receives heavy monsoon rains. The official language, Sinhalese, is spoken by about 70 per cent of the people; Tamil and English are widely spoken. More than 60 per cent of the population are Buddhist, about 20 per cent are Tamil-speaking Hindu and there are important Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) and Moslem minorities. The flag is dark crimson with a yellow border, in each corner of which a Bo leaf is depicted; within the border are two vertical stripes of green and yellow and in the centre a yellow lion. The capital is Colombo.

Recent History

In 1948 Ceylon attained independence while remaining a member of the British Commonwealth. In 1959 Solomon Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, was assassinated and in 1960 (after Governments led by Mr. Dahanayake and Mr. Senanayake) his widow took over the post until March 1965. In 1961 legislation to introduce Sinhalese as the only official language caused widespread civil disturbances, especially in the north, but the measure was finally implemented by January 1st 1964. Early in 1963 the U.S. suspended economic and technical assistance to Ceylon following a dispute over compensation for nationalized U.S. oil interests in the island. Following a general election in 1965 a National Government was formed by six parties, with Mr. Dudley Senanayake as Prime Minister.

Government

Ceylon accepts Queen Elizabeth II as Queen of Ceylon and Head of the Commonwealth. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet whose Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor-General. Parliament is bi-cameral, comprising the Senate or upper house of 30 nominated members who serve for a six-year term, and the House of Representatives or lower house of 157 members elected for five years by universal suffrage. The country is divided into 21 administrative districts in charge of government agents appointed by the central government.

Defence

In 1947 Ceylon signed a mutual defence pact with the United Kingdom. This continues to operate. Ceylon is not a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

Ceylon's economy is dependent on agriculture. Rice is the staple food and the principal commercial crops are tea, rubber and coconuts grown in plantations. Much of the tea acreage and some rubber acreage are European-owned. Tamil labour of Indian origin is employed on many tea and rubber plantations. Under the Ten Year Plan, 1959-69, extensive measures are being taken to increase irrigation, improve communications and develop industry. A twelve-month Development Plan with monthly targets was announced in July, 1964.

The most important industries are cement, sugar-refining and cotton textiles. A steel rolling mill was opened in March 1967. Tea, rubber and coconut-product exports for 1964 greatly exceeded the previous year's figures, and in

1966 Ceylon overtook India as the world's leading tea exporter. Life assurance was nationalized in 1963 and all branches of insurance, except marine insurance, were nationalized in January 1964. Ceylon is a member of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Development in South and South-East Asia.

Transport and Communication

Much of Ceylon is hilly and thickly wooded, difficult of access by road and rail. The railways are state-owned with more than 1,000 miles of track. The state also runs a national omnibus service. Air Ceylon connects the main towns of the north and east to Colombo, and there are international services. The port of Colombo is one of the most important in the East.

Social Welfare

There is an island network of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries where treatment is free. An institute for training and research in community development was set up in 1966. Rice, the staple food, is subsidized by the state.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of six and fourteen. Eighty per cent of children were in school in 1962. There are three universities (one secular, two Buddhist) and many technical colleges.

Tourism

As a stopping place for luxury cruises and by virtue of the spectacle of its Buddhist festivals, ancient monuments and natural scenery, Ceylon is one of Asia's most important tourist centres. Good motor roads connect Colombo to the main places of interest.

In 1967 (Jan.-Sept.) there were 17,588 visitors.

Visas are not required to visit Ceylon by nationals of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A.

Sport

Football and cricket are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (May Day), May 11 (Wesak Full Moon), June 9 (Prophet Mohammed's Birthday), June 10 (Poon Full Moon), October 21 (Deepavali), December 22 (Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), January 14 (Thai Pongal), February 4 (Independence Day), March (Haji Festival Day—date not fixed), April 4 (Good Friday), April 6 (Easter Day), April 13 or 14 (Tamil New Year).

Sunday is treated as a normal working day, but the lunar quarter days (Poya days) are public holidays. Wesak Full Moon Day is a two-day holiday.

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Ceylon Rupee of 100 cents. The Rupee was devalued by 20 per cent in November 1967. Coins: ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 rupees.

Exchange rate: 14.20 rupees = £1 sterling.
5.05 rupees = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)				
	TOTAL (1967 Estimates)	RACES (1962)			
		Sinhalese	Ceylon Tamil	Indian and Pakistani Tamil	Ceylon Moors
65,610	11,741	7,399	1,154	1,082	624

Towns (1963): Colombo (capital) 511,644, Jaffna 94,670, Kandy 68,202, Galle 65,236.

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

Forests	2,899	Shifting Cultivation	992
Cultivated Land	1,945	Grassland and Scrub	430

EMPLOYMENT

(1963 Census—ten per cent sample tabulation)
(‘000)

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	1,694
Mining and Quarrying	10
Manufacturing	313
Construction	86
Commerce	288
Transport and Communications	133
Services	495
Others	170

AGRICULTURE

(1966—provisional)

Tea ('000 lb.)	490,115
Rubber (tons)	128,945
Rice ('000 bushels)	45,800
Kurakkan (" ")	701
Maize (" ")	368
Gingelly (" ")	220
Pulses (" ")	180
Manioc ('000 cwt.)	5,693
Sweet Potatoes (" ")	1,243
Chillies (" ")	381
Onions, red (" ")	628
Ginger (" ")	130
Pepper (" ")	201

Tea Production (1967): 486 million lb.

LIVESTOCK

(1966)

Buffaloes	832,364
Neat Cattle	1,745,759
Sheep	25,930
Pigs	122,069
Goats	589,843

FORESTRY

(1966)

(acres)

Proclaimed Reserves	1,363,441
Proposed Reserves	1,155,737
Other Crown Forest	4,353,743
Strict Natural Reserves	149,888
National Parks	401,843
Intermediate Zones	193,414
National Reserves	427,571
TOTAL STATE FORESTS	8,045,637

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	QUANTITY			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Graphite (tons)	8,300	10,676	8,740	9,867
Common Salt (cwt.) . . .	432,031	892,449	797,189	1,269,374

INDUSTRY

		1963	1964	1965	1966
Beer and Stout	'000 galls.	1,110	1,422	1,556	1,545
Cigarettes	millions	1,638	1,832	2,044	2,237
Cotton Yarn	'000 lb.	3,402	4,763	5,079	4,837
Cotton Fabrics	'000 yds.	4,198	8,575	6,425	8,359
Footwear	'000 pairs	3,643	3,037	3,502	2,303
Cement	'000 metric tons	75.2	74.6	85.8	82.9
Sugar	tons	n.a.	6,120	14,745	13,333

FINANCE

1 rupee = 100 cents

100 rupees = £6 19s. 10d. sterling = S.U.S. 17.00.

BUDGET

(1967-68—thousand rupees)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Import Duties:		Chief Executive Bodies	12,700
Textiles	21,700	Ministry of Defence and External Affairs	145,860
Grain and Flour	21,600	Planning and Economic Affairs . .	3,582
Kerosene Oil, Motor Spirits, Liquid		State	34,045
Fuel	126,900	Finance	588,775
Sugar	30,800	Justice	25,853
Tobacco and Cigarettes	48,000	Land, Irrigation and Power	383,257
Transport Equipment	59,200	Commerce and Trade	2,369
Other Goods	171,000	Local Government	76,032
Export Duties:		Industries and Fisheries	162,289
Tea	161,770	Agriculture and Food	382,368
Rubber	1,000	Labour, Employment and Housing . .	12,976
Dessicated Coconut	6,860	Education and Cultural Affairs . . .	420,111
Coconut Oil and Copra	18,570	Health	190,559
Excise Revenue	432,618	Public Works, Posts and Telecommunica-	
Income Tax	270,000	tions	199,910
Other Taxes	47,520	Home Affairs	67,958
Other Revenue	632,371	Nationalized Services	65,992
		Communications	175,943
		Social Services	33,910
TOTAL	2,049,909	TOTAL	2,984,489

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1967-68

(Rs. million)

Agriculture	258.00
Industry	196.35
Economic Overheads	205.80
Other Overheads	34.20
Social Services	117.82
TOTAL	812.17

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 1966

(Rs. million)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	7,656.6
Income from abroad	-42.1
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	7,614.5
Taxes less subsidies	587.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	8,201.1
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	282.8
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	8,484.4
of which:	
Private consumption expenditure	6,219.5
Public consumption expenditure	1,145.5
Gross domestic capital formation	1,165.6

Currency in Circulation (million Rs., at year end): (1964) 853, (1965) 901.4, (1966) 882.5.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1966

(million Rs.)

	U.S.A. AND CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	INDIA	REST OF STERLING AREA	SOVIET AREA	TOTAL CREDITS	TOTAL DEBITS	OVERALL BALANCE
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	72	33	-121	-69	-39	1,674	2,018	-346
Non-monetary gold	—	— 2	—	—	—	—	2	— 2
Freight and Transporta- tion	5	38	2	5	8	116	23	93
Travel	1	— 7	— 7	—	—	7	16	— 9
Investment income	— 4	— 15	— 2	—	— 2	13	50	— 37
Government, n.i.e.	4	— 4	—	7	4	29	17	12
Other services	—	— 29	— 3	— 3	3	39	79	— 40
Total	78	16	-126	-60	-26	1,878	2,205	-327
<i>Transfer Payments.</i>	56	— 13	— 12	2	—	63	26	37
CURRENT BALANCE	134	3	-138	-58	-26	1,941	2,231	-290
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>								
Direct investment	— 2	— 12	—	—	—	—	14	— 14
Other private long-term	—	— 1	—	—	—	—	2	— 2
Other private short-term	— 9	— 10	—	1	—	1	19	— 18
Central government	— 18	18	11	-18	9	115	40	75
Total	- 29	— 5	11	-17	9	96	55	41
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>								
Commercial banks:								
liabilities	—	9	—	— 1	— 1	8	—	8
assets	— 4	— 20	—	6	—	—	21	— 21
Central Institutions:								
liabilities	—	—	—	—	30	183	—	183
assets	1	137	3	—	— 3	70	—	70
Total	— 3	126	3	5	26	246	6	240
CAPITAL BALANCE	— 32	121	14	-12	35	325	44	281
Multilateral Adjustments	-102	-124	124	70	- 9	354	345	9

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID (Long-term loans—million Rs.)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Drawings from:</i>					
Canada	—	2	1	13	10
China, People's Republic	—	14	14	10	9
France	—	—	—	6	—
Germany, Federal Republic	1	11	7	10	53
IBRD	27	23	15	11	7
India	—	—	—	—	11
Japan	—	—	—	—	23
Poland	—	—	—	2	—
U.S.S.R.	5	17	33	23	9
United Kingdom	9	8	6	2	33
United States*	4	3	1	—	25
Yugoslavia	—	4	1	—	2
TOTAL	46	82	78	77	182
<i>Repayments to:</i>					
Canada	1	1	1	—	5
China, People's Republic	1	—	1	—	4
Germany, Federal Republic	—	—	1	3	5
IBRD	3	4	5	6	7
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—	—	1
United Kingdom	—	—	62	30	6
United States	1	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	6	6	71	41	30

* Except for 1962, the disbursements were made in rupees acquired by the U.S. Government from sales of surplus agricultural commodities to Ceylon.

EXTERNAL TRADE (excluding bullion and specie; '000 Rs.)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	1,499,900	1,974,500	1,474,382	2,028,268
Exports	1,704,500	1,841,500	1,915,917	1,675,959

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1966	1967 (Jan.-Oct.)	EXPORTS		1966	1967 (Jan.-Oct.)
Rice	('000 cwt.)	13,645	6,405	Tea	(million lb.)	441	407
Wheat Flour	(" ")	4,719	9,654	Rubber	(" ")	298	242
Sugar	(" ")	6,074	3,861	Coconut Oil	('000 cwt.)	1,457	1,124
Cotton Goods (million yards)		112	53	Copra	(" ")	417	220
Fish and Fish Preparations	('000 cwt.)	1,206	563	Desiccated Coconut (" ")		931	759
Fertilisers	(" ")	5,631	4,442	Cocoa	(" ")	43	21
Dried Chillies	(" ")	358	260	Cinnamon Quills	(" ")	47	42
Motor Cars		425	698	Plumbago (Graphite)	(" ")	197	180
				Citronella Oil	(" ")	448	310

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TEA EXPORTS

('000 lb.)

COUNTRIES	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Oct.)
United Kingdom	177,846	154,975	156,167
Australia	41,176	32,454	34,985
Canada	16,822	16,268	14,708
New Zealand	16,301	14,538	13,218
South Africa	30,922	29,734	25,229
U.A.R.	8,155	3,048	11,345
U.S.A.	46,678	44,559	39,793
Others	156,555	145,456	111,853
TOTAL	494,455	441,032	407,298

Total Tea Exports (1967): 476 million lb.

COUNTRIES

('000 Rs.)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
United Kingdom	263,659	340,129	505,213	414,854
India	133,805	135,413	42,545	20,394
Japan	111,246	125,796	39,246	41,750
Burma	73,724	174,852	7,506	1,326
Australia	93,625	98,986	100,525	73,980
United States	56,098	79,807	146,454	134,668
German Federal Republic	46,752	73,919	62,769	47,136
China, People's Republic	113,869	216,955	171,772	176,941
Netherlands	47,149	54,804	42,223	32,550
France	41,049	36,788	15,373	13,860
Belgium	17,761	17,192	5,982	4,543
Pakistan	46,002	84,697	32,692	42,452
Italy	26,145	37,697	37,308	29,639
South Africa	11,399	5,267	91,973	80,675
Canada	8,146	22,005	64,230	47,126
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES	1,474,382	2,028,268	1,915,917	1,675,859

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Tourists	19,737	19,781	18,969
Tourist Expenditure (Rs. million)	5.6	5.7	6.1

TRANSPORT

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Passengers Conveyed (thousands)	23,671	27,334	29,265	28,880	29,643
Season Ticket Holders (thousands)	499	521	557	564	585
Goods Conveyed (thousand tons)	1,501	1,526	1,586	1,442	1,522

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Cars . . .	83,161	82,715	82,570	82,416	82,780
Motor-cycles . . .	17,657	17,587	17,570	17,510	17,535
Buses . . .	6,883	7,237	7,634	8,051	8,111
Goods Vehicles . . .	29,888	30,019	30,262	30,497	31,011

SHIPPING ('000 net tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965*
Entered:				
Merchant Vessels (except bunkering) . . .	4,856	4,658	4,078	3,610
" " (bunkers) . . .	3,174	3,106	3,534	3,435
Other . . .	556	312	222	110
TOTAL . . .	8,586	8,076	7,835	7,155
Cleared:				
Merchant Vessels (except bunkering) . . .	4,261	4,540	3,491	3,318
" " (bunkers) . . .	3,078	3,008	3,543	2,987
Other . . .	555	261	220	120
TOTAL . . .	7,894	7,809	7,254	6,425

* Provisional.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers . . .	43,764	47,809	73,744
Freight (kg.) . . .	659,763	655,122	570,703
Mail (kg.) . . .	266,554	197,502	210,507

EDUCATION (1966)

TYPE	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	STAFF
Primary and Secondary . . .	9,500	2,515,000	100,000
Teacher Training . . .	24	5,000	100
Special . . .	5	600	20

Source: Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The laws which embody the Constitution of Ceylon are contained in the Ceylon Independence Act of 1947 and in a number of Orders-in-Council. Amendments to the Constitution require a majority vote by two-thirds of the total membership of the House of Representatives.

PARLIAMENT

The Ceylonese Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives has 157 members, of whom 151 are elected and 6 nominated. The island is divided into 145 electoral districts, which have been so arranged as to make possible the representation of minorities united by race, religion or other strong ties; but if after a general election the Governor is of the opinion that any important group or interest is inadequately represented, he may appoint up to 6 members of the House. The normal life of the House is 5 years and there is universal adult suffrage. The age limit for elections has been extended to over 18 years.

The Senate has 30 members, of whom 15 are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 are nominated by the Governor-General. The Senate is not subject to dissolution; Senators are appointed for a term of 6 years, one third retiring every second year.

The Parliament has the power and the duty to legislate for the peace, order and good government of the island. Importance is attached to the need to make it constitutionally impossible for any one community or religious group to be favoured or neglected, or for Parliament to interfere with the constitution of any religious body without its consent, and specific legislation has been passed to this end.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is collectively responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister, who must be the leader of the largest Party or Group in the House of Representatives, is appointed by the Governor-General, who then appoints the other Ministers on his advice. At least two Ministers, including the Minister of Justice, must come from the Senate.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

In January, 1958, a select committee of the two Houses of Parliament was appointed to consider the revision of the Constitution. In January, 1959, its report was issued. Among others the following recommendations were made:

1. The inclusion of Indian and Pakistani residents, who are Ceylon citizens, on the common electoral roll.
2. Equal numbers of citizens in the electoral districts of each province.
3. The restriction of multi-member electoral districts to secure representation of racial interests.

Legislation has already been passed implementing some of these recommendations.

LANGUAGE

Sinhala became the official language of administration by law on January 1st, 1961, and the change was made complete on January 1st, 1964. In January 1966 Tamil was introduced as the alternative official language in the northern and eastern provinces.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E.

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, External Affairs and Planning, Economic Affairs, and Information and Broadcasting: DUDLEY SENANAYAKE.

Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence, External Affairs and Planning: J. R. JAYEWARDENE.

Minister of Finance: U. B. WANNINAYAKE.

Minister of Justice: Senator A. F. WIJEMANNE.

Minister of Commerce and Trade: HUGH FERNANDO.

Minister of Local Government: Senator M. TIRUCHELVAM.

Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power: C. P. DE SILVA.

Minister of Industries and Fisheries: PHILIP GUNAWARDENA.

Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. W. DAHANAYAKE.

Minister of Social Services: ASOKA KURUNARATNE.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: M. D. BANDA.

Minister of Health: E. L. SENANAYAKE.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: I. M. R. A. IRIYAGOLLE.

Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: Major MONTAGUE JAYAWICKREMA.

Minister of Nationalized Services and Sport: V. A. SUGATHADASA, M.B.E.

Minister of Communications: E. L. B. HURULLE.

Minister of Labour and Employment: M. H. MOHAMED.

Minister of Scientific Research and Housing: M. D. H. JAYAWARDENE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CEYLON

(Colombo unless otherwise indicated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: (address not available); *Ambassador:* GHOLAM MOHAMED SLEIMAN.

Argentina: New Delhi, India (E).

Australia: 3 Cambridge Place, P.O.B. 742 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. N. UPTON.

Austria: New Delhi, India (L); *Minister:* Dr. JOHANNA NESTOR.

Belgium: 148/1 Kynsey Rd., P.O.B. 1192 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Brazil: 51 1/2 Green Path (E); *Ambassador:* RENATO F. MAIA DE MENDONÇA.

Bulgaria: New Delhi, India (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTO DIMITROV.

Burma: 53 Rosmead Place (E); *Ambassador:* WUNNA KYAW HTIN SAO BOONWAAT.

Cambodia: Rangoon, Burma (E); *Ambassador:* POC THIEUN.

Canada: 6 Gregory's Rd., P.O.B. 1006 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN TIMMERMAN.

China, People's Republic: 191 Dharmapala Mawata (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Cuba: 41 Buller's Lane (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: 47 Horton Place (E); *Ambassador:* JAROMÍR ŠTETINA.

Denmark: New Delhi, India (E).

Finland: New Delhi, India (E).

France: "Villa France", 2 Alfred Place, P.O.B. 880 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BRIONVAL.

German Federal Republic: 16 Barnes Place (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERBERT SCHWÖRBEL.

Ghana: New Delhi, India (HC); *High Commissioner:* Maj.-Gen. S. J. A. OTU.

Greece: New Delhi, India (E).

Hungary: New Delhi, India (E).

India: 7 Kollupitiya Station Rd., P.O.B. 882 (HC); *High Commissioner:* SHRI Y. D. GUNDEVIA.

Indonesia: 23 Alfred Place (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iran: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Iraq: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Israel: 2 Sixth Lane, Kollupitiya (L); *Ambassador:* AVRAHAM DAROM.

Italy: 586 Galle Rd., Kollupitiya (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDOARDO COSTA SANSEVERINO DI BISIGNANO.

Japan: 10 Ward Place, P.O.B. 822 (E); *Ambassador:* SEIZO HINATA.

Jordan: New Delhi, India (E).

Lebanon: New Delhi, India (E).

Malaysia: 49A Ward Place (HC); *High Commissioner:* ENCHÉ BAHADUN BIN HAJI HASSAN.

Maldiv Islands: 25 Melbourne Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HILMI DIDI.

Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).

Mongolia: New Delhi, India (E).

Nepal: New Delhi, India (E); *Ambassador:* YADU NATH KHANAL.

Netherlands: 29 Gregory's Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* H. S. HALLO.

New Zealand: New Delhi, India (HC).

Norway: New Delhi, India (E).

Pakistan: 17 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, P.O.B. 428 (HC); *High Commissioner:* HUMAYUN KHAN PANNI.

Philippines: 23 Havelock Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUP R. ABUBAKAR.

Poland: 137 New Buller's Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ROMAULD SPASOWSKI.

Portugal: 22 Maitland Crescent (L); *Minister:* (vacant).

Romania: New Delhi, India.

Spain: New Delhi, India (E).

Sudan: New Delhi, India (E).

Sweden: New Delhi, India (E).

Switzerland: No. 7 Upper Chatham St., P.O.B. 340 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ FAESSLER.

Thailand: 69 Ward Place (E); *Ambassador:* CHITTI SUCHARITAKUL.

Turkey: New Delhi, India (E).

U.S.S.R.: 62 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha (E); *Ambassador:* LEONID A. KOROBIN.

U.A.R. (Egypt): 15 McCarthy Rd., P.O.B. 1419 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALIFA ABDEL AZIZ MOUSTAFA.

United Kingdom: Galle Rd., Kollupitiya (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir STANLEY TOMLINSON, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 44 Galle Rd., P.O.B. 106 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREW V. CORRY.

Yugoslavia: 20 Albert Crescent (E); *Ambassador:* PAUN SERBAVONIC.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Senator A. RATNAYAKE.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: Senator S. D. S. SOMARATNE.

Clerk to the Senate: B. COSWATTE.

There are 30 Senators.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: SHIRLEY COREA.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees: M. SIVASIT-HAMPARAM.

Clerk: SAM WIJESINGHE.

There are 151 elected members and 6 nominated by the Governor-General.

GENERAL ELECTION, MARCH 1965

	SEATS	VOTES
United National Party	66	1,591,936
Sri Lanka Freedom Party	41	1,216,527
Federal Party	14	217,916
Lanka Sama Samaj Party (Trotskyites)	10	317,006
Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party	5	130,874
Communist Party	4	109,684
Tamil Congress	3	98,695
Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front)	2	113,798
Jatika Vimukti Peramuna (National Liberation Front)	1	
Independents	6	263,409

POLITICAL PARTIES

The main political parties are:

Sri Lanka Freedom Party: 407 Galle Road, Colombo 7; f. Oct. 1951 by the former Premier, Hon. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE; Socialist; stands for the establishment of a democratic republic based on a neutralist foreign policy; nationalization of certain industries but not immediately of the foreign-owned estates; Sinhalese as the official language, with safeguards for minorities. Pres. Mrs. SIRIMA R. D. BANDARANAIKE.

United National Party: "Siri Kotha", Kollupituya, Colombo; Right-wing party; aims at establishment of a republic within the Commonwealth; a neutralist foreign policy; Sinhalese as the official language and State-aid to denominational schools; is opposed to nationalization of foreign-owned estates; Pres. Hon. DUDLEY SENANAYAKE; publs. *U.N.P. Journal*, weekly in Sinhalese, Tamil and English.

Federal Party: 16 Alfred House Gdns., Colombo 3; f. 1949; principal Tamil party; stands for a Federal constitution; Leader S. J. V. CHELVANAYAKAM, Q.C., M.P.; Parliamentary Whip V. DHARMALINGAM, M.P.; Pres. Dr. E. M. V. NAGANATHAN, M.P.; Hon. Sec. A. AMIRTHALINGAM, M.P.

Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyist Party): 47 Jayantha Weerasekera Mawatha, Colombo 10; f. 1935; stands for nationalization of estates and other foreign-owned companies, opposed to communalism; Leader Dr. N. M. PERERA; Sec. LESLIE GOONEWARDENE; publs. *Suma-samajaya Samadharmam* and *Samasamajist* (Trotskyist weeklies in Sinhalese, Tamil and English respectively).

Mahajana Eksath Peramuna, Jatika Vimukti Peramuna (People's United Front, National Liberation Front): 869/77, 2nd Div., Maradana, Colombo; f. 1960, coalition 1965; left wing; stands for nationalization of foreign estates; strongly Sinhalese and Buddhist; Leader PHILIP GUNAWARDENE; includes the former *Viplavakari Lanka Sama Samaja (VLSSP)*. 1,500 active members; 5,000 Youth Leaguers. Pres. D. P. R. GUNAWARDENE; Sec. M. D. PERERA; publ. *Mahajana Eksath Peramuna* (weekly).

Communist Party: 91 Cotta Rd., Colombo 8; f. 1943; Chair. Dr. S. A. WICKRAMASINGHE; Gen. Sec. PIETER KEUNEMAN; 3,000 mems.; publs. *Maubima*, *Desabhimani*, *Forward* (weeklies in Sinhalese, Tamil and English respectively), *Aththa* (Sinhalese daily).

Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshaya (Ceylon Democratic Party): f. 1959 by the former Premier W. DAHANAYAKE; is opposed to the nationalization of foreign-owned estates, State take-over of denominational schools and interference with Buddhist organizations; Leader W. DAHANAYAKE.

Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party: Colombo; f. 1964; breakaway group from Sri Lanka Freedom Party; Leader C. P. DE SILVA.

Tamil Congress: strongly represented in northern and eastern Ceylon.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT AND

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL OF CEYLON

Chief Justice: Hon. H. N. G. FERNANDO.

Puisne Judges: T. S. FERNANDO, Q.C., C.B.E., L. B. DE SILVA, H. W. TAMBIAH, Q.C., KINGSLEY HERAT, K. W. H. ABEYSUNDERE, Q.C., G. P. A. SOLVA, A. L. S. SIRIMANE, VICTOR TENNEKON, Q.C.

Commissioners of Assize: V. MANICAVASAGAR, A. L. S. SIRIMANNE, E. R. S. R. COOMARASWAMY.

Registrar: N. NAVARATNAM.

DISTRICT COURTS

There are twenty-four District Courts in Ceylon. They have unlimited original civil jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, District Courts try only cases committed to them for trial by Magistrates' Courts.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

There are thirty-five Magistrates' Courts in Ceylon. A Magistrates' Court may not pass a sentence heavier than the following, except where an Ordinance has specially empowered it to do so:

- (a) Imprisonment up to six months.
- (b) Fine up to Rs.100.
- (c) Whipping if the offender is under 16 years.

COURTS OF REQUESTS AND RURAL COURTS

There are thirty Courts of Requests in the island, and they have original civil jurisdiction in all actions in which the debt, damage or demand, or the value of land in dispute, does not exceed Rs.300. The courts, with the exception of the Colombo Court, are presided over by a District Judge or a Magistrate, who acts as Commissioner of Requests in addition to his duties as a District Judge or Magistrate. The Colombo Court is presided over by a separate Commissioner. There are forty-eight Rural Courts in Ceylon.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Seventy-five per cent of the population are Buddhist. Buddhism was introduced into Ceylon in the third century B.C. by Prince Mahinda, son of the Indian King Asoka. There are 12,000 Buddhist Bhikkhus (monks), living in 6,000 temples on the island. They are educated in Pirivenas (temple schools), numbering 150. Two Pirivenas founded 85 years ago were raised to university status by Act of Parliament in 1959, in order to provide higher education for both Bhikkhus and laymen in the medium of the Sinhala language.

Ceylon Regional Centre of the World Fellowship of Buddhists: 6 Paget Road, Colombo 5; Sec. W. P. DALUWATTA.

Buddhist Congress: Pres. HENRY AMARASURIYA.

HINDUISM

The Tamil population of Ceylon, including those long settled in the island as well as the immigrants from India, are Hindus. The Hindu population numbers over two million.

ISLAM

The majority of the Muslims in Ceylon are styled Moors or Moormen, and claim descent either from Arab immigrants or the Indian traders from the mainland who settled in the island. The rest are Malays, mostly descended from soldiers and labourers from Java and Sumatra introduced into the island by the Dutch. There are a few Afghans and other Muslim settlers. Arab merchants dominated trade in the island until the appearance of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. The total Muslim population is over 600,000.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

CHURCH OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Bishop of Kurunagala: Rt. Rev. CYRIL LAKSHMAN WICKREMASINGHE; Bishop's House, Kandy Road, Kurunagala.

Bishop of Colombo: Rt. Rev. CHARLES HAROLD WILFRED DE SOYZA, Bishop's House, Steuart Place, Colombo, 3.

METHODIST CHURCH IN CEYLON

Chairman: Rev. JAMES S. MATHER, Colombo 3.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CEYLON

The Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon.

Moderator: Rev. ANANDA PERERA, A.B., TH.B.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India came into being in 1947 by a union of four Anglican Dioceses, four Methodist Districts and eight Councils of the South India United Church. About 5,000 members.

Bishop: Rt. Rev. S. KULANDRAN, Jaffna Diocese.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: H.E. Cardinal Dr. THOMAS COORAY, O.M.I., PH.D., D.D., B.A., Metropolitan, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne; Archbishop's House, Colombo, 8. There are 5 Bishops.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

- Ceylon Daily Mirror:** Times Bldg., 3 Bristol Street, Fort, Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, 1 Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1961; English; Editor R. MICHAEL; circ. 16,960.
- Ceylon Daily News:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1918; morning; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor J. E. I. COREA; circ. 63,525.
- Ceylon Observer:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1834; evening and Sunday; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor DENZIL PEIRIS; circ. evening 14,500; Sunday 66,358.
- Dinamina:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1909; morning; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor M. A. DE SILVA; circ. 80,979.
- Janata:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1953; evening; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor D. D. WETTASINGHE; circ. 37,908.
- Lankadipa:** Times Building, Colombo; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd.; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1947; Sinhalese; Editor M. D. H. DISSANAYAKE; circ. 65,000.
- The Sun:** Colombo; f. 1965; English; Editor Dr. GAMINI WIJEWARDENE.
- Thinakaran:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1932; morning; Tamil; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor R. SIVAGURU-NATHAN; circ. daily 21,115.
- Times of Ceylon:** P.O. Box 159, Colombo 1; London Office: Stuart House, 1 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1846; evening, also Sunday edition; published by the Times of Ceylon Ltd.; Independent; Editor TORI DE SOUZA; circ. evening 17,500, Sunday 38,000.
- Virakesari:** 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14 (P.O.B. 160); f. 1930; London Office: C. H. G. Nida Press Services Ltd., St. Martin's House, 159-163 High St., London, S.W.4; f. 1930; morning; Tamil; Editor K. V. S. VAS; circ. 20,184.

SUNDAY PAPERS

- Silumina:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1930; illustrated; Sinhalese; Editor M. K. PREMatileke; circ. 181,000.
- Sunday Lankadipa:** Times Building, Colombo, publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd.; f. 1951; Sinhalese; Editor M. DISSANAYAKE; circ. 120,000.
- Sunday Observer:** f. 1923 (see Ceylon Observer above).
- Sunday Thinakaran:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1948; Acting Editor K. KAILASAPATHY; circ. 27,418.
- Sunday Times of Ceylon:** Times of Ceylon Ltd., Times Building, Colombo; f. 1923; illustrated; Independent; Editor TORI DE SOUZA; circ. 38,000.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

- Ceylon Catholic Messenger:** Catholic Press, Colombo 8; f. 1868; Editor Rev. Fr. MANIK MUTTUKUMARU, B.A., D.C.L. (Rome); circ. 13,500.
- Ceylon Government Gazette:** Government Press, P.O.B. 500, Colombo; f. 1802; official Government publication; circ. 52,436.
- Ceylon News:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1938; articles from the *Ceylon Observer* and the *Ceylon Daily News*; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.
- Desabhimani:** 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Tamil; published by the Communist Party; Editor K. RAMANATHAN; circ. 10,000.
- Forward:** Colombo; English; Communist; circ. 7,000.
- Gnanartha Pradipaya:** Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo 8; Sinhalese; National Catholic paper; Editors Rev. Fr. OSWALD GOMIS, P. DHARMARATNE, NORBERT MAWALAGE; circ. 36,500.
- Mavbima:** 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Sinhalese; published by the Communist Party; circ. 18,000.
- Morning Star:** American Ceylon Mission Press, Tellipallai; f. 1841; English and Tamil; Editors S. P. APPASWAMY (English), Rev. J. W. A. KADIRGAMAR (Tamil).
- Navasakthi:** 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; f. 1941; Malayalam; published by the Communist Party; circ. 4,500; Editor V. VASU.
- Samatharmam:** 47 Driebergs Avenue, Colombo 10; Tamil; organ of the Lanka Samaja Party, section of the Fourth International.
- Sarasaviya:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1963; Sinhalese; circ. 38,000.
- Sathiaveda Pathukavalan:** Jaffna; published by St. Joseph's Catholic Press; f. 1876; Tamil; Editor S. M. J. LOUIS.
- Sinhala Bauddhaya:** P.O. Box 250, Maligakanda, Colombo; f. 1906; published by The Maha Bodi Society of Ceylon; Editor-in-Chief RAJA V. EKANAYAKA; circ. 25,000.
- Siyarata:** 532 Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1947; Sinhalese and English editions; Editor of Sinhalese edition P. A. JINADASA NIYATHAPALA; Editor of English edition ALWYN F. PERERA.
- Sutantiran:** 194A Silversmith Street, Colombo; f. 1947; Tamil; Editor S. T. SIVANAYAGAM.
- Vanitha Viththi:** Times Building, Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1957; Sinhalese women's magazine; Editor M. DISANAYAKE; circ. 40,000.
- Virakesari (Weekly Illustrated edition):** Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14 (P.O.B. 160); f. 1930; Editor K. V. S. VAS; circ. 25,110.

FORTNIGHTLIES, MONTHLIES, ETC.

- Baptist Messenger:** Colombo; English and Sinhalese; monthly; organ of the Baptist Church in Ceylon and published by the Sri Lanka Baptist Sangamaya; Manager W. G. TURNEY.

Bosat, The: Vajirarama, Bambalapitiya, Colombo; f. 1937; Buddhist English monthly; Board of Editors VENS. NARADA, PIYADASSI and VINITA and J. S. GOMES.

Ceylon Business Express, The: 23 Canal Row, Colombo; f. 1940; policy to extol private enterprise and teach business efficiency; monthly; Editor D. J. S. PEIRIS.

Ceylon Causerie, The: Nadaraja Bldg., Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1929; illustrated monthly; English; Editor ALEXIS ROBERTS.

Ceylon Journal of Adult Education: 1 Maliban Street, Colombo; published by Ceylon Literacy Campaign; Socialist; monthly; Editor T. P. ANERASINGHE, B.A., F.R.ECON.S.

Ceylon Law Recorder: Kotte; f. 1919; published by the Ceylon Investors Ltd.; monthly; Editorial Board: N. E. WEERASOORIA, Q.C., J. J. HULUGALLE.

Ceylon Methodist Church Record: Wesley Press, Wellawatte, Colombo; f. 1892; published by the Methodist Church in Ceylon; monthly; Editor Rev. LEWIS J. JULIAN, M.A.

Ceylon Radio Times: P.O. Box 574, Colombo; fortnightly; journal of Radio Ceylon; published in English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

Ceylon Teacher, The: 95 Main Street, Jaffna; monthly journal of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers; Editor A. E. TAMBER, B.SC.

Ceylon Trade Journal: Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1507, Colombo; f. 1935; published by the Department of Commerce, Colombo; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dir. of Commerce.

Ceylon Woman: 5 Castle Terrace, Colombo 8; English; monthly; Editor SITA JAYAWARDANA.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart for Ceylon: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo 8; f. 1920; monthly; Editors Rev. Fr. MANIK MUTTUKUMARU, B.A., D.C.L. (Rome) (English), Rev. Fr. OSWALD GOMIS (Sinhalese); circ. 4,500.

Navalokaya: Gampaha, W.P.; f. 1941; Sinhalese; monthly; articles on literature, art, politics, education, science, etc.; Managing Editor Rev. U. SARANANKARA.

Nava Yugaya: Lake House, Colombo; f. 1956; fortnightly; Sinhalese; circ. 17,753.

Public Opinion: 723 Maradana Road, Colombo 10; monthly; Editor N. G. L. MARASINGHE.

Rasavahini: Times Bldg., Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1956; Sinhalese monthly; Editor M. DISANAYAKE.

Textiles: 15 Fifth Cross Street, Colombo 11; f. 1946; bi-monthly Ceylon textile journal; circ. 3,000; Editor G. P. KARIYAWASAM.

QUARTERLIES

Ceylon Journal of Science: c/o Ceylon University, Colombo; f. 1924; occasional; published by the University of Ceylon.

Coconut Journal: Printing House, 110, 1/1 Negriss Bldg., York St., Colombo; f. 1956; quarterly; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Journal of the Ceylon Medical Association: Ceylon Medical Association, 6 McCarthy Rd., Colombo 7; f. 1888; quarterly; Editor Dr. C. H. S. JAYEWARDENE.

Poultry Journal: Printing House, 110, 1/1 Negriss Bldg., York St., Colombo 1; f. 1963; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Symposium: 36 Vajira Road, Colombo; English; literature, art and films; quarterly; Editor W. B. C. SILVA.

Trade Directory for Ceylon and Overseas: Printing House, 110, 1/1 Negriss Bldg., York St., Colombo 1; f. 1958; quarterly; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Tropical Agriculturist, The: P.O. Box 636, Colombo; f. 1881; research quarterly published by the Department of Agriculture; circ. 1,200.

PRESS AGENCIES

The following are represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1926; Chairman R. S. WIJEWARDENE; Man. Dirs. G. B. S. GOMES, C. E. L. WICKREMESINGHE; Dir. L. C. GOONERATNE; Sec. and Gen. Man. E. E. C. ABAYA-SEKARA.

W. E. Bastian and Co., 23 Canal Row, Fort, P.O. Box 10, Colombo 1; f. 1904.

H. W. Cave and Co. Ltd., Colombo; f. 1876; printers, publishers, music dealers and booksellers; Manager A. W. WAKEFORD.

Caxton Printing Works, Ltd., 280 Dam Street, Colombo; f. 1879.

Ceylon Printers Ltd., Parsons Road, Colombo.

Ceylon Publications: P.O. Box 417, Colombo.

Colombo Catholic Press: 3rd Division, Maradana, Colombo; f. 1865; liturgical books; Man. Rev. Fr. O. GOMIS.

M. D. Gunasena and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 246, 217 Norris Road, Colombo; f. 1915; educational and general.

Lanka Literature Co., 33 Horton Place, Colombo.

Lanka Publishing Co., Prince Street, Colombo.

Plâté, Ltd., P.O. Box 127, Colombo.

Printing House: 110, 1/1 Negril Bldg., York Street, Colombo 1; printers, publishers, booksellers, etc.; publishers of *Ceylon Who's Who* (annually), *Coconut Journal*, *Trade Directory for Ceylon and Overseas*, *Poultry Journal* (all quarterly); Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Rokeby Press: 294 Union Place, Colombo 2; f. 1940; printers and stationers; Printing Manager M. ABDUL CADER; Gen. Man. E. N. VANDEN DRIESEN.

Searchlight Press: Wellawatte, Colombo.

Times of Ceylon Ltd., 3 Bristol Street, Fort, Colombo.

Union Printing Works: 210 Srimath Bennett Soysa Vidiya, Kandy; printers, publishers, bookbinders; Props. FRANCIS GUNERATNE, Mrs. LEELAWATHIE GUNERATNE.

W. M. A. Wahid and Bros., Main Street, Colombo; f. 1881.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: Torrington Square, Colombo 7 (P.O.B. 574); inaugurated Jan. 1967; under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; controls all broadcasting in Ceylon; Chair. and Director-General NEVILLE JAYAWEERA, C.A.S.

NATIONAL

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 574, Colombo; home service: 215½ hours a week, of which Sinhalese 84½ hours, Tamil 64½ hours, English 45 hours, schools in all three languages 21 hours; external service: in English, Hindi and Tamil chiefly for Asian countries; Dir. National Service D. T. L. GURUGE.

Voice of America: programmes in English (8 hours), We. Bengali (½-hour), Tamil (½-hour), Ea. Bengali (½-hour), Hindi (½-hour; ½-hour to East Africa).

COMMERCIAL

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 1510, Colombo; internal service: 182½ hours, Tamil 42 hours and English 63½ hours; external service: 177 hours a week in English, Hindi and Tamil for Asia region; Dir. Commercial Service L. R. WIJEMANNE.

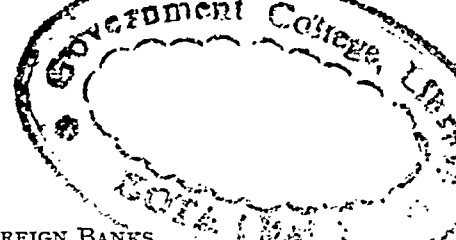
Ceylon Rediffusion Service Ltd., P.O. Box 1002, 299 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1951; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; four programme wired broadcasting networks in Colombo and district and Kandy; relays all Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation programmes including commercial to over 20,000 subscribers (1966); Gen. Man. R. L. KETTLE.

In 1967 there were 425,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

A Commission of Enquiry set up in 1966 recommended the introduction of television in Ceylon for educational purposes.

FINANCE



(cap. p.u.=capital paid up; dep.=deposits; Rs.=rupees; m.=million).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Ceylon: P.O.B. 590, 34 Queens St., Colombo; f. 1950 by Act of Parliament; cap. Rs. 15m.; Gov. WILLIAM TENNEKON.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Ceylon: Central Office, Bank of Ceylon Building, York Street, Colombo; cap. p.u. Rs.4.5 m.; dep. Rs.813.6m.; Chair. H. V. PERERA, Q.C.; Gen. Man. C. LOGANATHAN.

Bank of Chettinad Ltd.: 256 Sea Street, Pettah, Colombo; Man. P. M. PALANIAPPA CHETTIAR.

Batticaloa Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: Bazaar Street, Batticaloa; f. 1942; Hon. Sec. J. L. TISSA-VEERASINGHE; Gen. Man. R. S. B. BEADLE; Chief Shroff A. P. XAVIER.

Colombo Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 10-11 Duke Street, Fort, Colombo; f. 1931; Pres. P. F. A. GOONE-LITHEKA; Sec. H. S. PEIRIS.

Galle Co-operative Town Bank Ltd.: Galle; Pres. M. A. FERNANDO.

Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 59 Main Street, Jaffna; f. 1929; cap. p.u. Rs.0.1 m.; dep. Rs.6.3 m.; Pres. R. RAJARETNAM; Man. D. SELLAKANDU.

Kandy Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.: 210 Colombo Street, Kandy; Pres. P. MAPALAGAMA; Treas. FRANCIS GUNERATNE.

People's Bank: Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2; f. 1961; successor to Co-operative Federal Bank; cap. Rs. 7 m.; dep. Rs. 447 m.; Chair. T. B. PANABOKKE; Gen. Man. D. D. W. KANNANGARA.

STATE DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corp.: P.O.B. 20, 292 Galle Rd., Colombo; f. 1963; Chair. R. W. TENNEKON; Gen. Man. H. S. F. GOONEWARDENA.

Ceylon State Mortgage Bank, The: 91 Horton Place; Colombo; f. 1931; Chair. B. C. F. JAYARATNE; Man. H. B. KAPUWATTE (acting).

Development Finance Corp. of Ceylon: 3rd Floor, Hemas Buildings, York St., Colombo 1; f. 1955.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 17 Queen Street, Colombo; f. 1853; Manager I. C. MACK.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.: London; 5-7 Main St., P.O.B. 148, Colombo.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi, Pakistan; Ceylon Office: 163 Keyzer Street, Colombo (P.O. Box 1088).

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; 24 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo; Manager H. J. S. MURIEL.

Indian Bank Ltd., The: P.O. Box 1384, Madras; f. 1907; P.O. Box 624; 48 Baillie Street, Colombo.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Madras; 139 Main Street, Overseas Bank Building, Pettah, Colombo.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; 16 Queen Street, Fort, Colombo.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 37 York Street, Fort, Colombo; Agents: Clark, Spence & Co. Ltd., Galle.

State Bank of India: Bombay; 16 Prince St., Fort, Colombo 1; Agent: B. R. GADRE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Ceylon Brokers' Association: 20 Baillie Street, Colombo 1; handles buying and selling of shares.

INSURANCE

All insurance business is handled by the state-owned Insurance Corporation of Ceylon, which was given a monopoly of life insurance in 1963 and all other types, except marine insurance, in January 1964.

Insurance Corporation of Ceylon: Head Office: 288 Union Place, Colombo 2; General Insurance Department: Gaffoor Building, Leyden Bastian Road, Fort, Colombo 1; Chair. V. S. M. DE MEL; Dirs. L. J. SILVA, S. SELLAMUTTU, M. P. PERERA, C. N. DE ZOYSA; Gen. Manager C. E. H. AMARASEKARA (C.A.S.); Re-insurance Man. M. S. WIJENAIKE; publ. *Insurance News*.

Lloyds: London; Agents in Colombo: Aitken Spence & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 5; Cable Address: "Aitken Colombo", Tel. 78561-7.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Ceylon Chamber of Commerce:** Lower Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo (P.O. Box 274); est. 1839; incorp. 1895; Chair. M. E. WIJESINGHE; Sec. C. DIAS, M.A., LL.B.
- Ceylon Moor Chamber of Commerce:** 38-40 Keyzer Street, Colombo 11; Pres. Sir RAZIK FAREED, O.B.E., M.P., Admin. Sec. A. I. L. MARIKAR.
- Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce:** Macan Markar Bldg., Prince St., Colombo 1; f. 1950; Pres. Senator D. L. F. PEDRIS; Admin. Sec. J. E. J. RODRIGO; publ. *Ceylon Commerce* (quarterly).

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

- Ceylon Association of Manufacturers:** c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Chatham Street, Colombo 1 (P.O. Box 274); f. 1955; Chair. N. U. JAYAWARDENA; Sec. C. DIAS.
- Ceylon Coconut Board:** 11 Duke Street, Colombo 1; f. 1935; Board appointed under statute by Minister of Commerce and Trade; Chair. R. H. DE MEL; Man. S. GUNASEKARA; Sec. J. EDIRISINGHA.
- Ceylon Merchants' Chamber:** De Mel Building, Chatham Street, Colombo; f. 1926.
- Ceylon National Chamber of Industries:** No. 12 1/1, Bristol Bldg., P.O.B. 133, Colombo 1; Chair. K. SOMASUNTHARAM.
- Ceylon Planters' Society, The:** P.O. Box 46, Kandy; f. 1936; 1,424 mems.; Sec. C. L. N. TOUSSAINT; publ. *The Bulletin* (quarterly).
- Ceylon Textile Chamber:** Australia Buildings, Colombo 1; f. 1942; 118 mems.; Chair. L. E. J. FERNANDO LAKRAJASINGHA, J.P.; Admin. Sec. LAMBERT DE SILVA.
- Ceylonese Importers and Exporters Association:** 26 Reclamation Road, Colombo 11 (P.O. Box 1050); f. 1955; Pres. J. OLIVER PERERA, J.P.; Gen. Sec. S. A. SATHIAVASAGAN.
- Ceylonese Textile Traders' Association:** 5, 2nd Cross Street, Colombo.
- Coconut and General Products Exporters' Association:** Sec. C. DIAS, M.A., LL.B.; c/o The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 274, Colombo.
- Colombo Brokers' Association, The:** f. 1904; P.O. Box 101, 59 Queen Street, Colombo 1.
- Colombo Lighterage Co's Association:** 140-142 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo.
- Colombo Rubber Traders' Association, The:** P.O. Box 274, Colombo; f. 1918; Sec. The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).
- Colombo Tea Traders' Association:** P.O. Box 274, Colombo; f. 1894; Sec. The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).
- Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon:** Macan Markar Building, 4th Floor, Prince St., Colombo 1; f. 1930; 362 mems.; Admin. Sec. A. M. SELVARAJAH.
- Lanka Hotels Association:** 190 Prince Street, Pettah.
- Low-Country Products Association of Ceylon:** BoGala Buildings, Upper Chatham Street, Colombo 1; f. 1908; Chair. T. C. A. DE SOYSA, B.A.; Hon. Sec. C. NADESAN, J.P., M.B.E.; 350 mems.
- Sinhala Welenda Mandalaya Inc.:** (Singalese Merchants' Chamber Inc.); 203, 1/11-12, Olcott Mawata, Colombo 11; f. 1937; 2,760 mems.; Pres. K. A. G. PERERA; Hon. Sec. J. L. SIRISENA; Hon. Treas. B. S. KOTTEGODA.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The most important organizations on the consumer side are the Wholesale Stores Unions, which handle all food-stuffs and miscellaneous goods supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, as well as running a large number of retail stores. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is at the head of the consumer co-operative movement. It was founded in 1943 and is administered by an autonomous Board of Directors appointed by the Minister of Food and Co-operative Development.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

- Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation:** 73-1 Kollupitiya Road, Colombo 3 (P.O. Box 473); f. 1944; 390 mems.; Pres. W. A. YOUNG; Dep. Pres. P. R. WALTON; Sec. C. RAJASURIYA.
- Planters' Association of Ceylon:** Colombo; Chair. B. WARUSAVITARNE.
- Employers' Federation of Ceylon:** P.O.B. 858, 73/1 Kollupitiya Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1929; mem. International Organization of Employers, Organization of Employers, Federations in Developing Countries; Chair. M. E. WIJESINGHE; Vice-Chair. G. I. DE GLANVILLE; Sec. L. E. WIRASEKERA.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

- Agency House and Brokers' Mercantile Employers: S. CUMARASAMY.
- Coconut Manufacturing and Export Trade Employers: B. BOBBIESE.
- Commercial Banks' Association: M. B. DISSANAYAKE.
- Engineer Employers: A. MACNEIL WILSON.
- Fertilizer Employers: H. EICHENBERGER.
- General Trades Mercantile Employers: C. B. FERGUSON.
- Importer, Distributor and General Employers: N. J. L. JANSZ.
- Manufacturing Employers: G. D. GORDON.
- Master Printers' Employers: R. V. HINTON.
- Motor Employers: J. A. HEPWORTH.
- Port Employers: P. C. S. FERNANDO.
- Rubber and General Produce Stores Employers: J. W. SERASINGHE.
- Tea Stores Employers: G. M. TOPEN.

TRADE UNIONS

- All Ceylon Federation of Free Trade Unions (ACFFTU):** 94 1-6 York Bldg., York Street, Colombo 1; 6 affiliated unions; 50,500 mems.; Pres. W. K. WIJEMANNE; Gen. Sec. ANTONY LODWICK.
- Ceylon Federation of Labour (CFL):** 47 Driebergs Avenue, Colombo 10; 20 affiliated unions; 112,610 mems.; Pres. Dr. N. M. PERERA; Sec.-Gen. R. P. RAJASOORIYA.
- Ceylon National Trade Union Confederation (CNTUC):** P.O.B. 1294, Colombo 3; f. 1966 by merger of seven leading organizations; combined membership 450,000; Gen. Sec. V. ANNAMALAY.
- Ceylon Trade Union Federation (CTUF):** 123 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1941; 24 affiliated unions; 35,271 mems.; Sec.-Gen. N. SANMUGATHASAN.

CEYLON—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC): 72 Green Path, P.O.B. 1294, Colombo 7; f. 1940; mainly plantation workers; 352,088 mems.; Pres. S. THONDAMAN; Sec. M. S. SELLASAMY.

Democratic Workers' Congress (DWC): 213-2 Main St., Colombo; f. 1956; 266,232 mems. Pres. ABDUL AZIZ; Gen. Sec. V. P. GANESAN.

Government Workers' Trade Union Federation (GWTUF): 22 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.; controlled by the Lanka Sama Samaja Party.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union Federation (PSWTUF): 120 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.; Pres. P. ADHIPOLA; Gen. Sec. W. PERERA.

Sri Lanka Trade Union Federation (SLTUF): 407 Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1960; 15 affiliated unions; 22,153 mems.; Pres. C. F. A. GUNASEKERA; Joint Secs.: L. JAYAKODY, C. MUNAWEEERA.

United Front of Post and Telecommunication Trade Unions: f. 1955.

In addition there are about 100 unions not affiliated to the above organizations.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ceylon Government Railway: P.O.B. 355, Colombo 10; 221 steam and 4 diesel mechanical locomotives, 9 diesel electric shunting locomotives, 5 diesel hydraulic locomotives, 45 diesel hydraulic power coaches, 23 diesel electric rail cars, 39 diesel electric locos, 5 hydro-mechanical rail cars and 5,248 coaches and wagons; operates a network of about 1,000 miles; gross receipts (1966-67) Rs. 102m., expenses Rs. 148.2m.; Gen. Man. B. D. RAMPALA; Operating Supt. J. M. DHARMARATNE; Chief Engineer J. P. SENARATNE; Commercial Supt. S. J. V. WEERARATNE.

All railways are state-owned. Track 1,024 miles (838 miles broad gauge).

ROADS

Public Works Department: Ministry of Transport and Power, Transworks House, Colombo; this department maintains about 11,208 miles of roads. There is a national omnibus service with about 3,000 vehicles.

Ceylon Transport Board: 200 Kirula Road, Colombo 5; f. 1957; nationalized organization responsible for road passenger transport services; Chair. R. T. DE SILVA; Vice-Chair. Maj. OSCAR DE LIVERA; Sec. D. GUNASEKERE; publ. *Transport News*.

SHIPPING

Colombo is one of the most important ports in the East and is situated at the junction of the main trade routes. The other main ports of Ceylon are Trincomalee, Galle and Jaffna. Trincomalee is the main port for shipping out tea.

Ceylon (Port) Cargo Corporation: Colombo 1; responsible for all cargo handling operations in the Ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee; Chair. A. W. A. ABEYAGOONESEKERA; Gen. Man. H. A. DE SILVA.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Ceylon Ocean Lines Ltd.: 29, 2/3 Gaffoor Buildings, P.O.B. 1276, Colombo 1; agents for Polish, Russian, East German, Rumanian, Chinese and Bulgarian lines; also

charter vessels; Chair. E. V. R. SAMERAWICKRAME, C.B.E.; Sec. N. N. GUNewardENE.

Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd.: 33 3/1 Macan Markar Buildings, Prince St., Colombo 1; partly Government-owned; operates chartered vessels; Chair. T. C. A. DE SOYSA.

Eastern Star Lines Ltd.: 2nd Floor, National Bank Building, Fort, Colombo; services to Middle East, Persian Gulf and Indian coast; fleet of fourteen ships.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are 104 miles of canals open for traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Ceylon Ltd.: Head Office: Chatham St., P.O.B. 692, Colombo 1; est. 1947; operates daily internal services and services to India; also operates services to London and Singapore; Chair. V. T. DE ZOYSA; Dir. R. WIJEWARDENE; fleet of one Avro 748, one Nord 262, two Dakotas.

Ceylon Carriers Ltd.: Bank of Ceylon Building, 20A York Street, Colombo 1, P.O. Box 230; international travel, transport, clearing and forwarding agents, tour operators.

Ceylon Tours Ltd.: 47 Parsons Road, Colombo; tourist operators.

The control of Civil Aviation is in the hands of the Department of Civil Aviation, a separate department under the Ministry of Transport and Power.

Aeroflot: Ul. Rasina, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; Katunayake Airport.

Air India: Bombay, India; 34 Y.M.B.A. Building, Main Street, Colombo 1; District Sales Man. MATTHEW SAMARAWEEERA.

Alitalia: Rome, Italy; Messageries Maritimes, 12 Prince St., Colombo 1; Area Man. KENNETH DE CROOS.

British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.): London Airport, England; general sales and traffic handling agents Air Ceylon Ltd., 63 Queen Street, Colombo.

Indian Airlines: New Delhi, India; 27 Main St., Gaffoor Building, Colombo 1; Man. N. M. DESAI.

K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines): The Hague, Netherlands; Carsom Camberbatch and Co., Chartered Bank Building, Queen Street, Colombo.

Lufthansa: Cologne, Federal Germany; Messageries Maritimes, 12 Prince Street, P.O. Box 99, Colombo.

Pakistan International Airlines Corp. (P.I.A.): Karachi; 32 Y.M.B.A. Building, Colombo 1.

Pan American World Airways Ltd. (P.A.A.): New York; Shaw, Wallace and Hedges Ltd., P.O. Box 84, Colombo.

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.: Sydney, Australia; general sales and traffic handling agents Air Ceylon Ltd., 63 Queen Street, Colombo.

Swissair: Zurich, Switzerland; 5 Upper Chatham Street, Colombo.

Trans World Airways Inc. (T.W.A.): Kansas City, U.S.A.; Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. of Ceylon Ltd., Victoria Arcade, York Street, Colombo.

TOURISM

Ceylon Tourist Board: P.O.B. 1504, Galle Face, Colombo 3; f. 1966; publish tourist booklet, posters, brochures and display cards.

There were 19,781 tourists and 57,158 day visitors in 1965 and 18,935 tourists and 79,102 day visitors in 1966.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Cultural Affairs: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; Dir. P. H. PREMAWARDENE.

Arts Council of Ceylon: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; Pres. D. G. DAYARATNE; Gen. Sec. W. B. RATNAYAKE.

National Theatre Trust: Department of Cultural Affairs, 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; Pres. P. H. PREMAWARDENE; Sec. S. G. SAMARASINGHE; publs. fortnightly bulletins about Sinhalese drama and ballet.

Sri Lanka Sahitiya Mandalaya: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; literary trust.

There are Government Colleges of Arts and Crafts, Dancing and Ballet and Music. There are a number of orchestras and theatre companies, mostly run by amateur groups.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Colombo: Colombo; f. 1967.

University of Peradeniya: Peradeniya; f. 1967.

Vidyalankara University of Ceylon: Kelaniya, Colombo; university status 1959; 94 teachers, 1,995 students.

Vidyodaya University of Ceylon: Gangodavila, Nugegoda; university status 1959; 105 teachers, 2,030 students.

CHAD

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chad is a landlocked state in north central Africa, stretching south from Libya and the Tropic of Cancer to the Central African Republic. Niger and Cameroon lie to the west and the Sudan to the east. The climate is hot, arid in the desert north and very wet (annual rainfall 196 inches) in the south. The official language is French, but Arabic, Nilotic and Sudanese dialects are widely spoken. About half the population are Muslims living in the north; most others follow animistic beliefs. There are a few Christians. The flag consists of vertical blue, yellow and red stripes. The capital is Fort-Lamy.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Chad became independent in 1960. In 1962 a new Constitution providing for a President as Head of State was adopted. The country is divided between the African south and the Arab north. Chad is a member of the French Community, the African Equatorial Union and the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM).

Government

Executive power lies with the President assisted by a Council of Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Legislative Assembly, elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term. The country is divided for administrative purposes into 14 Prefectures.

Defence

Chad's small army is supported by a detachment of about 1,000 troops lent by France under military agreements.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, 96 per cent of the population working on the land or moving about the desert. The chief product is cotton, which forms 80 per cent of exports. Cattle, sheep and camels are raised. There is fishing in Lake Chad and the Chari and Logone rivers. The minerals exploited are natron and tungsten. The little foreign trade is mostly with the Franc Zone. Chad is a member, with Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and the Central African Republic, of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), and receives compensation for loss of customs revenue on goods cleared in coastal member states. Early in 1968 plans for a new economic union were announced, known as the "Union of Central

African States". The other partners are the Central African Republic and Congo Democratic Republic (Kinshasa).

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Chad but work was commenced in 1964 on an extension of the Trans-Cameroon railway to Nga'oundere. Roads have been improved and can take heavy vehicles. The river Chari is navigable from Fort-Lamy near to Lake Chad to Fort Archambault in the far south. There are six aerodromes.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage and other rights for employees. Medical institutions in 1963 comprised a modern hospital at Fort-Lamy, 14 infirmaries, 22 medical centres, 83 dispensaries and four mobile clinics.

Education

Schools are divided into primary, secondary and technical categories. In 1967 there were 180,000 children at school, representing 30 per cent of children of school age.

Tourism

Chad provides a variety of scenery from the dense forests of the south to the deserts of the north. Wild animals abound and there is excellent hunting, mainly around Fort Archambault.

Visas are not required to visit Chad by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), July 14, August 8 (Independence Day), October 22 (Ascension of the Prophet), December 22 (Id ul Fitri), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), February 28 (Id ul Adha).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Franc of the African Financial Community (Franc CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 594 Francs CFA = £1 sterling.

244 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 1,284,000 sq. km.

Population (1967 estimates): 3,500,000.

CHIEF TOWNS

(Population—1962 Census)

Fort-Lamy (capital)	93,915	Pala	7,451
Fort-Archambault	34,000	Doba	7,375
Moundou	29,000	Koumra	6,351
Abéché	24,000	Kelo	6,067

PREFECTURES

(Population—1962 Census)

Batha	293,000	Mayo-Kebbi	367,080
Biltine	143,082	Moyen-Chari	285,095
Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T.)	51,729	Ouaddai	303,276
Chari-Baguirmi	302,161	Salamat	64,243
Guera	155,847	Logone Oriental	178,091
Kanem	168,376	Tandjile	189,707
Logone Occidental	163,245	Lac	96,032

EMPLOYMENT

Cattle Raising	290,000
Other Agriculture	600,000
Fishing	10,000
Professions	4,600
Domestic Service	7,300
Industry	4,500

AGRICULTURE

(1963-64—'000 Metric Tons)

Sorghum and Millet	650
Manioc.	50
Rice	30
Groundnuts (Unshelled)	120
Wheat	3
Dates	25
Cotton Seed	105

Groundnuts (1965-66, unshelled): 133,000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

(1964)

Cattle	4,000,000
Sheep and Goats	4,000,000
Camels	350,000
Asses and Mules	300,000
Horses	150,000

Fishing: Fresh-water catch 80-100,000 tons annually.

INDUSTRY

(1963-64)

	Metric Tons
Cotton Fibre	38,000
Groundnut Oil	4,200
Frozen Meat	2,664
Soda (Natron)	8,000
Hides and Skins (exports)	634

Production of Cotton Fibre: (1964-65) 25,944 tons,
(1965-66) 27,557 tons.

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs.

1,000 CFA = £1 13s. 8d. = \$U.S. 4.05.

ORDINARY BUDGET (1967 estimates—'000 CFA)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	6,000	Government Administration	8,000
Personal Taxes	1,400	Public Debt Service	1,000
Income Taxes	1,300	Others	2,000
Others	2,400		
TOTAL	11,100	TOTAL	11,000

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1966-70—'000 million CFA)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1966-70		1966-70
Public Sector	14.5	Agriculture and Processing	20.00
Private Sector	2.5	Transport and Communications	15.75
Loans Negotiated	19.6	Social Infrastructure	11.25
Loans to be Negotiated	10.4		
TOTAL	47.0	TOTAL	47.00

EXTERNAL TRADE† (CFA million)

	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Registered Imports	7,185	8,534	7,705	6,625
Registered Exports	5,604	6,544	6,722	5,353

* Jan.-Nov.

† For external trade statistics see also chapter on Central African Republic.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966*		1965	1966*
Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,999	2,977	Cotton	21,093	17,146
Primary Materials	1,144	595	Cattle	2,053	1,549
Fuel Products	6,394	3,472	Beef	477	508
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	6,558	4,847	Dried, Salted and Smoked Meat	353	247
Other Industrial Products	12,444	9,068			

* Jan.-Sept.

* Jan.-Sept.

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966*
France	14,482	11,073
Netherlands Antilles.	3,924	1,970
United States	2,783	2,678
German Federal Republic	1,285	838
Nigeria	671	377
United Kingdom	673	667

* Jan.-Sept.

EXPORTS	1965	1966*
France	14,474	12,107
Nigeria	3,043	2,289
Belgium/Luxembourg	12,314	11,118
United Kingdom	2,246	1,122
Yugoslavia	3,258	2,408
German Federal Republic	298	306

* Jan.-Sept.

TRANSPORT

ROADS (1965)

Cars	2,321
Lorries	3,942
Tractors	125
Motor-Cycles	320

CIVIL AVIATION (1966)

	Passengers	Freight (tons)
Arrivals	27,263	6,666
Departures	29,070	6,430

Tourism: There are 118 tourist hotel bedrooms in the main towns, and simpler accommodation in outlying places.

EDUCATION (1963-64)

	Schools	Pupils
Primary	389	128,600
Secondary	17	3,450
Technical	3	650
Total	409	132,700

Total pupils (1965-66): 175,000; (1966-67): 200,000

Source: Service de la Statistique Générale, B.P. 453, Fort-Lamy.

THE CONSTITUTION

Principles: Defence of the rights of man and public liberties; building of a true democracy founded on the separation of powers. The Republic is indivisible, lay, democratic and social. Sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by equal, universal and secret suffrage. Equality of race, origin and religion; freedom of belief and opinion, guarantee of education.

Head of State: The Head of State is Head of the Government and President of the Council of Ministers. He is elected by the National Assembly and his term of office is seven years. He is responsible to the National Assembly.

Council of Ministers: Appointed by the President. Determine policy, law, and public office-holders.

National Assembly: Members are elected for five years. In case of a vote of no confidence the President may, after consultation with the President of the Assembly, dissolve Parliament.

Economic and Social Council: advises the National Assembly on economic and social matters.

Political Party: Chad was officially declared to be a one-party state in November 1965.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Defence and War Veterans: FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.
Minister of State to the Presidency: ANTOINE BANGUI.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. JACQUES BAROUM.
Minister of Finance: ABAKAR SANGA TRAORE.
Minister of Public Works and of P.T.T.: MICHEL DJIDINGAR.
Minister of National Education: ISSAKA SAKO.
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: RAYMOND NYAMBAYE.
Minister of Economy and Transport: ABDOULAYE LAMANA.

Minister of Water and Forests: ISSA OUTMAN.
Minister of Labour, Youth and Sports: ALI KEKE.
Minister of Health and Social Affairs: (vacant).
Minister of Justice: JOSEPH BRAHIM SEID.
Minister of Planning and Co-operatives: JOSEPH DIGUIM-BAYE.
Minister of Public Services: BRAHMA SALEH.
Minister of Tourism and Information: OUCHAR TOURGOUDI.
State Secretary for Agriculture: MOHAMED TALBA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CHAD.

(Fort-Lamy unless otherwise indicated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation

Belgium: Brazzaville, Congo Republic (E).
Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).
Central African Republic: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. MAHELENGAMO.
China, Republic (Taiwan): (address not available); *Ambassador:* FENG YUCH TSENG.
Czechoslovakia: (address not available).
France: rue du Lieutenant Franjoux, B.P. 309 (E); *Ambassador:* GUY DE COMMINES DE MARSILLY.
German Federal Republic: Bangui, Central African Republic (E).
Israel: Bangui, Central African Republic (E).
Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).
Japan: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (E).
Korea, Republic: Paris 16e, France (E).

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana (E).
Libya: B.P. 407 (E); *Ambassador:* FAKIH ABDUSSALAM.
Mali: Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.
Morocco: Tripoli, Libya (E).
Netherlands: Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (E).
Nigeria: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BOUKAR KOLO.
Saudi Arabia: B.P. 718 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SALEH ALMADDAH.
Sudan: B.P. 45 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL ABUBAKR EL MALEK.
Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN VDOVIN.
United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon.
U.S.A.: B.P. 413 (E); *Ambassador:* M. VANCE.

Chad also has diplomatic relations with Ghana and Yugoslavia.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ADOUM THCHÉRE.

Vice-Presidents: MAHAMAT DOUBA ALIFA, PAUL RARI-KINGAR, BENOÎT PIRCOLOSSOU, HASSAN BAGUERI.

ELECTION (December 1963)

Voting was on a single list. The Government obtained 99.8% of the votes. There are 75 deputies, elected for a five-year term.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Progressiste Tchadien (P.P.T.): Chad section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (R.D.A.); Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.

The following parties, chiefly Muslim, are banned and the leaders are in exile:

Parti National Africain.

Mouvement Socialiste Africain: Leader M. KHERALLAH.

Union de Défense des Intérêts Tchadiens: Leader JEAN BAPTISTE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Fort-Lamy; the court for decisions on constitutional matters, it has a President, a procureur général, and six counsellors in three chambers, judicial, administrative and financial; Pres. HANOUN OUTMAN.

High Court of Justice: Fort-Lamy; superior court. The members are elected by the National Assembly.

Cour d'Appel: Fort-Lamy.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 52 per cent of the population are Muslims, 43 per cent Animists and 5 per cent Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 2 per cent of the total population.

Head of the Muslim Community: Iman MOUSSA.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are 43 mission centres and about 215 missionaries.

Archbishop of Fort-Lamy: Mgr. PAUL DALMAIS.

Bishop of Moundou: Mgr. LOUIS GAUMAIN.

Bishop of Fort-Archambault: Mgr. HENRI VENIAT.

Apostolic Prefect of Pala: Mgr. HONORÉ JOUNEAUX.

Protestant Missions: In Chad, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville) and the Central African Republic there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

PRESS AND RADIO

Info-Tchad: B.P. 670, Fort-Lamy; daily issued by ATP.

Informations Economiques: B.P. 48, Fort-Lamy; weekly; edited by the Chambre de Commerce de la République du Tchad.

Journal Officiel de la République du Tchad: Fort-Lamy.

Cahiers de l'Unité: Fort-Lamy; monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques du Tchad: B.P. 453, Fort-Lamy; monthly.

Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP): B.P. 670, Fort-Lamy. Tass is also represented in Chad.

Radiodiffusion Nationale du Tchad: Fort-Lamy, B.P. 892; government station; programmes in French, Arabic and Sara; Dir. M. TORALTA.

In 1966 there were 22,000 radio licences.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centralo des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 50.

Banque de Développement du Tchad: B.P. 19, Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; cap. 420m. F. CFA; Dir. M. QUÉZEL-COLONE.

Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôts: B.P. 566, Fort-Lamy; cap. 100m. CFA.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; Fort-Lamy, P.O.B. 87; Fort-Archambault, P.O.B. 240.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 38; Dir. M. DELANOË.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Conseil National du Crédit: Fort-Lamy; f. 1965 to create a national credit policy and to organize the banking profession.

INSURANCE

Fort-Lamy

Agence Equatoriale d'Assurances: B.P. 473.

Commissaires d'Avaries Réunis: B.P. 477.

Cie. d'Assurances Générales, Accidents, Vol, Maritimes, R.D., Réassurances, S.A.: Paris; c/o A. Theraud, Ave. Edouard Renard, B.P. 477.

Cie. d'Assurances Générales Contre l'Incendie et Les Explosions: Paris; c/o A. Theraud, Ave. Edouard Renard, B.P. 477.

Cie. d'Assurances Générales Sur la Vie: Paris; c/o A. Theraud, Ave. Edouard Renard, B.P. 477.

Groupement Français d'Assurances (G.F.A.): Paris; c/o J. Davy, B.P. 169.

CHAD—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Mutuelle Générale Française Accidents: Le Mans; c/o Les Assureurs Conseils Faugère et Jutheau, Rue de la Mosquée, B.P. 254.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; c/o 1 Ave. Président Tombalbaye, B.P. 837.

La Paix: c/o Cabinet Michel.

La Paternelle Risques Divers: c/o Cabinet M. A. Henry, B.P. 324.

La Préservatrice, Cie. Anon. d'Assurances Contre Les Risques de Toute Nature: Paris; c/o Transports Congo Oubangui Tchad, B.P. 151.

Theraud (Agence Tchadienne d'Assurances): B.P. 477.

L'Urbaine et La Seine, S.A. d'Assurances Contre Les Accidents de Toute Nature: Paris; c/o Agence Equatoriale d'Assurances, 15 Ave. Gabriel Lizette, B.P. 473.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad: Fort-Lamy, B.P. 458; Pres. J. VAN CRAEYNEST; Sec-Gen. F. DE JOUX; publ. *Bulletin des Informations Economiques*.

Chambre de Commerce de Fort-Archambault: Fort-Archambault.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Tchadienne de Travail (C.T.T.): B.P. 390, Bourse du Travail, Fort-Lamy; Pres. A. TCHALKOUDOU; Sec-Gen. GABRIEL DOMBAL.

Union Nationale des Travailleurs Tchadiens (U.N.T.T.): B.P. 553, Fort-Lamy; mems. 5,500; Pres. SEMOKO YAMARA; Sec-Gen. ROBERT GORALLAH.

(These two unions merged early in 1968 to form The National Union of Chadian Workers (U.N.A.T.R.A.T.); Sec. Gen. ROBERT GORALLAH.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 110 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 478.

Mission Permanente d'Aide et de Coopération: B.P. 305, Fort-Lamy; French technical mission; Head of Mission GEORGES POULET.

Société Cotonnaire Franco-Tchadienne (COTONFRAN): B.P. 15, Fort-Lamy.

Société d'Etudes pour le Développement du Tchad (SODETCHAD): Fort-Lamy.

Société Hotelière du Tchad: c/o BDT B.P. 19, Fort-Lamy.

Société Nationale de Commercialisation du Tchad (SONAGOT): B.P. 630, Fort-Lamy; f. 1965 to stabilize marketing conditions and prices; cap. 150m. CFA.

Société Sucrière du Tchad (SOSUTCHAD): Fort-Lamy.

Société d'Urbanisation du Tchad (SUT): B.P. 117, Fort-Lamy.

TRANSPORT

Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications: B.P. 670, Pointe-Noire, Congo (Brazzaville); Fort-Archambault; develops common means of transport between the member states of the STRC of the OAV.

RAILWAYS

In 1962 Chad signed an agreement with Cameroon to extend the Trans-Cameroon railway from Nga'oundere to Fort-Archambault. The total cost will be about 2,700 million Frs. CFA, and survey work began in 1964.

ROADS

There are about 10,000 km. of roads, of which 3,000 km. are not classified. There are also some 29,000 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic during the dry season from October to July. A 4,840 km. motor track from Rouiba, in Algeria, to Chad was opened in 1960.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There is a certain amount of traffic on the Chari and Logone rivers which meet just south of Fort-Lamy. The traffic is confined to the wet season, August-December.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport at Fort-Lamy was inaugurated in January 1967.

Compagnie Nationale Air-Tchad: Ave. François Tombalbaye, Fort-Lamy; f. 1966; Government majority holding, UTA interests; regular passenger and freight services within Chad; Gen. Man. MARCEL BOURDIN; fleet: 2 DC-3, 1 Beechcraft Baron, 1 Piper Cherokee, also 1 DC-4 for half the year.

Chad is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Air Cameroun, BUA, Sudan Airways and UTA.

TOURISM

Direction du Tourisme: Ministry of Tourism and Information, B.P. 748, Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; Dir. MARCEL BONNOTTE; also at B.P. 62, Fort-Archambault.

CHILE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chile is a long, narrow country stretching for 2,800 miles along the Pacific coast of South America from Peru and Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the far south. It is separated from Argentina to the east by the high Andes mountains. Both the mountains and the cold Humboldt Current influence the climate, average temperature varying from 53°F (12°C) in winter to 63°F (17°C) in summer. Annual rainfall ranges from 0.04 inches in the northern desert to 105 inches in the south. The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholics represent over 85 per cent of the population. The flag is divided horizontally, the lower half red, the upper half having a white star on a blue square left, the remainder being white. The capital is Santiago.

Recent History

Chile has experienced serious economic difficulties, which led to the devaluation of the escudo in 1959. An earthquake caused great damage and loss of life in 1960. An important Land Reform Bill was enacted in 1962. Chile is a founder member of the United Nations and a member of the Organization of American States, of the Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Free Trade Association. In 1964 Sr. Eduardo Frei, the Christian Democrat candidate, was elected President and his major work has been the "Chileanization" of the U.S.-owned copper mines.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by popular vote for six years. The legislative organ is the National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 50 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 147 members. All literate citizens of twenty-one or over are eligible to vote.

Defence

Liability for military service extends from the 20th to the 45th year, but exemption is frequently obtained. The Army has a strength of 38,000, the Air Force 8,000 and the Navy 14,000. A Military Assistance Pact with the U.S.A. was signed in 1952.

Economic Affairs

The most important source of revenue is copper, of which Chile is one of the world's principal producers. Other deposits include coal, iron, gold, silver and nitrates. Oil has been struck in Magallanes and production covers the country's needs. One third of the population works on the land, the main crops being wheat, potatoes, maize and sugar beet. President Frei has introduced a radical agrarian reform bill to bring agricultural workers' wages into line with those in industry. A steel plant is in operation near Concepción and there are a number of other industries. The Ten-Year Development Plan, 1961-70, provides for an increase in production of 60 per cent.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is over 5,000 miles, of which some 4,250 are state-owned. The State transport organisation, Empresa de Transportes Colectivos del Estado, has introduced a 5-year modernisation scheme for road transport. There are 1,350 miles of navigable rivers. The chief ports are Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Antofagasta (where improvements are being carried out to benefit the copper trade), San Antonio and Punta Arenas; a new port is planned at San Vicente, Concepción. The mercantile marine consists of 74 vessels of over 100 tons. Air transport is provided by the state airline Línea Aérea Nacional, the Ladeco and fifteen foreign airlines, and a new international airport is in service at Pudahuel outside Santiago. An international airport is to be built at Balmaceda and plans are going ahead to build two other new airports and improve six existing ones.

Social Welfare

Employees, including agricultural workers, receive benefits for sickness, unemployment and retirement and there are dependents' allowances.

Education

Education is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of seven and fifteen. Over 85 per cent of the population are literate (90 per cent in the towns). There are eight universities.

Tourism

The long Andes range of mountains is the chief attraction to tourists. There are good beaches and many lakes, the largest of which is Llanquihue.

Visas are not required to visit Chile for a period of up to 90 days. This applies to all nationalities.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. The World Cup competition was held in Chile in 1962, the Chilean eleven reaching the semi-final. Ski-ing and fishing are extremely popular. The international world ski championships were held in Portillo in 1966.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 21 (Navy Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (S.S. Peter and Paul), June 30 (Bank Holiday), August 15 (Assumption), September 18 (Independence Day), September 19 (Army Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 31 (Bank Holiday).

1969: January 1 (New Years' Day), April 4 (Good Friday).

CHILE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the escudo of 100 centésimos and 1,000 pesos.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 centésimos.

Notes: 50, 100 pesos; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 escudo.
pesos; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10, 50 escudo.

Exchange rate:

Banks' Free Market 14.00 escudos = £1 sterling
5.80 escudos = \$1 U.S.

Brokers' Market 16.20 escudos = £1 sterling
6.75 escudos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (Dec. 1966 est.)	RATE PER '000		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
286,395	8,887,403	32.2	7.5	10.7

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1966—'000)	CAPITAL
Aconcagua . . .	3,939	160	San Felipe
Antofagasta . . .	47,515	271	Antofagasta
Arauco . . .	2,223	105	Lebu
Atacama . . .	30,837	162	Copiapó
Aysén . . .	34,345	50	Puerto Aysén
Bío-Bío . . .	4,341	196	Los Angeles
Cautín . . .	6,707	444	Temuco
Chiloé . . .	9,057	109	Ancud
Colchagua . . .	3,421	181	San Fernando
Concepción . . .	2,200	663	Concepción
Coquimbo . . .	15,399	373	La Serena
Curicó . . .	2,215	124	Curicó
Linares . . .	3,793	197	Linares
Llanquihue . . .	18,408	202	Puerto Montt
Magallanes* . . .	50,978	85	Punta Arenas
Malleco . . .	5,489	193	Angol
Maule . . .	2,172	94	Cauquenes
Ñuble . . .	5,489	320	Chillán
O'Higgins . . .	2,745	304	Rancagua
Osorno . . .	3,864	170	Osorno
Santiago . . .	6,559	3,038	Santiago
Talca . . .	3,723	242	Talca
Tarapacá . . .	21,344	156	Iquique
Valdivia . . .	8,133	298	Valdivia
Valparaíso . . .	1,865	737	Valparaíso

* Excluding Chilean Antarctic Territory.

CHIEF TOWNS

Santiago (capital) . . .	2,346,781	Talca . . .	81,694
Valparaíso . . .	281,168	Valdivia . . .	81,539
Concepción . . .	180,651	Chillán . . .	78,542
Viña del Mar . . .	140,235	Osorno . . .	70,307
Antofagasta . . .	119,629	Punta Arenas . . .	69,071
Talcahuano . . .	103,656	Rancagua . . .	63,978
Temuco . . .	92,853		

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

(December 1966)

Agriculture	7,800
Mining and Quarrying	3,600
Manufacturing	250,000
Building	43,000
Trade	136,200
Transport, Public Works	60,200
Government, Finance	76,800
Personal Service	142,800
Other Services	134,200
TOTAL	854,600

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

COMMODITY	AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)				
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66*
Wheat	837	846	852	734	1,063	1,275	1,319	1,124	1,167
Barley	65	66	72	38	109	118	138	77	141
Oats	112	114	109	70	112	134	132	82	123
Rye	11	13	14	7	10	12	15	9	15
Maize	74	75	75	87	152	152	206	264	246
Beans (Dry)	93	89	89	59	91	85	95	60	93
Peas (Dry)	17	18	13	7	9	10	8	6	8
Lentils	31	34	34	24	16	16	21	9	11
Chickpeas	11	10	11	8	6	5	6	5	7
Potatoes	87	85	80	91	693	807	763	702	705
Rice	29	33	33	27	82	84	86	80	71
Sunflower Seed	30	30	42	31	33	32	45	50	54
Sugar Beet	13	19	19	18	430	647	614	682	799
Rape Seed	42	44	48	56	29	51	56	77	71

* Estimate.

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1965
Cattle	3,063	2,870
Pigs	1,007	1,022
Sheep	6,452	6,690
Horses	544	478

FISHING (metric tons)

	1965	1966
Fish	642,957	1,309,139
Shell-fish	65,783	74,270
Fishmeal	94,827	n.a.

MINING

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal ('000 metric tons)	1,791	1,723	1,786	1,783	1,680	1,640
Gold (kilogrammes)	1,633	1,814	2,360	1,962	1,650	1,636
Iodine (tons)	2,452	2,189	2,158	2,161	2,282	2,931
Iron Ore ('000 metric tons)	5,255	5,160	5,481	6,361	7,756	7,788
Nitrates (" " ")	1,110	1,103	1,136	1,173	1,158	1,062
Petroleum (cubic metres)	1,472,703	1,858,460	2,099,550	2,176,010	2,019,752	1,975,970
Silver (kilogrammes)	53,916	59,298	78,704	87,116	85,518	100,143

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COPPER PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

TYPE	GRAN MINERÍA			MINERÍAS MEDIANA Y PEQUEÑA		
	1964	1965	1966*	1964	1965	1966
Electrolytic . . .	177,788	190,987	244,608	—	—	14,015
Fire-refined . . .	78,931	77,430	74,122	21,309	20,390	24,003
Blister . . .	271,085	210,797	222,223	37,660	57,898	46,894
TOTAL . . .	527,804	479,214	540,953	58,969	78,288	84,912

* Provisional figures.

COMBINED PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

TYPE	1963	1964	1965	1966
Refined copper . . .	556,991	585,173	557,502	625,865
Minerals, Concentrates, etc.	44,079	35,615	28,084	31,268
TOTAL . . .	601,070	620,788	585,586	657,133

COPPER UTILIZATION

(metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Exports	584,561	557,978	536,926	571,598
Gran Minería	492,012	463,495	431,045	476,209
Mediana y Pequeña	92,549	94,483	105,881	100,658
National Industry	16,180	65,175	72,887	42,420
TOTAL	600,741	622,711	609,713	614,018

INDUSTRY

	1964	1965	1966
Sugar '000 tons	245	229	266
Paper and Cardboard " "	129	130	139
Cement " "	1,267	1,188	1,364
Liquid Cast Iron " "	437	309	433
Steel Ingots " "	544	441	540
Beer million litres	107	165	177
Petrol " "	965	1,005	1,145
Paraffin " "	304	297	319
Diesel Oil " "	487	481	560
Fuel Oil " "	645	584	897
Tyres '000 units	478	506	555
Cigars " "	1,798	1,622	1,729
Cigarettes million units	6,438	6,665	7,213
Matches '000 boxes	225	248	262
Glass Sheets thou. square metres	833	2,618	2,404

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Escudo=100 centésimos (1,000 pesos).

100 Escudos=£7 2s. 10d. sterling=U.S. \$16.03.

COST OF EXCHANGE INDEX (1948 = 100)

1952	1956	1960	1964	1966
196	915	1,606	5,000	7,628

BUDGET 1967 (Million Escudos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Ordinary Budget:</i>		<i>Ordinary Budget:</i>	
Tributary Income:	5,016.6	Wages and Salaries	1,863.0
Personal Income	765.8	Consumer Goods	440.8
Business Income	544.9	Social Security and Family Allowances	188.9
Property	318.4	Transfers to Public Sector	1,724.4
Purchases/Sales	1,389.1	Transfers to Private Sector	165.0
Production	367.2	Interest on Public Debt	81.9
Services	286.9	Miscellaneous	72.4
Legal Contracts	289.7		
Imports	1,031.6	TOTAL	4,536.4
Sundry Taxes	23.0		
Non-tributary Income	336.4	<i>Capital Budget:</i>	
National Assets	82.4	Direct and Indirect Investment	1,818.2
National Services	86.6	Debt Payments	300.3
Miscellaneous Revenue	167.4		
Surplus	791.0	TOTAL	1,818.5
TOTAL	4,562.0		
<i>Capital Budget:</i>			
Copper Taxes	686.8		
External Loans	400.0		
Internal Loans	128.0		
Surplus on Ordinary Budget	791.0		
Miscellaneous Revenue	20.8		
TOTAL	2,026.6		
GRAND TOTAL	6,588.6	GRAND TOTAL	6,654.9

Budget Estimates (1968): Revenue 7,557m. escudos; Expenditure 7,947m. escudos.

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	9,166	14,030	19,245
Net factor income from abroad	-166	-250	-390
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	9,000	13,780	18,855
Less depreciation allowance	-754	-1,238	-1,721
NET NATIONAL INCOME	8,246	12,542	17,134
Indirect taxation less subsidies	801	1,102	1,580
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	9,047	13,644	18,714
Depreciation allowance	754	1,238	1,580
Statistical discrepancy	26	—	—
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	9,827	14,882	20,435
Less net factor income from abroad	166	250	390
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	9,993	15,132	20,825
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	942	1,527	2,119
Mining and Quarrying	594	898	1,447
Manufacturing Industries	1,817	2,937	3,930
Building	340	519	696
Electricity, gas, water, services	97	160	247
Transport, communications	758	1,215	1,646
Wholesale and retail trade	2,336	3,431	4,606
Banking, insurance, real estate	369	411	616
Property	905	1,252	1,620
Public administration, Defence	806	1,212	1,808
Services	1,029	1,570	2,090

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(million escudos)

	1963	1964	1965
Gold Reserves:	42.9	43.2	43.8
In Chile	28.0	28.9	28.6
Abroad	14.9	14.3	15.2
Currency Reserves:	33.9	45.5	93.5
U.S.\$	32.8	42.6	88.6
Other currencies	1.1	2.9	4.9
Currency issued by Central Bank	362.6	559.4	851.6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1958 = 100)

1928	1938	1948	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967
0.7	1.2	5.2	100	399.5	514.7	632.4	747.1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN SANTIAGO

(1958 = 100)

	WEIGHTING	1964	1965	1966	1967
Food	47.59	460.6	596.8	731.0	836.7
Housing	23.16	309.3	391.3	472.1	565.2
Clothing	17.35	378.1	473.8	570.2	696.1
Miscellaneous	11.90	361.9	485.8	641.0	817.6
General	100	399.5	514.7	632.4	747.1

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES
(April 1959 = 100)

	1964	1965	1966
Public Utilities	344.9	477.2	753.7
Mining	317.4	483.7	630.2
Manufacturing Industries	310.6	445.9	640.9
Fiscal Institutions	241.3	386.4	513.5
Semifiscal Institutions	226.0	390.8	486.2
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	274.3	422.4	574.5
Salaries	282.7	432.5	592.9
Wages	266.6	413.1	557.3

Figures are for April each year.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. dollars)

	1964	1965			1966
	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Balance*
<i>Goods and Services:</i>					
Merchandise	— 33.1	678.9	626.9	52.0	62.5
Non-monetary gold	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	—
Freight	6.6	44.2	36.2	8.0	8.2
Capital services	—103.4	—	126.2	—126.2	—162.5
Public sector transactions	— 5.8	11.8	25.8	— 14.0	— 6.7
Private transactions	— 6.6	48.1	35.2	12.9	15.1
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	—140.4	784.0	851.7	— 67.1	— 83.4
Donations	7.8	9.8	—	9.8	13.2
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>					
<i>Autonomous:</i>					
Private	8.9	190.9	243.0	— 52.1	42.5
Official	142.3	180.6	49.9	130.7	146.9
TOTAL	151.2	371.5	292.9	78.6	189.4
<i>Compensatory:</i>					
Central Bank	— 20.5	113.4	153.4	— 40.0	— 76.4
Commercial Banks	— 4.8	1.3	16.9	— 15.6	— 40.4
Other institutions	2.4	—	3.9	— 3.9	— 5.0
TOTAL	— 22.7	114.7	174.2	— 59.5	— 121.8
Errors and Omissions	4.1	38.2	—	38.2	2.6

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL AID
(million U.S. \$)

	TOTAL ORIGINAL CREDIT	BALANCE AT 31.12.65	BALANCE AT 30.6.66
International Monetary Fund	177.0	125.0	111.0
Credit from U.S. Government	31.1	19.1	12.9
International Development Agency	250.5	167.3	201.1
Eximbank	70.0	37.2	34.9
Private U.S. Banks	65.0	45.0	39.4
Germany-Kreditanstalt	42.8	36.5	34.9
Private European Banks	20.6	12.8	12.8
Other European credit	10.0	8.8	9.0
Renegotiation	13.7	2.3	7.5
TOTAL	681.0	454.0	463.5

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S. dollars)

YEAR	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports . . .	584.9	511.6	637.5	608.7	603.6	756.9
Exports . . .	508.1	538.1	541.9	625.7	687.8	880.7

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

COMMODITIES	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Ores and Minerals . . .	34,551	35,993	47,972	516,530	564,072	747,400
Forest Products . . .	6,418	6,546	7,673	3,025	3,900	3,815
Livestock and Products . . .	37,420	31,152	34,290	13,396	12,189	15,962
Agricultural Produce . . .	61,791	64,880	88,426	33,880	24,646	37,830
Manufactured Foodstuffs . . .	53,609	53,698	47,852	3,337	4,716	4,782
Beverages . . .	393	318	351	920	785	872
Manufactured Tobacco . . .	34	38	45	—	—	1
Textiles . . .	14,221	13,681	15,442	122	21	27
Chemicals and Drugs . . .	78,751	96,039	114,417	6,700	7,056	13,927
Metals and Metal Goods . . .	43,238	39,609	56,123	38,225	56,469	38,477
Machinery . . .	157,694	151,430	207,875	1,345	1,584	4,373
Transport Equipment . . .	75,754	65,043	74,797	1,598	2,585	1,208
Miscellaneous . . .	44,896	45,143	60,144	6,670	9,794	11,582

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	61,229	51,171	64,446	20,649	26,462	27,792
Belgium	5,234	7,232	9,783	19,242	14,549	26,703
Brazil	12,236	20,715	26,832	23,033	14,110	9,062
Cuba	2,199	629	—	686	—	—
Ecuador	3,805	3,526	5,602	1,172	1,378	1,322
France	30,320	15,330	19,605	17,777	18,089	38,898
German Federal Republic	67,229	63,198	98,888	76,716	90,549	84,009
India	2,484	2,413	1,726	364	449	1,835
Italy	14,269	12,849	10,038	16,507	24,949	45,977
Japan	11,919	9,226	17,178	55,833	74,008	91,180
Netherlands	228	10,390	11,800	45,790	72,375	116,132
Peru	31,780	23,961	17,613	4,050	4,637	—
Portugal	199	106	276	13	57	117
Spain	5,738	7,440	11,123	8,846	7,609	12,792
Sweden	5,399	6,808	10,458	22,341	22,285	34,830
Switzerland	7,389	8,997	11,567	1,071	77	173
United Kingdom	41,709	38,395	41,387	78,854	77,296	132,228
U.S.A.	222,511	237,044	298,889	215,664	213,111	219,697

TOURISM

1963: 74,885; 1964: 100,294; 1965: 117,220; 1966: 124,193 visitors.

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TRANSPORT

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers (number)	24,394	27,975	23,220
Passenger/km.	2,048,217	2,411,231	2,096,286
Freight . (tons)	16,794	19,517	23,024

ROADS

TYPE	1964	1965	1966
Cars . . .	89,098	97,690	108,154
Buses . . .	9,312	10,707	10,365
Lorries . . .	89,557	94,663	96,905
Motor Cycles . .	33,671	32,803	30,334

SHIPPING

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Total Tonnage .	28,806	28,074	31,196
Loaded . . .	24,935	22,287	25,408
Unloaded . . .	3,871	5,787	5,787

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
Km. Flown ('000)	16,858	16,511	17,278
Passengers* (number)	470,282	473,861	476,684
Freight* ('000 tons/km.)	71,478	72,042	81,583

*includes foreign airlines.

EDUCATION

LEVEL	NUMBER OF PUPILS	
	1963	1964
Kindergarten . . .	40,432	44,053
Primary Schools . . .	1,403,860	1,435,807
Secondary Schools . . .	208,271	218,661
Technical and Vocational . .	97,762	104,685
Universities . . .	37,418	43,141

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Santiago de Chile.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTION of 1925, somewhat amended, remains in force today. It provides for a unitary state and a republican form of government; a bi-cameral legislature and executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct popular vote. If the presidential candidate with the largest number of votes has not obtained more than half the votes cast—as happened in 1952 and 1958—Congress decides which of the two candidates with the highest number shall be President. The President is ineligible, on retirement, for immediate re-election.

He has wide powers of appointment and dismissal of Cabinet Ministers and some political officials. He is responsible for the maintenance of order and may, in the event of disturbance, declare a state of siege if Congress is not in session. He is also responsible for the conduct of foreign policy.

The President enjoys a modified veto on bills submitted by Congress, his rejections or amendments being overruled if a two-thirds majority of both Chambers so votes. Legislation may be initiated by the Chambers or by the

President, who is empowered to issue the decrees he may deem necessary for the execution of the laws. Members of his Cabinet, who cannot be members of Parliament, may attend sessions of Congress and speak, but may not vote.

Congress, whose ordinary sessions last from May 21st to September 18th, consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The former has 50 members, elected for eight years by ten provincial groups of departments, each group electing five Senators. One-half the Senate is renewable every four years. The Chamber of Deputies has 147 members, elected for four years by departments or groups of departments on the basis of one member for every 30,000, or fraction of not less than 15,000 inhabitants.

All voting is by ballot. All citizens over the age of 21 are entitled to vote, subject to the qualification of literacy.

The Republic is divided into 25 Provinces (Aconcagua, Antofagasta, Arauco, Atacama, Aysén, Bio Bio, Cautín, Chiloé, Colchagua, Concepción, Coquimbo, Curicó, Linares, Llanquihue, Magallanes, Malleco, Maule, Ñuble, O'Higgins, Osorno, Santiago, Talca, Tarapacá, Valdivia, Valparaíso).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Señor EDUARDO FREI MONTALVA.

THE CABINET

(March 1968)

Minister of the Interior: BERNARDO LEIGHTON GUZMÁN (C.D.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: GABRIEL VALDÉS SUBERCASEAUX (C.D.).

Minister of Finance: RAÚL SÁEZ (Ind.).

Minister of Economy: ANDRÉS SALDÍVAR LARRAÍN (C.D.).

Minister of Defence: JUAN DE DIOS CARMONA PERALTA (C.D.).

Minister of Public Works: SERGIO OSSA (C.D.).

Minister of Justice: WILLIAM THAYER ARTEAGA (C.D.).

Minister of Housing: JUAN HAMILTON (C.D.).

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: EDUARDO LEÓN (C.D.).

Minister of Education: MÁXIMO PACHECO (C.D.).

Minister of Mines: ALEJANDRO HALES JAMARME (Ind.).

Minister of Public Health: Dr. RAMÓN VALDIVIESO DELAUNAY (Ind.).

Minister of Agriculture: HUGO TRIVELLI FRANZOLINI (C.D.).

Minister of Lands and Settlement: GONZÁLEZ MARTENS.

(C.D.) Christian Democrat; (Ind.) Independent.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN SANTIAGO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: (E); Ambassador: AHMADOU GHERAB.

Argentina: Ahumada 341 (E); Ambassador: AQUILES HORACIO GUAGLIANONE.

Austria: Miraflores 66 (E); Ambassador: HARALD GODE (also accredited to Bolivia and Peru).

Belgium: Moneda 1158 (E); Ambassador: ROGER MALENGREAU.

Brazil: Alonso Ovalle 1665 (E); Ambassador: ANTONIO MENDES VIANNA.

Bulgaria: (E); Ambassador: TENTCHO METCHKOW.

Canada: Agustinas 1225 (E); Ambassador: GEORGE BERNARD SUMMERS, Q.C.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Avda. Pedro de Valdivia 550 (E); Ambassador: LI TI-TSUN.

Colombia: (E); Ambassador: ALVARO GARCÍA HERRERA.

Costa Rica: Carmen Silva 2739 (E); Ambassador: ISAAC FELIPE AZOFEIFA BOLAÑOS.

Czechoslovakia: (E); Ambassador: STANISLAS SVOBODA.

Cyprus: (E); Ambassador: ZENON ROSSIDAS.

Denmark: (E); Ambassador: BJARNE W. PAULSON.

Dominican Republic: (L); Minister: ANTONIO S. FERRARI INBERT.

Ecuador: Merced 280 (E); Ambassador: TEODORO BUSTAMANTE.

El Salvador: Ahumada 370 (E); Ambassador: HÉCTOR PALOMO SALAZAR.

Finland: (E); Ambassador: ALEXANDER THESLEFF.

France: Avda. Vicuña Mackenna 39 (E); Ambassador: GÉRARD RAOUL-DUVAL.

German Federal Republic: Agustinas 785 (E); Ambassador: GOTTFRIED VON NOSTITZ DRZEWIECKI.

Greece: Agustinas 925 (E); Ambassador: TEODORO BAIZOS.

Guatemala: Avda. Pedro de Valdivia 2439 (E); Ambassador: RODOLFO IRIGOYEN ARZU.

Haiti: (E); Chargé d'Affaires: ANDRÉ FAREAU.

Honduras: Gorbea 2381 (E); Ambassador: Dr. TITO H. CÁRCAMO.

Hungary: (E); Ambassador: IMRE KEPES.

India: Triana 871 (E); Ambassador: BHAGWAN KHEMCHAND MASSAND (also accredited to Peru).

Indonesia: (E); Ambassador: SUMARJO SOSROWARDOJO.

Iran: (E); Ambassador: ABDOLAHAD YEKTA.

Israel: Ismael Vergara 436 (E); Ambassador: Dr. URI NAOR.

Italy: San Antonio 255 (E); Ambassador: PAULO PANSA.

Japan: Huérfanos 757, 8° piso (E); Ambassador: SATORU TAKAHASHI.

Jordan: (L); Envoy: NICOLA KATTAN.

Korea: (E); Ambassador: EI WHAN PAI.

Lebanon: (E); Chargé d'Affaires: ABBAS HAMIYE.

Malta: (L); Envoy: JOHANNES COUNT OF WELCZECK.

Mexico: Apoquindo 3616 (E); Ambassador: ISMAEL MORENO PINO.

Netherlands: (E); Ambassador: DUO G. E. MIDDELBURG.

Nicaragua: (L); Minister: REYNALDO NAVAS BARRETO.

Norway: Pedro de Valdivia 1370 (E); Ambassador: JØRGEN MAGNUS FINNE-GRONN.

Pakistan: (E); Secretary: BAKHTIAR ALI.

Panama: Jorge Matte 1788 (E); Ambassador: Dr. CARLOS E. FÁBREGA.

Paraguay: Agustinas 1350 (E); Ambassador: ALBERTO NOGUÉS.

CHILE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS, PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS)

Peru: Huérfanos 1376 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. ARMANDO REVOREDO IGLESIAS.
Philippines: (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS G. DE CASTRO.
Poland: (E); *Ambassador:* JERZY DUDZINSKI.
Portugal: Huérfanos 1175 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO MARGARIDO DE CASTILHO.
Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* DUMITRU FARA.
South Africa: (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT HARROWER COATON.
Spain: Avda. República 475 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL MARÍA DE LOJENDIA IRURE.
Sweden: Pedro de Valdivia 1224 (E); *Ambassador:* SVEN STINER (also accred. to Bolivia).
Switzerland: José Miguel de la Barra 536 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron LOUIS DE GEER.
Syrian Arab Republic: Huérfanos 1178 (E); *Ambassador:* RACHED KEYLANI.

Thailand: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SAMAI KHRUASUWAN.
Turkey: Fco. de Aguirre 391 (E); *Ambassador:* CEVDET DULGER (also accred. to Peru).
U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDR S. ANIKIN.
United Arab Republic: Triana 865 (E); *Ambassador:* TAWFIK M. C. CHATILA.
United Kingdom: Bandera 227 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK MASON.
United States: Agustinas 1343 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD M. KORRY.
Uruguay: (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO CÉSAR VIGNALE.
Vatican: Manuel Rodríguez 311 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. EGANO RIGHI LAMBERTINI.
Venezuela: Providencia 745 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA MACHÍN ACOSTA.
Yugoslavia: Nueva de Leon 128 (E); *Ambassador:* MORIC ROMANO.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Tarapaca (Iquique): LUIS JASPARD DA FONSECA.
Antofagasta: JOAQUÍN VIAL IZQUIERDO.
Atacama (Copiapó): LUIS FUENTE-ALBA ZÚÑIGA.
Coquimbo (La Serena): EDUARDO SEPÚLVEDA WHITTLE.
Aconcagua (San Felipe): SEGISMUNDO ITURRA TAITO.
Valparaíso: BENJAMIN PRADO CASAS.
Santiago: SERGIO SAAVEDRA VIOLLIER.
O'Higgins (Rancagua): RICARDO TUDELA BARRAZA.
Colchagua (San Fernando): RAÚL ARAYA STIGLICH.
Curico: GUILLERMO MATURANA DONOSO.
Talca: BERNARDO MANDIOLA CRUZ.
Maule (Cauquenes): RICARDO MANZI BENAVENTE.
Linares: HÉCTOR TARICCO SALAZAR.

Ñuble (Chillán): ROBERTO CASANUEVA DE LA BARRA.
Concepción: ALFONSO URREJOLA ARRAU.
Arauco (Lebu): CLAUDIO HUEPE GARCÍA.
Bío Bío (Los Angeles): GUILLERMO DIEZ URZÚA.
Malleco (Angol): CARLOS PETERSON ROMERO.
Cautín (Temuco): SERGIO MERINO JARPA.
Valdivia: JOAQUÍN HOLZAPFEL ANWANDTER.
Osorno: ERICO LAUSEN SIEBERT.
Llanquihue (Puerto Montt): SERGIO ELLIOT GÓMEZ.
Chiloé (Ancud): ABNER CASTILLO VENEGAS.
Aysén: GABRIEL SANTELICES LOYOLA.
Magallanes (Punta Arenas): MATEO MARTINIĆ BEROS.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(September 4th, 1964)

CANDIDATES	Votes
Dr. EDUARDO FREI MONTALVA . . .	1,404,809
Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS . . .	975,210
Señor JULIO DURÁN NEUMANN . . .	124,764

CHILE—(CONGRESS, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS.

Head of Chamber of Deputies: ALFREDO LORCA.

ELECTION, MARCH 1965			POSITION AT MARCH 1968		
Party	Chamber of Deputies	Senate	Party	Chamber of Deputies	Senate
	Number of Seats	Number of Seats		Number of Seats	Number of Seats
Christian Democrat	82	13	Christian Democrat	81	12
Radical	20	10	Radical	20	10
Communist	18	3	Communist	18	5
Socialist	15	7	Chilean Socialist	15	4
Liberal	6	5	Popular Socialist		2
Conservative	3	2	National	11	6
Others	3	5	Others	2	6
TOTAL	147	45	TOTAL	147	45

Elections are to be held in March 1969, when the number of Senators will be increased to 50.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): based on a coalition of the National Falange and a faction of the Conservative Party; Leader RAFAEL AGUSTÍN GAMUCIO; Pres. JAIME CASTILLO.

Partido Nacional: f. 1966 from former *Partido Liberal* and *Partido Conservador Unido*; also has some members from *Acción Nacional* and some independents.

Frente de Acción Popular (FRAP): Teatinos 416, Santiago; formed from *Partido Comunista* (f. 1922; 50,000 mems.; Leader LUIS CORVALÁN) and *Partido Socialista* (Leader ANICETO RODRÍGUEZ) which split in March 1968 into *Partido Socialista de Chile* and *Partido Socialista Popular*.

Partido Radical (PR): Casilla 817, Santiago; a Social Democratic party; Leader ALBERTO BALTRA.

Partido Democrático Nacional (PDN): f. 1960 by the merging of the small Socialist and Democratic parties; Leader JORGE COSTA CANALES; Chair. CARLOS MONTERO.

Revolutionary Communist Party: f. 1966; Peking-orientated.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The following are the main tribunals:

The Supreme Court, consisting of 13 members, appointed for life by the President of the Republic from a list of five names submitted by the Supreme Court when vacancies arise.

Nine Courts of Appeal, whose members are appointed for life from a list submitted to the President by the Supreme Court. The number of members of each court varies. Judges of the lower courts are appointed in a similar manner from lists submitted by the Court of Appeal of the district in which the vacancy arises.

Electoral Qualifications Tribunal, consisting of five members, appointed for four years; two of whom must be

members of the Supreme Court, one a member of the Santiago Court of Appeal, one an ex-president of the Senate, and one an ex-president of the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Supreme Court: OSVALDO ILLANES.

Ministers of the Supreme Court: PEDRO SILVA FERNÁNDEZ; MANUEL MONTERO; RAMIRO MENDEZ; EDUARDO VARAS; MIGUEL GONZÁLEZ; ENRIQUE URRUTIA; JOSÉ M. EYZAGUIRRE; VÍCTOR ORTIZ CASTRO; EDUARDO ORTIZ SANDOVAL; ISRAEL BÓRQUEZ; RICARDO MARTÍN; LUCÁS SANHUEZA; URBANO MARÍN.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the principal religion.

SANTIAGO

Metropolitan See: Archbishop H.E. Cardinal RAÚL SILVA HENRIQUEZ, S.D.B., Apostolic Administrator of Santiago and Primate of Chile.

Vicars-General: JORGE GÓMAS UGARTE, FERNANDO ARISTÍA RUIZ, FRANCISCO VIVES ESTEVES.
Five Suffragan Bishops.

CONCEPCIÓN

Metropolitan See: Most Rev. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ BEGUIRISTAN.

Vicar-General: Mgr. EMILIO ROJAS ESPINOZA.
Four Suffragan Bishops.

PUERTO MONTT

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. ALBERTO RENCORET DONOSO.

Vicar-General: Mgr. PEDRO ALCIDES NAVARRO MAYORGA.
Three Suffragan Bishops.

LA SERENA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. ALFREDO CIFUENTES GÓMEZ.

Vicar-General: Mgr. ARTURO MERY BECKDORF.
Three Suffragan Bishops.

THE PRESS

As a quarter of the inhabitants of Chile live in Santiago and Valparaíso, the circulation of provincial papers is not large, some appearing only on alternate days or once and twice a week. We give below a list of some newspapers in the larger towns.

SANTIAGO

Clarín: Galvez 106; f. 1954; daily; Dir. ALBERTO GAMBOA SOTO; circ. 150,000 (morning).

El Diario Ilustrado: Moneda 1162; f. 1902; morning; Traditional Conservative, Catholic; Dir. ANDRÉS ABURTO S.; circ. 55,000 (weekdays), 64,000 (Sundays).

El Diario Oficial: calle Agustinas No. 1269; Dir. RUBÉN ALZOLA BRICEÑO.

El Mercurio: Compañía 1214; f. 1900; morning; Right independent; Santiago Dir. RENÉ SILVA ESPEJO; Props. Empr. E. Mercurio S.A.; circ. 150,000 (weekdays), 265,000 (Sundays).

La Nación: Agustinas 1269; f. 1917; morning; non-party; is partly owned by the Government; Dir. JUAN GONÍ S.; circ. 100,000.

El Paredón: f. 1961; tabloid; Left-wing; Editor LAUTARO OJEDA.

La Segunda: Compañía 1214, piso 2°; f. 1931; evening; Editor NICOLÁS VELASCO DEL CAMPO; circ. 45,000.

El Siglo: Catedral 1377, Casilla 182D; f. 1952; morning; Communist; Dir. JORGE INZUNZA BECKER; circ. 30,000.

La Tercera de la Hora: Casilla 9-D, Calle Moneda 754; f. 1950; daily, morning; independent; Dir. AGUSTÍN PICÓ CAÑAS; circ. 85,000.

Última Hora: Tenderini 171; f. 1943; evening; independent; Dir. JOSÉ TOBAR; circ. 35,000.

Las Últimas Noticias: Compañía 1214; f. 1902; midday; tabloid; independent; Dir. NICOLÁS VELASCO DEL CAMPO; owned by the Props. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 85,000.

VALPARAÍSO

La Estrella: Esmeralda 1002, Casilla 57 V.; f. 1920; evening, except Sundays and holidays; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Props. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 35,000.

El Mercurio: Esmeralda 1002; f. 1827; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Props. of *El Mercurio* in Santiago; circ. 45,000.

La Unión: Casilla 19-V; f. 1885; morning; pro-Catholic; Dir. ALFREDO SILVA CARVALLO; circ. 28,000 and 40,000 Sundays.

ANTOFAGASTA

El Mercurio de Antofagasta: Casilla F.; f. 1906; morning; independent; Props. Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir. MARIO CORTÉZ FLORES; circ. 20,000.

La Estrella del Norte: f. 1966; evening; Dir. ALFONSO CASTAGRETI; circ. 14,000.

CHILLÁN

La Discusión: Casilla 14-D; f. 1870; second oldest paper in Chile; morning; independent; Dir. ALFONSO LAGOS; circ. 12,000.

CONCEPCIÓN

Crónica: Casilla 8-C; f. 1948; evening; tabloid; non-political; Editor A. LAMAS; Dir. IVÁN CIENFUEGOS; circ. 35,000.

La Patria: Colo Colo 546, Casilla 14-C; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ GÓMEZ; publ. by Soc. Periodística del Sur, who also own: *La Prensa*, Osorno; *El Diario Austral*, Temuco; *El Correo de Valdivia*, Valdivia; circ. 36,000.

El Sur: P.O. Box 8-C; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. IVÁN CIENFUEGOS; circ. 40,000.

COQUIMBO

El Norte: Casilla 127; f. 1932; daily.

El Regional: Casilla 137, Calle Aldunate 944-54; daily; non-political; Dir. JUAN R. MARIN M.; circ. 1,500.

CURICÓ

La Prensa: Casilla 17; f. 1898; morning; Right-wing; Man. Dir. OSCAR RAMÍREZ MERINO; circ. 4,500.

IQUIQUE

La Estrella de Iquique: f. 1966; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE RODRÍGUEZ.

El Tarapacá: Casilla 557; f. 1894; morning; Right-wing; Dir. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 7,000.

LA LIGUA

La Libertad: Calle Prat 252, Casilla 67; f. 1926; morning, four days a week; independent; Dir. MANUEL J. PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

LA SERENA

El Día: Casilla 13-D; f. 1944; morning; Dir. ANTONIO PUGA R.; circ. 8,000 copies.

El Serenese: Casilla 357; f. 1948.

LA UNIÓN

La Región: Casilla 360; f. 1958.

Diario La Unión: Prat 1237; f. 1937.

LOS ANDES

Frontera: Casilla 400; f. 1958.

La Nueva Prensa: Santa Rosa 444, Casilla 224; f. 1951; tabloid; Dir. EDUARDO CAMPOS LEIVA; circ. 1,500.

OSORNO

La Prensa: Cochrane 746, Casilla 46-0; f. 1917; morning; Right-wing; Dir. RICARDO GALLARDO; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 26,000. (See under *La Patria*, Concepción.)

OVALLE

El Ovallino: Benavente 469; f. 1958.

La Provincia: Ariztia 258; Casilla 253; f. 1936; morning; Radical; Editor LUIS MÉNDEZ; circ. 4,500.

El Tamaya: Casilla 71; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ARMANDO DÍAZ CASTILLO.

PUERTO MONTT

El Llanquihue: Antonio Varas 167; f. 1885; morning; Conservative; Catholic; Dir. OSVALDO HOHMANN J.; circ. 12,000.

PUNTA ARENAS

El Magallanes: Waldo Seguel 636, Casilla 92; f. 1894; evening; independent; Dir. ALFREDO ANDRADE BÓRQUEZ; circ. 6,000.

CHILE—(THE PRESS)

La Prensa Austral: Waldo Seguel 646, Casilla 9-D; f. 1942; morning; anti-Communist; Dir. OSVALDO WEGMANN HANSEN; circ. 8,000.

RANCAGUA

El Rancaguino: Casilla 50; f. 1915; evening; independent; Dir. HECTOR GONZÁLEZ VALENZUELA; circ. 10,000.

SAN FERNANDO

La Región: Valdivia 753; f. 1952.

La Voz de Colchagua: Casilla 41; f. 1943.

TALCA

La Mañana: Casilla 7-D; f. 1906; morning; Right-wing; Editor VICENTE ROJAS; circ. 10,000.

TEMUCO

El Diario Austral: Bulnes esq. de Varas, Casilla 1-D; f. 1916; morning; commercial and agricultural interests, anti-Communist, Rightist; Dir. RAÚL RIVERA BARRERA; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 34,000. (See under *La Patria*, Concepción.)

TOCOPILLA

La Prensa: Casilla 2099; f. 1924; morning; independent; Dir. MARIO CORTES; circ. 8,000.

VALDIVIA

El Correo de Valdivia: Yungay 758, Casilla 15-D; f. 1895; morning; non-party; Dir. and Admin. RAÚL GALLARDO LARA; circ. 22,000.

PERIODICALS

SANTIAGO

El Agrario: monthly; farming interests.

Arquitectura y Construcción: Teatinos 248-8° piso, Santiago; f. 1946; architects' and builders' monthly; Editor Arch. LARGO ARREDONDO U.

Atenea: Casilla 4074; f. 1924; monthly; cultural; Dir. MILTON ROSSELL.

Boletín Banco Central de Chile: Casilla 967, Santiago; f. 1926; economics; circ. 4,000.

Boletín Oficial de Lloyd: Lloyd's official bulletin.

Boletín Minero: Moneda 759; monthly; mining interests

El Campesino: farming monthly; publ. by the Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (Tenderini 187); Editor RAFAEL CABRERA M.

Chile Aéreo: Edificio La Nación, Oficina 611, Casilla 913; monthly; official organ of Club Aéreo de Chile.

Chile Filatélico: Huérfanos 972; f. 1889; monthly; Dir. ALVARO BONILLA-LARA.

Chile Textil: Casilla 10172; f. 1944; monthly; textile industry; Editor WALTER LECHNER.

Confidencias: Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 96,000.

Desfile: Bandera 131; weekly; general interest; illustrated.

Economía y Finanzas: Clasificador 441, Correo Central; f. 1937; financial monthly; Dir. DANIEL ARMANET.

Ecran: María de la Luz Marmentini, Casilla 84-D, Santiago; f. 1930; weekly; film and TV magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 125,000.

Ercilla: Casilla 84-D; f. 1934; weekly; general interest; illustrated; Editor HUMBERTO MALINARICH M.

El Estanquero: Agustinas 1360, piso 3°; f. 1952; weekly; Ibañista; Editor CLEMENTE DIAZ VERGARA.

Eva: Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 80,000.

La Farmacia Chilena: monthly.

Industria: Sociedad Fomento Fabril, Moneda 759; monthly.

Panorama Económico: Casilla 10220; f. 1947; weekly.

Política y Espíritu: Ahumada 57; bi-monthly; Christian Democrat; Editor JAIME CASTILLO V.

Radiomanía: Huérfanos 979, Oficina 328; monthly; broadcasting and wireless; Dir. LUCHO ARÓN.

Revista Chilena de Ingeniería: engineering bi-monthly.

Revista de la Fuerza Aérea: Ministry of National Defence; f. 1941; published by Chilean Air Force; quarterly.

Revista en Viaje: Ferrocarriles del Estado, Casilla 2918; general and tourist interest; monthly; also yearly tourist guide.

Revista Médica de Chile: Esmeralda 678, Casilla 23-D; f. 1872; monthly medical journal; circ. 2,000.

Rosita: Casilla 84-D; weekly; dressmakers' journal; publ. by Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 56,000.

Siete Días: Casilla 84-D; weekly; general interest.

El Teniente: Casilla 49-D; f. 1953; magazine of the Braden Copper Company; circ. 10,000.

Topaze: Calle Loreto 22, Casilla 2310; f. 1931; weekly; satirical; Dir. LUIS GOYENECHEA.

La Vanguardia Farmacéutica: monthly.

Vea: Casilla 84-D; f. 1939; weekly; general interest, illustrated; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; Dir. GENARO MEDINA; circ. 180,000.

Visión: Nueva York 57; fortnightly; general interest.

Vistazo: Teatinos 340; f. 1952; weekly; Communist.

VALPARAISO

Mar: Avda. Errázuriz 471, Casilla 117-V; f. 1915 under title "Revista de la Liga Marítima de Chile"; this was changed to "Mar" in 1939; monthly; all aspects of maritime affairs; organ of the Liga Marítima de Chile Dir. T. B. SEPULVEDA WHITTLE.

Marina Mercante: monthly; Merchant Navy interests.

Revista Médica de Valparaíso: Avda. Brasil 1689; f. 1948; quarterly; organ of Sociedad Médica de Valparaíso; Dir. Dr. ROBERTO GAJARDO T.

Scientia: Casilla 110V; f. 1934; quarterly; technical; edited by Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María; Dir. CARLOS GONZALES DE LA FUENTE.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional de Prensa: Santiago; Pres. GERMÁN PICÓ CAÑAS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Santiago

ANSA: Lota 2730; Bureau Chief GUALTERIO MORPURGO.

AP: Calle Compañía 1214; Bureau Chief JOSEPH L. BENHAM.

Novosti: Pasaje Matte 956; Bureau Chief ENRIQUE MARTINI ARAYA.

UPI: Calle Nataniel 47, 9°, Casilla de Correo 71-D; Man. MARTIN P. HOUSEMAN.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

- Ediciones Atenea:** Universidad de Concepción.
- Editorial Andrés Bello:** Ahumada 131-5° piso, Santiago; fiction.
- Empresa Ercilla, S.A.:** Casilla 63-D, Avda. Santa María 0108-3er. piso, Santiago; literature, fiction, translations of foreign works.
- Herder Editorial y Librería Ltda.:** Casilla 367, Santiago; philosophy, religion.
- Editorial Jurídica de Chile:** Ahumada 131, Casilla 4256, Santiago; history, medicine, law, sociology.
- Walter Lechner Ltda.:** Casilla 10172, Santiago; handicrafts, fashion, directories.
- Librería y Editorial Nascimento:** San Antonio 390, Casilla 2298, Santiago.
- Editorial del Nuevo Extremo:** Ahumada 6, Casilla 10471, Santiago; fiction.
- Editorial Orbel:** Agustinas 859, Santiago; education, children's books, history, fiction.
- Editorial Pomare Ltda.:** Avda. Bulnes 80, Of. 56, Santiago; fiction, children's books.
- Editorial Universitaria, S.A.:** Dpto. de Publicaciones, San Francisco 454, Casilla 10220, Santiago; education.
- Zamorano y Caperán:** Casilla 362, Compañía 1015, Santiago; f. 1909; law, history, bibliography.
- Empresa Editora Zig-Zag:** Casilla 84-D, Avenida Santa María 076, Santiago; f. 1905; general publishers and editors and publishers of numerous periodicals.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Asociación de Radiodifusoras de Chile (ARCHI): Casilla 10476, Santiago de Chile; f. 1936; there are 125 broadcasting stations; Pres. RUPERTO VERGARA SANTA CRUZ; Gen. Man. JULIO MENADIER CARRASCO.

There are 17 short wave and 118 medium wave stations, most of which are associated with ARCHI.

In 1966 there were about 1,360,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Universidad Católica: Alameda 340, Santiago; non-commercial; Dir.-Gen. E. TIRONI ARCE.

Universidad de Chile: Huérfanos 1117, Of. 424, Santiago; f. 1960; educational; Dir. M. PLANET.

Universidad del Norte: Antofagasta; opened 1965.

In 1966 there were about 55,000 receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Escudos)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Chile: Agustinas 1180; f. 1926; issues notes; cap. 3.2m., dep. 1.180m. (June 1967); Pres. SERGIO MOLINA S.; Vice-Pres. CARLOS MASSAD A.; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO IBÁÑEZ B.

SANTIAGO

Banco del Estado de Chile: Santiago, Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1111, Casilla 24; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 1,962m. (1967). State Bank; incorporates the

Caja Nacional de Ahorros, Caja de Crédito Agrario, Caja de Crédito Hipotecario and Instituto de Crédito Industrial; Pres. ALVARO GARCÍA ALAMOS; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE SOTO SOTO.

Banco Continental: Agustinas 1127, Casilla 10492; f. 1958; cap. 3m., dep. 97m. (1966); Pres. NICOLÁS YARUR L.; Gen. Man. HERNÁN MOLINA A.

Banco de Chile: Ahumada 251; f. 1894; cap. 35m., dep. 956m. (1967); Pres. GUILLERMO CORREA F.; Gen. Man. MANUEL VINAGRE DAVILA.

Banco de Comercio e Industria: Huérfanos 1147, Casilla 271-V; f. 1959; as **Banco Arabe de Chile**; cap. 1.5m., dep. 12m. (Dec. 1963); Pres. ABRAHAM LAMA LAMA.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Huérfanos 1134, Casilla 136D; f. 1937; cap. 10m., dep. 318m. (June 1967); Pres. AMADOR YARUR BANNA; Gen. Manager ALEJANDRO VIVANCO S.

Banco Nacional del Trabajo: Agustinas 828; f. 1955; cap. 2.4m., dep. 183m. (Dec.); 1966 Pres. JACOBO SAID KATTAN; Gen. Man. JORGE GOICH SINCIC.

Banco Panamericano: Alameda 720; f. 1954; cap. 2.5m., dep. 73.8m. (June 1966); Pres. JUAN SAID KATTAN; Gen. Manager LUIS SAID DEMARIA.

Banco Sud Americano: Moranda 226; f. 1944; cap. 7.5m., dep. 169.3m. (June 1964); Pres. ELIODORO MATTE O.; Gen. Manager SERGIO VERGARA V.

VALPARAISO

Banco de A. Edwards y Cia.: Prat 799, Casilla 62-V; f. 1846; cap. 3m., dep. 399m. (June 1967); Pres. AGUSTÍN E. EDWARDS E.; Gen. Manager JUAN SCHRODER.

Banco Español-Chile: Casilla 71-V; f. 1926; cap. 6.4m. (June 1966); Pres. ANTONIO OSTALE G.; Gen. Manager ARTURO VALDIVIA M.

Banco Hipotecario: Esmeralda 978; f. 1883; cap. p.u. 300,000 (Dec. 1967); Pres. RICARDO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. ADRIANO SIMONETTI MICIELI.

CONCEPCIÓN

Banco de Concepción: O'Higgins 612, Casilla 17-C; f. 1871; cap. p.u. 7.2m., dep. 62.7m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CARLOS MACERA D.; Man. OTTO BENNEWITZ B.

OSORNO

Banco Osorno y La Unión: Casilla 25-O; f. 1908; cap. 8m., dep. 246m. (June 1967); Pres. DANIEL SOTTA BARROS; Gen. Man. HELMUT JUNGE K.

PUNTA ARENAS

Banco Chileno Yugoslavo: 21 de Mayo 1199, P.O. Box 605-A; f. 1958; Pres. NICOLAS SIMUNOVIC SAPUNAR; Gen. Man. JUAN KUZMANIĆ RAZMILIĆ.

FOREIGN BANKS

SANTIAGO

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; Bandera 201 (Casilla No. 51-D), Santiago; Man. W. E. PARKER; brs. in Valparaíso, Concepción and Punta Arenas.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris; Huérfanos 1072, Santiago; brs. in Vina del Mar, Arica and Rancagua.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank, A.G.: Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, 2000 Hamburg 36; Repr.: Agustinas 972, Of. 401-2, Santiago.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York; Santiago, Man. ROBERT M. COONEY; br. in Valparaíso, Man. HARRY W. WAIT, Jr.; br. in Concepción, Man. DAVID G. WHITE.

Banco de Brasil: Rua 1° de Março 66, Rio de Janeiro; Santiago; Manager ALCIDES PEREIRA DA COSTA.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: Bandera 75, Casilla 123-D, Santiago; f. 1893; 45 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO LLONA DIAZ; publs. *Cierre Oficial, Lista de Operaciones, Analisis de Balances* (daily), monthly, quarterly and annual analyses, resumes, etc.

Bolsa de Corredores: Valparaiso.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Araucania, Compañía de Seguros: Condell 1231, Valparaiso; f. 1944; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

Caja Reasuradora de Chile: Bandera 84, Carregur; f. 1927; reinsurance in fire, earthquake, marine, hull, life, motor car, aviation, fidelity guarantee, livestock, burglary, glass, miscellaneous; Pres. VICENTE GARCÍA HUIDOBRO PORTALES; Man. RAÚL UNDURRAGA ALEMPARTE.

Compañía de Seguros Sudamerica: Bandera 172, Santiago.

Consorcio La Chilena Consolidada: Bandera 127, Santiago.

Consorcio Nacional de Seguros: Bandera 236, Santiago.

La Construcción: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1954; life; Pres. A. E. EDWARDS; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Financiera: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1958; non-life; Pres. A. E. EDWARDS; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Germania: Condell 1231, Valparaiso; f. 1914; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

La Independencia: Bandera 236, Santiago; f. 1948; non-life; Pres. A. FUENTES NAVARRETE; Gen. Man. C. TOMASELLO ROSSL.

Lautaro: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1944; non-life, reinsurance; Pres. A. E. EDWARDS; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

La Minera: Bandera 131, Santiago; Pres. A. E. EDWARDS; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

Organización Kappés: Agustinas 1137, Santiago.

Philadelphia Consolidada: Bandera 131, Santiago; insurance, reinsurance; Pres. A. E. EDWARDS; Gen. Manager J. BANDE.

La Provincia: Huérfanos 830, Santiago; f. 1942; non-life; Dir.-Gen. D. BARRIOS V.

Sud América de Chile: Bandera 172 esq. Agustinas, Santiago; life, annuities; Pres. F. BULNES CORREA; Man. E. VIOLLIER WAUGH.

La Transandina: Prat 834; f. 1918; non-life; Pres. F. FRIEDMANN SECKEL; Gen. Man. G. TOMASELLO RÖSSL.

La Victoria: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1919; all classes; Pres. A. E. EDWARDS; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Chile: Santiago, Ahumada 341-piso 3°; Casilla 1297; f. 1919; 2,000 mems.; Pres. ALFREDO DELANO CONCHA; Exec. Sec. OSCAR SALAS ELGART; publs. *Boletín Informaciones Comerciales, El Informativo, El Informativo Alale*.

Cámara Central de Comercio en Chile: Santiago; f. 1941; 243 mems.; Pres. MIGUEL LLODRÁ BAUZÁ; Manager PABLO DE TEZANOS PINTO.

Chambers of Commerce also exist in the following towns: Angol, Antofagasta, Arica, Chillán, Concepción, Coquimbo, Curicó, Iquique, La Serena, Lautaro, Los Angeles, Magel-

lanes, Osorno, Ovalle, Puerto Montt, Rancagua, San Antonio, San Fernando, Talca, Talcahuano, Temuco, Tocopilla, Traiguén, Valdivia, Valparaíso.

STATE ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caja Autónoma de Amortización: Bandera 46, Casilla 1627; f. 1932; sinking funds and amortisations; Pres. SERGIO OSSA PRETOT.

Corporación del Cobre: f. 1966 as a result of law providing for the Chileanization of copper; to control production and sale of Chilean copper.

Corporación de la Reforma Agraria: Olivares 1229, Casilla 137-D, Santiago; f. 1962; land and crop development; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAFAEL MORENO ROJAS.

CORFO (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción): Ramon Nieto 920, Santiago; Investment (1967) 832m. escudos; (1968) 764m. escudos and 75m. U.S.\$; Vice-Pres. RAÚL SAEZ SAEZ; Gen. Man. CARLOS CROXATTO SILVA; exercises some control over:

Compañía de Acero del Pacífico—CAP: f. 1946; cap. p.u. U.S.\$63.5m.; development plans include doubling steel ingot production to 1m. tons by 1968.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleo—ENAP: f. 1950; cap. 320m. escudos; new refinery to begin production at Concepción in 1967; production of crude petroleum 1965: 2.02m. cu. metres.

Petroquímica Chilena: f. 1966 by CORFO and ENAP to supervise the establishment of a petrochemical complex by 1972 costing U.S.\$120m.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad—ENDESA: f. 1944; cap. p.u. 300m. escudos; generating capacity 1.5m. kW. to be expanded to 2.16m. kW. by 1970; \$500m. expansion plan 1966-1972.

Industria Azucarera Nacional—IANS: Casilla 6099, Correo 5, Santiago; f. 1953; cap. 200m. escudos; average annual production 160,000 tons sugar.

Corporación de la Vivienda (Housing): Santiago; government body; encourages and carries out construction work.

Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria: Arturo Claro 1468, Santiago; f. 1964 by agreement with FAO and UN Special Fund; cap. U.S. \$1.4m.; to plan and co-ordinate agrarian reform.

Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario—INDAP: Teatinos 40, Santiago; fiscal institution; Pres. Minister of Agriculture.

Instituto de Fomento Pesquero (Fishing): Pedro de Valdivia 2633, Casilla 1287, Santiago; f. 1964; formed by the Corporación de Fomento and the Sociedad Nacional de Pesca; research into development and exploitation of fishing industry.

Oficina de Planificación Nacional: Santiago; f. 1967 to assist the programme of regional development and co-ordinate the national budget with general development plans.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Sociedad de Fomento Fabril (Society for Manufacturing Development): Moneda 759, Casilla 44, Santiago; f. 1883; mems. 2,000; Pres. FERNANDO SMITS; publs. *El Informativo* (weekly), *Industria* and *Hoja Económica* (monthly), *Rol Industrial* (every four years).

TRADE UNIONS

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

Central Unica de Trabajadores de Chile—CUTCH (*Single Centre of Chilean Workers*): Santo Domingo 1837, Santiago; f. 1953; mems. 350,000 (est.) from more than 25 affiliated unions; non-affiliated internationally; communists gained control 1965; Pres. LUIS FIGUEROA MANZUELA; Sec. Gen. OSCAR NÚÑEZ BRAVO; publ. *Central Unica* (irregular).

CUTCH includes the following major union groupings:

Confederación de Trabajadores del Cobre—CTC (*Confederation of Copper Workers*): MacIver 283, Santiago; f. 1951; 17,500 mems. (est.) in 20 affiliated unions; Pres. ALEJANDRO RODRÍGUEZ; Sec. WALTER ALFARO DIAZ.

Federación Nacional Minera de Chile—FNMC (*Mining Federation of Chile*): Compañía 1477, Santiago; mems. 70,000 (est.); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS CORTES DIAZ.

Federación Industrial Ferroviaria de Chile—FIFCH (*Railway Federation of Chile*): Compañía 1933, Santiago; 26,500 mems. (est.) in 4 federated unions; Pres. EDMUNDO POLANCO ELGUETA.

Confederación de Empleados Particulares de Chile—CEPCH (*Confederation of Chilean Private Employees*): Catedral 1111, Santiago; mems. 48,000 (est.) from 8 affiliated federations; non-affiliated internationally; Pres. ERNESTO LENNON; Sec.-Gen. PATRICIO GONZÁLEZ.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores—CNT (*National Federation of Workers*): Santo Domingo 1431, Santiago; f. 1958; mems. 20,000 (est.) from 4 federations and 35 affiliated unions; admitted to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. (Acting) MANUEL GUERRA.

Confederación Cristiana de Trabajadores de Chile—ASICH (*Christian Trade Union Federation of Chile*): Dieciocho 182, Santiago; f. 1947 as Acción Sindical Chilena; mems. 75,000 from 360 affiliated unions; admitted to IFCTU; Pres. JOSÉ GOLDSACK D.; Sec.-Gen. LUIS AROS.

Confederación Nacional de Sindicatos Obreros—CNSO (*National Confederation of Workers' Unions*): Bohn 811, Casilla 351, Viña del Mar; f. 1949; mems. 15,000 (est.); Pres. RUBÉN HURTADO O'RYAN; Sec.-Gen. EMILIO PUEBLA QUIJANES.

There are a number of major trade unions not affiliated with the confederations listed above. The largest of these is the Maritime Confederation, Valparaíso, est. 28,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of the railway system in Chile is approximately 9,000 km., four-fifths of which is state-owned. Two lines connect Chile with the Argentine, two with Bolivia and one with Peru.

An extensive programme of renovation, rebuilding and electrification is under way; expenditure on equipment and installation 1965: 5.1m. escudos and 2.5m. U.S.\$ The electrification of the Santiago-Chillán line was completed in 1967.

STATE RAILWAYS

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado: Avenida Bernardo O'Higgins, No. 924 Santiago; f. 1915; 6,588 km. of track. The State Railways are divided between the *Red Norte* or Northern System, and the *Red Sur* or Southern System and include the former Ferrocarril Transandino por Juncal, Ferrocarril Arica-La Paz (Chilean section) and Ferrocarril Iquique-Pueblo Huidido; Dir. Ing. LUIS FALCONE SCHIAVETTI. At Puerto Montt, steamers of the **Empresa Marítima del Estado** (*see under Shipping*) connect with Chiloé and other islands, and with Puerto Aysén for Aysén Territory. Gauges: South of Calera, 1.676 m., and 0.60 m.; north of Calera, 1 m.; Arica 1 m.; Iquique-Pueblo Huidido 1.435 m. and 1 m.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Co. Ltd.: London Office: 1 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2; local office in Antofagasta. The Chilean part of the system consists of the international railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia, and branches, and the Aguas Blancas Railway, representing a total mileage of:

Main line, Antofagasta-Ollague . . .	276
Branch Lines . . .	175

Compañía Salitrera Anglo-Lautaro: Teatinos 220, Santiago; f. 1931; 164 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Tocopilla-Toco; nitrate railway; Pres. JORGE VIDAL.

Ferrocarril Potrerillos: Potrerillos; H.O.: 25 Broadway, New York City, 62 miles open; serves a mining district.

Ferrocarril Salitrero de Taltal, S.A.: Taltal; owned by Señor JULIO RUMIO; 114 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Gen. Manager JULIO GREGORIO R.

Rancagua-Teniente Railway: Rancagua; f. 1909; 43 miles, and br. line of 3 miles open, 0.762 m. gauge; owned by Sociedad Minera El Teniente S.A., serves El Teniente Mine, Sewell; Supt. R. T. PATTON.

ROADS

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59-3° piso, Santiago; the authority responsible for roads; the total length of roads in Chile in 1960 was estimated at 57,906 km., of which 3,158 km. were cement or asphalt, 21,964 km. gravel and 32,783 km. earth. The road system comprises the Pan American or Longitudinal Highway extending 3,500 km. from north to south, and about 54,000 km. of transversal roads. In 1961 the World Bank made a loan of \$25 million for constructing 950 km. of new road and improving 2,500 km. of other road and in 1966 the IADB authorized a \$15 million loan to complete the Chilean stretch of the Trans-Andean Highway. 740 km. of paved roads and 600 km. of gravel roads were built in 1965 and work begun on further 830 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvil Club de Chile: Santiago.

SHIPPING

Chile's merchant fleet has a gross registered tonnage of 261,516.

SANTIAGO

Compañía Naviera Santa Fé: Casilla 944; f. 1961 by the Compañía Minera Santa Fé and Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica to handle iron ore exports, bulk cargo Chile-Argentina; Chair. ALFREDO NENCI.

Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores: C.S.A.V., Agustinas 1235-9° piso; office in Valparaíso, Calle Blanco 895; f. 1872; 11 cargo vessels; fortnightly service, Valparaíso-New York via Havana and intermediate ports, Valparaíso-Gulf ports; Chilean-North European ports; passenger and cargo services; Pres. FRANCISCO SUBERCA-SEAU X A.

VALPARAISO

Empresa Marítima del Estado: H.O.: Prat 772, 5° piso; branch offices: Santiago, San Antonio, Puerto Montt; 13 vessels, 18 on order; cargo services between Arica and Punta Arenas and also to Australia; passenger services between Puerto Montt and Puerto Aysén and between Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; touring trips through the southern channels and archipelagos during the summer season; Dir. PEDRO SERRANO.

Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica: Edificio Interoceánica, Plaza Justicia 59, Casilla 1410; f. 1930; Peruvian ports; regular sailings to the River Plate and Brazilian ports via Straits of Magellan; passenger and cargo services; office in Santiago, Casilla 4246; Pres. JULIO MENÉNDEZ PRÉNDEZ. Associated Companies: Cía. Marítima de Punta Arenas S.A., S.A. de Navegación Petrolera, Naviera Santa Fé Ltda., Naviera Interoceangas S.A., Agencias Marítimas Unidas S.A., Agencias Universales S.A.

Compañía de Muelles de la Población Vergara: Calle Blanco 951, Casilla 131-V; service of cargo vessels between Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Portugal and Mediterranean ports; Pres. MAX GRISAR.

Naviera Chilena del Pacífico, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; associated with Naviera Coronel; Chair. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ.

Naviera Coronel, S.A.: Casilla 92-D; cargo; Pres. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Naviera Interoceangas, S.A.: Casilla 1410; coastal services; Pres. JULIO MENÉNDEZ.

Sociedad Anónima de Navegación Petrolera (SONAP): Plaza de Justicia 45-8° piso; f. 1953; tanker services; Pres. JULIO MENÉNDEZ PRÉNDEZ, Manager EDUARDO CHARNE MONTT.

Soc. Marítima y Comercial (R. W. James y Cia.): regular services, Talcahuano-Iquique; passengers and cargo.

Valck & Monckton, S.A.: Calle Cochrane 632; cargo; Gen. Manager EMILIO GONZÁLEZ.

There are also several foreign companies with offices in Valparaíso.

PUNTA ARENAS

Compañía Marítima de Punta Arenas, S.A.: Casilla 337; f. 1949; shipping agents and owners operating in the Magellan Strait; Man. Dir. CARLOS HIDALGO R.

VALDIVIA

Compañía Naviera Haverbeck y Skalweit, S.A.: Casilla 67-D; f. 1869; cargo services to Argentine, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay and Chilean coastal trade; offices in Santiago, Casilla 1959, and Valparaíso, Casilla 260; Pres. NICANOR ALLENDE U.; Man. MARTIN SKALWEIT.

CIVIL AVIATION

SANTIAGO

Línea Aérea Nacional (L.A.N.): Casilla 147-D; Government air line; f. 1929 as Línea Aeropostal Santiago-Arica; charter granted under present name 1932; now serves 21,200 km. of routes; internal services: Santiago-Arica, Santiago-Punta Arenas, with intermediate stops; regional services based on Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; international services: (jointly with Aerolíneas Argentinas) Santiago-Mendoza (Argentina), Santiago-Buenos Aires-Montevideo, Punta Arenas-Rio Gallegos; (with the Compañía de Aviación Faucett S.A. del Peru) Santiago-Lima, -Panama, -Miami; fleet: 2 Boeing 707, 3 Sud Caravelle 6R, 9 DC-6, 11 DC-3; on order: 9 HS-748, 3 Boeing 727; Exec. Vice-Pres. MAURICIO YÁÑEZ ILLANES.

Línea Aérea del Cobre (LADECO): Huérfanos 1363, Santiago; f. 1958; internal services, also flights to Salta, Argentina; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. COSTABAL; fleet: 2 Douglas DC-6B, 3 Douglas DC-3, 1 Beechcraft Baron.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Chile is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Braniff, British Overseas Airways, British United Airways, Canadian Pacific, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Scandinavian Airlines System, Swissair, TAN Airlines and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección de Turismo: Calle Catedral 1165, 3er. piso, Santiago; Dir. RENÉ PAIROA; about 300,000 visitors per annum; average length of stay 3½ days.

Asociación Chilena de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. CARLOS K. STEIN CURZOLO; Clasificador 897, Santiago.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto de Extensión Musical: Compañía 1264, Santiago; Dir. LEÓN SCHIDLOWSKY; administers:

Orquesta Sinfónica de Chile: Compañía 1264; Dir. VÍCTOR TEVAHT.

Conservatorio Nacional de Música: Compañía 1264, 3° piso; Dir. CARLOS BOTTO V.

Ballet Nacional Chileno: Compañía 1264, 8° piso Dir. ERNEST UTHOFF B.

Teatro Experimental de la Universidad de Chile.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear: Nueva York 25, 5° piso, Santiago; f. 1964; Government body to assess all developments in peaceful uses of atomic energy; maintain contact with research bodies; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO CRUZ-COKE LASABE.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058, Casilla 10-D, Santiago; nuclear research in medicine, physics, bio-physics, chemistry and pharmacy; apparatus includes a Cockroft Walton accelerator of 800 kV.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; atomic research in the fields of engineering, technology, and medicine

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V, Valparaíso; atomic research in chemistry, mathematics and physics, mechanics and electrical engineering.

Universidad de Concepción: Ciudad Universitaria, Casilla 20-C, Concepción; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, medicine, pharmacy, mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA): Ramón Nieto No. 920, Santiago; to study the development of nuclear power for the production of electricity; Gen. Manager RENATO E. SALAZAR J.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Austral de Chile: Casilla 567, Valdivia; 115 teachers, 850 students.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058, Casilla 10-D, Santiago; 1,200 teachers, 22,606 students.

Universidad de Concepción: Barros Arana 631, Concepción; 1,200 students.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; 1,015 teachers, 7,009 students.

Universidad del Norte: Casilla 1280, Antofagasta; 284 teachers, 1,584 students.

Universidad Católica de Valparaíso: Casilla 4059, Valparaíso; 161 full-time teachers; 3,157 students.

Universidad Técnica del Estado: Avda. Ecuador 3469, Correo 2, Santiago; 590 teachers, 9,483 students.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V, Valparaíso; 131 teachers, 1,852 students.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of China covers a vast area of Eastern Asia with Mongolia to the north, the Soviet Union to the north and west, Pakistan to the west and India, Nepal and South-East Asia to the south. The climate ranges from sub-tropical in the far south to an annual average temperature of below 50°F (10°C) in the north and from the monsoon climate of East China to the aridity of the north-west. The language is Chinese (Mandarin); in the south and south-east local dialects are spoken. The Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongols and other groups have their own languages. The traditional religions and philosophies of life are Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Moslems number about 10 million and in 1949 there were between three and four million Christians. The flag is plain red with one large and four small gold stars in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Peking.

Recent History

The Allied defeat of Japan in 1945 was followed by civil war in China until 1949 when the Communists under Mao Tse-tung became masters of the country. Between 1949 and 1959 a close relationship was maintained with the Soviet Union but subsequently relations have become embittered. Chinese forces participated on the North Korean side in the Korean War of 1950-52. The People's Republic is not a member of the United Nations and is not recognized by the United States. It claims sovereignty over Taiwan (Formosa) now governed by General Chiang Kai-shek, the pre-1949 ruler of China. Late in 1962 Chinese troops were engaged in a short frontier war with India in disputed Himalayan territory in Ladakh and to the north of the Indian province of Assam. Early in 1964 France recognised the People's Republic, which since the breach with the U.S.S.R. has attempted to diversify its foreign associations. China exploded her first nuclear device late in 1964. Since November 1965, a "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" has been under way, designed to enforce the ideology of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. This campaign has led to many changes in the party and government hierarchies, but although many officials have been severely attacked in public criticism, few dismissals have been officially confirmed.

Government

China is a unitary state. Directly under the Central Government there are 21 provinces, five autonomous regions (including Tibet) and three municipalities (Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin). The Constitution provides for a National People's Congress, with over 3,000 deputies elected every four years by universal suffrage, with the State Council as its executive organ. Local authorities under the provinces include special districts, counties (*hsien*) and rural districts (*hsiang*). The constitution lays down that each local authority is to have an elected people's congress. The Communist Party, under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung, is the controlling authority in the country. In 1961 its

membership was said to be 17 million. The Party's directing body is the Politburo with six main Standing Committees.

Since November 1965 many new organs have been established within the party, the Army, and the Administration to promote the revolution; these organs overlap and partially replace the systems described above. In February 1967, Revolutionary Committees (alliances of elements of the Army, the Communist Party, and the revolutionary masses) were established to take over the administration of Peking and Shanghai. A total of 19 such committees had been set up in the major provincial administrative regions by April 1968.

Defence

The People's Liberation Army, which triumphed over the Nationalist forces in 1949, was re-modelled under Soviet guidance during the Korean War, but has subsequently reverted to the earlier system, without formal ranks and insignia. It is now said to consist of around 2½ million men. China is divided into 13 military regions which are in turn subdivided into 23 military districts. An air force and navy were formed at the same period. Selective conscription is in force for a minimum of four years' enlistment. A quasi-military organization, the Red Guards, consisting of university and middle school students, appears to be primarily political in function.

Economic Affairs

During the period of recovery in 1949-52 land was re-distributed among poor peasants and within a few years this was followed by collectivisation measures. By the end of 1956 almost all the peasants belonged to agricultural producers' co-operatives. In the First Five Year Period (1953-57) great advances were made, notably in heavy industry. The Second Five Year Plan (1958-62) had a more chequered career. In 1958 people's communes were formed throughout rural China. These were largely reorganized under the pressure of poor harvests in the following three years. The cessation of Soviet aid and other difficulties slowed down the programme of industrialisation. Few economic statistics have been published since 1959, but it is thought that 1963 brought better harvests and some improvement in industrial production. Big increases in industrial and agricultural output were claimed for 1964 and 1965, but China continued to import large quantities of wheat from Canada, Australia and South America. The Cultural Revolution of 1966-67 disrupted internal communications and caused a decline in exports.

Transport and Communications

In 1958 railways were responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the freight turnover by modern means of transport; the total length of railway lines exceeded 31,000 km. In the same year, 40,000 km. of inland waterways were navigable by steamships and civil air routes totalled 33,000 km. Coastal shipping is also important. Since 1964 a number of foreign airlines have been permitted to set up regular services to Peking, Canton and Shanghai.

CHINA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Since 1949 an ambitious programme of railway construction has been undertaken, especially in the west and north-west. Roads are unevenly developed, but by 1966 were estimated to total about 550,000 km.

Social Welfare

Western and traditional Chinese medical attention is available in the cities, and to a lesser degree in rural areas, but facilities are still far from adequate. Large factories and other enterprises provide social services for their employees. Wage-earners qualify for pensions.

Education

A great expansion has occurred since 1949 in numbers receiving education at all levels, but education is not yet universal. Primary schooling covers five years and middle school six years. In 1959 it was claimed that 37 per cent of the adult population was literate. Part-time education is especially encouraged. There are 28 universities, and it was announced in August 1963 that 1.1 million students (including 370,000 engineers) had graduated since 1949.

Tourism

Tourism is still of limited extent. Tours are organised for party groups visiting China but the ordinary tourist frequently has difficulty in obtaining a visa. Western-style

hotels exist in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other large centres. All visitors to China require a visa.

Sport

Football and basketball are popular in schools and other institutions. Athletics and swimming are encouraged. Chinese table-tennis players are among the world's best.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), August 1 (Army Day)
October 1 (National Day).

1969: February 17-19 (Lunar New Year).

Weights and Measures

1 catty (*jin*) = 0.5 kg. or 1.1023 lb.

1 picul (*dan*) = 0.05 metric ton or 0.0492 long ton

1 mou = 0.0667 hectare or 0.1647 acre.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the *yuan* which is divided into a hundred cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, and 10 yuan.

Exchange rate: 6.9 yuan = £1 sterling

2.5 yuan = \$1 U.S.

1.67 yuan = 1 Soviet rouble.

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY*

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	(1957 Census)	(1963 unofficial estimates)†		(1967 unofficial estimate†)	(1966 official figures)
	Total	Total	Peking (capital)	Total	Total
9,612,130	656,630,000	705,000,000	4,010,000	786,400,000	700,000,000

†Based on 1957 figure quoted above.

PROVINCES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

PROVINCES AND REGIONS	POSITION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (latest official estimate)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (latest est.)
PROVINCES:					
Szechuan	Western	543,890	72,160,000	Chengtu	1,110,000
Shantung	N.E. Coastal	153,300	54,030,000	Tsinan	860,000
Honan	North Central	167,000	48,670,000	Chengchow	770,000
Kiangsu	East Central	107,300	45,230,000	Nanking	1,400,000
Hopei	North-east	212,800	44,720,000	Tientsin	3,220,000
Kwangtung	South Coast	231,400	37,960,000	Canton	1,840,000
Hunan	South Central	210,500	36,220,000	Changsha	700,000
Anhwei	Eastern	139,900	33,560,000	Hofei	304,000
Hupei	Central	187,500	30,790,000	Wuhan	2,500,000
Chekiang	East Coastal	101,800	25,280,000	Hangchow	780,000
Liaoning	S. Manchuria	129,500	24,090,000	Shenyang	2,400,000
Yunnan	South-west	436,200	19,100,000	Kunming	880,000
Kiangsi	South-east	164,800	18,610,000	Nanking	500,000
Shensi	Northern	195,800	18,130,000	Sian	1,500,000
Kweichow	South-west	174,000	16,890,000	Kweiyang	500,000
Shansi	Northern	157,100	15,960,000	Taiyuan	1,500,000
Heilungkiang	N. Manchuria	463,600	14,860,000	Harbin	1,550,000
Fukien	S. E. Coastal	123,100	14,650,000	Foochow	620,000
Kansu	North-west	432,900	12,800,000	Lanchow	700,000
Kirin	Central Manchuria	187,000	12,550,000	Changchun	980,000
Chinghai	North-west	721,000	2,050,000	Sining	300,000
AUTONOMOUS REGIONS:					
Kwangsi Chuang	Southern	220,400	19,390,000	Nanning	264,000
Inner Mongolia	Northern	1,165,470	9,200,000	Huhehot	860,000
Sinkiang	Far N.W.	1,646,800	5,640,000	Urumchi	275,000
Ninghsia Hui	North-west	108,000	1,810,000	Yinchuen	120,000
Tibet	Western	1,221,600	1,270,000†	Lhasa	50,000
SPECIAL MUNICIPALITIES:					
Peking	North-east	8,770	4,010,000	—	—
Shanghai	East Coast	700	6,900,000	—	—

* With few exceptions no official figures have been published since 1959.

† Unofficial estimates give a much higher figure for the population of Tibet.

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUPS (1953 Census)

Han (Chinese)	547,283,057
Chuang	6,611,455
Uighur (Turki)	3,640,125
Hui	3,559,350
Yi	3,254,269
Tibetan	2,775,622
Miao	2,511,339
Manchu	2,418,931
Mongolian	1,462,956
Puyi	1,247,883
Korean	1,120,405
Other	6,718,025
TOTAL	582,603,417

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (estimate)

Shanghai	6,900,000
Peking	4,010,000
Tientsin	3,220,000
Lü-ta	3,000,000
Wuhan	2,500,000
Shenyang (Mukden)	2,400,000
Chungking	2,200,000
Canton	2,000,000
Harbin	1,550,000
Sian	1,500,000
Taiyuan	1,500,000
Nanking	1,400,000
Dairen	1,200,000
Chengtu	1,110,000

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons—Estimates)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Rice	79,000	80,600	77,000	82,000	84,900	81,700
Wheat	16,000	20,000	21,000	23,500	21,500	20,100
Coarse Grain and Potatoes	71,000	78,000	80,000	77,600	73,500	73,200
Cotton	1,000	980	1,100	1,400	1,400	1,400

Other important crops ('000 metric tons): Groundnuts (1965) 2,300, Tea (1959) 100, Tobacco (1959) 400, Jute and Ambar (1958) 310, Sugar Cane (1959) 13,900, Sugar Beet (1959) 3,700, Soya Beans (1965) 6,800, Cottonseed (1964) 2,500.

FOOD PURCHASES (1962—'000 tons)

WHEAT	BARLEY	OATS	MAIZE
2,480	160	66	130

Between August 1963 and August 1969 Canada is to sell China grain worth Canadian \$700 million. Between July 1962 and June 1963, Australia supplied China with 2.078 million long tons of wheat. The Argentine also has supplied large quantities of wheat.

Livestock (1959): Pigs 180,000,000, Sheep and Goats 114,000,000, Cattle 65,000,000, Horses 7,600,000.

Fisheries (1959): Total catch 5,000,000 tons.

Forestry (1959): Timber felled 41,200,000 cubic metres.

Fruit (1959): 3,900,000 tons (chief fruits: pears, oranges, apples, bananas, grapes).

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (‘000 tons)

	1959	1960	1961
Coal	347,800	425,000	350,000
Salt	11,000	n.a.	n.a.
Iron Ore	45,000	n.a.	n.a.
Manganese Ore	1,000	n.a.	n.a.
Tungsten Concentrate	15	n.a.	20
Antimony	15	n.a.	17
Tin†	26	24	24
Copper Refined	80	n.a.	n.a.
Lead Refined	75	70	n.a.
Zinc	60	60	n.a.
Aluminium	60	n.a.	100
Petroleum*	3,700	5,500	n.a.

* Output of Crude Oil is estimated at 6.9 million tons for 1962, at 7.4 million tons for 1963, and at 8 million tons for 1964.

† In 1962 China exported 14,137 tons of tin and is believed to have retained a large quantity of the 1962 output for home consumption.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1958	1959	1960
Pig Iron	million tons	19.59	20.5	27.5
Steel	" "	8.0	13.35	18.45
Cement	" "	9.3	12.27	n.a.
Aluminium Ingots	'000 tons	n.a.	70.4	n.a.
Machine Tools	'000 units	50.0	70.0	90.0
Power Generating Equipment	'000 kW.	800.0	2,150.0	n.a.
Motor Vehicles	number of units	16,000.0	19,000.0	n.a.
Chemical Fertilisers	'000 tons	811.0	1,333.0	1,900
Edible Oils	" "	1,250.0	1,460.0	n.a.
Cotton Yarn	million bales	n.a.	8.25	9.0
Cotton Cloth	million metres	5,700.0	7,500.0	7,600
Paper	million tons	n.a.	2.13	n.a.
Timber	million cu. metres	n.a.	41.2	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh.	27,500.0	39,000.0	55,500
Sulphuric Acid	thousand tons	740.0	1,100.0	n.a.
Soda-ash	" "	640.0	n.a.	n.a.
Caustic Soda	" "	270.0	n.a.	n.a.
Locomotives	units	350.0	400.0	800
Freight Cars	"	n.a.	15,000	32,000
Tractors	"	957.0	5,650.0	n.a.
Combine Harvesters	"	545.0	n.a.	n.a.
Penicillin	Kgs.	72,607.0	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	million crates	4.75	5.50	n.a.

Estimated output of steel (1963): 8 million tons; (1964): 10 million tons.

Estimated Chemical Fertilizer Production (1964): 3,500 m. tons; (1965): 4,500 m. tons.

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 yuan.
 100 yuan = £14 10s. 1d. sterling = \$U.S. 40.62.
 100 yuan = H.K.\$ 132.11 = 62.5 New Roubles.

BUDGET

(1960—million yuan)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes on Agriculture	3,300	Economic Development	42,910
Taxes on Industry and Commerce	19,450	Social Services, Culture and Education	8,620
Other Taxes	1,610	Defence	5,800
Receipts from State Enterprises	45,300	Administration	3,170
Other	360	Repayment of Loans	1,200
		Aid to Foreign Countries	500
		Credit Funds allotted to Banks	5,800
		General Reserve	1,700
		Other	320
TOTAL	70,020	TOTAL	70,020

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1953-57

The First Five-Year Plan aimed at raising basic industrial and agricultural production. The Government state that most targets were fulfilled.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1958-62

No official statement was made concerning the completion of the Second Five-Year Plan in December 1962.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966-70

The Third Plan, delayed by economic and political difficulties, was put into operation in January 1966. Few details have been issued, although agriculture has first priority, and heavy industry will be developed, particularly steel, mining, transport and communications.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports (1960): 688,600,000 U.S. \$; (1961) 1,135,000,000 U.S. \$.

Exports (1960): 768,800,000 U.S. \$; (1961) 1,212,000,000 U.S. \$.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million U.S. \$—based on partner-country statistics)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	3.1	91.7	83.7	84.0
Australia	128.6	152.8	167.8	83.4
Belgium	9.5	7.3	16.7	20.3
Burma	14.0	18.0	13.0	14.2
Canada	97.2	126.4	97.5	171.6
Ceylon	21.1	25.6	36.1	37.1
Cuba	72.7	81.4	97.3	n.a.
Finland	5.7	6.6	8.1	10.2
France	57.4	49.6	60.1	92.1
German Democratic Republic	10.03	—	—	36.2
German Federal Republic	15.4	25.5	78.96	192.4
Ghana	0.5	2.8	5.7	5.2
Hongkong	12.2	10.5	12.6	12.1
Indonesia	34.0	58.0	n.a.	9.3
Italy	9.3	18.5	56.4	62.7
Japan	62.4	152.8	245.0	315.0
Malaya and Singapore	5.4	0.3	7.3	66.0
Morocco	6.2	12.3	9.3	7.2
Netherlands	12.8	5.9	19.0	16.1
Pakistan	12.9	14.8	43.4	30.1
Poland	19.2	14.4	n.a.	29.6
South Africa	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden	4.7	14.0	13.7	24.6

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—continued]

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Switzerland	3.8	10.6	18.2	21.1
Syria	19.9	28.4	16.7	19.3
U.S.S.R.	168.5	135.3	189.0	175.3
United Arab Republic	12.1	16.7	45.1	32.5
United Kingdom	36.9	50.0	72.3	93.6

EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Australia	14.8	22.9	26.8	26.3
Burma	25.8	28.2	28.0	9.5
Cambodia	9.8	10.4	14.0	17.1
Ceylon	29.0	42.9	23.9	45.5
Denmark	6.7	10.9	10.5	11.7
France	20.4	30.8	43.7	53.9
German Democratic Republic	23.7	—	n.a.	31.8
German Federal Republic	40.8	51.7	72.7	92.5
Hongkong	259.5	344.8	406.3	484.6
Indonesia	31.0	34.0	n.a.	—
Iraq	12.5	12.6	12.0	21.2
Italy	19.1	23.8	38.4	56.4
Japan	74.6	157.8	224.7	306.2
Macao	—	15.6	n.a.	n.a.
Malaya and Singapore	94.0	98.8	106.4	145.3
Netherlands	15.7	20.0	25.4	30.2
Nigeria	4.4	8.8	12.0	14.0
Pakistan	5.9	16.3	18.4	28.5
Poland	24.7	24.0	24.9	22.7
Switzerland	10.3	10.8	12.7	14.4
U.S.S.R.	371.7	314.2	225.4	143.1
United Arab Republic	19.9	17.8	26.7	40.3
United Kingdom	51.9	69.0	83.2	94.7

TRADE WITH THE SOVIET UNION

('000 Roubles)

CHINESE IMPORTS	1964	1965	CHINESE EXPORTS	1964	1965
Machinery and Equipment	51,944	69,296	Machinery and Equipment	5,216	—
Aircraft and Equipment	17,644	12,402	Wolfram Concentrate	10,530	10,467
Petroleum Products	19,422	2,005	Iron	9,538	—
Rolled Steel	12,984	22,086	Textile Materials	6,042	3,214
Lumber	8,442	26,787	Meat and Products	19,963	48,647
Others	29,008	52,326	Vegetables and Fruits	16,874	11,307
			Fabrics	41,379	27,120
			Clothing	107,311	40,071
			Others	69,947	63,174
TOTAL	121,800	172,500	TOTAL	282,800	203,000

TRANSPORT

Railways: Freight carried (1959) 542 million tons.

Roads (1959): Freight carried by lorry 155 million tons.

Inland and Coastal Shipping (1959): Freight carried 230 million tons.

Civil Aviation: Freight (1959) 1,630,000 ton-kilometres.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers	6,000,000
Radio Loudspeakers	6,280,000
Newspapers (circ. million)	3,912
Journals { „ „ }	532
Books { „ „ }	2,387

Sources: Far Eastern Economic Review, P.O.B. 160, Hong Kong; and official sources.

EDUCATION

(1959)

	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Nursery Schools	50,000,000	} 2,500,000
Primary Schools	90,000,000	
Middle Schools	12,900,000	
Higher Education Establishments	815,000	

Number of University Graduates: (1962) 180,000; (1963) 200,000.

THE CONSTITUTION

THIS Constitution was adopted on September 20th, 1954, by the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at its first session.

The preamble speaks of the Chinese people's great victory when, in 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded. This new people's democracy is in a state of transition to socialism; the needs of this phase are reflected in the Constitution. The people's democratic united front, led by the Communist Party of China, is directing the transformation of society. China's different nationalities will become more closely united; their varying needs will, however, be respected. The indestructible friendship of China with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies will be strengthened, and the policy of establishing and extending diplomatic relations with all countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity continued, with the aim of furthering the cause of world peace and the progress of humanity.

Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1—The People's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

Article 2—All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people, who exercise their power through the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses.

These and all other organs of state practise democratic centralism.

Article 3—The People's Republic of China is a unified, multi-national state.

All the nationalities are equal, and have freedom to use their own languages, and to practise their own customs.

Discrimination against, or oppression of, any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited.

Regional autonomy applies in areas entirely or largely inhabited by national minorities. National autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

Article 4—The People's Republic of China, by relying on the organs of state and the social forces, and by means of socialist industrialisation and socialist transformation, ensures the gradual abolition of systems of exploitation and the building of a socialist society.

Article 5—The ownership of the means of production today mainly takes the following forms: state ownership,

co-operative ownership, ownership by individual working people, and capitalist ownership.

Article 6—State-owned economy is owned by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy and the material basis on which the state carries out socialist transformation. The state ensures priority for its development.

All mineral resources and waters, as well as forests, undeveloped land and other resources which the state owns by law, are the property of the whole people.

Article 7—Co-operative economy is either socialist economy collectively owned by the working masses, or semi-socialist economy in part collectively owned by the working masses. Such partial collective ownership is a transitional form by means of which individual peasants, handicraftsmen and other individual working people organise themselves in their advance towards collective ownership by the working masses.

The state protects the property of the co-operatives, and guides their development. It regards producers' co-operatives as the chief means for the transformation of individual farming and individual handicrafts.

Article 8—The state protects peasant ownership of land and other means of production according to law.

The state encourages individual peasants to increase production and to organise producers', supply and marketing, and credit co-operatives voluntarily.

The policy of the state towards rich-peasant economy is to restrict and gradually eliminate it.

Article 9—The state protects the ownership of the means of production by handicraftsmen and other non-agricultural individual working people according to law, and encourages them to improve the management of their affairs and to organise producers', and supply and marketing co-operatives voluntarily.

Article 10—The state protects the ownership by capitalists of the means of production and other capital according to law.

The policy of the state towards capitalist industry and commerce is to use, restrict and transform them. The state makes use of the positive qualities of capitalist industry and commerce which are beneficial to national welfare and the people's livelihood, restricts their negative qualities and guides their transformation into various forms of state-capitalist economy, by means of control exercised by administrative organs of state, the leadership given by state-owned economy, and supervision by the workers.

CHINA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The state forbids any kind of illegal activity by capitalists which endangers the public interest, disturbs the social-economic order, or undermines the economic plan of the state.

The state protects the right of citizens to ownership of lawful income, of savings, houses and the means of life (*Article 11*), and to inherit private property according to law (*Article 12*).

Article 13—The state may, in the public interest, buy, requisition or nationalise land and other means of production both in cities and countryside according to provisions of law.

Article 14—The state forbids any person to use his private property to the detriment of the public interest.

Article 15—By economic planning, the state directs the growth and transformation of the national economy to bring about the constant increase of productive forces, in this way enriching the material and cultural life of the people and consolidating the independence and security of the country.

Article 16—Work is a matter of honour for every citizen of the People's Republic of China who is able to work. The state encourages initiative and creative activity of citizens in their work.

Article 17—All organs of state must rely on the masses of the people, constantly maintain close contact with them, heed their opinions and accept their supervision.

Article 18—All persons working in organs of state must be loyal to the people's democratic system, observe the Constitution and the law and strive to serve the people.

Article 19—The People's Republic of China safeguards the people's democratic system, and punishes and suppresses all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities.

The state deprives feudal landlords and bureaucrat-capitalists of political rights for a specific period of time according to law; at the same time it provides them with a way to live, in order to enable them to reform through work and become citizens who earn their livelihood by their own labour.

Article 20—The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people; their duty is to safeguard the gains of the people's revolution and of national construction, and to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country.

Chapter II. The State Structure

SECTION I. THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power (*Article 21*), and the only organ exercising the legislative power of the state (*Article 22*).

Article 23—The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central authority, the armed forces and Chinese resident abroad.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress, including those representing national minorities, and the manner of their election, are prescribed by electoral law.

Article 24—The National People's Congress is elected for a term of four years.

Two months before the term of office of the National People's Congress expires, its Standing Committee must carry to completion the election of deputies to the next National People's Congress. Should exceptional circumstances arise preventing such an election, the term of office of the sitting National People's Congress may be prolonged until the first session of the next National People's Congress.

Article 25—The National People's Congress meets once a year, convened by its Standing Committee. It may also be convened whenever its Standing Committee deems this necessary or one-fifth of the deputies so propose.

Article 26—When the National People's Congress meets, it elects a presidium to conduct its session.

Article 27—The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to amend the Constitution;
- (2) to enact laws;
- (3) to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution;
- (4) to elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (5) to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon recommendation by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and of the component members of the State Council upon recommendation by the Premier;
- (6) to decide on the choice of the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence upon recommendation by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (7) to elect the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (8) to elect the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (9) to decide on the national economic plan;
- (10) to examine and approve the state budget and the financial report;
- (11) to ratify the status and boundaries of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;
- (12) to decide on general amnesties;
- (13) to decide on questions of war and peace; and
- (14) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress considers necessary.

Article 28—The National People's Congress has power to remove from office:

- (1) the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (2) the Premier and Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Heads of Commissions and the Secretary-General of the State Council;
- (3) the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence;
- (4) the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (5) the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 29—Amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority vote, and laws and other bills a majority vote, of all the deputies.

Article 30—The Standing Committee is the permanent body of the Congress. It is composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, the Secretary-General and members, all elected by the Congress.

Article 31—The Standing Committee exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to conduct the election of deputies to the National People's Congress;
- (2) to convene the National People's Congress;
- (3) to interpret the laws;
- (4) to adopt decrees;
- (5) to supervise the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (6) to annul decisions and orders of the State Council where these contravene the Constitution, laws or decrees.

CHINA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

gression of law or neglect of duty by making a written or verbal statement to any organ of state at any level. People suffering loss by reason of infringement by persons working in organs of state of their rights as citizens have the right to compensation.

Article 98—The People's Republic of China protects the proper rights and interests of Chinese resident abroad.

Article 99—The People's Republic of China grants the right of asylum to any foreign national persecuted for supporting a just cause, taking part in the peace movement or engaging in scientific activity.

Article 100—Citizens must abide by the Constitution and the law, uphold discipline at work, keep public order and respect social ethics.

Article 101—The public property of the People's Republic of China is sacred and inviolable. It is the duty of every citizen to respect and protect public property.

Article 102—It is the duty of citizens to pay taxes according to law.

Article 103—It is the sacred duty of every citizen to defend the homeland.

It is the honourable duty of citizens to perform military service according to law.

Chapter IV. National Flag, State Emblem, Capital

Article 104—The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

Article 105—The state emblem is: in the centre, Tien An Men under the light of five stars, framed with ears of grain, and with a cogwheel at the base.

Article 106—The capital of the People's Republic of China is Peking.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1968)

HEAD OF THE STATE

Chairman of the People's Republic of China: LIU SHAO-CH'Í*.

Vice-Chairmen: SOONG CHING LING (Mme. SUN YAT-SEN), TUNG PI-WU.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.

Secretary-General: LIU NING-YI.

There are 14 Vice-Chairmen and 61 Members of the Standing Committee. (For details see below.)

STATE COUNCIL

Premier: CHOU EN-LAI.

Vice-Premiers: LIN PIAO, CH'EN YUN, TENG HSIAO-P'ING*, HO LUNG*, CH'EN YI, ULANFU*, LI FU-CH'UN, LI HSIEN-NIEN, NIEH JUNG-CHEN, PO I-PO*, T'AN CHEN-LIN*, LU TING-YI*, LO JUI-CH'ING*, HSI CHUNG-HSUN*, TAO CHU*, HSIEH FU-CHIH.

Secretary-General: CHOU JUNG-HSIN.

GENERAL OFFICES OF THE STATE COUNCIL

To co-ordinate and supervise the work of Ministries and Commissions.

General Office for Industry and Communications: Dir. PO I-PO.*

General Office for Foreign Affairs: Dir. CH'EN YI.

General Office for Culture and Education: Dir. CHANG CHI-CH'UN.

General Office for Finance and Trade: Dir. LI HSIEN-NIEN.

General Office for Agriculture and Forestry: Dir. T'AN CHEN-LIN.*

General Office for Internal Affairs: Dir. HSIEH FU-CHIH.

* Denotes members of the Government who have been severely criticized during the last two years and who probably no longer retain any power.

CHINA—(THE GOVERNMENT)

OTHER OFFICES UNDER THE STATE COUNCIL

Ministry of Internal Affairs: Minister TSENG SHAN.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Minister Marshal CH'EN YI.
Ministry of National Defence: Minister Marshal LIN PIAO.
Ministry of Public Security: Minister HSIEH FU-CHIH.
State Planning Commission: Chairman LI FU-CH'UN.
State Economic Commission: Chairman PO I-PO.*
State Capital Construction Commission: Chairman KU MU.
Scientific and Technological Commission: Chairman NIEH JUNG-CHEN.
Ministry of Finance: Minister LI HSIEN-NIEN.
Ministry of Foodstuffs: Minister SHA CHIEN-LI.
Ministry of Commerce: Minister YAO YI-LIN.
Ministry of Foreign Trade: Acting Minister LIN HAI-YUN.
Ministry of Aquatic Products: Minister HSU TE-HENG.
Ministry of Metallurgical Industry: Minister LU TUNG.
Ministry of Chemical Industry: Minister KAO YANG.
First Ministry of Machine Building: Minister TUAN CHÜN-YI.
Second Ministry of Machine Building: Minister LIU CHIEH.
Third Ministry of Machine Building: Minister (vacant).
Fourth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister WANG CHENG.
Fifth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister Lt.-Gen. CHIU CHUANG-CHENG.
Sixth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister FANG CHIANG.
Seventh Ministry of Machine Building: Minister WANG PING-CHAN.
Eighth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister CH'EN CHENG-JEN.
Ministry for Allocation of Materials: Minister YUAN PAO-HUA.
Ministry of Coal Industry: Minister (vacant).
Ministry of Petroleum Industry: Minister YU CHIU-LI.
Ministry of Geology: Minister LI SSU KUANG.
Ministry of Building Construction: Minister LIU YU-MIN.
Ministry of Building Materials: Minister LAI CHI-FA.
Ministry of Textile Industry: Minister (vacant).
First Ministry of Light Industry: Minister LI CHU-CH'EN.
Second Ministry of Light Industry: Minister HSU YUN-PEI.
Ministry of Railways: Minister LU CHENG-TSAO.*
Ministry of Communications: Minister WANG SHOU-TAO.
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: Minister CHU HSUEH-FAN.
Ministry of Agriculture: Minister LIAO LU-YEN.
Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation: Minister WANG CHEN.
Ministry of Forestry: Minister LIU WEN-HUI.

Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power: Minister FU TSO-YI.
Ministry of Labour: Minister MA WEN-JUI.
Ministry of Culture: Acting Minister HSIAO WANG-TUNG.*
Ministry of Education: Minister HO WEI.
Ministry of Health: Minister CHIEN HSIN-CHUNG.*
Ministry of Higher Education: CHIANG NAN-HSIANG.*
Secretariat: Director YANG FANG-CHIH.
Surveying and Cartography Bureau: Director CH'EN WAI-OU.
The People's Bank of China: Acting Director HU LI-CHAO.
Agricultural Bank of China: President HU CHING-YUN.
Central Meteorological Bureau: Director JAO HSING.
State Oceanography Bureau: Director CH'Y YUNG.
Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): Director KUANG JEN-NUNG.
Administrative Bureau for Industry and Commerce: Director HSU TI-HSIN.
National Price Commission: Chairman LIU T'AI-FENG.
National Housing Office: Director CHAO P'ENG-FEI.
New China News Agency: Acting Director WANG WEI-CHEN.
Bureau of Broadcasting Affairs: Director-General MEI YI.
Bureau of Travel and Tourism: Director (vacant).
Foreign Languages Press: Director LO CHUN.
Bureau of Religious Affairs: Director HSIAO CHIEN-FA.
National Archives: Director TSENG SAN.
Chinese Script Reform Committee: Chairman WU YU-CHANG.
Bureau of Foreign Specialists: Director MI YUNG.
Government Offices Administration Bureau: Director KAO TENG-PANG.
Bureau for Scientific and Technical Personnel: Director YUEH CHIH-CHIEN.
Counsellor's Office: Director TSENG I-FAN.
Office of the Premier: Director T'UNG HSIAO-P'ENG.
Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Chairman HO LUNG.*
Nationalities Affairs Commission: Chairman ULANFU.*
Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: Chairman LIAO CH'ENG-CHIH.
Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Director FANG YI.
Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: Chairman CHANG HSI-JO.
National Defence Council: Chairman LIU SHAO-CH'I*;
Acting Chief of General Staff HUANG YUNG-SHENG.
Supreme People's Court: President YANG HSIU-FENG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN PEKING

Afghanistan: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ASSAF SOHAIL.
Albania: *Ambassador:* VASIL NATHANAILI.
Algeria: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHÉRIF SALEH.
Bulgaria: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Burma: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Cambodia: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Ceylon: *Ambassador:* D. B. R. GUNAWARDENA.
Congo Republic: *Ambassador:* APPOLINAIRE BAZINGA.
Cuba: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Czechoslovakia: *Ambassador:* VAKLAV KRISTEK.
Denmark: *Ambassador:* T. V. A. OLDENBURG.
Finland: *Ambassador:* VELI HELENUS.
France: *Ambassador:* LUCIEN PAYE.
German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* MARTIN BIERBACH.
Guinea: *Ambassador:* CAMARA SEKOU.
Hungary: *Ambassador:* HALASZ JOZSEF.
India: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Indonesia: (*relations suspended, November 1967*).
Iraq: *Ambassador:* MUNIR RASHID.
Kenya: (*relations suspended*).
Korea, D.P.R.: *Ambassador:* HYON CHUN-KUK.
Laos: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Mali: *Ambassador:* GUISSÉ TIDIANI.
Mauritania: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABDALLAHI OULD KHARACHY.

Mongolia: *Ambassador:* DONDOGIIN TSEVEGMID.
Morocco: *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF FILALI.
Nepal: 27 Kan Mein Hutung; *Ambassador:* RANDHIR SUBBA.
Netherlands: 2 San Li Tun; *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. J. DERKSEN.
Norway: *Ambassador:* OLE AALGAARD.
Pakistan: *Ambassador:* SULTAN MOHAMMED KHAN.
Poland: *Ambassador:* WITOLD RODZINSKY.
Romania: *Ambassador:* AUREL DUMA.
Sudan: *Ambassador:* FAKREDDINE MOHAMED.
Sweden: *Ambassador:* LENNART PETRI.
Switzerland: *Ambassador:* OSCAR ROSETTI.
Syria: *Ambassador:* BACHIR SADEK.
Tanzania: *Ambassador:* PAUL ELIEL MWALUKO.
U.S.S.R.: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
United Arab Republic: *Ambassador:* ZAKARIA EL ADLY IMAM.
United Kingdom: *Chargé d'Affaires:* Sir DONALD HOPSON.
Viet-Nam, D.R.: *Ambassador:* NGO MINH LOAN.
Viet-Nam Liberation Front: *Ambassador:* NGUYEN MINH PHONG.
Yemen: *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABD AL-WASI HAMID.
Yugoslavia: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Zambia: *Ambassador:* DITTON MWIINGA.

China also has diplomatic relations with Uganda and Somalia; agreement has been reached to establish relations with South Yemen; relations with Burundi and Tunisia are suspended.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The highest organ of State power composed of 3,040 deputies elected for a term of four years. The Congress amends the Constitution, enacts laws, and elects the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic. It also decides on the national economic plan and approves the State budget.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.

Vice-Chairmen: KUO MO-JO, HUANG YEN-P'EI*, P'ENG CHEN*, CH'EN SHU-T'UNG*, SAIFUDIN, CH'ENG CH'EN, HO HSIANG-NING, LIU PO-CHE'NG, LIN FENG, LI HSÜEH-FENG, LI CHING-CHUAN, KANG SHENG, HSU HSIANG-CHIEN, YANG MING-HSÜAN, LIU NING-YI, CHANG CHIH-CHUNG, NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME, CHOU CHIEN-JEN.

Secretary-General: LIU NING-YI.

There are 60 members of the Standing Committee.

NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE

Chairman: HSIEH FU-MIN.

Vice-Chairmen: BURHAN*, K'UEI PI, CHANG CH'UNG,

SANG-CHI-YUEH-HSI*, CHU TE-HAI, MA YU-HUAI, SHIH P'ANG-CHIH, T'IEH-MU-ERH-TA-WA-MAI-T'I, T'EN PAO.

BILLS COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHANG SU.

Vice-Chairmen: WU HSIN-YU, CHOU KENG-SHENG, CHANG YU-YU, CHAO PO-P'ING.

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Chairman: KU MU.

Vice-Chairmen: WANG SHAO-AO, HSUEH MU-CH'IAO.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman: MA MING-FANG.

Vice-Chairmen: WANG WEI-CHOU, CH'EN HSIANG-CH'EN, CHU YUN-SHAN, CH'EN YING.

* Denotes position doubtful.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Hon. Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.

Chairman: CHOU EN-LAI.

Vice-Chairmen: 22.

Secretary-General: PING CHIEH-SAN.

The C.P.P.C.C. meets annually to discuss and endorse party policy. It is a united front body with consultative functions but no power to legislate.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Peking Special Municipality: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman HsIEH FU-CHIH.

Shanghai Special Municipality: Revolutionary Committee; First Secretary CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO.

Tientsin Special Municipality: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman HsIEH HSUEH-KUNG.

Szechwan Province: Governor LI TA-CHANG.

Shantung Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman WANG HSIAO-YU.

Honan Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman LIU CHIEN-HSUN.

Kiangsu Province: Governor HUI YU-YU.

Hopei Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman LI HSUEH-FENG.

Kwangtung Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman HUANG YUNG-SHENG.

Hunan Province: Revolutionary Committee.

Anhwei Province: Governor HUANG YEN.

Hupei Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman TSENG SSU-YU.

Chekiang Province: Revolutionary Committee.

Liaoning Province: Governor HUANG OU-TUNG.

Yunnan Province: Governor CHOU HSING.

Kiangsi Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman CHENG SHIH-CHING.

Shensi Province: Governor LI CH'Y-MING.

Kweichow Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman LI TSAI-HAN.

Shansi Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman LIU KO-P'ING.

Heilungkiang Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman PAN FU-SHENG.

Fukien Province: Governor WEI CHIN-SHUI.

Kansu Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman HSIEN HENG-HAN.

Kirin Province: Revolutionary Committee.

Tsinghai Province: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman LIU HSIEN-CHUAN.

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

Kwangsi Chuang: Chairman WEI KUO-CH'ING.

Inner Mongolia: Revolutionary Committee; Chairman T'ENG HAI-CH'ING.

Sinkiang Uighur: Chairman SAIFUDIN.

Ningsia Hui: Revolutionary Committee.

Tibet: Chairman NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Lays down the ideological basis of all nationally-directed activities. There are about 17 million members in China. A meeting of the Party Congress in 1968 was officially forecast in October 1967.

EIGHTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.

Vice-Chairmen: LIN PIAO, LIU SHAO-CH'Y*, CHOU EN-LAI, CHU TEH, CH'EN YUN.

General Secretary: TENG HSIAO-P'ING*.

There are 96 Full Members and 94 Alternate Members of the Eighth Central Committee. Regional Bureaux: North-East, North, East, Central-South, South-West, North-West.

Elections are held every 5 years.

POLITBURO

Members of the Standing Committee: MAO TSE-TUNG, LIN PIAO, CHOU EN-LAI, TIAO CHU*, CH'EN PO-TA, KANG SHENG, TENG HSIAO-P'ING*, LIU SHAO-CHI*, CHU TEH, LI FU-CH'UN, CH'EN YUN.

Other Members: TUNG PI-WU, CH'EN YI, P'ENG TE-HUAI, LIU PO-CH'ENG, HO LUNG*, LI HSIEN-NIEN, LI CHING-CH'UAN*, T'AN CHEN-LIN*.

Alternate Members: ULANFU*, CHANG WEN-T'EN*, PO I-PO*, HsIEH FU-CHIH, LI HSUEH-FENG.

Members of the Secretariat: TENG HSIAO-P'ING*, T'AN CHEN-LIN, LI HSIEN-NIEN, KANG SHENG, T'AO CHU*, YEH CHIEN-YING, LIU NING-YI.

Alternate Members: LIU LAN-T'AO*, HU CH'IAO-MU*.

Cultural Revolution Group: Head CH'EN PO-TA; First Deputy Head Mme. CHIANG CHING; Adviser KANG SHENG.

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee: Chair. Ho HSIANG-NING.

China Democratic League.

* Denotes position doubtful.

CHINA—(COMMUNIST PARTY, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

China Democratic National Constructional Association.
China Association for Promoting Democracy: Chair. MA HSU-LUN.
China Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party: Chair. CHI FANG.
China Chih Kung Tang: Chair. CH'EN CH'I-YU.

Chiu San Society: Chair. HSU TE-HENG.
Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: Vice-Chairman LI CH'UN-CH'ING.
Young Communist League: Peking.
Young Pioneer Movement: 100 million mems.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

PEOPLE'S COURTS

Supreme People's Court: Peking; f. 1949; the highest judicial organ of the State. Directs and supervises work of lower courts.

President of the Supreme People's Court: YANG HSIU-FENG; term of office four years.

Vice-Presidents: HO LAN-CHIEH, HSING YI-MIN, TSENG HAN-CHOU, WANG-TEH-MAO, CHANG CHIH-JANG, CH'EN CHI-HAN, WANG WEI-KANG, WU TE-FENG, T'AN KUAN-SAN.

Special People's Courts.

Local People's Courts.

PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Supreme People's Procuratorate: Peking; acts for the National People's Congress in examining government departments, civil servants and citizens, to ensure observance of the law; prosecutes in criminal cases.

Chief Procurator: CHANG TING-CHENG elected by N.P.C. for four years.

Deputy Chief Procurators: HUANG HUO-HSING, CHANG SU.

Local People's Procuratorates: undertake the same duties at the local level. Ensures that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; institutes, or intervenes in, important civil cases which affect the interest of the State and the people.

RELIGION

Bureau of Religious Affairs: Peking; Dir. HSIAO HS'YEN-FA. There is no State religion in China.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Ancestor worship is believed to have originated with the deification and worship of all important natural phenomena. The divine and human were not clearly defined; all the dead became gods and were worshipped by their descendants. The practice has no code or dogma and the ritual is limited to sacrifices made during festivals and on birth and death anniversaries.

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of ethics, without ritual or priesthood. The respects accorded Confucius are not paid to a prophet or god, but to a great sage whose teachings promote peace and good order in society and whose philosophy encourages moral living.

TAOISM

China Taoist Association: Peking; Chair. CH'EN YING-NING.

Taoism originated as a philosophy expounded by Laotse, born 604 B.C. The establishment of a religion was contrary to his doctrines, but seven centuries after his death his teachings were embodied into a ritual.

BUDDHISM

Chinese Buddhist Association: f. 1953; Pres. SHIROB-JALTSO; Sec.-Gen. CHAO P'U-CH'U.

Buddhism was introduced in China from India in A.D. 61, and now bears little resemblance to the religion in its original form, a number of native Chinese legends, traditions, rites and deities having been added. It is estimated that the present number of Buddhist temples in China is 50,000 with 500,000 monks and nuns.

MOHAMMEDANISM

China Islamic Association: Peking; f. 1953; Chair. BURHAN SHAHIDI.

According to Islamic history, Mohammedanism was introduced into China in A.D. 651. Its number of adherents in China is estimated at about 10 million, chiefly among the Uighur and Hui people.

CHRISTIANITY

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th large numbers of foreign Christian missionaries worked in China. The Chinese People's Republic has steadily discouraged all foreign influences in Chinese religious affairs but, so far as is known, Christian congregations continue to worship, under a Chinese pastorate, with a much diminished influence on Chinese life.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Anhui Daily (*Anhui Ribao*): Hefei.
Chekiang Daily (*Zhejiang Ribao*): Hangchow.
Chinghai Daily (*Cinghai Ribao*): Sining.
Fukien Daily (*Fukian Ribao*): Foochow.
Guangming Ribao (*Light*): Peking; f. 1949.
Harbin Daily (*Harbin Ribao*): Harbin.
Heilungkiang Daily (*Heilungjiang Ribao*): Harbin.
Honan Daily (*Honan Ribao*): Chengchow.
Hopei Daily (*Hobei Ribao*): Paoting.
Hupei Daily (*Hubei Ribao*): Wuchang.
Inner Mongolia Daily (*Lui Manggu Ribao*): Huhehot.
Kansu Daily (*Gansu Ribao*): Lanchow.
Kiangsi Daily (*Jiangsi Ribao*): Nanchang.
Kiangsu Daily (*Jiangsu Ribao*): Nanking.
Kirin Daily (*Kirin Ribao*): Changchun.
Kwangsi Daily (*Guangsi Ribao*): Nanning.
Kweichow Daily (*Gueijow Ribao*): Kweiyang.
Labour (*Laodung Bao*): Shanghai.
Liaoning Daily (*Liaoning Ribao*): Shenyang.
Liberation Daily (*Jeifang Ribao*): Shanghai; f. 1949.
Liberation Army Daily (*Jiefangjun Bao*): Peking.
Peking Daily (*Beijing Ribao*): Peking.
People's Daily (*Renmin Ribao*): Peking; f. 1948; organ of the Communist Party of China; Editor TANG PING-CHU.
Shansi Daily (*Shansi Ribao*): Taiyuan.
Shantung Daily (*Shandong Ribao*): Tsinan.
Shensi Daily (*Shensi Ribao*): Sian.
Sinkiang Daily (*Xinjiang Ribao*): Urumchi; editions in Chinese, Kazakh, Urumchi and Uigursk.
Southern Daily (*Nanfang Ribao*): Canton.
Szechwan Daily (*Sequan Ribao*): Chengtu.
Ta Kung Pao (*Dagong Bao*): Peking; mainly economic and international news.
Tibet Daily (*Xizang Ribao*): Lhasa; Chinese and Tibetan editions.
Tientsin Daily (*Tientsin Ribao*): Tientsin.
Wenhui Bao: Shanghai; for intellectuals.
Workers' Daily (*Gongren Ribao*): Peking; f. 1949; organ of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

PERIODICALS

Agricultural Science Journal: Peking.
Agricultural Youth: Peking.
Art: Peking; bi-monthly.
Canton Industry and Trade: Canton; semi-monthly.
China Pictorial: Peking; fortnightly; published in 16 languages, including English.
China Reconstructs: China Welfare Institute, Peking; monthly; economic, social and cultural affairs; illustrated; English, Spanish, French, Russian and Arabic.
China Youth: Peking; f. 1951; three times a week; organ of Central Committee of the New Democratic Youth League of China.

Chinese Agricultural Journal: Peking.
Chinese Forestry: Peking.
Chinese Literature: Peking; monthly; English translations of contemporary and classical Chinese literature.
Chinese Paintings: Peking; monthly.
Chinese Photography: Peking; bi-monthly.
Chinese Shipbuilding: Peking; bi-monthly.
Chinese Workers: Peking; f. 1950; fortnightly; published by All China Federation of Labour.
Chungshan University Review: Canton.
Cinema Art: Peking; monthly.
Dancing: Peking; monthly.
Decorative Art: Peking; bi-monthly.
Drama: Peking; monthly.
Economic Research: Peking; f. 1955; monthly journal of the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.
Finance (*Ts'ai cheng*): Peking; semi-monthly.
Fine Arts: Peking; monthly; published by the Union of Chinese Artists.
Folk Literature: Peking; monthly.
Food Journal: Peking.
Forestry Science: Peking.
Geological Monthly: Peking.
Historical Research: Peking; monthly.
Journal of Literature and Art: Peking; semi-monthly.
Journal of Overseas Chinese Affairs: Peking; bi-monthly.
Knowledge is Power: Peking; monthly.
Literary Criticism: Peking; bi-monthly.
Modern Buddhism: Peking; monthly; published by the Chinese Buddhist Association.
Musical Compositions: Peking; monthly.
New Construction: Peking; monthly; social sciences and cultural subjects.
Peking Review: Peking; weekly.
People's Cinema: Peking; semi-monthly.
People's Literature: Peking; monthly; published by the Union of Chinese Writers.
People's Music: Peking; monthly; published by the Union of Chinese Musicians.
Philosophical Research: Peking; monthly.
Planning and Statistics: Peking; monthly; the official publication of the State Economic Commission and State Planning Commission.
Poetry: Peking; monthly.
Popular Science: Peking; monthly; published by the All China Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge.
Problems of Peace and Socialism: monthly; ideological journal of world communism.
Radio Programmes: Peking; weekly.
Red Flag: fortnightly; official organ of the Chinese Communist Party; Editor CH'EN PO-TA.
Scientia: Peking; monthly.
Shanghai Industry and Trade: Shanghai; semi-monthly.

Sinica: published by Academia Sinica, Peking.
Songs: Peking; semi-monthly.
Szechuan University Review: Chengtu.
The Theatre: Peking; fortnightly; published by the Union of Chinese State Artists.
Unity of Nationalities: Peking; monthly.
Women of China: fortnightly; organ of All China Women's Federation.
World Events: Peking; semi-monthly.
World Literature: 64 Wang Fu Street, Peking; monthly; Chinese translations of foreign contemporary and classical writing and literary criticism, and original articles by Chinese authors on foreign literature.

NEWS AGENCY

Hsinhua (New China) News Agency: Peking; f. 1937; offices in all large Chinese towns and some foreign capitals; Acting Dir. WANG WEI-CHEN.
China News Service: Peking; a subsidiary of Hsinhua News Agency; mainly directed to overseas Chinese newspapers and magazines.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Bulgarian Embassy, Peking; Bureau Chief YORDAN BOZHILOV.
 The following are also represented: Agence France-Press, Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka), Reuters and Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Publishing is carried on by central and local government departments, universities, scientific and learned societies, trade unions and cultural bodies, as well as by state and private publishing houses.

China Youth Publishing House: Peking; f. 1953; books and periodicals.

Chung Hua Book Co.: Peking; state publishers; specializes in Chinese classics.

Commercial Press: Peking; state publishers; specializes in translation of foreign books on philosophy and social sciences.

Foreign Languages Press: Peking 37; state publishing house; publishes books and periodicals in foreign languages reflecting political, economic and cultural progress in People's China.

Guozi Shudian: 38 Suchou Hutung, Peking; import and export house; main distributors for abroad.

Hsinhua (New China) Book Agency: Peking; since 1951 this agency has functioned as a national enterprise, publishing and distributing books for the state.

National Minorities Publishing House: publishes books in Tibetan, Kazakh, S.E. language group, etc.

People's Literature Publishing House: Peking, Shanghai.

People's Physical Culture Publishing House: Peking, sports books and pictorial magazines.

Popular Press: caters for peasants.

San Lien Publishers: Peking; a state publishing house; general and political.

Writers' Publishing House: Peking; a state enterprise publishing reprints of Chinese literature.

Workers' Press: Peking; publishing house of All China Federation of Trade Unions.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

In 1966 there were about 8 million radio licences.

Government Broadcasting Administration: Outside Fu Hsing Men, Peking; Dir.-Gen. MEI YI; controls the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

Central Chinese Broadcasting Station: Si Tchan An Tsze 3, Peking; has five relay stations; also controls 117 local stations; foreign services in Amoy, Arabic, Burmese, Cambodian, Cantonese, Chaochow, English, French,

Hakka, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Kuoyu, Laotian, Malay, Persian, Russian, Servian, Spanish, Thai, Turkish, Vietnamese.

TELEVISION

There are thirteen television stations at Peking (2), Harbin, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Changchung, Mukden (Shenyang), Sian, Taiyuan, Hofei, Nanking and Wuhan; also twelve experimental stations.

In 1965 there were 100,000 television licences.

FINANCE

BANKING

The People's Bank of China: 37 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; the state bank of the People's Republic of China; more than 32,000 branches throughout the country; Acting Dir. HU LI-CHAO. Controls:

Bank of China: 108 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1912; handles foreign exchange and international settlements. Chair. NAN HAN CHEN; Gen. Man. CHIAO PEI HSIN.

Agricultural Bank of China: Peking; f. 1963; functions directly under the State Council and handles state agricultural investments; Pres. HU CHING-YUN.

People's Construction Bank of China: Ministry of Finance, Peking; f. 1954 to make payments for capital construction according to plan and budget approved by the State; issues short-term loans to State contractors.

Bank of Communications: 3 Kung An How Chieh, Peking; f. 1908; operates for the Ministry of Finance; handles State investments in the joint state-private enterprises. Chair. JUNG TZU-HO; Gen. Man. CHANG PIN CHIH.

Chekiang First Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 222 Kiangse Rd., Shanghai; f. 1948; 3 brs.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 110 Hankow Rd., Shanghai; f. 1920; Chair. OEI KIEN SOC.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: Shanghai; f. 1917; Gen. Man. TSE YAO-HWA.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; f. 1907.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Ltd.: 50 Ningpo Rd., Shanghai; f. 1915.

CHINA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

FOREIGN BANKS

- Chartered Bank:** 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1853; Yuen Ming Yuen Road, P.O. Box 2135, Shanghai.
- Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:** 1 Queens Road Central, Hong Kong; f. 1865; 185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, P.O. Box 151, Shanghai.
- Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.:** China Building, Chulia Street, Singapore; f. 1932; branches in Amoy and Shanghai; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN TUAN.

INSURANCE

- China Insurance Company, Ltd.:** 28 Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1931; freight and transport insurance.
- People's Insurance Company of China, The:** 28 Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1949; freight and transport insurance.
- Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 28 Tung Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; general insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXTERNAL TRADE

- Office for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries:** Peking; f. 1961; directly under the State Council; to conduct negotiations with foreign companies trading with China; Dir. FANG YI.
- China Council for the Promotion of International Trade:** Hsi Tan Building, Hsi Chang An Chieh, Peking; f. 1952; encourages foreign trade; arranges Chinese exhibitions at home and abroad; Chair. (vacant).

EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATIONS

- China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation:** Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; arranges customs clearance, deliveries, forwarding and insurance.
- China National Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation:** 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.
- China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation:** 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.
- China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation:** Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; deals in rubber, petroleum, chemicals and drugs.
- China National Complete Plant Export Corporation:** Soochow Hutung, Peking.
- China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation:** Peking; Dep. Dir. CHENG CHI-HSIEN.
- China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation:** 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.
- China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation:** Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.
- China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation:** Import Building, Erh-Li-Kou, Peking; f. 1961; incorporating the former China National Metals Import Corporation and China National Minerals Corporation; Dir. HSIEH SHOU-TIEN.

- China National Tea and Native Produce Import and Export Corporation:** 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.
- China National Technical Import Corporation:** Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; exports and imports: whole-plant projects and equipment.
- China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation:** 48 Tung An Men St., Peking; Man. Dir. CHEN CHING-CHUANG.
- Guozi Shudian:** P.O. Box 399, Peking; exporters of books and periodicals.
- Sinofracht Ship Chartering and Broking Corporation:** Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.
- Waiwen Shudian:** P.O. Box 88, Peking; f. 1964; importers of books and periodicals.

INTERNAL TRADE

- Central Administration of Industry and Commerce:** Peking; under the direct supervision of the State Council; Dir. HSU TI-HSIN.
- All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce:** Peking; f. 1953; helps industry and traders to execute Government policy. Chair. CHEN SHU-TUNG, Sec.-Gen. HSIANG SHU-HSIANG. Members: PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE; ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF CO-OPERATIVES; CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE JOINT STATE-PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

TRADE UNIONS

- All-China Federation of Trade Unions:** 1 Fu Chien Street, Peking; f. 1948 as All-China Federation of Labour, name changed 1953; affiliated to W.F.T.U.; organised on an industrial basis; 22 affiliated national industrial unions; membership is voluntary but some social benefits are only open to trade unionists; trade unions administer state social insurance; mems. (1964 est). 16 million; Chair. LUI NING-YI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

- Ministry of Railways:** Peking; controls all railways through regional divisions. The railway network has been extended to all provinces and regions except Tibet, and totalled over 36,000 km. in 1965, in addition to special railways serving factories and mines. Recently-opened lines include those between Lanchow and Urumchi, Tankianghow and Wuhan and Kweiyang and Chiang-kow. Work is in progress on a new road and railway bridge over the Yangtse River at Nanking.

ROADS

- In 1964 there were some 200,000 km. of paved roads and 350,000 km. of unsurfaced roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

- General Inland Navigation Bureau:** Controls river and canal traffic. There are 160,000 km. of inland waterways in China, 48,000 of which are open to steam navigation. The main rivers are the Yellow, Yangtse-Kiang and Pearl. The Yangtse is navigable by vessels of 10,000

CHINA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

tons as far as Wuhan, over 1,000 km. from the coast. Smaller vessels can continue to Chungking. Over one-third of internal freight traffic is carried by water.

SHIPPING

Ministry of Communications: Peking.

The greater part of China's shipping is handled in eight major ports: Dairen (Talien), Chinhuangto, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Lienyungkang, Shanghai, Canton and Chanchiang (Liuchow). Two-thirds of the handling facilities are mechanical, and harbour improvement schemes are constantly in progress.

China Ocean Shipping Company: Canton; the only Chinese line which operates its own ships outside territorial waters.

FOREIGN LINES SERVING CHINA

Blue Funnel Line: Liverpool; services to Shanghai.

Glen Line: London; services to Chinese ports.

Rickmers-linie GmbH: Hamburg; services to Canton.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): 15 Chang-an Street (East), Peking; f. 1950; Dir. KUANG JEN-NUNG; fleet of 6 Viscounts, 15 Ilyushin-18, 50 Ilyushin-14, 20 Li-2, 300 An-2.

China operates air routes totalling 36,600 km. which link 72 cities. Most of these flights are internal, the only scheduled external flights being with Mongolian People's Republic, the U.S.S.R., Burma and North Korea.

Aeroflot: Moscow; 15 Dunchanantse Pr., Peking; twice weekly service Moscow-Irkutsk-Peking.

Air France: Paris; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Paris - Shanghai.

Korean Air Lines: Pyongyang; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Peking-Pyongyang.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation: Karachi; c/o CAAC, Peking; Dacca - Canton - Shanghai, twice weekly.

Royal Air Cambodge: Phnom-Penh; c/o CAAC, Peking; Phnom-Penh - Hanoi - Canton.

TOURISM

China International Travel Service (Lüxingshe): Hsitan Building, Peking; makes travel arrangements for foreign parties; brs. in Canton, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

ATOMIC ENERGY

China was believed to have a total of about 40 nuclear reactors in operation at the end of 1966.

Atomic Energy Institute: Academia Sinica, Peking; contains an enriched uranium heavy water reactor and a cyclotron.

Atomic Research Centre: Tarim Basin, Sinkiang; f. 1953; Dir. WANG KAN-CHANG.

Military Scientific Council: Peking; Dir. Dr. TSIEH HSUEH-SHIEN.

Nuclear Institute of the Academia Sinica: Academia Sinica, 3 Wen Tsin Chen, Peking; Dir. CHEN SAN-CHIANG.

Tsinghua University: Peking; f. 1911; has built its own nuclear reactor; Prof. of Physics CHAO CHUNG-YAO.

UNIVERSITIES

Amoy University: Amoy, Fukien; 1,000 teachers, 3,000 students.

Anhui University: Wuhu, Anhwei.

Chongchow University: Chengchow.

People's University of China: Peking; 1,000 students.

Chinan University: Canton, Kwangtung; 1,900 students.

Chuanchow University: Chuanchow, Fukien.

Chungking University: Chungking.

Futan University: Shanghai, Kiangsu; 3,000 students.

Hangchow University: Hangchow, Chekiang.

Hopei University: Tientsin, Hopei.

Hunan University: Changsha, Hunan.

Hupei University: Wuhan, Hupei.

Inner Mongolia University: Huhhot.

Kirin University: Changchun, Kirin.

Kweichow University: Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Lanchow University: Lanchow, Kansu.

Liaoning University: Shenyang, Liaoning.

Nankai University: Tientsin, Hopei; 460 teachers, 3,000 students.

Nanking University: Nanking, Kiangsi.

Ningsia University: Yingchwan, Ningsia; 290 teachers, 1,000 students.

Northwestern University: Sian, Shensi; 300 teachers, 3,100 students.

Peking University: Peking; 2,000 teachers, 10,000 students.

Shantung University: Tsingtao, Shantung.

Sinkiang University: Urumchi, Sinkiang; 1,800 students.

Sun Yat-Sen University: Canton, Kwangtung.

Szechuan University: Chengtu, Szechuan; 700 teachers, 3,700 students.

Wuhan University: Wuchang, Hupei.

Yunnan University: Kunming, Yunnan.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

[TAIWAN]

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of China consists of the Island of Taiwan (Formosa), the nearby Pescadores islets, and the islands of Quemoy and Matsu close to the Chinese mainland. Taiwan itself lies 200 miles from the coast of South East China. The average temperature is 73°F (23°C) and the average annual rainfall 101 inches. The official language is Mandarin Chinese. The predominant religion is Buddhism and there are Moslems, Catholics and Protestants. Confucianism has a large following. The flag consists of a white sun in a blue sky on a crimson background. The capital is Taipei, at the northern end of the island.

Recent History

The Government of the Republic moved to Taiwan in 1949 after the Communists' accession to power on the mainland. The Head of State is the President, General Chiang Kai-shek. In 1954 a mutual security pact was signed by which the U.S.A. pledged the protection of Taiwan and the Pescadores; in 1955 the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu were included in the protected area. In February 1964, the Republic broke off diplomatic relations with France following the French recognition of the People's Republic of China.

Government

The Head of State is the President, who is elected for terms of six years by the National Assembly. There are five Yuans (governing bodies), the highest legislative organ being the Legislative Yuan, to which the Executive Yuan is responsible. There are also Control, Judicial and Examination Yuans. Elections are by universal adult suffrage.

Economic Affairs

The economy is progressing towards self-sufficiency, and U.S. aid fell from \$69 million in 1961 to \$600,000 in 1967. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.A., Japan and South East Asia, the most important exports being sugar, bananas, processed foodstuffs, textiles, minerals and metal goods. Cement production is the main industry. Mineral resources include coal, marble and salt. A proposed Ten Year Plan, 1965-74, envisages an increase of gross production by 7 per cent annually with investment of \$88,200 million NT.

Defence

The armed forces total 600,000 men (Army 400,000, Air Force 80,000, Navy 60,000 and other forces 60,000). Under the system of compulsory service, men serve two years in the Army, or three in the Navy or Air Force, at nineteen. Much of the equipment and some training staff are provided by the U.S.A.

Transport and Communications

There are 5,500 km. of railway and 16,311 km. of roads.

The ports of Keelung and Kaohsiung handled over 8.5 million tons of cargo in 1967. The Sungshan airport is used by 4 domestic and international airlines.

Social Welfare

The Labour Security Programme covers more than a fifth of the population and provides benefits for injury, disability, birth, death and old age. Government employees are covered by a special scheme.

Education

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen. In 1965 one out of every four persons in the Republic was a student. There are 12 universities and 39 independent colleges.

Tourism

Festivals, ancient art treasures and the island scenery are the principal attractions; 250,000 tourists visited Taiwan in 1967.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

The most popular sports are basketball, baseball and swimming. About 20 national sports associations belong to the China National Amateur Athletic Federation.

Public Holidays

1968: September 28 (Birthday of Confucius), October 10 (Double Tenth Day), November 12 (Birthday of Sun Yat-Sen), December 25 (Constitution Day).

1969: January 1 (Founding of the Republic), February 17 (Chinese New Year), March 29 (Youth Day).

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 shih chih = 1.084 ft.

1 shih li = 0.311 miles

Area: 1 sq. shih chih = 1.195 sq. ft.

1 shih mow = 0.1647 acres

Weight: 1 shih catty = 1.102 lbs.

1 Taiwan catty = 1.333 lbs.

1 picul = 110.231 lbs.

Volume: 1 shih sheng = 1 litre

Capacity: 1 cubic shih chih = 1.308 cu. ft.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the New Taiwan Dollar of 100 cents.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 cents; \$1 NT

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50, \$100 NT

Exchange rate: \$96.24 NT = £1 sterling

\$40 NT = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1967)		BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1967)			
	Population	Taipei (capital)	Births	Birth Rate (per '000)	Deaths	Death Rate (per '000)
13,885	13,256,481	1,200,000	404,000	30.00	68,000	5.0

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1964	1965
Rice (brown)	2,247,000	2,348,000
Sweet Potatoes	3,348,000	3,131,000
Wheat	19,709	23,492
Wheat Flour	247,001	260,528
Soya Beans	57,616	65,709
Peanuts	115,727	125,817
Cotton	2,852	2,289
Jute	16,498	17,228
Tea	18,306	20,730
Bananas	267,898	452,210
Pineapples	226,682	231,005
Citrus Fruit	102,341	114,434
Sugar Cane	6,747,000	9,490,000
Sugar	779,953	1,005,547
Citronella Oil	2,854	3,146

FORESTRY
(1965)

TOTAL AREA (hectares)	TIMBER PRODUCTION (cubic metres)
2,295,141	1,116,915

FISHERIES
(1965—metric tons)

Deep Sea	135,949
Inshore	160,924
Coastal	30,655
Ponds	54,160
Total	381,688

Livestock (1965): Cattle 376,745, Pigs 2,935,503, Goats 157,740.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1964	1965
Coal	5,027,653	5,054,463
Gold (hectograms)	5,493	9,999
Silver (hectograms)	18,859	27,158
Electrolytic Copper	1,605	1,885
Pyrite	46,324	39,260
Crude Petroleum (kilolitres)	9,686	20,200
Refined Oil (litres)	1,674,643	2,096,903
Natural Gas (cubic metres)	169,394,000	309,676,000
Salt	602,179	560,044
Gypsum	13,003	27,758
Sulphur	9,317	6,881
Marble	812,144	899,480
Talc	16,981	15,229
Asbestos	477	n.a.
Dolomite	32,684	50,577

INDUSTRY
(metric tons)

	1964	1965
Electric Power (million kWh)	5,914	6,455
Cotton Yarn (bale)	278,584	302,780
Cotton Fabric ('000 metres)	241,188	230,018
Rayon Filament	2,074	2,320
P.V.C.	23,198	25,305
Paper	126,203	138,877
Caustic Soda	57,624	57,435
Fertilizer	872,411	1,033,868
Refined Oil	1,674,643	2,096,903
Plate Glass (case)	591,273	703,776
Cement	2,355,000	2,444,000
Steel Bar	235,816	259,900
Aluminium Ingot	19,372	18,912
Sewing Machines	91,281	79,473
Electric Fans (number)	158,461	186,817
Fluorescent Lamps (number)	2,898,457	4,110,896
Electric Meters (number)	213,476	148,962
Shipbuilding	6,608	12,085

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 New Taiwan \$=100 cents
1,000 NT\$ = £10 1s. 7d. sterling = \$U.S. 25.00.

BUDGET

(1966-67—NT\$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes	13,453	General Government and Defence	13,101
Monopoly Profits	3,579	Economic Development	2,036
Other Government Enterprises	1,819	Social Development	2,161
Bond Sale	3,118	Education	3,882
		Debt Service	1,572
TOTAL (incl. others)	25,202	TOTAL (incl. others)	25,202

FOUR YEAR INVESTMENT PLAN 1965-68

(Gross fixed capital formation)

	AMOUNT*	PERCENTAGE INCREASE
Agriculture	12,572	14.1
Industries:	40,512	45.6
Mining	3,185	3.6
Manufacturing	27,560	31.0
Power and water supply	9,767	11.0
Transport and Communi- cation	10,718	12.0
Others	25,142	28.3
TOTAL	88,994	100.0

*NT\$ million at 1964 prices

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(NT\$ million)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	91,422	99,182	110,029
Less Depreciation allowance	6,579	6,962	7,840
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	84,843	92,220	102,188
of which:			
Agriculture	23,510	24,797	26,340
Mining	1,559	1,904	2,229
Manufacturing	17,090	17,268	19,547
Electricity	1,475	1,699	1,781
Construction	3,154	3,691	4,236
Transport and communication	3,470	4,190	5,264
Commerce	13,394	15,228	16,422
Income from abroad	—157	—329	—329
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (NATIONAL INCOME)	84,686	91,891	101,859
Depreciation allowance	6,579	6,962	7,840
Indirect taxes	11,286	14,352	15,880
Less Subsidies	59	93	83
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	102,492	113,112	125,496
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	—390	3,687	n.a.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	102,102	116,799	n.a.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At year's end—U.S. \$ million)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold Holdings	50	55	55	62
Foreign Exchange Holdings	177	242	245	275
Currency in Circulation	103.18	129.95	144.5	164.6
Notes	101.56	127.28	142.7	162.7
Subsidiary coins	1.62	1.67	1.8	1.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$ million)

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	33.5	-70.4	-42.8
Non-monetary Gold	0.4	-0.4	0.4
Freight and transportation	-23.3	-28.2	-33.5
Other government	3.1	2.5	32.0
Other services	-1.5	-3.2	11.4
TOTAL	12.2	-99.7	-32.5
Transfer Payments	19.4	25.7	83.5
CURRENT BALANCE	31.6	-74.0	51.0
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>			
<i>Public Sector</i>			
U.S. Grants	24.2	25.9	11.9
U.S. Loans	27.6	46.0	28.5
U.S. Holdings of NT\$	-3.1	-13.9	-27.3
TOTAL	48.7	58.0	13.1
<i>Business and Private Sectors</i>			
Commercial Bank Assets	37.6	19.3	-47.6
Commercial Bank Liabilities	—	—	—
Central Bank Claims	-98.8	-7.8	-14.6
Monetary Gold	-4.3	—	-7.5
TOTAL	-65.5	11.5	-69.7
CAPITAL BALANCE	-16.8	69.5	-56.6
Net Errors and Omissions	-14.9	4.5	5.6

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES AID

(U.S.\$ million)

	1951-55	1956-60	1961-63	1964	1965	1966	TOTAL
<i>Pledged Amount:</i>							
Non-project assistance	406.3	340.6	253.7	43.4	76.8	4.2	1,128.2
Project assistance	117.3	219.3	35.1	58.6	0.6	—	430.9
TOTAL	515.6	559.9	288.8	102.0	77.4	4.2	1,558.2
<i>Amount Received:</i>							
Non-project Assistance	396.8	327.9	240.1	34.6	45.5	4.2	1,049.7
Project Assistance	110.4	192.3	32.0	22.7	0.4	—	357.9
TOTAL	507.2	520.2	272.1	58.2	45.9	4.2	1,407.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S.\$)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Machinery and Tools	85,531	84,969	79,960
Ores, Metals and Products	90,596	94,446	65,932
Vehicles, Vessels and Parts	40,474	41,758	36,997
Electrical Materials	26,929	38,216	24,112
Chemical Fertilizer	16,169	14,625	5,062
Raw Cotton	39,417	35,823	30,958
Textile Products	662	691	559
Wheat and Cereals	35,954	32,938	12,970
Beans and Peas	18,618	26,350	18,545
Crude and Fuel Oil	24,933	33,962	16,756
Chemicals	22,276	25,336	18,101
Pharmaceuticals	15,752	16,398	8,207
Wool, Rayon and Products	30,611	37,039	21,237
Oil and Wax	10,840	9,643	4,768
Rubber and Products	6,487	7,112	4,176
Lumber, Timber and Products	18,524	21,535	12,417
Others	72,629	80,301	48,288
TOTAL	556,402	601,142	409,045

* Jan.-June.

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Sugar	67,956	61,708	30,311
Rice	42,955	32,967	12,421
Textile Products	65,267	81,972	50,663
Canned Pineapple	17,379	19,307	9,091
Tea	9,719	11,116	5,266
Bananas	55,269	52,643	40,284
Metals and Machinery	38,521	61,284	35,656
Chemicals	28,793	39,848	26,163
Lumber, Timber and Products	44,165	58,186	29,586
Citronella Oil	5,318	3,064	466
Coal	1,174	1,333	808
Cement and Building Materials	12,776	22,535	12,594
Salt	2,723	1,530	118
Paper and Pulp	5,354	10,118	5,303
Canned Mushrooms	20,803	25,251	21,415
Canned Asparagus	11,048	14,218	10,533
Other Agricultural Products	20,801	3,595	1,188
Others	35,938	68,751	44,866
TOTAL	487,959	569,426	336,732

* Jan.-June.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S.\$)

	1965		1966		1967*	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
United States of America	191,422	97,682	191,353	111,920	77,418	64,461
Japan	206,054	151,631	230,446	141,716	155,946	78,597
German Federal Republic	21,544	31,620	25,122	31,428	14,574	22,355
Kuwait	10,161	—	18,685	1,393	8,486	656
Hong Kong	7,830	28,211	9,817	33,712	4,799	22,287
United Kingdom	11,894	4,307	9,672	4,845	5,607	2,745
Australia	12,259	—	19,200	4,184	13,276	3,450
Philippines	13,694	—	4,658	8,812	7,159	4,109
Singapore and Malaysia	6,269	15,682	14,057	14,499	9,318	11,601
Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos	—	44,895	866	90,003	439	48,300

* Jan.-June.

Source: Foreign Exchange and Trade Commission, Executive Yuan.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1966): Passengers 139,000,000, Passenger/km. 4,530,000,000; Freight 30,417,000 metric tons, Ton/km. 2,415,000,000.

Roads (1966): Passengers 403,000,000, Passenger/km. 5,000,000,000; Freight 15,700,000 metric tons, Ton/km. 614,000,000.

Shipping (1966): Imports 5,405,130 metric tons, Exports 5,954,331 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers entered 260,080, passenger departures 250,320.

Tourism (1966): Total visitors 250,400.

SERVICES

Radio Receivers (1967) 1,369,300; Television Receivers (Oct. 1967) 130,000; Telephones (Sept. 1967) 210,690; Newspaper circulation (1967) 1,017,600.

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Pre-school	615	2,798	80,224
Primary	2,209	66,234	2,300,313
Secondary	633	40,445	690,485
Vocational	1,230	5,127	83,005
Higher	61	10,021	87,568
TOTAL	4,748	124,625	3,241,595

Source: China Publishing Co., Taiwan.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of government incorporated in the Constitution follows the five-power system envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which has the major features of both cabinet and presidential government. The following are the chief organs of government:

National Assembly: Composed of elected delegates for geographical areas of China; meets to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution, or to vote on proposed Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

President: Elected by the National Assembly for a term of 6 years, and may be re-elected for a second term (the two-term restriction is at present suspended). Represents country at all state functions, including foreign relations; commands land, sea, and air forces, promulgates laws, issues mandates, concludes treaties, declares war, makes peace, declares martial law, grants amnesties, appoints and removes civil and military officers, and confers honours and decorations. He also convenes the National Assembly, and subject to certain limitations, may issue emergency orders to deal with national calamities and ensure national security.

Executive Yuan: Is the highest administrative organ of the nation and is responsible to the Legislative Yuan; has five categories of subordinate organisation:

Executive Yuan Council
Ministries and Commissions
Secretariat
Government Information Office and Personnel Administration Bureau.
Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics.

Legislative Yuan: Is the highest legislative organ of the state, composed of elected members; holds two sessions per year; is empowered to hear administrative reports of the Executive Yuan, and to change Government policy.

Judicial Yuan: Is the highest judicial organ of state and has charge of civil, criminal, and administrative cases, and of cases concerning disciplinary measures against public functionaries (*see* Legal System).

Examination Yuan: Supervises examinations for entry into public offices, and deals with personal questions of the civil service.

Control Yuan: Is a body elected by local councils to impeach or investigate the work of the Executive Yuan and the Ministries and Executives; meets once a month, and has a subordinate body, the Ministry of Audit.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

President: CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Vice-President: YEN CHIA-KAN.

THE EXECUTIVE YUAN

(April 1968)

Premier: YEN CHIA-KAN.

Vice-Premier: HUANG SHAO-KU.

Ministers Without Portfolio: LIEN CHEN-TUNG, GEORGE K. C. YEH, HSU PEH-YUAN, HO CHUNG-HAN, CHEN HSUEH-PING, TIEN CHUN-CHIN, TUNG WEN-CHI.

Secretary-General: CHIANG YEN-SHIH.

Minister of the Interior: HSU CHING-CHUNG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: WEI TAO-MING.

Minister of National Defence: GEN. CHIANG CHING-KUO.

Minister of Finance: YU KUO-HUA.

Minister of Education: YEN CHEN-HSING.

Minister of Justice: CHA LIANG-CHIEN.

Minister of Economic Affairs: LI KUO-TING.

Minister of Communications: SUN YUN-SUAN.

Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: KAO HSIN.

Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission: KUO CHI-CHIAO.

Director of the Government Information Office: JAMES WEI.

OTHER YUAN

President of Legislative Yuan: HUANG KUO-SHU.

President of Judicial Yuan: HSIEH KUAN-SHEN.

President of Examination Yuan: SUN FO.

President of Control Yuan: LEE SHIH-TSUNG.

OTHER MINISTERS

Minister of Personnel: SHIH CHUEH.

Minister of Examinations: LEE SHOU-YUNG.

Minister of Audit: WANG KANG-PEI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Taipei unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 45 Chungshan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS FRANCISCO CASTELLS.
Australia: (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK B. COOPER.
Brazil: 29 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4, (P.O.B. 10002) (E); *Ambassador:* H.E. MILTON TELLES RIBEIRO.
Chile: Tokyo, Japan (E).
Colombia: International House of Taipei, 18 Hsin Yi Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE MOLANO CAMPUZANO.
Dominican Republic: 190 Nanking E. Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE VILLANUEVA.
Ecuador: Tokyo, Japan (E).
El Salvador: Tokyo (E).
Greece: Tokyo (E).
Guatemala: 5 Alley 10, Lane 35, Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Colonel RAMIRO GEREDA ASTURIAS.
Honduras: 36 Hwaining St., 3rd Floor (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARTURO TORRES WILLS.
Iran: Tokyo, Japan (E).
Japan: 25 Chungshan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HISANAGA SHIMAZU.
Jordan: 23 Nung An St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR NASHASHIBI.
Korea, Republic of: 72 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt. Gen. KIM SHIN.
Lebanon: Tokyo, Japan (E).
Malagasy Republic: 4 Lane 14, Lin Yi St. (E); *Ambassador:* ARSENE RAKOTOVAHINY.

Mexico: Tokyo (E).
Nicaragua: Tokyo (E).
Panama: 13-1, 2nd Floor, Lane 53, Chungshan North Rd., Sec. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ADOLFO J. ARROCHA.
Paraguay: Tokyo (E).
Peru: 7 Alley 8, Lane 27, Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE CARLOS FERREYROS BALTA.
Philippines: 80 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL T. LEUTERIO.
Saudi Arabia: Tokyo, Japan (E).
Spain: 49 Chungshan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO DE LARRACOECHEA.
Thailand: 106 West Ning Po St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHAPIKORN SRESHTHAPUTRA.
Turkey: 13-1 Lane 14, Chi-Lin Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* TURGUT AYTUG.
U.S.A.: 1842 Chungcheng Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER P. MCCONAUGHY.
Uruguay: 33-4 Lane 189, An Tung St. (E); *Ambassador:* BAUTISTA OCHOTECO.
Upper Volta: (E); *Ambassador:* TIEMOKO MARC GARANGO.
Vatican: 6 Alley 5, Lane 179 (Apostolic Internunciature); *Internuncio:* GIUSEPPE CAPRIO.
Venezuela: 101 Chungshan N. Rd., Sec. 2 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAFAEL A. LEON MORALES.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: 96 West Ning Po St. (E); *Ambassador:* General TRAN THIEN KHIEM.

The Republic of China also has diplomatic relations with Belgium.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE YUAN

The Legislative Yuan is the Chinese equivalent of Parliament. In the elections held throughout China in 1948 members elected to the Legislative Yuan totalled 760. There are now 457 members.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

The Provincial Assembly is composed of 74 members directly elected by the people of the counties and municipalities of the province. The last elections were held in April 1963. The Taiwan Provincial Government and Provincial Assembly deal largely with local government affairs.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang (KMT) (Nationalist Party of China): 11-A Chung Shan Road (S), Taipei; f. 1894; aims to liberate China and implement the Constitution of the Republic of China; mems. 700,000; Dir. Gen. (Tsungtsai) President CHIANG KAI-SHEK; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (Vacant).

Young China Party: Taipei; f. 1923; aims: to recover and maintain territorial sovereignty; to safeguard the Constitution, and democracy; to better international understanding between free China and the free world.

China Democratic Socialist Party: Taipei; f. 1946; aims: to promote democracy; to protect fundamental freedoms; to promote public welfare and social security.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Yuan: Pres. HSIEH KUAN-SHENG; is the nation's highest judicial organ, and the interpreter of the Constitution and national laws and ordinances. Its judicial powers are exercised by:

Supreme Court: Pres. CHA LIANG-CHIEN; is a court of appeal for civil and criminal cases.

Administrative Court: Pres. MA SHOU-HUA; aims at the redress of administrative wrongs.

Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries: Chair. MA SHOU-HUA. Metes out disciplinary measures to persons impeached by the Control Yuan.

The administration of the lower courts and procuracies was placed under the Judicial Yuan in 1960.

The interpretive powers of the Judicial Yuan are exercised by the Council of Grand Justices nominated and appointed for nine years by the President with the consent of the Control Yuan. The President of the Judicial Yuan also presides over the Council of Grand Justices.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Buddhists belong to the Mahayana and Hinayana schools. Leaders Venerable PAI SHENG, Venerable NAN TING, Venerable YIN SHUNG. The Buddhist Association of the Republic of China has 1,900 group members and more than 40,000 individual members on Taiwan.

TAOISM

Leader CHANG EN-PU. There are about 21,000 devotees.

ISLAM

Leaders Imam IBRAHIM C. C. HSIUNG, Haji KHALID T. C. SHIH, Gen. OMAR PAI CHUNG-HSI. About 41,000 adherents.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Taipei STANISLAUS LO KUANG, S.V.D., 1 Lane 188, Hoping East Rd., Sec. 1, Taipei; 285,000 adherents.

Protestant: There are about 3,000 adherents; Bishop of Taiwan (Episcopal Church of America); Rt. Rev. J. C. L. WONG, 1-105-7 Hangchow South Rd., Taipei.

Tai-oan Ki-tok Tiu-Lo Kau-Hoe (Presbyterian Church of Formosa): 89-5 Chang-Chun Road, Taipei; f. 1865; Gen. Sec. Rev. M. C. CHONG; 172,911 mems.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TAIPEI

Central Daily News: 1795 Chung Cheng Road; f. 1929; morning; official Government paper; Dir. TSAO SHENG-FEN; Editor LIN CHIA-CHI; circ. 150,000.

Chen Hsin Wen Pao: 132 Da Li St.; f. 1950; morning; financial, economic news, market quotations; Publ. WEN KWANG-I; Editor TSANG YUAN-HOU; circ. 200,000.

China Daily News (Northern Edition): 77 Wuchang St.; morning; Dir. CHENG PING-TSUNG; Editor-in-Chief CHAO YING-HWA.

China News: 177 Hsinyi Rd., Section 2; f. 1949; afternoon; English; Publ. S. LO; Editor WILLIAM PAN; circ. 15,000.

China Post: P.O.B. 2018; f. 1952; morning; English; Publ. NANCY YU HUANG; Editor LI WEN-CHE; circ. 15,000.

Hua Pao: 100 Wuchang St., Section 2; afternoon; tabloid; Shanghai dialect; Dir. CHU TING-YUN.

Independent Evening News: 11 Pao An St.; afternoon; Editor-in-Chief LO TZUE-KWANG.

Kung Lun Pao (Taiwan Times): P.O.B. 1745; morning; Publisher YEN FENG-CHAN.

Mandarin Daily News: 10 Fuchow Street; f. 1948; afternoon; Dir. HUNG YEN-CHIU; Editor TSENG HSIEN-HUAN; circ. 35,000.

Min Tsu Evening News: 235 Kunming St.; f. 1950; afternoon; Publ. WANG YUNG-TAO; Editor KUAN CHIEH-MIN; circ. 50,000.

Shin Sheng Pao: 110 Yenping S. Road; morning; Publ. HSIEH TUNG-MING, Editor HOU PIN-YEN; circ. 200,000.

Ta Hua Evening News: 53 Kwan Chien Road; f. 1950; afternoon; Keng Hsiu-yeh Publishers; circ. 50,000 (weekday), 60,000 (Sunday).

The Tribune: morning; Publ. YEN FENG-CHANG.

United Daily News: 26 Kangting Road; f. 1953; morning; Publ. WANG TI-WU; Editor JACOB K. J. MA; circ. 220,000.

Young Warrior Daily: 49 Chungking S. Road; morning; Dir. SHIAO TAO-YING, Editor LO CHENG-MIN.

Total daily Press circulation (1965) 800,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Cheng Chi Chung Hua Pao: Quemoy; morning; Editor CHU KUANG-YA; circ. 6,500.

Cheng Kung Evening News: Tainan; afternoon; Publ. CHU SUNG-CHIU, Editor KAO WEI-LIANG.

Chien Kuo Daily News: Penghu; morning; Publ. MENG CHAO-WEN, Editor SUNG JUI-YUNG.

China Daily News (Tainan Edition): Tainan; morning; Publ. HSIAO TZE-CHENG, Editor SHU JEN-YU; circ. 80,000.

Chung Hsing Daily News: Changhua; morning; Publ. WU WAN-KUNG.

Chung Kuo Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publ. CHEN SHEN-CHI, Editor LIU SHIH-CHI; circ. 10,000.

Chung Kuo Evening News: Kaohsiung; 243 Hsin Lo St.; f. 1955; afternoon; Publ. YANG NIEN-CHU; circ. 10,000.

Far East Daily News: Taitung; morning; Publ. CHANG PEN-KUAN, Editor GAU-FENG.

Keng Sheng Pao: Hualien; morning; Publ. HSIEH YING-I, Editor CHEN HSING.

Matsu Daily News: Matsu; morning; Publ. SHU KWEI-CHUN, Editor SUN KUANG.

Min Sheng Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publ. HSU HSIU-LAN.

Min Chung Daily News: Keelung; morning; Dir. LI JUI-PIAO.

Shang Kung Daily News: Chiayi; morning; Dir. LIN FU-TI.

Taiwan Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publ. HSIA HSIAO-HUA.

Taiwan Hsin Wen Pao: Kaohsiung; f. 1949; morning; Publ. CHAO CHUN-HAO; circ. 85,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Chiao-Yü Yü Wen-Hua: 11 Chung San S. Road, Taipei; f. 1936; educational; monthly; Editor YANG YU LIU; circ. 5,000.

Chang Liu: monthly.

Chen Kuang: monthly.

China Critic: monthly.

China Newsweek: weekly.

Continent Magazine, The: 13 Chuan Chow Street, Taipei; f. 1950; archaeology, history and literature; fortnightly; Editor Prof. TUNG ISO-PIN; circ. 3,000.
Free China Review: P.O. Box 337, Taipei; monthly; Man. Editor S. H. LIU; circ. 8,000.
Geography and Industries: Fu-Min Geographical Institute of Economic Development, Taipei; quarterly; Editor Prof. CHENG-SIANG CHEN.
Literary Review: monthly.
Taiwan Pictorial: 14 Chungking South Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1951; general illustrated; monthly; English and Chinese editions; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief CHOW TIEN-KOU; circ. 64,000.
Taiwan Trade Monthly: P.O.B. 1642, Taipei; f. 1964; Publisher J. F. CHANG; circ. 4,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency: 209 Sungkiang Road, Taipei; f. 1924; 9 br. offices and 19 overseas offices; 421 mems; issues daily, morning and afternoon, mimeographed bulletin in English: *Express News*; Dir. MA HSIN-YEH, Editor SHEN CHUNG-LIN.
China News and Publication Service Ltd.: 61 Roosevelt Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; f. 1949; Dir. and Editor TING WEI-TUNG.
China Union Press: 4/2, 3rd Floor, Lane 5, Chungking S. Road, Section 1, Taipei; Dir. HSIEH CHI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: CNA Bldg., 209 Sungkiang Rd., Taipei; Bureau Chief SHULLEN SHAW.
 AP and Jiji Press are also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Taipei Journalists' Association: Taipei; 1,675 mems. representing editorial and business executives of newspapers and broadcasting stations; publ. *Chinese Journalism Yearbook*.
News Editors' Association of the Republic of China: Taipei; f. 1962.

PUBLISHERS

Cheng Chung Book Company: 20 Hengyang Road, Taipei; humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, technology, fine arts.
Chung Hwa Book Co.: 94 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, fine arts, school books.
Commercial Press: 37 Chungking Rd., Section 1, Taipei; commerce, economics, market research.
Eastern Publishing Co. Ltd.: 121 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, P.O.B. 75, Taipei; geography, maps, agriculture, gardening, fiction, technology.
Far East Book Co.: 6 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei.
Fu-Hsing Shu-Chu Ku-Fen You-Hsien Kung-Sze: 44 Huai Ning St., Taipei; art, archaeology, geography, education, history, cookery, technology, economics, school books.
The Great China Book Corporation: 66 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1952; education, history, agriculture, politics, fiction, technology, economics, textbooks and reference books; Chief Dir. HSIEH CHUNG-LIU; Man. HSEIH YU.
Hua Kuo Publications Service: Hoping E. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1950; Publ. T. F. WANG.
I-Wen Ing-Shu-Kuang: 67 Kang Ting Rd., Taipei; art, history, literature, school books.

San Min Book Co.: Taipei.

Tah Chung Book Co.: 37-1, Chung Shan N. Rd., 2nd Section, Taipei; hygiene, music, physics, technology, economics.

Tsing Hua University: 110 Chin Hua St., Taipei; education, physics, mathematics, school books.

Tung Fang Book Co.: 111 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; textbooks.

Wen-Hsin Shu-Tien: 15 Heng Yang Rd., Taipei; geography, history, physics, mathematics, literature, school books.

World Book Co.: 99 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei.

Youth Book Co.: Taipei; textbooks.

Yuan-Tung Tu-Shu Kung-Sze (The Far East Book Co.): 64 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; art, education, history, physics, mathematics, literature, school books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting stations are mostly privately owned, under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications. In 1967 there were 1,370,000 radio licences. Principal networks:

Broadcasting Corporation of China Ltd.: 53 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; f. 1928; largest network in Taiwan and owns ten stations in Taipei, Ilan, Hsinchu, Miaoli, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Hualien, Taitung; staff of 850; operates 63 transmitters on 66 wavelengths in 17 languages and dialects; Chair. LIANG HAN-CHAO; Pres. LEE SHIH-FENG.

A.F.R.T.S.: Los Angeles, U.S.A.; 5 stations.

Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Station: 433 Chungking North Road, Section 3, Taipei; f. 1950; owns 8 stations in Taipei, Taichung, Chiayi, Yunlin, Taitung, Kangshan; Pres. LIE YEH; Gen. Man. LEE LIEN.

Fu Hsing Broadcasting Station: P.O. Box 799, Taipei; stations at Kaohsiung, Taitung, Ilan, Hualien; Dir. Gen. C. KUNG.

Taiwan Commercial Broadcasting Stations' Association: 22 Lane 81, Amoy Street, Taipei; association of short and medium wave stations.

There are three armed forces' stations and a police station.

TELEVISION

In 1966 there were 120,000 television licences.

Taiwan Television Enterprise Ltd.: 990 Chung Cheng Road, Taipei; f. 1962; Chair. LIM PECK-SIU; Gen. Man. THOMAS S. CHOU; publ. *TTV* (weekly).

National Educational Television Station: 41 Nan-Hai Road, Taipei; government; Dir. Prof. C. C. LIU.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of China: 21 Paoching Road, Taipei; f. 1928; issuing bank; Gov. PEH-YUAN HSU.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of China: 15 Chungshan Rd. N., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1912; Chair. KUO-HWA YU; Gen. Man. WU CHANG; publ. *Economic Review* (bi-monthly).

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Bank of Communications: 37-43 O'Mei St., Taipei; cap. and reserve (end 1966) NT\$355,838,817. Chair. K. S. LIU; Gen. Man. PAO CHUAN CHAO.

Bank of Taiwan: Chungking Rd. S., Taipei; f. 1946; cap. 600m. NT\$; dep. 12,311m. NT\$; Chair. M. S. CHEN; Gen. Man. S. N. MO.

Central Trust of China: 49 Wu-Chang Street, Section 1, Taipei; f. 1935; cap. 180m. NT\$; dep. 340m. NT\$ (1967); Chair. CHIEH TENG; Gen. Man. HAN-PING CHEN.

Co-operative Bank of Taiwan: 75 Kuan Chien Road, Taipei; f. 1946; primary function: to act as financial arm of co-operatives; 35 brs. and 49 credit co-operatives acting as agents in cities and counties; cap. (1966) NT\$30m.; dep. NT\$4,276m.; Chair. LI REN-CHUN; Gen. Man. C. C. WANG.

Land Bank of Taiwan: 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. HSIAO TSENG; Gen. Man. CHEN YUN-SHENG.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Chang Hwa Commercial Bank, Ltd., The: 38, Section 2, Tsuyu Road, Taichung; f. 1905; Chair. P. S. CHANG; Gen. Man. CHIN-CHUAN WU.

Farmers' Bank of China: 4 Hsiang Yang Road, Taipei; f. 1933; Chair. T. S. CHOK; Gen. Man. F. M. HSU.

First Commercial Bank of Taiwan: 30 Chungking South Road, Taipei; f. 1899; cap. 64m. NT\$; dep. 4,555.3m. NT\$ (1966); Chair. C. C. HUANG; Gen. Man. C. Y. KUO; 84 branch offices.

Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.: Chungking Road South, Taipei; f. 1919; cap. 212m. NT\$; dep. 5,818m. NT\$; Chair. C. K. LIU; Gen. Man. T. P. KAO.

Overseas Chinese Commercial Banking Corporation: 102 Heng Yang Rd., Taipei; f. 1961; general and foreign exchange banking business; cap. p.n. NT\$ 106.9m.; Chair. LAMKO CHUA; Gen. Manager C. F. CHANG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 43 Kuan Chien Road, Taipei; Man. SCOTT E. PAYNE.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 18 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Man. ROBERT H. MOREHOUSE.

Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd.: Tokyo, Japan; f. 1897; 35 Po-Ai Rd., Taipei; f. 1959; Man. KOHEI TOTSUKA.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

China Development Corporation: 181-5 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1950 as privately owned development finance company to assist in creation, modernization, and expansion of private industrial enterprises in Taiwan, to encourage participation of private capital in such enterprises, and to help to promote and develop a capital market; cap. NT\$ 120m.; Chair. P. S. LIU; Pres. FEI H. S. Y. CHANG.

Since the establishment of the C.D.C., industry has become increasingly important in the Taiwan economy, manufactured goods have emerged as significant exchange earners, and the private sector has played an increasing role in industrial development. In August 1967 the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) announced a loan equivalent to U.S. \$150m. to the C.D.C. to replenish its foreign exchange resources for loans to private industrial enterprises in Taiwan.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation: 4 Hwai-Ning Street, Taipei; f. 1962; 34 mems.; Pres. VINCENT YUAN; Chair. K. T. CHEN.

INSURANCE

Cathay Insurance Co. Ltd.: 90 Nanyang Street, Taipei; Chair. TIN-LI LIN.

China Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 58 Wu-Chang St., Section 1, Taipei; Chair. C. Y. CHEN; Gen. Man. T. L. CHO.

Central Trust of China, Insurance Dept.: 40 Wuchang St., Taipei; fire, marine, casualty, export, life insurance.

China Mariners' Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 4 Kwantsien Road, Taipei.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu Chang St., Taipei; f. 1929; Chair. TUNG HAN-CHA.

Taiwan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 8 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. M. H. CHOU; Gen. Man. S. H. WANG.

Taiwan Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 49 Kwantsien Street, Taipei; f. 1947; Gen. Man. S. C. YANG.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

General Chamber of Commerce, Republic of China: 4 Huaining Street, Taipei; Chair. CHI TIEN-CHUAN.

Junior Chamber of Republic of China: P.O.B. 21014, Taipei; f. 1953; 652 mems.; Pres. JAMES T. LEE; Sec. Gen. GEORGE HUANG.

Taipei American Chamber of Commerce: Room 109, President Hotel, Teh Hwa St., Taipei; Chair. T. S. PAI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Association of China: 14 Wen Chow Street, Taipei; Pres. TANG HUI-SUN.

China Productivity and Trade Centre: 62 Sining South Road, Taipei; f. 1955; Gen. Man. DAN-KUNG WU.

Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce: 4 Hwai Ning Street, Taipei; Pres. KOO CHEN-FU; Sec. Gen. T. Y. TSAI.

Chinese National Federation of Industries: 134 Hsiang Yang Rd., Taipei; Chair. KOO CHEN-FU.

Industrial Development and Investment Centre: Taipei; f. 1959; to assist investment and planning; Dir. M. T. WU; offices abroad: 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, Exchange Bldg., Rotterdam, Netherlands; Italy.

Taiwan Handicraft Promotion Centre: 3 Chungshan Road South, Taipei; f. 1959; Chair. C. T. CHEN; Man. PHILLIP P. C. LEE.

Trading Department of Central Trust of China: 40 Wuchang St., Taipei; acts for the Government in promoting foreign trade and handling exports and domestic sales for public and private enterprises.

STATE ENTERPRISES

There are eleven state-owned enterprises in Taiwan responsible for approximately one-fifth of the country's total exports. The enterprises are as follows:

China Machinery Co.

China Textiles Co.

Chinese Petroleum Corporation

Mineral and Mining Industry Co.

Taiwan Alkaline Co.

Taiwan Aluminium Co.

Taiwan Fertilizer Co.

Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corporation
Taiwan Power Co.
Taiwan Shipbuilding Co.
Taiwan Sugar Corporation

TRADE UNIONS

Chinese Federation of Labour: 3-40 Wan Shen Li Road, Ching Mei, Taipei; f. 1948; mems.: 373 industrial unions and 362 craft unions representing 319,065 workers; Chair. CHOU HSUEH-HSIANG; Gen.-Sec. SHUI HSIANG-YUN.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Chinese National Federation of Postal Workers: 2 Lane 63 Tung An Street, Taipei; f. 1930; 5,236 mems.; Gen.-Sec. CHIH CHEN-SHEN.

Chinese National Federation of Railway Workers: 7 Alley 10, Ching Chow Street, Taipei; 22,062 mems.; Chair. CHANG JUI-MING.

Chinese National Federation of Salt Miners: 40-2 Wancheng Road, Chingmei, Taipei; about 6,000 mems.

National Chinese Seamen's Union: 10 Alley 5, Lane 1274, Chung Cheng Rd., Taipei; f. 1913; over 15,000 mems.; Pres. HU YUN-LUNG; publ. *Chinese Seamen* (in Chinese).

Taiwan Federation of Textile and Dyeing Workers' Union (TFTDWU): 9 Lane 1530, Chung Cheng Rd., Taipei; f. 1957; 28,000 mems.; Chair. HWANG YUEH-HSIANG.

REGIONAL FEDERATION

Taiwan Federation of Labour: 21 Chengte Road, Taipei; 292,087 mems. and 35 affiliates; Chair. CHIEN WEN-FA; Man. TSAI FAN-TE.

CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operatives are encouraged and assisted under the Constitution of the Republic of China (art. 145). By June 1966 there were 2,621 co-operatives with a total membership of 1,328,204 people and capital investment of NT\$165,658,089. Seventy-five of these organizations were regional co-operatives, with 134,669 members and capital of NT\$5,063,662, and the remaining 2,546 were specialized ones, of which the most important were consumers (1,813 co-ops., 775,862 mems., cap. NT\$23,591,091); producers (212 co-ops., 53,889 mems., cap. NT\$31,381,542); credit (78 co-ops., 230,658 mems., cap. NT\$49,893,166); and co-operative farms (223 co-ops., 28,616 mems., cap. NT\$11,978,831).

The centre of co-operative financing is the Co-operative Bank of Taiwan, owned jointly by the Taiwan Provincial Government and 674 co-operative units (see Finance section). The Co-operative Institute (f. 1928) and the Co-operative League (f. 1940), which has 401 institutional and 4,393 individual members, exist to further the co-operative movement's national and international interests; and departments of co-operative business have been set up at the Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University and other colleges.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Taiwan Railway Administration: 2 Yenping North Road, Sec. 1, Taipei; operates 981.2 km.; Man. Dir. LING TSE-PIING; main trunk line from Keelung in the north to Kaohsiung in the south, and another line down the east coast linking Hualien with Taitung.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) announced on January

12th, 1968, that it would further assist the T.R.A.'s development programme, accelerated since the Bank's original loan of \$20m. in April 1965, with a loan equivalent to \$17.5m. to the Republic.

There are also 2,838.4 km. of private narrow-gauge railroads operated by the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, the Taiwan Forestry Administration and the Taiwan Metal Mining Corporation. These railroads are mostly used for freight but they also provide public passenger and freight services which connect with those of T.R.A.

ROADS

Taiwan Highway Bureau: 1 Hwai Ning Street, Taipei; Dir. LIN CHIA-CHU.

There are 16,837 km. of highways, most of them asphalt-paved, representing 46.9 km. of road per 100 sq. km. of land. There is a national omnibus service.

SHIPPING

Kaohsiung is Taiwan's chief port, handling over two-thirds of the country's external commerce. Under a twelve-year development scheme commenced in 1958 it will have a second port entrance and an integrated industrial hinterland. Keelung, near Taipei, is the country's second port.

China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.: 9th Floor, 46 Kwantsien Road South, Taipei; dry cargo and tanker services to Japan, S.E. Asia, U.S.A. and other optional ports of the world; Chair. S. S. CHANG; Gen. Man. Y. H. WANG.

China Union Lines Ltd.: 46 Kwantsien Road, Taipei; f. 1948; Chair. C. D. CHOW; Pres. C. CHAO.

Chinese Maritime Trust Ltd.: 3rd floor, 42 Hsu Chang St., P.O.B. 1468, Taipei.

Eddie Steamship Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. W. H. EDDIE HSU.

Far Eastern Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. CHAO CHIN-YANG.

E. Hsiang Steamship Co.: 40-42 Kwantsien Road, Taipei; Chair. K. P. YANG; Pres. C. H. WANG.

Ourocean Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. CHAO CHIN-YANG.

Pointer Navigation Co. Ltd.: 1528-5 Chung-Chen Rd., Taipei.

Taiwan Ming Sung Industrial Co. Ltd.: 80 Roosevelt Road, Section 3, Taipei; Chair. YANG SEN.

Taiwan Navigation Co. Ltd.: 6 Chungking Rd. South, Section 1, Taipei; f. 1947; Chair. S.-H. CHEN; Pres. YIH ZIEN.

Waywiser Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. HSU PEI-CHEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

China Air Lines: Taipei; f. 1959; charter flights.

Civil Air Transport: 46 Chungshan Rd. N., Sec. 2, Taipei; the national airline; flights to Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Okinawa, Taipei, Hong Kong, Bangkok and Manila; Man. Dir. HUGH L. GRUNDY.

Far Eastern Air Transport Corporation: 36 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1958; charter flights; Chair. K. T. SIAO.

Foshing Airlines: 32 Chungshan Road North, Section 2, Taipei; charter flights; agents for Air France, Union des Transports Aeriens, Scandinavian Airlines System and Thai International Airways; Chair. MOON CHIN.

FOREIGN LINES

Fourteen foreign airlines serve Taiwan.

TOURISM

Tourism Council, Ministry of Communications: 2 Changsha St., Sec. 1, P.O.B. 1490, Taipei; f. 1960; Chair. W. H. FEI.

Provincial Tourist Bureau: 21 Chungshan North Rd., 3rd Section, Taipei; f. 1965; Pres. S. H. CHEN; Sec. S. SE-TU.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OPERAS

Foo Hsing Chinese Opera: 68 Wen Chuan Road, Peitou; f. 1957; Dir. MA CHING-JUI.

Ta Peng Chinese Opera: No. 1 Special, Sungkiang Road, Taipei; f. 1965; Dir. CHANG CHING-CHIU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Taiwan Symphony Orchestra: 162 Hoping E. Road, Section 1, Taipei; f. 1951; Government body under Taiwan Provincial Dept. of Education; Dir. Prof. DAVID C. L. TAI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Council: 11 Chung Shan South Road, Taipei.

National Tsing-Hua University Institute of Nuclear Science: Hsinchu, Taiwan; f. 1956; national research centre with 1,000 kW. reactor, 3 Mev Van de Graaff accelerator; neutron physics, nuclear engineering, isotope production, biological effects of radiation, medical and food preservation uses of radiation, and other studies; staff of over 50.

Institute of Electronics of National Chiao Tung University: Hsin Chu; f. 1958; advanced electronics training and research.

Biological and Medical Isotope Laboratory: Department of Biochemistry, National Defence Medical Centre, P.O. Box 7432; f. 1957; fall-out and irradiation studies.

National Taiwan University: Taipei; equipped with Cockroft-Walton accelerator and an isotope laboratory.

There are also research laboratories dealing with clinical and agricultural uses for atomic energy.

UNIVERSITIES

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Catholic Fugen University: Hsinchuang, Taipei.

National Tsing Hua University: Kuang Fu Rd., Hsinchu.

National Chengchi University: Mushan, Taipei; 420 teachers, 3,751 students.

National Chiao Tung University: Hsinchu.

National Taiwan University: Roosevelt Rd., Taipei; 1,120 teachers, 9,426 students.

Soochow University: Taipei.

Taiwan Provincial Cheng Kung University: Tainan; 423 teachers, 4,004 students.

Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsin University: Taichung; 344 teachers, 4,219 students.

Taiwan Provincial Normal University: Taipei; 605 teachers, 5,396 students.

Tunghai (Christian) University: Taichung, Taiwan; 127 teachers, 935 students.

COLOMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Colombia is an equatorial country in the north-west of South America with the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific to the west. Its continental neighbours are Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador, with Panama connecting it to the narrow isthmus of Central America. The climate is hot in the jungle and coastal areas, temperate on the plateaux and cold in the Andean mountains. The language is Spanish. There is freedom of religion; the state religion, to which 90 per cent of the population adhere, is Roman Catholicism. There are small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The flag consists of horizontal yellow, blue and red stripes. The capital is Bogotá.

Recent History

After a period of dictatorship from 1953, a military Junta overthrew President Rojas Pinilla in 1957. Democratic government was re-established with a system of National Front, by which the two principal parties, Liberal and Conservative, equally exercise power; parliamentary and presidential elections were held in 1958. In 1959 the Constitution was again reformed, establishing the alternation of presidency every four years from 1962 until 1974. In 1963 the three Conservative party factions reunited in a National Front. In May 1966 Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo was elected President for a four-year term. Colombia is a member of the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress, the Latin American Free Trade Association and the United Nations.

Government

The Constitution is that of 1886, which has been revised five times since its promulgation. Executive power is exercised by the President (assisted by a Cabinet) who is elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. He must be alternately a member of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Legislation is carried out by Congress, consisting of the Senate (106 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (190 members elected for two years). The country is divided into 22 Departments. Two new Departments, César and Sucre, were formed in 1967.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force is about 15,000 in peacetime and 30,000 in wartime.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends principally on coffee, of which Colombia is one of the world's largest producers and which accounts for over 70 per cent of exports. Sugar, potatoes and bananas are also important. Cattle, and some pigs and sheep are raised. Colombia produces 90 per cent of the world's emeralds and is the largest gold producer in Latin America. It is one of the few countries where platinum is found. Colombia's oil production is the third largest in South America and substantial deposits have recently been found in the south at Putamayo, whence a pipeline

will be built over the Andes to the coast. A new pipeline from the oilfields of Yariri to the port of Cartagena was opened in 1962 and there are three refineries. Steel and cement are the chief industrial products but other manufactures are being started. A Ten-Year Development Plan, 1960-70, provides for an annual growth of 6 per cent. In 1966 an economic frontier integration programme with Ecuador was launched. The first four-year stage will cost \$101.9 million and the second ten-year stage a total cost of \$260 million. There are also integration projects with the other "Andean Group" countries, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. An IBRD loan of U.S. \$16.7 million will finance the first three-year stage of a ten-year livestock development programme.

Transport and Communications

The high mountains make transport difficult. There are 23,267 miles of roads, including three highways, and 2,140 miles of railways. Much freight and cattle as well as passenger traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles from Baranquilla on the Atlantic coast to Puerto Berrio. A new sea-level canal is planned between Urabá on the Caribbean and Málaga on the Pacific at a cost of \$422m. Capable of carrying vessels up to 20,000 tons the actual canal will be 25 km., but the total distance, including the Atrato and San Juan rivers, will be 420 km. A new port will be built at Urabá at a cost of \$4.1m. Five national airlines provide internal and international services. Among them is Avianca, the oldest commercial airline of the Continent. A new jet airport is to be built at Cali, and another at Bucaramanga, at a cost of 60m. pesos.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized by the Institute of Social Security, which provides benefits for sickness, industrial accidents and unemployment. Large firms must provide life insurance for their employees and there is a comprehensive system of pensions.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory, since facilities are inadequate. In 1964 there were 26,746 schools with 2,585,093 pupils. There are 15 public and 13 private universities. There is 60 per cent literacy.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the Andes mountains of up to 19,000 ft., the extensive forests and jungles and pre-Colombian relics and monuments of Colonial art.

Visas are not required to visit Colombia by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Sport

The principal sports are football, horse-racing, cycling, baseball and polo. Tejo, a kind of discus-throwing game, is also popular.

COLOMBIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 21 (Sacred Heart and Thanksgiving Day), June 29 (S.S. Peter and Paul), July 20 (Independence Day), August 7 (Battle of Boyacá), August 15 (Assumption), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Independence of Cartagena), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 3-6 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Peso of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos, 1 Peso.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Pesos.

Exchange rate: 39.12 Pesos = £1 sterling
(capital market) 16.30 Pesos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1966 estimates)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, 1966 (per '000)		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
1,138,338	18,620,034	35.0	4.6	10.5

POPULATION OF DEPARTMENTS (1966 estimates)

DEPARTMENT	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Antioquia . . .	2,650,125	Medellín . . .	868,530
Atlántico . . .	774,417	Barranquilla . . .	543,949
Bolívar . . .	1,069,724	Cartagena . . .	266,380
Boyacá . . .	1,101,801	Tunja M.E. . . .	73,693
Caldas . . .	1,205,046	Manizales . . .	241,753
Cauca . . .	635,747	Popayán . . .	83,052
Chocó . . .	190,790	Quibdó . . .	44,872
Córdoba . . .	638,974	Montería . . .	136,167
Cundinamarca . . .	3,060,343	Bogotá D.E. . . .	1,914,151
Guajira . . .	155,280	Riohacha . . .	36,521
Huila . . .	438,153	Neiva . . .	97,983
Magdalena . . .	871,120	Santa Marta . . .	117,795
Meta . . .	189,335	Villavicencio . . .	64,620
Nariño . . .	732,064	Pasto . . .	118,681
Quindío . . .	318,669	Armenia . . .	151,455
Santander del Norte . . .	560,247	Cúcuta . . .	194,840
Santander . . .	1,044,743	Bucaramanga . . .	256,118
Tolima . . .	861,433	Ibagué . . .	176,712
Valle de Cauca . . .	1,851,803	Cali . . .	721,179
TOTAL . . .	18,340,814		
Intendencias . . .	165,307		
Commissariats . . .	104,913		
GRAND TOTAL . . .	18,620,034		

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CHIEF TOWNS

(1966 estimates)

Bogotá, D.E.	1,914,151	Pereira	201,671
Medellín	868,530	Cúcuta	194,840
Cali	721,179	Ibagué	176,712
Barranquilla	543,949	Palmira	151,675
Cartagena	266,380	Armenia	151,455
Bucaramanga	256,118	Montería	136,167
Manizales	241,754	Pasto	118,681

EMPLOYMENT

(1964 census)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,427,059
Mining and quarrying	81,279
Manufacturing industries	655,961
Building	220,705
Electricity, gas, water and sanitation	13,276
Commerce	440,520
Transport and communications	191,817
Services	925,946
Miscellaneous	177,562
TOTAL	5,134,125

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	126.2	106.1	228.2
Barley	73.5	64.8	62.0
Maize	1,150.2	971.9	939.7
Rice	546.6	672.9	621.1
Potatoes	885.2	816.3	762.4
Sugar Cane	14,115.3	12,720.5	14,217.6
Manioc	2,069.0	2,213.4	1,625.3
Tobacco	43.3	64.8	48.1
Coffee	450.6	458.6	405.1
Bananas and Plantains (million bunches)	44.8*	312.6	4.18*

* Bananas only.

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1965
Cattle	14,100,000	15,019,505
Horses	1,000,000	951,313
Mules	400,000	355,987
Asses	300,000	367,678
Sheep	1,200,000	1,701,872
Goats	200,000	688,407
Pigs	2,300,000	1,788,245
Chickens	19,600,000	20,765,115

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PROCESSED COFFEE PRODUCTION (1965)

	QUANTITY (metric tons)	VALUE (pesos)
Green Coffee "Excelsior" (husked)	275,347	1,843,679,046
Household Coffee	24,394	130,781,287
Roasted Coffee	6,652	19,932,929
Ground Coffee	32,089	202,480,693
Soluble Coffee	824	30,959,098
Green Coffee "Pasilla"	15,067	28,066,319
Parchment Coffee (in husk)	823	6,055,437
TOTAL	355,196	2,261,954,809

CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE AS A RAW MATERIAL (1964)

	QUANTITY (metric tons)	VALUE (pesos)
Green Coffee "Excelsior"	3,529	19,465,580
Household Coffee	28,080	98,225,432
Green Coffee "Pasilla"	1,666	4,500,526
Parchment Coffee	389,367	1,883,586,651
TOTAL	422,651	2,005,778,149

COFFEE EXPORTS

Principal Countries	1964		1965		1966	
	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)
Argentina	1,979	14,505	2,206	17,458	5,734	50,222
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,950	65,006	8,545	68,072	5,863	52,851
Canada	7,771	58,254	7,129	56,888	4,601	41,971
Finland	8,867	65,168	9,366	74,856	12,364	109,310
German Democratic Republic	4,847	36,180	4,767	37,475	7,305	65,454
German Federal Republic	53,592	396,505	48,995	382,436	54,659	485,270
Italy	4,518	32,499	3,061	24,212	2,006	25,965
Japan	2,157	16,145	2,322	18,183	6,004	53,161
Netherlands	16,724	123,500	14,697	116,601	11,807	105,115
Spain	14,237	107,561	18,190	135,376	20,014	173,685
Sweden	16,798	124,532	18,238	143,291	16,174	143,440
United States	225,879	1,676,990	184,387	1,458,978	162,804	1,416,715

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold ('000 troy ounces)	396.8	324.5	397.0	310.7	272.2
Silver (" " ")	131.5	109.2	130.7	145.0	100.6
Platinum (exports) (" " ")	14.1	22.0	20.6	20.7	1.2
Crude Petroleum (million barrels of 42 U.S. gallons)	51.0	60.3	62.6	73.4	71.0
Natural Gasoline (" " ")	10.0	10.4	10.0	11.0	11.5
Cement ('000 tons)	1,710.1	1,769.5	1,695.0	2,043.0	2,072.0
Salt (" " ")	307.0	205.0	189.0	210.0	111.1
Sugar (" " ")	369.2	339.2	399.6	177.0	400.1
Electricity to Department* (million kW.h.)	2,181.8	2,493.6	4,222.0	4,734.0	2,267.0
Steel Ingots (metric tons)	130,500	201,127.0	199,100.0	210,000.0	174,100.0

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION
('000 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Motor Gasoline . . .	10,296	10,375	10,960	11,912	12,740
Aviation Gasoline . . .	777	721	718	942	1,180
Kerosene	1,847	1,809	1,793	1,940	2,103
Diesel Oil	4,069	4,019	4,122	4,423	4,736
Lubricants	110	113	334	426	431
Fuel Oil	10,478	9,193	9,152	10,035	11,446
Asphalt	425	338	431	416	433
Fuel Gas	592	549	435	632	671
Other Derivatives . . .	1,823	2,506	3,827	3,860	4,114

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.

100 pesos = £2 10s. od. = U.S. \$6.14.

BUDGET

(1967—million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	2,530.4	Finance	1,237.0
Indirect Taxation	2,770.4	Defence	889.2
Rates and Fines	225.1	Education	1,105.2
Revenue under Contracts	72.9	Public Works	638.3
Credit Resources	841.0	Police	538.6
		Development	360.7
		Agriculture	434.1
		Health	238.9
		Other Items	952.8
TOTAL	6,469.8	TOTAL	6,439.8

Budget Estimate 1968: Balanced at 8,097 m. pesos.

Expenditure: Ordinary 4,473 m.; Investment 2,306 m.; Servicing Public Debt 1,318 m.

TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1960-70
(million pesos)

Manufacturing	13,000
Agriculture and Livestock	8,600
Mining	3,700
Housing	11,200
Electricity	5,000
Transport and Communications	15,000
Others	13,500
TOTAL	70,000

1967 Investment: Agriculture and Livestock 1,700 m. pesos,
Public Works 1,000 m. pesos.

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL COST OF LIVING INDEX

(Base: July 1954-June 1955 = 100)

	SALARIED WORKERS			WAGE EARNERS		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Food	333.2	371.1	391.5	342.3	377.0	398.7
Housing	260.9	293.2	315.4	277.5	315.4	335.0
Clothing	278.6	325.5	337.9	276.6	331.7	345.7
Miscellaneous	309.8	360.0	405.8	301.6	348.8	394.9
TOTAL	303.9	344.3	370.3	313.6	353.3	378.0

Figures refer to December of each year.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves at Banco de la República (million U.S.\$)	130.6	148.6	154.5	150.8
Currency in Circulation at end of year (million pesos)	2,742.8	3,385.3	3,871.6	4,358.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S.\$)

	1963	1964*	1965
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Trade balance		47.0	156.3
Non-monetary gold	- 23.5	12.8	11.2
Freight and merchandise insurance	11.4	- 40.1	14.6
Investment income	- 11.9	- 73.2	- 79.2
Travel	- 80.6	- 30.3	- 64.8
Other services	- 5.7	- 53.0	- 55.2
Total	- 35.6	- 130.0	- 17.1
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>	- 145.9		4.2
Private		5.2	7.7
Central government	8.8	0.2	11.9
Total	9.5	14.4	- 5.2
CURRENT BALANCE	18.3	- 122.2	
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>	- 127.6		
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Private		104.5	- 35.3
Government	81.0	22.0	35.1
Total	8.0	126.5	- 0.2
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>	89.0		17.3
Private institutions		- 1.9	- 66.4
Central institutions	4.1	10.2	- 48.9
Total	73.8	17.3	- 49.1
CAPITAL BALANCE	77.9	143.8	54.3
Net Errors and omissions	166.9	- 21.6	
	- 39.3		

* Provisional figures.

COLOMBIA--(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ('000 U.S.\$)

	TOTAL	1965-66*	1966-67
AID Assistance	296,055	91,510	104,700
Social Progress Trust Fund (IDB)	60,400	10,500	—
Food for Peace grants	87,000	21,500	8,000
Export-Import Bank loans	48,400	15,000	25,500
U.S. Treasury Exchange Agreement	12,500	12,500	—
Peace Corps Grants	18,400	4,600	5,000
Total U.S. Economic Assistance	522,755	155,610	148,600
International Lending Agencies and UN	394,200	107,250	48,700
IBRD	268,300	80,000	25,000
IDA	19,500	—	—
IFC	10,200	2,000	—
IDB	84,100	22,650	23,700
UN grants	12,100	2,600	—
Other External Assistance (credits):			
U.S. and European Suppliers	102,300	n.a.	13,400
U.S. and European Private Banks	63,800	n.a.	12,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,083,055	262,860	365,900

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 U.S. \$)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	540,351	506,023	586,289	453,502	565,100	260,311
Exports	463,403	446,657	548,136	539,144	434,900	208,229

* Jan.-June.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 U.S.\$)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Crude Cacao	6,140	6,976	9,386
Wheat	12,849	12,852	19,958
Fertilizers	10,812	4,336	13,624
Raw Wool	10,461	7,920	10,361
Newsprint	6,834	7,359	8,154
Paper Pulp	7,021	7,831	10,659
Cars	2,789	4,246	17,750
Tractors	8,853	7,543	7,486
Goods Vehicles	9,837	11,034	4,774
Combustion Engines and Parts	25,071	11,684	3,518
Petroleum Refining Equipment	10,585	9,600	21,958
Metal Working Machinery	7,213	10,620	4,205
Telephone Apparatus	8,746	8,192	1,015

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

IMPORTS ACCORDING TO THE SECTIONS OF THE BRUSSELS NOMENCLATURE

	1966	
	GROSS WEIGHT (tons)	VALUE ('000 U.S.\$)
2. Vegetable Products	334,110	34,276
Cereals	310,184	25,668
3. Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	97,062	24,396
4. Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	31,646	15,309
6. Chemicals and Products	439,052	128,848
7. Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	51,494	31,807
11. Textiles and Manufactures	18,909	25,775
10. Paper Goods	166,506	32,280
15. Metals and Manufactures	356,993	83,775
Iron and Steel	327,164	58,492
16. Machinery, incl. Electrical	79,754	169,108
17. Transportation Material	50,829	89,438
TOTAL	1,804,468	674,092

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Bananas and Plantains	12,406	18,620	19,998
Cattle	361	6,344	6,041
Raw Coffee	394,288	343,901	328,265
Sugar	3,271	7,597	8,257
Raw Cotton	6,277	8,040	2,176
Cotton Textiles	4,390	5,813	7,084
Fuel Oil	7,309	7,288	9,690
Crude Petroleum	74,963	88,169	71,675
Leaf Tobacco	9,437	7,205	5,551

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES ('000 pesos)

	1964		1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*
Belgium and Luxembourg	157,184	75,181	60,919	88,474	94,260	71,394
Canada	204,301	69,260	186,914	96,220	4,163,136	76,713
Netherlands West Indies	22,842	3,830	n.a.	n.a.	17,520	4,814
Ecuador	56,722	39,596	59,276	54,786	57,730	60,000
Franco	116,499	34,045	68,952	35,761	120,500	23,617
German Federal Republic	520,595	514,501	506,194	579,175	689,680	689,284
Italy	109,470	33,132	68,773	89,966	162,850	48,965
Netherlands	93,203	322,298	75,688	209,431	269,201	240,116
Peru	33,838	28,064	44,605	71,022	131,037	127,722
Sweden	122,456	127,624	132,288	173,955	142,021	173,591
Switzerland	105,799	19,287	56,733	n.a.	123,640	11,931
United Kingdom	312,215	86,777	223,962	208,501	470,180	201,600
U.S.A.	2,462,443	2,175,110	2,077,756	2,178,488	4,163,136	2,161,874

* Not including Gold or Petroleum.

Tourism: number of tourists (1963): 35,749; Tourist Revenue (1964): \$250,000.

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

**TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS**

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passengers Carried (number)	8,640,914	7,368,949	6,474,768	5,761,440
Passenger-km.	626,570,185	546,317,382	513,254,571	491,485,463
Freight Carried (metric tons)	3,655,452	3,316,927	3,063,227	3,312,007
Freight ton-km.	891,337,134	952,298,042	890,491,146	1,113,679,048

**ROADS
(June 1966)**

CARS	JEEPS	BUSES	OTHER PASSENGER	LORRIES AND VANS	TRUCKS	OTHER CARGO
91,741	28,237	20,107	9,164	42,819	45,964	2,687

**INLAND WATERWAYS
(River Magdalena)**

	1965	1966
Passengers Carried (number)	20,548	7,099
Freight Carried (metric tons)	2,327,435	2,228,489
Cattle Carried (number)	56,771	44,219

**CIVIL AVIATION
(INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC)**

	1965	1966
Passengers Entering	111,423	132,516
Passengers Leaving	124,028	138,038
Cargo Imported (kilos)	3,356,260	4,932,026
Cargo Exported (kilos)	3,089,952	4,401,515

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1965	1966
Vessels Entered (net registered tonnage)	11,264,807	12,253,118
Goods Unloaded (metric tons)	1,073,451	1,767,113
Vessels Cleared (net registered tonnage)	11,183,921	12,291,506
Goods Loaded (metric tons)	7,528,755	7,574,623

**EDUCATION
(1965)**

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Nursery Schools	1,099	2,020	46,286
Primary Schools	23,640	63,250	2,274,014
Secondary Schools	2,647	32,620	434,171
Higher Education (incl. Universities)	287	6,844	43,254

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Bogotá.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution now in force was promulgated in 1886 and has been amended from time to time. Following the fall of the Rojas Pinilla régime in May 1957, the Constitution was amended to introduce a sixteen-year period of bipartisan government. Under this system the Liberal and Conservatives are equally represented in both houses of Congress, in departmental and municipal legislatures and in the national and departmental cabinets. Under the 1886 Constitution, the country is governed by a President and a Congress consisting of two Chambers. All citizens over the age of 21 are eligible; women obtained the right to vote in 1955. Liberty of the press, freedom of speech and religious toleration are guaranteed. Military service is obligatory for a period of one year for men between the ages of 21 and 30.

THE PRESIDENT

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected by popular suffrage for a four-year term of office. By the amendments to the Constitution introduced in 1959, the President must be alternatively a member of the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

The President is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet which he appoints. A substitute is elected by Congress, subject to bi-annual re-appointment, to act in the event of a Presidential vacancy. The President appoints the governors of the twenty-two Departments, the four Intendencies and the four Commissaries. The Cabinet resigns annually on August 7th to allow the President to replace Ministers if he desires to do so.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is controlled by Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The members

of both Chambers are elected by direct suffrage—the Senators for a four-year term and in the ratio of one to every 120,000 inhabitants or fraction over 60,000; the Representatives for a two-year term and in the ratio of one to every 50,000 inhabitants.

The Presidents in each House are elected for sixty days.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Direction of the nation's finances is in the hands of the Controller-General, who is appointed for two years. A National Economic Council including five ministers and also representatives of banking, industrial and agricultural interests, has functioned since 1935.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes the country is divided into twenty departments, three intendencies and six commissaries. The twenty departments of the republic are further divided into municipalities. Governors for the Departments are appointed by the President, but regional legislatures are elected by the local inhabitants and enjoy considerable autonomy, including the management of local finances. Mayors for the municipalities are appointed by the governors.

Various constitutional reforms were discussed in both houses of Congress during 1957 including the following amendments: to reduce the membership of the Senate from 100 to about 70; to increase from two to four years the term of office of representatives; to eliminate the two-thirds majority required for matters of importance; to enable the Government to legislate by decree for a maximum period of 60 days in any one year in the event of an economic crisis.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. CARLOS LÓPEZ RIVERA (*term ends August 1960*)

Designado (equivalent to Vice-President): Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TURRIAY ARANGO (L)

CABINET

(*as of 1957*)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. MIGUEL PASTRANA-BORRERO (C)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. GERÓN ZEA (L)

Minister of Justice: Dr. DAVID LACHANDIA (L)

Minister of Finance: Dr. ARDÓN ESTOBAN-VALDEFRANCA (L)

Minister of National Defence: Gen. GUILLERMO AVILA (C)

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. ENRIQUE BUSTO LARREA (L)

Minister of Health: Dr. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ (C)

Minister of Labour: Dr. GUSTAVO ALVARO BUSTO (C)

Minister of Development: Dr. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ (C)

Minister of Mines and Petroleum: Dr. GUSTAVO ALVARO BUSTO (C)

Minister of Education: Dr. GUSTAVO ALVARO BUSTO (C)

Minister of Communications: Dr. GUSTAVO ALVARO BUSTO (C)

Minister of Public Works: Dr. GUSTAVO ALVARO BUSTO (C)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO COLOMBIA

(Bogotá, unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Carrera 13, No. 63-39.
Austria: Avenida 13, No. 74-62.
Belgium: Carrera 4A, No. 25B-15.
Bolivia: Carrera 13, No. 52A-16.
Brazil: Avenida Caracas, No. 36-21.
Canada: Carrera 10, No. 16-92; *Ambassador:* J. H. CLEVELAND.
Chile: Calle 45, No. 13-16.
China Republic of (Taiwan): Carrera 3A, No. 76-99.
Costa Rica: Avenida 13, No. 73-02.
Denmark: Calle 52A, No. 9-86.
Dominican Republic: Calle 45, No. 28-29.
Ecuador: Carrera 9A, No. 58-47.
El Salvador: Calle 72, No. 12-43.
Finland: Carrera 7A, No. 35-33.
France: Carrera 7A, No. 38-91; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS LEVASSEUR.
German Federal Republic: Diagonal 34, No. 5-18.
Guatemala: Carrera 16, No. 39-A-07; *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME BARRÍOS PEÑA.
Haiti: Carrera 4A, No. 58-82.
Honduras: Carrera 28, No. 47A-67.
India: Santiago, Chile.
Israel: Carrera 12, No. 70-97.
Italy: Carrera 12, No. 70-44.
Japan: Carrera 13, No. 27-00.
Korea: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lebanon: Calle 74, No. 12-44 (also accred. to Peru).
Malta: (address not available) (Legation).
Mexico: Carrera 13, No. 45-67.
Nicaragua: Carrera 7A, No. 66-99.
Norway: Calle 34, No. 6-59 (also accred. to Venezuela).
Netherlands: Edificio "Colgás", Calle 37, No. 8-43/47.
Panama: Edificio Seguros Bolívar, Avenida Caracas, No. 63-32.
Paraguay: Calle 51, No. 5-46; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISCO BARREIRO MAFFIODO.
Peru: Calle 67, No. 16-05.
Portugal: Calle 70A, No. 7-51.
Spain: Calle 42, No. 13-65.
Sweden: Calle 37, No. 8-47 (also accred. to Panama).
Switzerland: Transversal 5A, No. 48-52.
Syria: (address not available).
Turkey: (address not available).
U.S.S.R. (address not available).
U.A.R.: Calle 70, No. 9-11.
United Kingdom: Carrera 10A, No. 19-65.
U.S.A.: Edificio Bavaria, Carrera 10A, No. 28-49; *Ambassador:* REYNOLD ERLAND CARSON.
Uruguay: Carrera 8A, No. 14-35.
Vatican: Carrera 15, No. 36-33 (Apostolic Nunciature).
Venezuela: Edificio Bavaria, Carrera 10A, No. 28-49.
Yugoslavia: (address not available).

GOVERNORS OF DEPARTMENTS

Antioquia: OCTAVIO ARIZMENDI POSADA (C).
Atlántico: PRÓSPERO CARBONELL (C).
Bolívar: DONALDO BADEL (L).
Boyacá: ANTONIO BAYONA (C).
Caldas: GUILLERMO ISAZA MEJÍA (C).
Cauca: ALINA MUÑOZ DE ZAMBRANO (L).
César: ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSEN (L).
Chocó: RAMÓN MOSQUERA (C).
Córdoba: AMAURY GARCÍA BURGOS (C).
Cundinamarca: FRANCISCO PLATA BERMÚDEZ (C).
Guajira: NELSON AMAYA (C).
Huila: MAX DUQUE PALMA (C).
Magdalena: JACOBO TOVAR DAZA (L).

Meta: RICARDO ROA LATORRE (L).
Nariño: JOSÉ MARÍA SALAZAR BUCHELLI (C).
Quindío: ANCÍZAR LÓPEZ LÓPEZ (L).
Risaralda: LUIS E. OCHOA (C).
Santander del Norte: GUSTAVO LOZANO C. (C).
Santander del Sur: JULIO OBREGÓN BUENO (L).
Sucre: APOLINAR DÍAZ CALLEJOS (C).
Tolima: ARIEL ARMEL (L).
Valle: LIBARDO LOZANO GUERRERO (L).

Bogotá: D.E.: VIRGILIO BARCO VARGAS (L).
 (C) Conservative; (L) Liberal

CONGRESS

Congress consists of the Senate (106 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (190 members elected for two years).

GENERAL ELECTIONS

(March 1966)

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate	House
National Front:		
Official Liberal	46	71
Ospinista Conservative	23	37
Opposition:		
MRL	7	21
Rojaspinillistas	18	30
Alvarista Conservative	12	31

POLITICAL PARTIES

Following the Constitutional Amendment of 1957 the Conservatives and Liberals must hold political parity in Congress, the Cabinet, the Governorships, the Supreme Court and the Municipal Councils. The Conservatives and the Liberals are the only parties legally recognised, but other parties may function if they work through these basic parties.

The ten-year old government coalition between Conservatives and Liberals is known as the *Movimiento de Transformación Nacional*.

Partido Conservativo: Bogotá; formerly divided into three factions, the Party became re-united in 1963; Leaders ALVARO GÓMEZ HURTADO, MARIANO OSPINA PÉREZ, GUILLERMO LEÓN VALENCIA.

Partido Liberal: Bogotá; divided 1958 into two factions: *Liberal Oficial*, part of the government coalition, led by ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO and CARLOS LLERAS

RESTREPO, and the *Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal*, leftist opposition group, led by ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSON and JUAN JOSÉ TURBAY; reunited 1967. Leaders Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TURBAY AYALA, Dr. ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSEN, Dr. AUGUSTO ESPINOSA VALDERAMA, Dr. HERNANDO AGUDELO VILLA.

Alianza Nacional Popular (Anapo): Bogotá; totalitarian aims; Leaders: GUSTAVO ROJAS PINILLA, MARÍA EUGENIA ROJAS DE MORENO, JOSEFINA VALENCIA DE HUBACH.

Partido Comunista: banned in Colombia.

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas (FARC): left wing, includes communists; Leader PEDRO ANTONIO MARÍN.

Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN): guerrillas; Leader FABIO VÁZQUEZ CASTAÑO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Justice, which sits in Bogotá, is divided into three subsidiary courts of Civil Cassation, Criminal Cassation and Labour Cassation. The twenty judges of the Supreme Court are elected for life; vacancies are filled by election by the members. For matters of great importance and government business, the three courts of the Supreme Court sit together as a Plenary Court.

The country is divided into judicial districts, each of which has a superior court of three or more judges. There are also other Courts of Justice for each judicial district, and judges for each province and municipality.

Attorney-General: Dr. MARIO ARAMBURU.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

Liberals

CARLOS PELÁEZ TRUJILLO
HUMBERTO BARRERA
DOMÍNGUEZ
EZEQUIEL LÓPEZ DE LA PAVA
LUIS CARLOS ZAMBRANO
SIMÓN MONTERO TORRES
FLAVIO CABRERA DUSSÁN
FERNANDO HINESTROZA
EDUARDO FERNÁNDEZ
BOTERO
ADÁN ARRIAGA ANDRADE
CROTATAS LONDOÑO

Conservatives

EFREN OSEJO PEÑA
GUSTAVO FAJARDO PINZÓN
JULIO RONCALLO ACOSTA
RAMIRO ARAÚJO GRAU
SAMUEL BARRIENTOS R
IGNACIO GÓMEZ POSSÉ
GUILLERMO OSPINA
FERNÁNDEZ
ANTONIO MORENO MOSQUERA
JOSÉ ENRIQUE ARRIOLA M.
JUAN BENAVIDEZ PATIÑO
EDUARDO HERRERA PEYRANA

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of 90 per cent of the population.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishops:

Archbishop of Bogotá and Primate of Colombia:
H.E. Cardinal LUIS CONCHA-CÓRDOBA.

Cali: Most Rev. ALBERTO URIBE URDANETA.

Cartagena: Most Rev. JOSÉ IGNACIO LÓPEZ UMAÑA.

Manizales: Most Rev. ARTURO DUQUE VILLEGAS.

Medellín: Most Rev. TULIO BOTERO SALAZAR.
Nueva Pamplona: Most Rev. ANIBAL MUÑOZ DUQUE.
Popayán: Most Rev. MIGUEL ANGEL ARCE VIVAS.
Tunja: Most Rev. ANGEL MARÍA OCAMPO BERRÍO.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Protestants: 100,000 adherents with 286 churches; 211 schools with 488 teachers and 11,635 pupils.

Jews: 25,000 adherents with 66 synagogues.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

BOGOTÁ

Diario Oficial: Carrera 15, No. 56 Sur; f. 1864; official Government paper.

El Espectador: Avenida Jiménez 4-33, Apartados, Postal 183, Aéreo 3441; f. 1887; morning and evening, Sunday morning only; Liberal; Dir. GUILLERMO CANO; Editor LUIS GABRIEL CANO; circ. 211,000.

El Siglo: f. 1925; Conservative; daily; Dir.-Editor ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 50,000.

El Tiempo: Avda. Jiménez 6-77; f. 1911; morning; Liberal; Editor ROBERTO GARCÍA PEÑA; circ. 200,000 weekdays, 400,000 Sundays.

La República: f. 1953; Conservative; morning; circ. 50,000; Dir. SILVIO VILLEGAS.

BARRANQUILLA

Diario del Caribe: f. 1956; daily; Conservative; Dir. JULIO MARÍA SANTODOMINGO; circ. 24,640.

El Heraldo: Calle Real; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 33,000.

El Nacional: Calle 34, 36-122; f. 1945; evening; Liberal; Dir. JULIAN DEVIS ECHANDÍA.

La Prensa: Carrera 43, 45-47; f. 1928; morning; Independent; Editor CARLOS MARTÍNEZ APARICIO.

BUCARAMANGA

El Deber: f. 1923; morning; Conservative; Dir. EFRAIM OREJARENA RUEDA; circ. 21,000.

El Frente: Apdo. Aéreo 665; f. 1942; daily, morning; Conservative; Dirs. Dr. RAFAEL ORTIZ GONZÁLEZ, Dr. CIRO LÓPEZ MENDOZA; Editor CIRO GÓMEZ MEJIA; circ. 25,000.

Vanguardia Liberal: Apdo. 23; f. 1919; morning; Liberal; Dir. ALEJANDRO GALVIS GALVIS; London representatives: S.S. Koppe & Co. Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4; circ. 22,000.

CALI

El Grisol: f. 1930; Liberal; morning; Dir. RAFAEL I. RODRIGUEZ; circ. 15,000.

El Pais: Apdo. 1608; f. 1950; Conservative; morning; Dir. ALVARO LLOREDA; circ. 99,824.

Occidente: f. 1961; Conservative; morning; Dir. ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 60,000.

Relator: f. 1916; evening; Liberal; Dirs. JORGE ZADWAZKY, HERNANDO ZADWAZKY; circ. 25,000.

CARTAGENA

Diario de la Costa: f. 1915; morning; Conservative; Dir. RAFAEL ESCALÓN VILLA; circ. 20,000.

El Figaro: Calle Don Sancho 124; f. 1936; morning; Conservative; Dir. EDUARDO LEMAITRE; circ. 7,000.

El Pueblo: morning; independent; Dir. VICENTE MARTÍNEZ.

El Universal: f. 1948; daily; Liberal; Dir. D. LOPEZ ESCAURIAGA; circ. 5,000.

CÚCUTA

Comentarios: morning; Liberal; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL VILLALOBOS.

Diario de la Frontera: f. 1950; morning; Conservative; Dir. LUIS PARRA BOLFVAR; circ. 15,000.

IBAGUÉ

El Cronista: daily except Monday.

MANIZALES

Diario Matinal: Carrera 20, No. 21-41, Apdo. Postal 236, Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. Dr. ARTURO GÓMEZ; Man. BERNARDO GIRALDO A.; circ. 24,000/26,000.

La Patria: Carrera 20, 21/51, Apdo. 236, Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. GONZALO JARAMILLO J.; circ. 25,000.

MEDELLÍN

El Colombiano: Apdo. Aéreo 782; f. 1912 (oldest daily in Antioquia); morning; Conservative; Editor JUAN ZULETA FERRER; Pub. JULIO C. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 65,865.

El Correo: f. 1913; Liberal; daily; Dir. ADOLFO L. GÓMEZ; circ. 17,500.

El Diario: Carrera 50, No. 52-98, Apdo. Aéreo 806; f. 1930; evening; Liberal Independent; Dir. EDUARDO URIBE-ESCOBAR; circ. 11,000.

PASTO

El Derecho: Plaza de Cristo Rey, Apdo. 74; f. 1928; Dir. E. FIGUEROA CORAL; circ. 5,000.

El Radio: Calle 15, No. 28-30; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. CARLOS CÉSAR PUYANA; circ. 4,200.

PEREIRA

El Diario: Calle 18, 6-48, Apdo. Nac. 52, Aéreo 20; f. 1929; evening; Liberal; Dir. EDUARDO CORREA URIBE; circ. 13,000.

El Imparcial: f. 1948; evening; Dir. RAFAEL CANO GIRALDO; circ. 15,000.

POPAYÁN

El Liberal: Apdo. Aéreo 538, Nacional 43; f. 1938; daily; Dir. GERARDO FERNANDE C.; Chief Editor CARLOS VALENCIA MOSQUERA; circ. 25,000.

COLOMBIA—(THE PRESS)

SANTA MARTA

La Epoca.

El Estado: Acequia 27; f. 1921; Mon., Wed. and Fri. evenings; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA.

El Informador: f. 1921; daily; Liberal; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA; circ. 9,000.

Vanguardia.

SINCELEJO

El Anunciador.

El Genit.

PERIODICALS

BOGOTÁ

Alianza Popular: weekly; owner G. ROJAS PINILLA.

Batalla del Pueblo: f. 1962; bi-weekly; left-wing; Editor LUIS EMIRO VALENCIA.

Boletín Informativo: Apdo. 1310; fortnightly; Zionist organ; Dir. AZRIEL CELNIK.

Bolívar, Revista Colombiana de Cultura: División de Divulgación Cultural, Sección de Publicaciones, Ministerio de Educación Nacional, Apdo. Nac. 486, Aéreo 10586; f. 1951; successor to Revista de las Indias (f. 1938); appeared monthly until 1953; recommenced publication 1957; quarterly official publication of the Ministry of Education; literary, historical and critical; Dir. Dr. JULIO AGUIRRE QUINTERO.

Calle, La: weekly; Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal.

El Campesino: Carrera 39a, 15-11, Bogotá; f. 1958; weekly; Catholic; Dir. LUIS ZORNOSA FALLA; circ. 105,486.

El Catolicismo: f. 1849; weekly.

Cenicafé: Chinchiná, Caldas; publ. by National Centre for Coffee Research; f. 1949; quarterly; circ. 3,000.

Colombia Filatélica: monthly.

Correo Universitario: Apdo. 2509; f. 1944; monthly; university gazette; Dir. JAIME IBÁÑEZ.

Cromos: Ave. 22, No. 19A/55, Apdo. Nac. 422, Aéreo 5314; f. 1916; weekly; illustrated; general news; Dir. JAIME RESTREPO; circ. 30,489.

El Gráfico: Calle 14, No. 8-74.

El Mes Financiero y Económico: monthly; financial news.

Estampa: Apdo. Aéreo 4160; f. 1938; weekly; Independent; Dir. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DORRIEN; circ. 17,740.

Fortnightly Review: Bank of London and Montreal, Ltd., Carrera 8a, 15-46/60; Head Office: Nassau; banking, trade, industry, agriculture.

Ingeniería y Arquitectura: every two months.

Lecturas, Libros e Ideas: literary periodical.

Mujer (Madame): Apdo. 10634, Bogotá; f. 1960; Editor-Pres. FLOR ROMERO DE NOHRA; women's periodical; circ. 35,000.

Menorah: Ap. Aéreo 9081, Bogotá; f. 1950; Independent monthly review for the Jewish community; Dir. ELIÉCER CELNIK; circ. 10,000.

Nuestra Senda: Calle 20, No. 4-81, Apto. 1627; f. 1940; weekly; organ of Jewish colony; Dir. Dr. JOSEPH GRUTZENDLER.

La Nueva Prensa: f. 1961; weekly; anti-Government; Editor ALBERTO ZALAMEA.

Orientación Revolucionaria: monthly; left-wing; Editor GLORIA GAITÁN.

Proa: Calle 13, 9-20; f. 1946; monthly architectural and artistic review; Propri. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ; circ. 2,500.

Reconquista (Revista).

Revista del Banco de la República: financial and economic review.

Revista Cafetera de Colombia: Avda. Jiménez 7-75; organ of the National Federation of Coffee Growers.

Revista Colombiana del Trabajo: industrial and labour news.

Revista Comercial: Carrera 6, No. 11-57.

Revista del Ejército: Ministerio de Guerra, Bogotá, D.E.; f. 1961; military review; twice monthly; circ. 3,000.

Revista Javeriana: Catholic monthly; Dir. P. ANGEL VALTIERRA.

Revista Nacional de Agricultura: Carrera 10a, No. 14-56, Piso 3°; f. 1906; publ. by The Agricultural Society of Colombia; monthly; Dir. GUILLERMO PLAZAS OLARTE; circ. 6,000.

Rutas: Carrera 6, No. 11-57.

Sábado: weekly.

SETT: f. 1962; literary and political; monthly of MRL.

Sucesos: f. 1956; magazine.

UNIOS: Labour monthly.

Vanguardia: f. 1962; weekly of MRL.

Viajes.

La Vida Rural: monthly.

Visión: illustrated news magazine; Editor ALBERTO LLERAS; circ. 170,000.

Voz Proletaria: Bogotá; f. 1963; weekly; Communist.

PRESS AGENCIES

Bogotá

ANSA: Carrera 30, Calle 26, No. 39-21; Bureau Chief URIEL OSPINA.

AP: Edif. Condominio Parque Santander, Carrera 6, No. 14-98, Of. 1104; Bureau Chief DANIEL HARKER.

Novosti: Carrera 16A, No. 17-30; Bureau Chief JOSÉ ARIZALA.

Calí

UPI: Edif. Ulpiano Lloreda, Plaza de Caicedo, Of. 201; Bureau Chief LUIS JORGE MAHECHA.

Tass is also represented in Colombia.

PUBLISHERS

Aedita Editores, Ltda.: Ave. 22, No. 19A/55, Bogotá; f. 1916; JAIME RESTREPO.
Bibliográfica Colombiana Ltda.: Carrera 7A, No. 24-72, Bogotá; education, journalism.
Ediciones Tercer Mundo: Apdo. Aéreo 4817, Bogotá; politics, psychology, sociology, fiction.
Editorial Albon: Calle 53, Apdo. Aéreo 1953, Medellín.
Editorial Antares: Calle 13, No. 6-82, 10° piso, Bogotá; commerce, industry.
Editorial Bolívar: Apdo. Aéreo 4160, Bogotá; f. 1938; Dir. and Prop. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DORRIEN; publ. periodicals incl. *Estampa*, *Bachue* (monthly), *Laboratorio* (quarterly).
Editorial "El Diario": Calle 18, No. 17-30, Pereira.
Editorial Kapelusz Colombiana: Carrera 12, No. 15/99, Bogotá.
Editorial Lumen Christi, S.A.: Calle 12, No. 3-12, Bogotá; religion, belles lettres, fiction.

Editorial Norma: Calle 29, Norte 6B-40, Cali; chemistry, physics, sociology.
Editorial Temis Ltda.: Calle 13, No. 6-45, Apdo. Aéreo 5941, Bogotá; psychology, sociology, politics.
E. Ospina-Racines: Edificio Tejada 602, Apdo. P.29-71; Bogotá; f. 1940; weekly; publications on petroleum, Dir. E. OSPINA-RACINES.
Empresa Editorial "La Patria": Carrera 20, 21-51, Apdo. 236, Apdo. Aéreo 70, Manizales; f. 1921; Pres. GONZALO JARAMILLO J.; Man. LUIS FERNANDO BOTERO R.
Editorial Librería Voluntad, Ltda.: Carrera 7A, Nos. 12-54/60, Bogotá; f. 1928; Man. Dir. Dr. SAMUEL DE BEDOUT. T.
Herder Editorial y Librería Ltda.: Calle 12, No. 6-89, Apdo. Aéreo 6855, Bogotá; philosophy, religion.
Instituto Caro y Cuervo: Apdo. Nacional 805 (Chapinero), Bogotá; religion, philology, fiction.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1966 there were 2,200,000 radio licences.

Ministerio de Comunicaciones, Division de Telecomunicaciones: Bogotá; broadcasting authority in Colombia; Dir.-Gen. A. TAPIAS ROCHA.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Transversal 17, No. 25/65, Bogotá; official broadcasting station; f. 1940; Dir.-Gen. W. FADUL.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Cadena Nacional, S.A.: Apto. Aéreo 1244, Medellín; Pres. ROBERTO JAIRÓ ARANGO MEJÍA.
Caracol-Primera Cadena Radial Colombiana: Calle 19, 8-48, Bogotá; Pres. F. LONDOÑO; Dir.-Gen. A. TORO.
Circuito Radial ABC, S.A.: Apdo. Aéreo 1771, Apdo. Nal 206, Catargena; Propr. R. FUENTES; Man. G. ORTIZ M.

There are 217 commercial stations and 15 cultural stations.

COMMERCIAL RADIO FEDERATION

Federación Nacional de Estaciones Radiofónicas: Bogotá; all commercial stations belong to the federation.

TELEVISION

Instituto Nacional de Radio y Television: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Apdo. Nacional 1824, Bogotá; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. W. FADUL; owns and operates a 14-station TV and radio broadcasting network; mainly cultural and educational programmes, although commercials are permitted.

Telebogotá: Calle 22, No. 5-91, Bogotá; official comm.; Dir.-Gen. L. MONTEJO.

In 1966 there were 300,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts are given in pesos.)

BANKING

Superintendencia de Bancos: Banco de la República, Carrera 7, No. 14-78, Bogotá; Superintendent Dr. ANÍBAL FERNÁNDEZ DE SOTO.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de la República: Bogotá, Carrera 7 No. 14-78, Apdo. postal 402, Aéreo 35/31; f. 1923; cap. p.u. 112.5m., dep. 4,972m. (Dec. 1966); Gen. Man. Dr. EDUARDO ARIAS ROBLEDO.

BOGOTÁ

Banco Cafetero: Avenida Jiménez 9-39, Apdo. Aéreo 6824; f. 1953; cap. 138m., dep. 925m. (Dec. 1964); Gen. Man. JORGE OSPINA DELGADO.

Banco Central Hipotecario: Carrera 6A, No. 15-32/48; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 91.4m., dep. 2,299m. (Dec. 1966); Man. Dr. JORGE CORTÉS BOSHELL.

Banco de Bogotá: Carrera 10 No. 14-33; f. 1870; cap. 110m. dep. 2,633m. (Dec. 1966); Gen. Man. JORGE MEJÍA SALAZAR.

Banco de Colombia: Carrera 8A, Nos. 13-25/27; f. 1875; cap. 76m., dep. 2,438m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. EDUARDO SOTO POMBO.

Banco de Construcción y Desarrollo: f. 1952; cap. 5m.

Banco de la Vivienda y Ahorro: f. 1966; housing and savings bank; cap. 50m. subscribed by government; under auspices of Superintendencia de Bancos.

Banco de los Andes: f. 1910; cap. 20.7m., dep. 265m. (June 1967); Gen. Man. CARLOS VILLAVECES R.

Banco del Comercio: f. 1949; cap. 16.6m., dep. 291m. (Dec. 1966); Gen. Man. CAMILO HERRERA PRADO.

Banco Ganadero: Bogotá; cattle finance and credits; cap. 100m. (1963); Gen. Man. ARTURO BONNET TRUJILLO.

Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero: Avenida Jiménez de Quesada 8-32; f. 1931; cap. 300m. Gen. Man. Dr. ELÍAS DEL HIERRO.

MEDELLÍN

Banco Comercial Antioqueño: Calle Colombia; f. 1912; cap. 100m., dep. 1,090m. (1967); Chair. JORGE ESCOBAR; Pres. VICENTE URIBE RENDÓN.

Banco Industrial Colombiano: Calle 50, 51-66; f. 1945; cap. 45m., dep. 698m. (Dec. 1966); Man. IVAN CORREA ARANGO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; Carrera 8, 15-46/60, Bogotá; agencies in Barranquilla, Cali and Medellín; Man. C. REVENHILL.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.: Paris; Apdo. Aéreo 3440, Bogotá; Man. Dr. ALFREDO MIANI.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: Paris; Bogotá office since 1954; Man. PIERRE LAMON; brs. in Bogotá (2), Calif.

First National City Bank: New York; Bogotá; brs. in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali, Cartagena, Medellín; Res. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM ADAMS.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Apdo. 3438, Bogotá; brs. in principal towns; Vice-Pres. H. MANN.

DEVELOPMENT

Corporación Financiera de Caldas: Apdo. 460, Manizales; f. 1961; private development company; cap. p.u. 64.3m., res. 22.6m.; helped found 13 industrial corporations in Caldas.

Corporación Financiera del Caribe: Bogotá; f. 1967 under auspices of Banco de Colombia; initial cap. 10m.

Corporación Financiera Colombiana: Carrera 10, No. 14-33, pisos 10 y 11, Apdo. 11843, Bogotá; f. 1959; private development Bank; cap. 200m.; Pres. IGNACIO COPETE LIZARRALDE.

Corporación Financiera Nacional: Medellín; f. 1959; private development company; Pres. JOSÉ GUTIÉRREZ GÓMEZ; Vice-Pres. CARLOS RESTREPO DUMIT.

Corporación Financiera Popular: Apdo. Aéreo 6796, Bogotá; f. 1967; an affiliate of the Banco Popular; initial cap. 30m.; to provide loans and technical assistance to medium-sized and small industries.

Corporación Financiera de Santander: Santander; f. 1966; cap. 10m., to be raised to 30m.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Bancaria: Edificio Banco de la República, Calle 13, 8-39, 2° piso, Bogotá; f. 1936; 26 mem. banks; Pres. JORGE RESTREPO HOYOS; publs. *Boletín Informativo* (mems. only), *Información Financiera*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Bogotá: Calle 14, No. 8-79, Bogotá; f. 1928; Dirs. ALBERTO FERGUSON and GUILLERMO DELGADO-PARDO.

There is also a stock exchange at Medellín.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL COMPANIES

Albingia, Sociedad Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Carrera 7a, No. 13-52, Apdo. Aéreo 7988, Bogotá; f. 1955; Pres. Dr. JAIME CABALLERO U.; Gen. Man. Dr. ALVARO AZCUÉNAGA M.

La Andina, Compañía de Seguros: Edificio Camacol, Carrera 10, No. 19-65, Apdo. Aéreo 3838, Bogotá; f. 1937; Pres. C. V. BROWN; Man. B. H. STOTT.

Aseguradora Mercantil de Vida y Accidentes S.A.: Carrera 7a, No. 13-52, Apdo. Aéreo 6774, Bogotá; f. 1952; Pres. Dr. JAIME CABALLERO U.; Man. ALVARO AZCUÉNAGA M.

Aseguradora Mercantil S. A.: Carrera 7a, No. 13-52, Apdo. Aéreo 6774, Bogotá; f. 1951; Pres. Dr. JAIME CABALLERO U.; Man. Dr. ALVARO AZCUÉNAGA M.

Bolívar, Compañía de Seguros: Edificio Bolívar, Carrera 10a, 16-39, Apdo. Aéreo 597, Bogotá; f. 1939; Man. E. CORTÉS R.

Compañía Central de Seguros: Edificio Banco Central Hipotecario, Carrera 6a, 15-32, piso 15, Apdo. Aéreo 5764, Bogotá; f. 1956; Pres. JORGE CORTÉS BOSHELL; Man. J. EFFREN OSSA G.

Compañía Colombiana de Seguros: Edificio, Carrera, 7a, con Calle 17, Apdo. Aéreo 3537, Bogotá; f. 1874; Pres. G. A. OBREGÓN.

Compañía Colombiana de Seguros de Vida (Colseguros): Nuevo Edificio, Carrera 7a, No. 17-01, Apdo. Aéreo 3537, Bogotá; f. 1926; Pres. G. A. OBREGÓN.

Compañía Suramericana de Seguros: Edificio Suramericana, Carrera 52, No. 50-25, Apdo. Aéreo 780; Medellín; f. 1944; Pres. J. MOLINA.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros Generales de Colombia, S.A.: Parque de Santander, Calle 16, No. 6-34, Apdo. Aéreo 5627, Bogotá; f. 1952; Pres. B. SAIZ DE CASTRO; Man. PIERRE LAMAT.

Seguros Colombia S.A.: Carrera 10, No. 16-92, Apdo. Aéreo 9228, Bogotá, D.E.; Pres. and Man. Ing. I. UMAÑA DE BRIGARD.

Seguros y Urbanización: Medellín; f. 1937; Dir. GUSTAVO CARDONA CORREA.

Suramericana de Seguros de Vida: Edificio Suramericana, Carrera 52, No. 50-25, Apdo. Aéreo 780, Medellín; f. 1947; Pres. J. MOLINA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 9a, Nos. 16-21, Bogotá; f. 1878; 355 mem. organisations; Pres. Dn. MANUEL TRUJILLO VENEGAS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALVARO URIBE PEREIRA; publ. *Boletín*.

Comité del Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 7a, No. 13-41 (1001), Bogotá; Sec. C. PUYO DELGADO.

There are also local Chambers of Commerce in the capital towns of all the Departments and in many of the other trading centres. Among these are:

Cámara de Comercio de Armenia: Apdo. 595, Armenia, Quindío; f. 1934; Pres. ISRAEL MOWERMAN W.; Sec. Dr. JOSUÉ MORENO JARAMILLO; publ. *Quindío Comercial*.

Cámara de Comercio de Barranquilla: Apdo. Aéreo No. 12, Barranquilla; f. 1916; 45 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉS GÓMEZ TÁMARA; publ. *Boletín Semanal CCC*.

Cámara de Comercio de Bucaramanga: Calle 36, No. 17-64 Apdo. Nac. 221, Aéreo 973, Bucaramanga, Santander; f. 1915; Pres. GUSTAVO LIÉVANO FONSECA; Sec. ERNESTO SUÁREZ RUEDA; publ. *Organización Comercial* (monthly review).

Cámara de Comercio de Cali: Afiliados 571, Apdo. 140, Aéreo 1565, Cali, Valle de Cauca; f. 1910; 209 mems.; Pres. LUIS EDUARDO LOURIDO; Sec. ALFONSO DE FRANCISCO B.; publ. *Noticiero Comercial, Noticiero Comercial-Suplemento, Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara de Comercio de Honda: Edificio Nacional, Honda, Tolima; f. 1924; Pres. CARLOS CORREA MACHADO; Sec. LUIS MARÍA ARTEAGA.

Cámara de Comercio de Ibagué: Carrera 4a, No. 13-34, Apdo. 34, Ibagué, Tolima; f. 1928; 18 mems.; Pres. CARLOS J. MARTÍNEZ G; publ. monthly review.

Cámara de Comercio de Manizales: Calle 22, No. 21-48, Apdo. Nacional 4, Aéreo 117, Manizales, Caldas; f. 1913; Pres. Dr. JAIME RESTREPO MEJÍA; Sec. Dr. EMILIO ECHEVERRI MEJÍA; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio de Medellín: Medellín, Antioquia; f. 1904; 160 mems.; Pres. Dr. JORGE ESCOBAR; publ. *Boletín* (weekly).

Cámara de Comercio de Pasto: Calle 20, No. 23-64, Pasto, Nariño; 9 mems.; Pres. EMILIANO DÍAZ DEL CASTILLO Z.; Sec. EDGAR PUERTAS R.; publ. *Boletín*.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones: Bogotá; f. 1967; aims to diversify exports, strengthen the balance of payments and augment the volume of trade, by granting financial aid for export operations and acting as intermediary, also undertaking market studies.

Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo—Fonade: Bogotá; f. 1967; responsible for channelling loans towards economic development projects; administered by a committee under the head of the *Departamento Administrativo de Planeación* and made up of technicians and officials of planning organizations and the Banco de la República.

Instituto de Aprovechamiento de Aguas y Fomento Eléctrico—Electraguas: Bogotá; semi-official undertaking operating on a nation-wide scale through 14 subsidiary companies; concerned in the generation and distribution of electric power.

Instituto de Fomento Algodonero: Bogotá; official government cotton and oil development office.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial: Bogotá; government-sponsored industrial development agency; Dir. MIGUEL FADUL.

Instituto de Fomento Tabacalero (IFT): Apdo. Aéreo No. 6420, Bogotá f. 1954; tobacco development association; Man. Dr. AURELIO MARTÍNEZ CANABAL.

Instituto de Reforma Agraria: Bogotá; f. 1962; aims to improve farm productivity by constructing irrigation and drainage facilities, encourage crop diversification and provide technical assistance and loans; in 1966 42,000 families were granted a total of 1.5m. hectares of land.

EMPLOYERS' AND PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Colombiana Popular de Industriales (ACOPI): Bogotá; association of small industrialists.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar—Asocaña: Apdo. Aéreo 44-48, Cali; f. 1959; sugar planters' association; Pres. JAIME LOZANO.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (National Assn. of Manufacturers): Edificio La Ceiba, 12th Floor, Apdo. Aéreo 997, Medellín; f. 1944; 560 mems.; Pres. Dr. LUCIANO ELEJALDE; 7 brs.; publs. *Boletín Andí, Boletín Bibliográfico, Carta Mensual, Revista Trimestral*.

Compañía Distribuidora de Azúcares: Bogotá; f. 1963; Pres. RAFAEL DELGADO BARRENECHE.

Confederación Colombiana de Ganaderos: Bogotá; cattle raisers' association.

Federación de Cultivadores de Cacao: Bogotá; cocoa farmers' association.

Federación Nacional de Algodoneras: Bogotá; federation of cotton raisers'; Man. LEONIDAS LONDOÑO Y LONDOÑO.

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (National Federation of Coffee Growers): Av. Jiménez de Quesada 7-65, Bogotá; f. 1927; 120,000 mems.; Man. ARTURO GÓMEZ JARAMILLO; publs. *Boletín, Revista* (annual).

Federación Nacional de Comercio (FENALCO): (National Federation of Businessmen): Apdo. Aéreo No. 4405, Bogotá; Pres. JOSÉ RAIMUNDO SOJO ZAMBRANO.

TRADE UNIONS

Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia—UTC (National Union of Colombian Workers): Carrera 8, No. 3-84, Bogotá; f. 1946; 120,000 mems.; incorporates 14 Area organisations and 37 National and Local organisations among its 600 affiliates; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. ANTONIO DÍAZ; Gen. Sec. JUSTINIANO ESPINOSA; publ. *Justicia Social* (fortnightly).

Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia—CTC (Colombian Confederation of Workers): Carrera 15, No. 12-73, Bogotá; f. 1934; 200,000 mems.; 400 affiliates, including 6 Area organisations and 11 National and Local organisations; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. VÍCTOR JULIO SILVA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RAQUEL MERCADO; publ. *CTC Revista* (monthly).

There are a few independent unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia (*National Railways of Colombia*): Calle 13, No. 18-24, Bogotá; Pres. of the Administrative Board Minister of Public Works; Gen. Man. JAVIER RAMÍREZ-SOTO.

The policy of the gradual nationalization of the railways by the government was begun in 1922 when the Central Northern Railway was taken over and completed in 1962. The Administrative Council for the National Railways now operates 3,424 km. of track of 0.914-metre gauge. The system is divided into five divisions, each with its own management: Central, Pacific, Antioquia, Santander and Magdalena. A railway modernization programme is being carried out from 1966-72, envisaging expenditure of some 373m. pesos and U.S.\$62.5m.

ROADS

There are estimated to be 36,890 km. of roads suitable for motor vehicles. Agreement was reached in 1960 that the projected Pan American Highway should cross the intercontinental border between Panama and Colombia at Palo de Letras. Plans were announced towards the end of 1961 for the investment of U.S.\$ 179m. and 1,800m. pesos for the development of major highways over the next ten years.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Consorcio Antioqueño de Transportes, Ltda.: Medellín, Apdo. Aéreo 634; f. 1952; traffic on the Magdalena River from Barranquilla to Girardot.

Traffic also plies regularly on the Cauca, Atrato, Orinoco, Meta, Putumayo and Amazon rivers.

SHIPPING

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana: Carrera 13, 27-75, Apdo. Aéreo No. 4482, Bogotá; owned by the Colombian Coffee Growers' Federation and Ecuador Development Bank; f. 1946 with Ecuador and Venezuela (Venezuela withdrew in 1953); 48 vessels (1966); Colombia owns 80 per cent and Ecuador 20 per cent of the assets; services from Colombia and Ecuador to Canada, Atlantic and Gulf ports of the U.S.A., Central American and Northern European ports, Peru, Chile and Japan; Mans. ALVARO DÍAZ S., JOSÉ V. DÁVILA TELLO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. POLICARPO GUTIÉRREZ E.

COASTAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Colombia Railways and Navigation Co., Ltd.: Barranquilla; London Office: Finsbury Court, London, E.C.2; services between Barranquilla and Cartagena and on the Magdalena River.

Cooperativa Nariñense de Transportes Ltda.: Calle 18, Teatro Alcazar, Pasto; transport of passengers and cargo; Man. ARTURO ALVARADO.

Compañías Unidas de Transportes, S.A.: Calle 18, Teatro Alcazar; transport to all parts of the country.

Empresa de Vapores, Julio Montes, Ltda.: Apdo. Aéreo 56, Barranquilla; f. 1937; 6 mems.; Man. ANTONIO LUIS MONTES P.

Grace y Cia. (Colombia), S.A.: Calle 12, Norte No. 1-16, Cali.

Naviera Colombiana: Carrera 6a, No. 14-53, Bogotá.

Transportes al Norte & Cia. Ltda.: Carrera 25 con Calle 20, Pasto; passengers and freight; agency in Popayán.

Transportes del Pacífico Ltda.: Calle 18, No. 19-02, Pasto.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aerotécnica de Suramérica, S.A.: Cali; f. 1965; Cauca Valley shuttle service.

Aerovías Condor de Colombia Ltda.: Carrera 45, No. 34-30, Apdo. 2299, Barranquilla; Carrera 8A, No. 17-60, Bogotá; internal services, and to Miami, Fla., Aruba and Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.

Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. (Avianca): Carrera 7, No. 16-84, Bogotá; operates domestic services to all cities in Colombia and international services to Europe, the United States, Argentina, Panama, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru; fleet: 3 Boeing 720B, 2 Boeing 727, 3 L-1049G, 4 L-749, 14 Douglas DC-4, 13 Douglas Super DC-3, 5 C-47, 7 C-54.

Servicio de Aeronavegación a Territorios Nacionales—Satena: Calle 20, No. 12-44, Bogotá; internal services.

Sociedad Aeronáutica Medellín S.A. (SAM): Calle 51, 53-54, Apdo. Aéreo 1085, Medellín; Avda. Jiménez 5-14, Bogotá; internal services; fleet: 6 Douglas DC-4.

Colombia is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, APA, AREA, Braniff, BOAC, EAL, Ecuatoriana de Aviación, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Pan Am, Sabena SAS, Swissair, Varig and Viasa.

TOURISM

Empresa Colombiana de Turismo: Calle 19, No. 6-68-7° piso, Apdo. Aéreo 10287, Bogotá; Man. RAÚL E. ARBALÁEZ.

Asociación Nacional de Agencias de Turismo de Colombia—ANATO: Pres. JORGE CORREAL M.; Carrera 10, No. 16-18, Of. 703, Apdo. Aéreo 7088, Bogotá.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bogotá

Instituto de Bellas Artes.

Instituto de Cultura Hispánica.

Secretaría de Extensión Cultural.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Asuntos Nucleares—IAN: Apdo. Aéreo 8595, Bogotá; experimental facilities; Pres. of Board of Dirs. Dr. ANTONIO MARÍA BARRIGA VILLALBA; Exec. Dir. Dr. TULIO A. MARULANDA E.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUILLERMO SARMIENTO GONZÁLEZ; publ. *Boletín Bibliográfico de Información*.

Universidad Nacional de Colombia: Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá; atomic research in civil engineering, chemical engineering, agronomy, mathematics, medicine, pharmacy.

Universidad del Valle: Apdo. Aéreo 2188, Nal. 439, Cali;

atomic research in electrical engineering and mechanics, chemical engineering and medicine.

Universidad de Antioquia: Apdo. Postal 229, Medellín; atomic research in chemical engineering, medicine, pharmaceutical chemistry and biochemistry.

Universidad del Atlántico: Carrera 43, No. 50-53, Apdo. Aéreo 1890, Baranquilla; atomic research in chemical engineering and chemistry and pharmacy.

Instituto Nacional de Cancerología: Calle 1 No. 9-85, Bogotá; f. 1934; laboratory and experimental facilities; Dir. Dr. MARIO GAITÁN YANGUAS.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

Universidad de Antioquia: Apdo. Postal 229, Medellín; 570 teachers, 4,467 students.

Universidad del Atlántico: Carrera 43, No. 50-53, Apdo. Aéreo 1890, Barranquilla; 179 teachers, 1,603 students.

Universidad de Caldas: Apdo. Aéreo 275, Manizales; 184 teachers, 977 students.

Universidad de Cartagena: Apdo. Postal 195, Cartagena; 2,000 students.

Universidad del Cauca: Popayán; 800 teachers, 1,540 students.

Fundación Universidad Central: Calle 21, No. 9-18, Apdo. Aéreo 5896, Bogotá.

Universidad Nacional de Colombia: Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá; 1,524 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad de Córdoba: Apdo. Aéreo 354, Montería.

Universidad Distrital "Francisco José de Caldas": Carrera 8, No. 40-78, Bogotá; 105 teachers; 750 students.

Universidad Pedagógica Nacional Femenina: Calle 72, No. 11-60, Bogotá; 63 teachers, 927 students.

Universidad Femenina de Santander: Bucaramanga.

Universidad Industrial de Santander: Apdo. Aéreo 678, Bucaramanga; 90 teachers, 900 students.

Universidad de Nariño: Pasto, Nariño; 122 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universidad de Quindío: Carrera 16, No. 20-15, Armenia.

Universidad del Tolima: Apdo. Aéreo 546, Ibagué; 112 teachers, 720 students.

Universidad del Valle: Apdo. Aéreo 2188, Cali; 450 professors, 3,318 students.

Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia: Tunja, Boyaca; 60 teachers, 2,737 students.

Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira: Carrera 13, No. 18-56, Apdo. Aéreo 97, Pereira; 79 teachers, 760 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Fundación Universidad de América: Calle 10, No. 6-44, Casa de los Derechos, Bogotá; 261 teachers, 1,443 students.

Fundación Universidad de Bogotá "Jorge Tadeo Lozano": Carrera 7, No. 23-08, Bogotá; 150 teachers, 1,200 students.

Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana: Apdo. Nacional 109, Medellín; 482 teachers, 6,163 students.

Universidad Externado de Colombia: Carrera 16, No. 24-45, Bogotá; 6 teachers, 500 students.

Universidad de la Gran Colombia: Carrera 6, No. 13-92, Bogotá.

Pontificia Universidad Javeriana: Carrera 7A, No. 40-62, Apdo. Aéreo 5315, Bogotá; 618 teachers, 6,263 students.

Universidad Libre: Carrera 6, 8-06, Bogotá; 220 teachers, 1,850 students.

Universidad de los Andes: Calle 18-A, Carrera 1-E, Apdo. Aéreo 4976, Bogotá; 204 teachers, 2,150 students.

Universidad de Medellín: Calle 31, No. 83-B-150, Medellín; 101 teachers, 917 students.

Universidad Santiago de Cali: Apdo. Aéreo 4102, Cali.

Universidad de Santo Tomás de Aquino: Carrera 9a, No. 15-23, Bogotá.

Universidad Social Católica de La Salle: Calle 43, No. 8-39, Bogotá.

Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario: Calle 14, Nos. 6-25, Bogotá.

Universidad Tecnológica del Magdalena: Carrera 2A, No. 16-44, Santa Marta.

Universidad Libre Seccional del Atlántico: Carrera 46, No. 64-53, Baranquilla.

Colegio Mayor de San Buenaventura: Calle 72, No. 10-88, Apdo. Nacional 794, Chapinero, Bogotá.

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO— CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Congo (Brazzaville) runs north from the Atlantic to Cameroon and the Central African Republic. Across the Congo River to the east is the Congo Democratic Republic. Gabon lies to the west. The climate is tropical with temperatures averaging 70°F–80°F (21°C–27°C) throughout the year with an annual rainfall of about 48 inches. The official language is French. Just over half the people follow traditional beliefs, with Roman Catholic, Protestant and Moslem minorities. The flag has two triangles of red and green separated by a yellow diagonal stripe. The capital is Brazzaville.

Recent History

Formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, the Republic of Congo became an autonomous member of the French Community in 1958 when self-government was introduced. Full independence was achieved in August 1960. In August 1963, President Youlou resigned after four years in office. A new constitution was adopted by referendum in December of the same year and elections held, making M. Massamba-Debat President. The Republic is a member of the Conférence des Chefs d'Etat de l'Afrique Equatoriale, the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (O.C.A.M.), the French Community, the Equatorial Customs Union, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

Government

The Republic has a President elected by a college and a unicameral Legislature elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years. The country is divided into thirteen centrally administered prefectures and sub-prefectures.

Defence

France assists the Congo in military training and is allowed to maintain bases in the country. Congo's armed forces consist of one battalion of combat troops and a squadron of aircraft. The National Gendarmerie have a fleet of guard boats on the River Congo. In 1962 Congo joined the Common Defence Pact of O.C.A.M. The allocation for Defence amounts to 9 per cent of the budget. In June 1966 the government decided to reform the Congolese armed forces as a People's National Army.

Economic Affairs

Congo's economy depends on the export of primary produce, mainly groundnuts, palm oil, sugar, hardwoods, and lead ore. There is little industry except the processing of groundnuts and foodstuffs. Most trade is with France from whom the Congo receives grants, loans and technical aid. The European Economic Community also assists. In recent years French aid has amounted to over 1,000 million CFA per annum.

Transport and Communications

The River Congo and its tributary the Oubangui are the principal means of transportation and Brazzaville is an important port on the River Congo. There are two railway lines, one from Pointe Noire on the Atlantic to Brazzaville with a branch to the iron ore mines at Franceville in Gabon. Road mileages are low. Work began in 1963 on a road to link Comilog railway (*see* Gabon chapter) with the forest area of Mossendjo-Nyanga, helped by a grant from the European Economic Community. This will raise forestry production by one third. Congo has its own internal air service and is a member of Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

In January 1963 a pension scheme was started by the National Social Security Board, which is also responsible for family allowances and workmen's compensation schemes. The Government also runs hospitals and health centres.

Education

There are not enough primary schools but there is a relatively high literacy rate—education will soon be compulsory from 6 to 16. In 1965 all private schools were taken over by the state. A number of students go to France for technical instruction. However, the Centre Universitaire at Brazzaville, with 1,400 students, will shortly achieve full university status.

Tourism

There are no special facilities for tourism.

Visas: Citizens of all states, with the exception of France, require visas to visit the Republic of the Congo.

Sport

Football, volleyball, basketball and athletics are the principal sports and Congo competes with neighbouring states and within the French Community. The first African Games were held in Brazzaville in July 1965.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1, August 15 (Independence Day), December 25.

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4–7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Franc of the French Community in Africa (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 CFA.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 CFA.

Exchange rate: 594 CFA = £1 sterling

244 CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 342,000 sq. kms.

Population (1964 estimates): 1 million; Brazzaville 133,000; Pointe-Noire 79,000. Tribes: Kongo, Baluk, Bakongo 350,000; Bakétés 150,000; M'Bochi 95,000.

AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL PRODUCE (metric tons)

	1965	1966
Rice	96	90
Paddy	706	1,182
Maize	526	953
Manioc	1,468	2,681
Palmettoes	5,488	3,678
Coffee	2,202	1,553
Cocoa	1,112	825
Unshelled Groundnuts	4,824	4,032
Shelled Groundnuts	2,112	1,705
Bananas	4,278	4,873
Tobacco	1,089	414

Livestock: Cattle 28,000, Sheep and Goats 50,000, Pigs 17,000.

PRODUCTION

		1965	1966
<i>Fisheries:</i>			
Various Fish	metric tons	10,051	10,205
Tunny	" "	6,634	8,996
<i>Forestry:</i>			
Unbarked Wood	'000 cu. m.	611.8	691.2
Sawn Wood	" "	33.6	31.7
<i>Mining:</i>			
Gold	kg.	115,680	126,914
Lead and Zinc	metric tons	19,740	17,650
Copper	" "	169	910
Tin	" "	59,609	60,193
Crude Oil	" "	70,987	61,992
<i>Industry:</i>			
Palm Oil	" "	2,035.2	2,386.8
Sugar Cane	" "	16,582.2	14,754.0
Beer	hectolitres	40,800	39,600
Soap	metric tons	1,956.0	2,386.8
Tobacco	" "	624	634.8

FINANCE

Currency: 1,000 C.F.A. = £1 13s. 8d. sterling = U.S.\$4.05.

Budget (1968): Ordinary Budget Expenditure 13,260 million Francs C.F.A.; Investment Budget Expenditure 2,814 million Francs C.F.A.

Foreign Aid (1962): Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération: 62.5 French Francs authorized, 41.9m. French Francs disbursed.

Development Plans: The Kouilou dam, to produce electricity (gross power 961,500 kW) for electro-metallurgy (aluminium chiefly, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon), electro-chemistry (silicon carbide, magnesium, phosphide) and other industries (chiefly paper pulp); a railway and cableway to transport manganese ore produced in Gabon to the port of Pointe-Noire.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million C.F.A.)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports . . .	16,006	15,974	17,188
Exports . . .	11,702	11,517	10,659

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Machinery and Apparatus . . .	2,841	3,172	Wood	5,125	5,521
Cars and Vehicles	1,441	1,500	Unpolished Diamonds	4,926	3,745
Cotton Cloth	795	757	Crude Petroleum	240	213
Petroleum Products	802	904	Palmettoes	184	145
Iron and Steel	1,685	1,700	Palm Oil	114	30
Dried, Salted and Smoked Fish . . .	446	548			
Paper and Paper Products	492	489			
Wine	359	357			

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
France	9,720	10,535	France	1,082	1,104
Other EEC Countries	2,302	2,640	German Federal Republic	2,414	2,499
Others	3,952	4,014	Belgium and Luxembourg	387	397
			Netherlands	2,930	2,292
			U.K.	2,623	1,971

Trade figures are also assembled collectively for the four member states of the Conference of Heads of State of Equatorial Africa: Chad, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville) and Central African Republic. Please see *Statistics* in chapter on the Central African Republic.

TRANSPORT

		1965	1966
Railways:			
Passengers	'000	1,083	1,090
Baggage	'000 metric tons	4.0	3.5
Goods	" " "	1,027	1,067
Number of Vehicles		18,976	n.a.
of which:			
Private Cars	number	9,028	n.a.
Vans and Lorries	"	6,830	n.a.
Motorcycles	"	1,738	n.a.
Sea Transport:			
Ships entered	number	994	1,037
Freight	'000 tons	2,208	2,268
Passengers	number	4,629	5,012
River Transport:			
Freight loaded	'000 tons	139	152
Freight unloaded	" "	97	98
Air Transport:			
Passengers:			
Embarked	number	22,445	19,128
Disembarked	"	18,318	19,719
Freight:			
Loaded	tons	2,855	2,519
Unloaded	"	1,848	1,603

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary . . .	922	194,968
Secondary . . .	52	15,939
Technical . . .	33	2,931

Source: Direction du Service National de la Statistique, B.P. 2031, Brazzaville.

THE CONSTITUTION

(December 1963)

A new Constitution was adopted by referendum on December 8th, 1963.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President, elected for a five-year term by a college consisting of deputies of the National Assembly, regional prefectural councils and municipal councils. The President names the Government and may dissolve the Assembly if two ministerial crises occur within eight months.

Legislative Power: Legislative power lies with the National Assembly which is elected by universal suffrage every five years. The Assembly can dismiss the Government

following a motion of censure which has a two-thirds majority.

Executive Power: Executive power lies with a Council of Ministers headed by a Prime Minister.

French Community: The Congo joined the French Community as an independent member in August 1960.

African Equatorial Union: The Congo joined the Union in January 1959.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: ALPHONSE MASSAMBA-DÉBAT.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

President of the Council of Ministers: ALPHONSE MASSAMBA-DEBAT.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NICOLAS MONDJO.

Minister of the Interior, Youth and Sports and Civil Defence: MICHEL BINDI.

Minister of Health: Dr. JACQUES M'VOUTI.

Minister of Information: ANDRÉ HOMBESSA.

Minister of Finance, Budget and Mines: EDOUARD EBOUKA-BABACKAS.

Minister of Commerce and Economic Affairs: AIMÉ MATSIKA.

Minister of National Education: LEVY MAKANY.

Minister of Justice and Labour: FRANÇOIS MAKOSSO.

Minister of National Reconstruction: PIERRE MOUAMA.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: M. BONGO-NOUARRA.

Secretary of State for National Defence: Lt. POIGNET.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CONGO REPUBLIC

(Brazzaville unless otherwise indicated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Belgium: B.P. 225 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ BAYOT (also accred. to Chad).

Bulgaria: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Chad: B.P. 386 (L); *Minister:* THOMAS KEIRO (also accred. to Gabon).

China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* CHOU CHIU YEH.

Cuba: (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE SERGUERA.

Czechoslovakia: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* REHOR MIROSLAV.

Ethiopia: (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB GUEBRE LIOULL.

France: rue Lamothe, B.P. 2089 (E); *Ambassador:* GILLES CURIEN.

German Federal Republic: place de la Mairie, B.P. 2022 (E); *Ambassador:* JACK HASSLACHER.

India: (E); *Ambassador:* VENKATA SIDDATHACHARRY.

Israel: B.P. 2023 (E); *Ambassador:* HAIM RAFAEL.

Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Japan: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SHE SHAO HUA.

Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ALI HAMADE.

Mali: (E); *Ambassador:* HALIDOU TOURE.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

Rwanda: (address not available) (L).

Sweden: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Congo Democratic Republic (E).

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN STEPANOVITCH SPITZKY.

United Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* KAMAL EDDIN ZAKI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* MIDAHT MURADBEGOVIC.

The Republic of Congo also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Central African Republic, Congo Democratic Republic and the United Kingdom.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ANDRÉ MOUYABI.

First Vice-President: ANATOLE MOUYASCO.

At the General Election held on December 11th, 1963, all 55 seats were won by the Mouvement National de la Révolution.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement National de la Révolution (M.N.R.): Formed after the overthrow of the Youlou Government in August 1963; sole party since 1965; Sec.-Gen. ALPHONSE MASSAMBA-DEBAT.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The State has a new judicial system with a Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, 7 Courts of First or Second Instance, 3 Labour Courts and Magistrates' Courts.

Supreme Court, Brazzaville: Chief Justice (vacant); Judges SIMONI, MICOUIN, DE THÉVENARD, LAUNOIS; Procurator ROCHE-AUGUSTE GANZATTI.

RELIGION

It is estimated that just over half of the population follow traditional Animist beliefs. Just under half are Christians (Roman Catholics 271,997, Protestants 134,650). Muslims number about 4,540.

Roman Catholic Church: One Archdiocese, two dioceses. Archdiocese of Brazzaville: P.B. 2301, Brazzaville; f. 1883; 157,650 mems.; 227 religious staff; 19 missions; Archbishop H.E. Mgr. THEOPHILE MBEMBA; publ. *La Semaine Africaine*.

Diocese of Pointe-Noire: B.P. 659, Pointe-Noire; f. 1883; 108,400 mems.; 110 religious staff; 20 missions; Bishop H.E. Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE FAURET.

Diocese of Fort-Rousset: Fort-Rousset; f. 1950; 76,000 mems.; 82 religious staff; 16 missions; Bishop H.E. Mgr. EMILE VERHILLE.

Protestant Missions: In all four Equatorial states (the Congo and Central African Republics, Chad and Gabon) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Evangélique du Congo: B.P. 77, Brazzaville; Sec.-Gen. G. KIMPOLO.

PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION

Brazzaville

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce de Brazzaville: monthly.

France Equateur Avenir: B.P. 264; daily.

Information-Jeunesse: P.O. Box 2066, Brazzaville.

Le Petit Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 2027; f. 1958; daily; Dir. M. ADAM.

La Semaine: B.P. 192; weekly.

La Semaine Africaine: B.P. 2080; f. 1952; published by Archdiocese of Brazzaville; weekly; circulates in Congo, Gabon, Chad and the Central African Republic. Dir. Rev. DIDACE MALANDA; circ. 10,000.

Le Courrier d'Afrique: B.P. 2027; daily; circ. 45,000.

L'Homme Nouveau: B.P. 230; weekly.

Journal Officiel de la République du Congo: B.P. 58; official publication.

Dipanda: weekly.

Etumba: M.N.R., Brazzaville; fortnightly journal of the governing party.

Pointe-Noire

L'Eveil de Pointe-Noire: B.P. 660; daily; Pres. M. PACI.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Congolaise d'Information (A.C.I.): Brazzaville; f. June, 1961.

Novosti (APN): B.P. 170; Bureau Chief G. KUSHCHIN.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Tass are also represented in Brazzaville.

RADIO

Radio Congo: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; national broadcasting station; programmes in French and vernacular languages; Dir. M. MALONGA.

Radio Brazzaville: B.P. 108, Brazzaville; f. 1953, as of Free France; programmes in French, English and Portuguese; Dir. CLAUDE BOISSIERE.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; f. 1962; 25 hours, including 8 hours of educational programmes, per week; Dir. C. E. NDALLA.

In 1967 there were 60,000 radio licences and 500 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m. = million; C.F.A. = Colonial Franc African)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: Brazzaville, B.P. 126; Dir. M. GRIFFOUL.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo, La: B.P. 2085, Brazzaville; f. 1961; cap. 420 m. C.F.A.; Dir.-Gen. PH. TROUDE.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 96, Brazzaville.

Crédit de l'Afrique Equatoriale: Brazzaville, B.P. 338.

Crédit Foncier de l'Ouest Africain: B.P. 116, Brazzaville.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; Brazzaville, B.P. 33, Pointe-Noire, B.P. 70.

Banque Belge d'Afrique: Kinshasa, Congo; Brazzaville, B.P. 25, Pointe-Noire, B.P. 86.

Banque Commerciale Congolaise: Avenue du 28 Août, B.P. 79, Brazzaville; Avenue du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 760, Pointe-Noire; rue de la Mairie, B.P. 149, Dolisie.

Banque Internationale Pour le Commerce et L'Industrie du Congo: Avenue du 28 Août 1940, Brazzaville, B.P. 147; Pointe-Noire, B.P. 661; Dolisie, B.P. 20.

Société Générale de Banques au Congo: Brazzaville, place de la Poste, B.P. 122; Pointe-Noire, Avenue de Général de Gaulle, B.P. 55; Paris representation: 8 place Edouard VII, Paris 9e; f. 1963; cap. 200m. C.F.A.; deposits 924m. C.F.A. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dir.-Gen. ROGER DUCHEMIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Brazzaville: B.P. 92, Brazzaville; Pres. M. AUBRY.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Kouilou-Niari: B.P. 665, Pointe-Noire; branch in Dolisie; Pres. PIERRE GALON.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Syndicale Congolaise: Brazzaville; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. PAUL BANTOU.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan: Pointe-Noire, B.P. 651; 515 km. of track from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire. A 270 km. section of line serving the manganese mines at Moanda (in Gabon) was opened in 1962.

ROADS

There are 10,842 km. of roads usable throughout the year, of which 243 km. are bitumened. The main roads link Pointe-Noire with Brazzaville and on to Ouessou and Dolisie with Cameroun, via Gabon.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Brazzaville

Cie. Française du Haut et du Bas-Congo: B.P. 74.

Cie. Générale Sangha-Likouala: B.P. 29.

Comp. Générale de Transports en Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 76.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes: B.P. 284; Man. PIERRE ETIENNE.

Société Equatoriale de Navigation: B.P. 35; maintains traffic throughout the year on the Congo and Oubangui rivers.

Transit Congo Oubangui Tchad: B.P. 566; provides goods and passenger transport services.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

SHIPPING

Pointe-Noire

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: B.P. 656; agents for Cie. Fabre S.G.T.M., Congona, Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Lines, Cie. Maritime Belge, Nautilus, Shell International Marine Ltd., Gaz Ocean, Nigerian Lines, Delta Lines, Navigen Co., African Coasters.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: B.P. 679.

SOAEM (Congo): B.P. 674; agents for Société Navale de l'Ouest, Lloyd Triestino, Dafra Line, Scandinavian West Africa Line, East Asiatic Co., General Steam Navigation Co., Compagnie Navale des Pétroles, Texaco Inc., Companhia Colonial de Navigacao, Companhia Nacional de Navigacao, Sociedade Geral de Comercio Industria e Transportes, Société Agret, Cobrecaf, Cie. française d'armement maritime, Gold Star Line, A. Halcoussis, Denis Frères, Purfina, Somara, Société Navale Caennaise, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Zim Cargo Line, Saga.

UMARCO: B.P. 723; agents for Farrell Line, Holland West Africa Line, Royal Inter-ocean Lines, Scindia Line, Mobil Shipping Co.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lina Congo (*Congolese National Airline Co.*): avenue du Colonel Colonna d'Ornano, B.P. 2203, Brazzaville; f. 1966; two-thirds government-owned; controls all domestic flights.

Air-Congo: Brazzaville, B.P. 2203; Head Office: avenue Raymond Poincaré, Pointe-Noire, B.P. 746; internal services.

The following lines also serve Brazzaville: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Cameroun, Air France, KLM, Sabena and UTA.

TOURISM

Office National Congolais du Tourisme: B.P. 456, Brazzaville; Dir. M. MAKOUBILY.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO— CONGO (KINSHASA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a vast territory in the heart of Central Africa bounded by the Congo Republic (Brazzaville) and the River Congo to the north-west, by the Central African Republic and the Sudan to the north, by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east and by Zambia and Angola to the south. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and an annual rainfall of 60 to 80 inches. Various Bantu dialects are spoken, Swahili and Lingala being the most widespread. Native religions are animistic and fetishist, but Christian missions have long been active. There are small Muslim and Jewish minorities. The flag consists of a gold star next the staff on a pale blue ground, with a diagonal red stripe flanked by two narrow yellow stripes. The capital is Kinshasa.

Recent History

After attaining independence from Belgian rule in June 1960, the Congo fell into civil war. The first Federal Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, was assassinated. Two or three of the six states of the Federation attempted to secede and for some time Katanga was governed as a separate state under President Tshombe. In August 1960 United Nations Troops (and civil technicians) were called in but not until 1963 was Katanga re-absorbed under the authority of the Central Government. In 1964 the United Nations military operation ended and a new Government was set up with M. Tshombe as Premier. On November 25th, 1965, Lt.-Gen. Joseph Mobutu deposed President Kasavubu and assumed control of the state. Insurrection in the eastern states, led by white mercenaries, flared up again in 1967; eventually these forces withdrew into Rwanda. In March 1968 a new economic union was formed with the Central African Republic and Chad.

Government

A new constitution, the third since independence, was adopted by an overwhelming majority in a referendum held in June 1967. It provides for a Presidential regime, with a single legislative chamber elected by universal suffrage, and wide powers for the head of state who will also head the government. There are eight Provinces. In 1966 several towns lost their European names. Léopoldville became Kinshasa, Elisabethville is now Lubumbashi, Stanleyville is Kisangani, Albertville is Kalemie, Coquilhatville is Mbandaka, Paulis is Isiro and Banningville is Bandundu.

Defence

The Armed Forces, built up under Belgian rule as the Force Publique, are known as the Armée Nationale Congolaise and consists of troops, parachutists and air and sea forces. Recruitment is by voluntary enlistment and if necessary by conscription.

Economic Affairs

The economy has not yet been placed on a sound basis and substantial aid has been given by the United Nations,

Belgium, the U.S.A. and other countries. The country's chief riches lie in the Katanga copper mines. Manganese, zinc, uranium and other minerals are also mined and there are rich diamond deposits in Kasai. In 1964 the Government re-appropriated foreign mining concessions. Agricultural products include palm-oil, rubber, coffee, timber, manioc and bananas. Industry is still undeveloped but bricks, cement, clothing and cigarettes are manufactured. There are large reserves of hydro-electric power, notably in the Inga region at the mouth of the River Congo and in Katanga at Koni and N'zilo, which are to be developed with foreign assistance. In December 1966 the Union Minière was nationalised by governmental decree, and the Société Générale Congolaise des Minerais (GECOMIN) was founded from January 1st, 1967, in which 60 per cent of capital is held by the state and 40 by Congolese and foreign private interests. In March 1968 oil deposits were found in Central Congo province.

Transport and Communications

Transport flows for the most part along the River Congo and its tributaries, Congolese rivers being navigable for more than 8,500 miles. The chief port is Matadi. Railways were badly damaged in the civil war and minerals have been exported along the Benguela Railway through Southern Angola, but the main rail link to the port of Matadi was re-opened in 1963.

Social Welfare

There is an Institut National de la Sécurité Sociale guaranteeing insurance coverage for sickness, pensions and family allowances under an obligatory scheme of national insurance.

Education

There are primary, secondary, technical and agricultural schools. In 1965 there were 2.9 million children in subsidised schools. There are three universities and eleven colleges, with over 2,000 students. Compulsory civilian service for a two-year period was introduced in 1966 in order to enlist young intellectuals as teachers.

Public Holidays

1968: May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 30 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (All Saints Day), November 17 (Army Day), November 24 (Anniversary of the new regime), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 4 (Commemoration of the Martyrs), April 4 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency is the Zaire, consisting of 100 Makuta.
Exchange rate: 1.2 zaire = £1 sterling.
50 makuta = \$1 U.S.

CONGO (KINSHASA)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA†
(sq. km.)

TOTAL	KINSHASA	EQUATEUR	ORIENTALE	KIVU	KATANGA	KASAI
2,345,409	360,946	402,120	503,238	259,077	496,965	823,063

POPULATION†
(1959)

TOTAL (1965 est.)	KINSHASA	EQUATEUR	ORIENTALE	KIVU	KATANGA	KASAI
15,449,000	3,301,140	1,836,538	2,506,398	2,329,262	1,709,659	2,181,424

Chief towns (1967 est.): Kinshasa (capital) 1,500,000; Lubumbashi (Katanga) 700,000; Kisangani (Orientale) 400,000.

† Divided according to the original Provinces.

EMPLOYMENT
(Former province of Léopoldville)
1962

Agriculture	19,146
Mines, quarries	374
Water and electricity	2,617
Industry	37,636
Building and public works	3,901
Transport	18,838
Commerce	14,437
Banks, insurance	1,419
Liberal professions	183
Medical and Social Services	1,336
Other Services	2,589
TOTAL	102,476

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(Export figures only—metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Rice	5,408	n.a.	n.a.
Maize	4,655	n.a.	n.a.
Manioc	8,387	n.a.	n.a.
Coffee	28,227	22,604	34,658
Cocoa	4,795	4,099	4,058
Rubber	33,805	21,118	29,660
Cotton Seed	40,000	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton Fibre	3,213	n.a.	n.a.
Palm Oil	125,030	65,718	78,090
Palmetto Almonds	68,467	n.a.	n.a.
Palmetto Oil	45,711	31,262	32,275
Groundnuts	2,478	n.a.	n.a.
Bananas	12,245	6,741	7,122
Tea	3,352	3,678	5,550
Copal	1,103	714	762

CONGO (KINSHASA)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY (cubic metres)

	1964	1965
Lumber	85,255	94,244
Cut timber	51,686	36,540
Boards	61,303	26,583

MINING

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Copper	metric tons	270,000	276,583	288,605	316,870
Tin (ore)	" "	6,993	5,190	6,125	7,152
Manganese	" "	252,674	163,570	176,121	119,383
Coal	" "	91,821	100,190	113,660	110,400
Zinc Concentrate	" "	170,000	104,665	117,400	113,437
Industrial Diamonds	'000 carats	15,200	14,752	12,490	12,418
Silver	kilograms	34,126	46,041	47,850	57,585
Gold	"	6,674	5,869	2,063	4,971

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Cigarettes	millions	2,056	2,796	3,191
Beer	'000 hectolitres	1,877	2,017	2,240
Aerated drinks	'000 litres	274	324	n.a.
Sugar	metric tons	28,178	35,186	32,716
Margarine	" "	2,069	2,202	2,072
Sulphuric Acid	" "	107,000	116,000	124,000
Soda	" "	2,197	2,329	1,944
Explosives	" "	3,246	3,882	3,447
Fibro-cement	" "	16,556	11,076	17,275
Cement	" "	225,257	248,460	284,857
Bottles	'000	19,490	27,102	20,668
Plain Textiles	'000 sq. metres	66,048	69,119	73,708
Printed Textiles	" " "	34,618	36,400	38,440
Blankets	'000	1,738	1,871	2,082
Electricity	million kWh	n.a.	2,403	2,604

CONGO (KINSHASA)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Zaire=100 Makuta=10,000 Sengi=1,000 former
Congolesse francs.

100 Zaire=£83 6s. 8d. sterling=U.S. \$200.

(The Zaire replaced the Congolesse franc in June 1967.)

NATIONAL BUDGET

(1967 estimates)

Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 59,900 m. Francs Congolais.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(1964—million Congo francs)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	186,300
<i>of which</i>	
Private consumption	125,100
Public consumption	42,100
Fixed capital formation	26,900
Changes in inventories	1,000
Less Net imports of goods and services	-8,800

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(1964)

Gold Reserves (IMF tranche). million U.S.\$	3
Currency in circulation—million Congo francs	23,958

FOREIGN AID

(million U.S.\$)

	PERIOD	TOTAL	1964
United States Grants	1945-64	169	39
Other United States Assistance	1945-64	27	1
IBRD Loans	1947-64	79	—
Other International Agency Credits	1949-64	25	9
Other Western Aid	1960-63	247	n.a.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Congo francs)

	1963	1964	1965
Imports	19,756	42,768	47,988
Exports	24,160	52,082	49,644

CONGO (KINSHASA)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(millions of Congolese francs at 150CF = U.S.\$1)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Meat and Meat Products . .	1,340	1,818	Robusta Coffee . . .	1,867	3,007
Fish and Fish Products . .	2,229	2,712	Arabica Coffee . . .	704	861
Cereals	3,031	3,934	Tea	266	398
Petroleum Products . . .	2,389	2,855	Cacao and Beans . . .	172	178
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	1,331	1,357	Rubber	1,363	1,876
Plastics and Artificial Resins . .	370	427	Palm Oil	2,283	2,592
Rubber Articles	1,123	922	Palmetto Oil	1,290	1,290
Plain Cotton Cloth	2,026	1,543	Copper Ingots	13,720	21,265
Printed Cotton Cloth . . .	2,075	2,438	Copper Cathodes	6,387	8,920
Colthing	611	611	Unrefined Copper	5,597	9,845
Iron Bars and Moundings . .	532	661	Diamonds	3,489	3,841
Sheet Iron	624	950	Gold	193	486
Non-Electrical Machinery . .	6,590	6,724	Cobalt	2,731	4,453
Excavating Machinery . . .	1,140	947	Cadmium	303	223
Electrical Machinery . . .	2,277	2,335	Unrefined Zinc	2,442	2,105
Road Vehicles	6,236	5,050	Cassiterite	2,056	2,981
TOTAL, including others . .	47,988	50,477	TOTAL, including others . .	49,644	69,993

COUNTRIES

(millions of Congolese francs at 150CF = U.S.\$1)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Belgium and Luxembourg . .	15,911	17,045	Belgium and Luxembourg . .	11,995	17,430
United States	11,352	10,853	United Kingdom	1,265	4,402
German Federal Republic . .	2,690	2,764	Italy	3,761	7,091
United Kingdom	1,894	1,231	German Federal Republic . .	1,531	2,015
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi . .	2,090	1,909	France	2,986	5,260
South Africa	1,570	1,902	United States	1,195	1,274
France	2,179	2,027	South Africa	1,084	1,955
Italy	1,607	1,638	Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania . .	245	58

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(1966)

	C.F.M.K. Network	B.C.K. Network
Freight carried ('000 tons) . .	1,285	4,111
Freight ('000 ton-km.) . . .	376,713	1,495,318
Passengers ('000)	930	1,355
Passenger-km. ('000)	104,292	353,039

SHIPPING

(1966)

	MATADI	BOMA		KINSHASA
Number of ships entering . . .	442	239	Freight entering from Congo Basin (tons) .	187,341
Number of ships departing . . .	442	239	Freight leaving for Congo Basin (tons) .	125,325
Freight entering ('000 tons) . .	853	15	Freight entering from Kasai Basin (tons) .	326,447
Freight departing ('000 tons) . .	407	94	Freight leaving for Kasai Basin (tons) .	272,134

CONGO (KINSHASA)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EDUCATION

(1964-65)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary .	6,973	43,499	1,592,225
Secondary .	486	4,706	92,069
Vocational .	101	n.a.	17,334
Higher .	13	250	1,734

Sources: Direction de la Statistique, Kinshasa; Institut National d'Etudes Politiques, Kinshasa; UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook, 1965.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was adopted by national referendum in June 1967.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is defined as a united, democratic and social state, composed of eight administrative provinces and the city of Kinshasa.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is elected for a seven-year term by direct universal suffrage. Candidates must be Congolese by birth and aged over 40. Presidential elections will be held in 1970. Under the Constitution, the Head of State is also the Head of Government and acts as the chief executive, controls foreign policy and is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and the police.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The programme and decisions of the Government are determined by the President and carried out by the Ministers who are heads of their departments. The Government is dissolved at the end of each Presidential term, though it continues to function until a new Government is formed. The members of the Government are appointed or dismissed by the President.

LEGISLATURE

Parliament will consist of a single Chamber, the National Assembly, elected for five years by direct, universal suffrage with a secret ballot. Elections are due to be held in 1968. The National Assembly will consist of the President, two Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. The members of the Government have the right, and if required, the obligation to assist at the meetings of the National Assembly. It will meet twice yearly, from April to July, and from October to January.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties have full democratic rights provided that they respect the laws of the Republic. However, a maximum of two political parties may be formed.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

The governors of the eight provinces are appointed and dismissed by the President.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court consists of nine counsellors, three named by the President, three proposed by the National Assembly, and three proposed by the Supreme Court of Magistrates. The counsellors have the right to judge all matters of dispute concerning the present Constitution.

JUDICIARY

The judiciary is wholly independent of the legislature and the executive. It is responsible to the Courts and Tribunals which apply statute and common law. The chief organs of justice are the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, Military Courts and Tribunals.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of social class, religion, tribe, sex, birth or residence. Every person shall enjoy the rights of personal respect, protection of life and inviolability of person. No person may be arrested or detained except within the prescribed form of the law. All citizens are entitled to freedom of expression, conscience and religion. Military service is obligatory, but can be replaced by alternative forms of public service under the conditions fixed by law. All Congolese have the right and duty to work, and can defend their rights by trade union action. The right to strike is recognized and is exercised according to laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: General JOSEPH-DÉSIRÉ MOBUTU.

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE

Secretary: Me. KAMENDA.

Chief Counsellor on Economic, Commercial and Financial Affairs: JACQUES DANIEL BONGOMA.

Chief Counsellor on Legal and Administrative Affairs: FERDINAND KAYUKWA.

Chief Counsellor in charge of Mines, Energy, Transport and Telecommunications: M. B. BISENGEMANA.

Chief Counsellor on Cultural and Social Affairs: S. KASHAMA N'Koy.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

President of the Republic and Minister of Defence and Veterans: Gen. JOSEPH-DÉSIRÉ MOBUTU.

Minister of the Interior: ETIENNE TSHISEKEDI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade: JUSTIN-MARIE BOMBOKO.

Deputy Foreign Minister: JEAN UMBE DE LUTETE.

Minister of Justice: JOSEPH NSINGA.

Minister of Economic Affairs: F. NZEZA.

Minister of Finance, Budget and Holdings: JOSEPH LITHO.

Minister of Public Works: PAUL MUSHIETE.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: JEAN-MARIE KIKANGALA.

Minister of Social Affairs: Madame SOPHIE-MADELEINE LIHAU-KANZA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: VICTOR NENDAKA.

Minister of Works and Social Planning: ALPHONSE KITHIMA.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Resources: M. LITHO.

Minister of Industry and Community Development: A. KISHIBA.

Minister of Public Welfare: MICHEL COLIN.

Minister of Land, Mine and Energy: FERDINAND TUMBA.

Minister of National Education: ABBÉ ATHANASE NDJADI.

Minister of Health: GRÉGOIRE KASHALE.

Minister of Information: J. J. KANDE.

Minister of National Planning and Reconstruction: A. NGUVULU.

Minister of Youth and Sport: THÉODORE MWAMBA.

Minister of Cultural Affairs and Tourism: V. NDJOLI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN KINSHASA

Belgium: 2764 ave. Lippens; *Ambassador:* PAUL BIHIN.

Burundi: ave. Goffin; *Ambassador:* M. KISUKURUME.

Canada: ave. de la 8ème Armée; *Ambassador:* JOHN C. GORDON BROWN (also accredited to Zambia).

Central African Republic: 7 ave. Chemin des Dames; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHE MAIDOU.

China, People's Republic: 660 ave. Martin Rutten, B.P. 8939; *Ambassador:* DING NOV SHIH.

Dahomey: 11 Cpt. Joubert; *Ambassador:* P. FABO.

Denmark: Building Forescom, blvd. Léopold II, 55; *Ambassador:* HENRING HALCK.

Ethiopia: 33 Djelo Binza; *Ambassador:* W. H. LAGHESSE.

France: 3 ave. Tilken, B.P. 3093; *Ambassador:* JACQUES KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET.

German Federal Republic: 4 ave. des Nations Unies; *Ambassador:* Baron BRUCKARD VON MULLENHEIM-RECHBERG.

Ghana: 14A Djelo Binza; *Ambassador:* M. QUASHIE.

India: 84 blvd. du 30 juin; *Ambassador:* S. CHARRY.

Israel: 143 blvd. du 30 juin; *Ambassador:* TIMOR AHAMIN.

Italy: 10 ave. Costermans, B.P. 1000; *Ambassador:* M. BAISTROCCHI.

Ivory Coast: Hotel Memling; *Ambassador:* GASTON FIAN-KAN.

Japan: ave. du Port 17; *Ambassador:* N. SOGUIRA (also accredited to Burundi, Chad, Congo B. and Gabon).

Mali: B.P. 941; *Ambassador:* ABDOUL THIerno DIALLO (also accredited to Gabon).

CONGO (KINSHASA)—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, ETC.)

Netherlands: 11 rue Martin Rutten; *Ambassador:* W. G. ZEYLSTRA (also accred. to Burundi, Chad, Congo B. and Gabon).

Nigeria: (address not available); *Ambassador:* Alhaji KABIRU BAZERO.

Romania: Memling Appt. 605; *Ambassador:* A. TUJON.

Senegal: 4 ave. Lippens; *Ambassador:* MADEMBA SY.

Sudan: 83 ave. Lippens; *Ambassador:* FAIDE OBEID (also accred. to Gabon).

Sweden: (address not available); *Ambassador:* JONAS DAG EINAR (also accred. to Congo B.).

Switzerland: 3894 ave. Van Den Heuvel; *Ambassador:* T. CURCHOD (also accred. to U.A.R., Congo B. and Gabon).

The Congo Democratic Republic also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Austria, Congo Republic, Cyprus, Greece, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Norway, Turkey and Uganda.

Tanzania: 90 ave. Lippens; *Ambassador:* D. AKILI.

Tunisia: ave. Major Cambier; *Ambassador:* LASMAR BOUZAYANE.

United Kingdom: 919 ave. de la Raquette; *Ambassador:* JOHN COTTON.

United Arab Republic: (address not available); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED IBRAHIM KAMEL.

U.S.A.: 2 ave. Ponthier Kalina; *Ambassador:* M. McBRIDE.

Vatican: 81 rue Martin Rutter; *Nuncio:* Mgr. JEAN-MARIE MAURY.

Yugoslavia: Djelo Binza P.O.B. 619; *Ambassador:* M. VELIMIR.

Zambia: 56 ave. de l'Ecole; *Ambassador:* M. KANKASA.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

132 nominated members.

President: SYLVESTRE MUNDIGAYI.

Vice-President: JOSEPH MOLÉKÉ.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

President: YVON KIMPIOMBI.

ELECTIONS, 1965

Elections were held over a six-week period in March and April of 1965. After accusations of irregular procedure further elections were held in a number of Provinces. Final figures were not released, but Mr. Tshombe's CONAKO alliance gained the majority of seats. There are 174 elected representatives.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Under the Loi Fondamentale there were 6 provinces in the Republic. This number was changed to 21 by a law promulgated in August 1962, and finally reduced to 8 by presidential decree from January 1967. Provisional government is in the hands of a Governor and 6 Ministers.

PROVINCE	GOVERNOR
Katanga	DENIS PALUKU
Kivu	LEON ENGULU
Oriental	MICHEL DENGE
Bandundu	FRANÇOIS KUPA

PROVINCE	GOVERNOR
Equator	JONAS MUKAMBA
Eastern Kasai	HENRI-DÉSIRÉ TAKIZALA
Western Kasai	PAUL MUHONA
Central Congo	FRANÇOIS LUAKABWANGA

POLITICAL PARTIES

(Under the 1967 Constitution only two political parties will be allowed official existence, of which one will be the M.P.R.)

Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution (MPR): Kinshasa; f. 1967; stands for national unity, opposition to tribalism and African socialism; Leader President MOBUTU.

Convention Nationale Congolais (CONAKO): Kinshasa; f. 1964; common front organization including supporters of President KASAVUBU, M. TSHOMBE and M. KAMITATU; centralist, moderate, Christian; Sec.-Gen. ISAAC KALONJI.

Association des Bakongo (ABAKO): Kinshasa; f. 1959; originally a Bakongo cultural group; the party of President KASAVUBU.

Front Démocratique Congolaise: Pres. VICTOR NENDAKA.

United Lumumbists: Kinshasa; f. 1964; left-wing coalition led by ANTOINE GIZENGA and ANDRE LUBAYA.

Parti de l'Unité Nationale (PUNA): common front of non-Bakongo tribes; aims at strong central government; Pres. JEAN BOLIKANGO.

Parti National de la Réconstruction (PANARE): Kinshasa; f. 1965; intellectual, nationalist; Pres. PIERRE LOLEKA.

National Liberation Committee (CNL): Brazzaville; left-wing, anti-Government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under the terms of the 1967 Constitution there is a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal, Military Courts, and Tribunals.

Prosecutor-General: JOSEPH KABEYA.

Advocate-General in the Court of Appeal: JOSEPH MPUTA.

Prosecutor in the Court of First Instance: GERARD SAKOMBI.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

About half the population follow traditional beliefs, which are mostly animistic.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARCHBISHOPS

Bukavu: Rt. Rev. LOUIS MULINDWA.

Kinshasa: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MALULA.

Kisangani: Rt. Rev. NICOLAS KINSCH.

Lubumbashi: Rt. Rev. EUGÈNE KABANGA.

Luluabourg: Rt. Rev. BERNARD MELS.

Mbandaka: Rt. Rev. PIERRE WIJNANTS.

Mission Stations	669
Missionary Corps	5,904
Native Clergy	1,532
Baptised and Catechumens	5,323,570
Seminaries	91
Students	3,411

CONGO PROTESTANT COUNCIL

Conseil Protestant du Congo: B.P. 3094, Kalina, Kinshasa; f. 1902; Sec.-Gen. Pastor P. SHAUMBA, D.D.

Mission Stations	345
Missionary Corps	2,608
Native Clergy	21,253
Baptised and Catechumens	3,467,730
Seminaries	32
Students	401,120

OTHER RELIGIONS

Mohammedans	115,500
Jews	1,520

There are 143 Bahai centres of worship in the Congo.

THE PRESS

(French language, unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

Le Courrier d'Afrique: Kinshasa.

L'Echo du Katanga: Lubumbashi.

L'Etoile du Congo: P.O.B. 2022, Kinshasa; f. 1963; independent; Editor PASCAL KAPELLA; circ. 25,000.

Essor du Katanga: 374 avenue de l'Etoile, Lubumbashi, P.O.B. 228; f. 1922; independent.

Le Progrès: avenue de L'Hôtel 121, B.P. 2198, Kinshasa; pro-governmental.

WEEKLIES

Actualités Africaines: avenue Bonsin, Kinshasa; Editor GASTON N'SENGI BIEMBE.

Afrique Chrétienne: B.P. 7653, Kinshasa; French; Publisher Soc. Miss. St. Paul; Editor CYRILLE MOMOTE.

Actualités du Kivu: B.P. 475, Bukavu.

Alerte: B.P. 1005, Mbandaka.

Equateur Mambenga: B.P. 243, Mbandaka.

M'Bandaka: P.O.B. 349, Mbandaka; f. 1947; French and Lingala.

Présence Congolaise: Kinshasa.

La Semaine: rue de Luvungi 87, Kinshasa; Editor EMILE SOLET.

Uhaki-Verité: P.O.B. 1454, Lubumbashi; f. 1946; Swahili and French; Editor JULIUS KANSO MULENGA; circ. 6,000.

Voix du Katanga: 373 avenue Mahenge, B.P. 4425, Lubumbashi; f. 1959; Editor PASCAL HAMICI; circ. 12,000.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Afrique Réelle: Building Léopold II No. 36, Kinshasa; Editor PASCAL KAPELLA.

Congo Magazine: P.O.B. 8246, Kinshasa; f. 1960; official publication formerly published under the title *La Voix du Congolais*; also replaces *Nos Images*; illustrated; publ. in French-Lingala, French-Kikongo, French-Kiswahili, French-Tshiluba; circ. 10,000.

Hodi: B.P. 7653, Kinshasa; f. 1940; Kiswahili; fortnightly; Editor R. P. GRIPEKOVEN; published by Soc. Miss. St. Paul.

Kongo ya Sika: B.P. 7653, Kinshasa; f. 1951; Lingala; fortnightly; published by Soc. Miss. St. Paul; Editor GERARD DE VOOGHT.

Nature, Parcs et Jardins: P.O.B. 3220, Kinshasa; Kalina; f. 1938; journal of the Société Congolaise des Sciences Naturelles.

PERIODICALS

- Aequatoria:** B.P. 276, Mbandaka; f. 1937; scientific native questions; Editor G. HULSTAERT, M.S.C.
- Afrique et l'Europe:** rue d'Itanga 81, Kinshasa.
- Aliazo:** B.P. 8085, Kinshasa; Editor ANDRÉ MASSAKI.
- Asco:** B.P. 8037, Kinshasa; Editor NSIALA ZINDUKA.
- L'Aurore du Congo:** rue Lufuku, Kinshasa; Editor ANTOINE SUNGU.
- Les Bantous et la Culture:** 20 rue Balari, Kinshasa-Bandalungwa; Editor SEBASTIEN NANGI.
- Le Bon Berger:** rue de Bosobolo 47, Kinshasa; Editor M. BAVELEDY.
- Centre Afrique:** Direction de l'Imprimerie Nationale Congolaise, Kinshasa.
- Chambre du Commerce et d'Industrie:** Bukavu.
- Congo Afrique:** B.P. 3375, Kinshasa; monthly; economic and cultural; organ of Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale; Editors RENE BEECKMANS, FRANCIS KIKASSA.
- Congo News Letter:** American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, B.P. 4728, Kinshasa II; f. 1910; English; Editor Mrs. PHILIP J. UHLINGER.
- Conscience:** rue Bakongo 17, Kinshasa; Editor TSHIALA MWANA.
- Le Drapeau Congolais:** B.P. 235, Kinshasa XI; Editor D. B. KATHALAY.
- Les Droits de l'Homme:** B. P. 991, Kinshasa; Editor JEAN-MARIE MALENGA.
- Echo de Lovanium:** Lovanium, Kinshasa; Editor LEON BOMBOKEO.
- Echos du Bas-Congo:** Avenue Kabambare No. 23, Kinshasa; Editor RAYMOND BIKEBI.
- Equateur Mabenga:** B. P. 243, ave. de Budja No. 45, Mbandaka; Editor JOSEPH BESEMBE.
- Espoir:** B.P. 903, Kinshasa; Editor SAKOU MAMBA.
- Etudes Congolaises:** c/o Institut National d'Etudes Politiques, B.P. 2307, Kinshasa; Editor LOUIS MANDALA.
- Le Flambeau:** ave. Mangembo 106, Kinshasa; Editor CAMILLE LOBOYA.
- Flash:** B.P. 7969, Kinshasa; Editor JOSEPH FRANSSSEN.
- Le Grand Combat:** B.P. 1129, Kinshasa; Editor PASCAL MVUEMBA.
- Indépendance:** B.P. 8201, Kinshasa; Editor ANTOINE KIWUWA.
- Kibanguisme:** 56 ave. d'Opala, Kinshasa; Editor P. LOSOLO.
- Kin Malebo:** B.P. 768, Kinshasa; Editor FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND DIATAKO.
- Loasa la Bisu:** Evêché de Lisala; Editor LOUIS NGANGA.
- Lokase la Bisu:** Paroisse St. Hermes, Lisala; Editor L'Abbé MOKULA.
- Lokole Lokiso:** B.P. 245, Mbandaka; Editor PAUL NGOI.
- Le Matin:** B.P. 1301, Kinshasa; Editor IGNACE BOLENCE.
- Maro:** B.P. 1466, Kinshasa.
- Le Messager du Salut:** Quartier Général 7B, ave. du Plateau, Kinshasa; journal of the Salvation Army; monthly.
- Misamu Gifumzi Gydu:** B.P. 2186, Kinshasa; Editor NABOTHE NZAMBA.

- Mission des Noirs:** B.P. 8029, Kinshasa; Editor SIMON PIERRE M'PADI.
- Monaco:** ave. Borns 9, Wangata, Kinshasa; Editor PAUL EBAKA.
- Mondo:** B.P. 8085, Kinshasa; Editor EMMANUEL KOUNZIKA.
- Mon Opinion:** rue Van Eetevelde 15/A, Kinshasa; Editor CESAIRE KATEMBABISU.
- Notre Combat:** E.N.D.A., Kinshasa; Editor BONAVENTURE BIBOMBE.
- Nsamu Mbote:** Baptist Mid Mission, B.P. 18, Kikwit; Editor H. EICHER.
- Perspectives:** B.P. 209, Lovanium, Kinshasa; Editor Mme. AGNES TSHITUITE.
- Le Peuple:** B.P. 346, Mbandaka; Editor RENÉ ESSOLOMWA.
- Présence Universitaire:** Lovanium, Kinshasa; Editor FELIX MALU.
- Le Progrès:** B.P. 7074, Kinshasa; Editor ADRIEN MOKESE.
- Réalités:** Institut Enseignement Médical, Kinshasa; Editor MICHEL NGOMA NGIMBI.
- La Revue Juridique du Congo:** Société d'Etudes Juridiques du Katanga; B.P. 510, Lubumbashi.
- Solidarité Africaine:** ave. Mgr. Kimbondo 488, Kinshasa, Bandalungwa; Editor F. KIMWAY.
- Le Travailleur:** rue de Luisa 117, Kinshasa; Editor ALPHONSE KITHIMA.
- Le Travailleur de l'Angola:** Quartier Mongo 35/E, Kinshasa; Editor FERDINAND MAVUNZA.
- Tribune Congolaise:** Luluabourg; Editor MEDARD OLONGO.
- Tribune du Travailleur:** U.N.T.C., Kinshasa; Editor VALENTIN MUTHOMBO.
- Unidade Angolana:** ave. Tombeur de Tabora 51, Kinshasa; Editor MARIO DE ANDRADE.
- Voici l'Heure:** ave. Kaviakere 3144, Kinshasa; Editor ROGER KASSONGO.
- Voir et Savoir:** 16 ave. Bangala, Kinshasa; Editor (vacant).
- La Voix de la Liberté:** ave. Prince Eugène, Kinshasa; Editor EUGÈNE MUKASA.
- La Voix de la Nation Angolaise:** rue d'Itanga No. 56, Kinshasa; Editor ROBERTO HOLDEN.
- La Voix de l'Orphelin:** rue Tshuapa 58, Kinshasa; Editor JULES PANDAMARE.
- La Voix du Kwilu:** Kikwit; Editor VALÈRE NZANBA.
- Le Vrai Visage:** 43 ave. des Colons, Kinshasa; Editor FRANÇOIS KUPA.
- Ziku Dia Tiya:** American Baptist Foreign Mission Society; B.P. 4728, Kinshasa; Editor Mlle MADELYN ALBRECHT.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Congolaise de Presse: Kinshasa; f. 1957; official agency.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Associated Press: 1H Galeries Moulaert, Kinshasa; Correspondent MICHAEL CODEL.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Reuters also have offices in Kinshasa.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1964 there were 200,000 radio licences.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Congolaise (RTNC): B.P. 3171, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1940; regional stations at Kinshasa, Kisangani, Bukavu, Luluabourg, Mbandaka, Bakwanga and Lubumbashi. Broadcasts in French and African languages; Dir. A. KIBONGUE.

International Service: B.P. 7699; Kinshasa broadcasts in French, English, Spanish, German and Portuguese; Chief A. KONGO.

Radio Collège: B.P. 7074, Collège S. François de Sales, 1700 avenue Wangermée, Lubumbashi; f. 1947; religious, educational; services in French, Swahili, Kibemba;

radio services suspended 1968 but television service continues in collaboration with RTNC; Dir.-Gen. SALESIENS.

Radio Léo: B.P. 3165, Kinshasa; f. 1937; religious, educational; owned and operated by Collège Albert; services in French; Dir.-Gen. R. ALBERTIJN.

Radiodiffusion Ufac: B.P. 97, Lubumbashi; services in French, English, Kiswahili.

La Voix de la Fraternité Africaine: Lubumbashi; f. 1965.

Authorization was given in August 1965 for the establishment of a television programme by the Collège S. François de Sales.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposit; m. = million; Fr. Cong. = Congo Francs)

1,000 Congo Francs = 1 Zaire.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Congo: Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. ALBERT NDELE; Dir.-Gen. DR. DOMENICO PAOLILLO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque du Congo S.C.R.L.: 8-10 Avenue Paul Hauzeur, Kinshasa; f. 1909; cap. Fr. C. 500 m.; 21 brs.; Man. Dirs. E. BONVOISIN, J. VERDICKT, M. H. DELVOIE.

Banque Belge d'Afrique S.C.R.L.: P.O. B.197, 19 avenue Ministre Rubbens, Kinshasa; f. 1929; cap. Zaires 400,000; dep. Zaires 4.8m.; Chair. PAUL VAN ZEELAND; Senior Gen. Mans. GUY MOUTON, GEORGES LECLERCQ.

Caisse d'Epargne de la République du Congo: Avenue Prince Charles, Kalina-Kinshasa, B.P. 8147; f. 1950; Dir.-Gen. Adjoint LÉONARD JULES BADIOJO.

Compagnie Immobilière du Congo "Immocongo": P.O.B. 332, Kinshasa; f. 1962; cap. 150 m. Fr. Cong.; Chair. A. S. GERARD; Man. Dir. HERALY.

Congoise Development Bank: Kinshasa; f. 1966; Gov. M. MUSHIETTE.

Credit Congolais S.C.A.R.L.: Head Office: 191 ave. Beernaert (P.O.B. 1299), Kinshasa; f. 1951; subsidiary of Barclays Bank D.C.O.; cap. Zaires 40,000, dep. Zaires 1,174,000 (Dec. 1966); Chair. Vicomte OBERT DE THIEUSIES; Man. Dir. J. M. LAWSON.

Crédit Foncier de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1198, Kinshasa; f. 1961; cap. 40 m. Fr. Cong.

Crédit Foncier du Nord Est: Bukavu; f. 1961; cap. 10 m. Fr. Cong.

Crédit Hypothécaire d'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1198, Kinshasa; f. 1961; cap. 20 m. Fr. Cong.

Crédit Hypothécaire du Nord Est: Bukavu; f. 1961; cap. 15 m. Fr. Cong.

Société Congolaise de Banque S.C.R.L.: 5 avenue Allard L'Olivier, B.P. 400, Kinshasa; cap. 300 m. Fr. Cong.; Man. Dir. J.-P. DE CUYPER.

Société de Crédit aux Classes Moyennes et à l'Industrie: P.O.B. 3105, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1947; cap. 500 m. Fr. Cong.

Société de Crédit Foncier: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

Société de Crédit Hypothécaire: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANY

Compagnie Nationale d'Assurances du Congo S.A.R.L.,
Compagnie d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 1221 Ave. Tombeur de Tabora, B.P. 8700, Kinshasa; f. 1953; Man. Dir. J.-N. VANGU.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

All foreign insurance companies were closed by presidential decree from December 31st, 1966.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Chambre de Commerce de Boma:** Boma.
Chambre du Commerce de l'Equateur: B.P. 127, Mbandaka; f. 1926; 64 mem. societies; Pres. J. BOSEKOTA.
Chambre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture de l'Ituri: Bunia; f. 1932; Pres. LOUIS BEAUTHIER; Sec. HENRI GROVEN; publ. monthly bulletin in French.
Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de la Province du Kasai à Luluabourg: P.O. Box 194, Luluabourg; f. 1946; publ. monthly bulletin.
Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Katanga: B.P. 972, Lubumbashi; f. 1910; Pres. R. GRIVEGNÉE; Gen. Sec. M. LOUIS FREUDENBERG; 250 members; publ. monthly bulletin in French.
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bukavu: P.O. Box 321, Bukavu; f. 1931; Chair. PH. MOREL DE WESTGAVER; Sec. R. BASTIN; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Kinshasa: P.O.B. 7247, 10 avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa; f. 1921; Pres. H. T. TUMBA; Sec. H. A. HANKENNE; 400 members; publ. bulletin in French.
Chambre de Commerce de Matadi: B.P. 145, Matadi; f. 1959; Chair. CH. VAN GOETHEM; Vice-Pres. A. WYNANT-VERPEUT; Sec. H. WAGEMANS; 103 members; publ. monthly *Bulletin*.
Chambre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: P.O.B. 358, Kisangani; f. 1939; Pres. G. AUTRIQUE; 250 members; publ. monthly bulletin in French.
Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Tanganyika: B.P. 228, Kamina; 43 mems.; Pres. G. HOSLI; Sec. O. MUKALA.
Chambre du Commerce des Uelès à Buta: Buta; f. 1948; Pres. J. BEAUFORT; 27 members.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- Fédération des Associations Provinciales d'Entreprises du Congo (F.E.C.):** B.P. 8634, Kinshasa; Pres. M. LENTZ; Gen. Rep. in Kinshasa M. DE POOTER.

MEMBERS

- Association des Entreprises de l'Equateur (ADEQUA):** B.P. 1052, Mbandaka.
Association des Entreprises de l'Est du Congo (A.E.E.C.): B.P. 2467, Bukavu; Pres. M. FLAMENT.
Association des Entreprises de l'Ouest du Congo (A.E.O.C.): B.P. 84, Kinshasa; 163 mems.
Association des Entreprises du Kasai (A.E.Kas.): B.P. 649; Luluabourg; Pres. M. SERNEELS.
Association des Entreprises des Provinces Orientales (A.E.P.O.): B.P. 1407, Kisangani; Pres. J. ROMNÉE.
Association des Entreprises du Katanga (ASSEKAT): B.P. 2056, Batiment Immokat, ave. H. du Kasai, Lubumbashi; 104 mems.; Dir. G. J. DESSART.

TRADE UNIONS

National Workers Union of the Congo (UNTC): Kinshasa; f. 1967; the central trade union organization, formed by the three main confederations, the CSLC, FGTK and UTC; Gen. Sec. ANDRÉ BO-BOLIKO.

Confédération des Syndicats Libres du Congo (C.S.L.C.): 5 avenue du Marche, B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1961; affiliated to ICFTU; 18 affiliated unions; 50,000 mems.; Pres. SIMON TSHIMPANGILA; Sec. ALPHONSE KITHIMA.

Principal Affiliated Unions:

Alliance des Prolétaires Indépendants du Congo (APIC): 2 avenue de la Kéthule, B.P. 8721, Kinshasa; f. 1946; 6,400 mems.; Sec. JOSEPH KIMPIATU.

Fédération Nationale des Agents sous Contrat de l'Etat (FNACE): B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1964; 20,000 mems.; Pres. A. LINGULU; Sec. M. MONTINGIA.

Fédération Nationale des Employés Commerciaux et Cadres (FNECC): B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. FRANÇOIS TOKO.

Fédération des Ouvriers des Mines du Congo (FOMICO): Kisangani; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. THOMAS KALOMBO.

Syndicat du Bâtiment du Congo (SYBAGO): Ngiri-Ngiri, Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. JOSEPH MULOWAYE; Sec. ALPHONSE KADIMA.

Syndicat National des Travailleurs Congolais (S.N.T.C.): 398 avenue van Eetveld, B.P. 2077, Kinshasa; f. 1959; 2,000 mems.; Pres. ALPHONSE KITHIMA.

Confédération Générale des Travailleurs Congolais (C.G.-T.C.): B.P. 7053, Parcelle No. 1/A, Foncobel, Kinshasa; f. 1961; affiliated to WFTU; 300 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. H. MALHONGA; publ. *Le Prolétaire* (fortnightly).

Fédération Générale du Travail du Kongo (F.G.T.K.): 67 avenue Charles de Gaulle, B.P. 1824, Kinshasa; f. 1951; affiliated to ICFTU; 8,000 mems.; Pres. RAPHAËL BINTOU; Sec.-Gen. ZÉNON MUKWAKANI.

Union des Travailleurs Congolais (U.T.C.): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1960; 95,200 mems., 11 affiliated unions; Pres. ANDRÉ BO-BOLIKO; Sec.-Gen. VICTOR BELEKE; Publ. *Notre Droit, Formation*.

Principal Affiliated Unions:

Centrale des Enseignants Congolais (CEC): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1957; 18,000 mems.; Sec. FERDINAND TOTO-ZITA; Publ. *Pedagogia*.

Centrale des Mines et Métallurgie: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1965; 24,000 mems.; Sec. SEBASTIEN KALAIA.

Centrale des Plantations et Alimentation: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1962; 24,000 mems.; Sec. DONAT MUTUMBO..

Centrale des Services Publics: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1957; 12,000 mems.; Sec. CAMILLE IFELO.

Centrale des Travailleurs du Transport: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1959; 38,000 mems.; Sec. JEAN LUYEYE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Total length of railways: 5,174 km. Some sections are still damaged and the lines closed, but the *Voie nationale* linking Katanga and Kinshasa was re-opened in 1963.

Nouvelle Cie du Chemin de Fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga (B.C.K.): Regd. Office: P.O.B. 297, Lubumbashi, Katanga; length of track, 2,556 km.; administers the Sakania-Elisabethville-Tenke-Port Francqui Tenke-Dilolo and Kamina-Kabongo lines.

Soc. Congolaise des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (formerly C.F.L.): B.P. 230, Kamina, Katanga; f. 1965; administers the Kisangani-Ponthierville, Kindu-Kamina and Kabalo-Kabongo lines; rail services, 850 km.; river and Lake Tanganyika services; Pres. A. NYOMBO; Man. J. ABEL.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Congo (OTRACO): Regd. Office: Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa; Pres. P. KABASUBABO.

Chemin de Fer de Matadi-Kinshasa (C.F.M.K.): length of track, 366 km.

Chemin de Fer du Mayumbe (C.F.M.): Administrative offices in Boma; length of track, 140 km.

Soc. des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux au Congo (VICICONGO): Management: Aketi; length of track 839 km.

Benguela Railway Co.: Rua do Ataide 7, Lisbon 2; Lubumbashi; 781 Avenue du Kasai, B.P. 1047; 562 miles to Angola border, 1,300 miles to Lobito on Angolan coast.

ROADS

There are approximately 87,000 miles of motor roads in the Congo (approx. 67,000 cars and lorries).

ROAD TRANSPORT

Chief companies are:

Soc. Congolaise des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (see Railways above): Road services between Cismumbura and Kigali and from Samba to Tongoni.

M.A.S.: B.P. 8805, Kinshasa; B.P. 37, Mwene Ditu.

OTRACO: regular service between Kalundu (Uvira) and Bukavu (140 km.), Boma and Tshela (140 km.).

Société de Transports et de Commerce au Congo (Sotrans-congo): Management in Africa: Gemena, Congo-Ubangi; passenger and mail services in N.W. Congo, based on Gemena, Libenge-Businga and Lisala.

Vicicongo: 5 rue de la Science, Brussels; Road Management: Isiro, Orientale Province; passenger and goods service in the Orientale and Kivu provinces; network of 9,300 miles.

INLAND WATERWAYS

For over 1,000 miles the River Congo is navigable. Above the Stanley Falls the Congo changes its name to Lualaba, and is used for shipping on a 600-mile stretch from Ponthierville to Kindu and Kongolo to Bukama. (There is a railway from Matadi, the principal port on the River Congo, to Kinshasa.) The total length of inland waterways is 8,390 miles.

Soc. Congolaise des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (see Railways above): River Lualaba services, Ponthierville-Kindu and Kongolo-Malemba N'kula; Lake Tanganyika services, Kamina - Kigoma - Kalundu - Moba-Mpulungu.

Congo Network: services on the Luapula and Lake Mweru.
East African Railways and Harbours: services on Lake Albert.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Congo (OTRACO): River Communications Office: Boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa; passenger, mail and cargo services over 12,000 km.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Brousse: Kinshasa; charter services.

Air Congo, S.A.R.L.: 4 avenue du Port, B.P. 8552, Kinshasa; f. 1960; national airline; Pres. H. SANGARA; Vice-Pres. JEAN-BAPTISTE KIBWE.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., K.L.M., Nigeria Airways, P.A.A., Sabena and U.T.A. provide services to Kinshasa.

TOURISM

Bureau International du Tourisme et des Echanges pour les Jeunes (BITEJ): Kinsako, Kinshasa; f. 1967; travel organization for young people in the Congo and abroad.

Office National Congolaise du Tourisme: B.P. 2466, Bukavu; Dir. J. M. DE SPIRLET.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Lovanium de Kinshasa: B.P. 127, Kinshasa XI; 229 teachers, 1,600 students.

Université Officielle du Congo: B.P. 1825, Lubumbashi; 55 teachers, 640 students.

Université Libre du Congo: B.P. 649, Kinshasa I; 35 teachers, 210 students.

COSTA RICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Costa Rica forms a part of the Central American isthmus with the Caribbean to the east and a longer Pacific coast line to the west. The climate is warm and damp in the lowlands—average temperature 81°F (27°C)—and cooler on the Central Plateau—average temperature 72°F (22°C). The language is Spanish. The state religion is Roman Catholicism with Protestant minorities. The flag consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, red, white and blue, the red band being twice the width of the others. The capital is San José.

Recent History

During President Mario Echandi Jiménez' regime (1958-62) Costa Rica achieved much progress both economically and socially, which was maintained by his successor President Francisco Orlich. During 1963 the volcano Irazú erupted, causing heavy pollution of crops and water supplies. Costa Rica is a member of the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of Central American States.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1949 executive power is vested in the President assisted by two Vice-Presidents and a Cabinet. The President is elected for a four-year term and must receive 40 per cent of the votes. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly of 57 members elected for four years. Parliamentary and presidential elections are held by compulsory adult suffrage.

Defence

There have been no Armed Forces since 1948.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends mainly on agriculture. Coffee is the most important product, accounting for about half the exports. Bananas, cocoa, cattle and, more recently, sugar are the other important exports. Rice, corn and beans are produced mainly for home consumption. Forests cover large areas of the country. Mineral deposits are chiefly of limestone and a little gold. Substantial sulphur deposits were discovered in 1966. Industry is on a small scale, the main products being textiles, chemicals, leather goods and furniture. Hydro-electric power is being developed in the highlands. Trade is principally with the U.S.A., though Costa Rica is playing an increasingly important role in the Central American Common Market. Costa Rica enjoys the highest per capita income of Central America.

Transport and Communications

There are some 3,000 miles of all-weather roads, including 410 miles of the Inter-American Highway. Implementation of the \$26 million Plan Vial (Highway Plan) of 1961 should be completed by 1970. Three railway companies operate 437 miles of track. The main ports handling external trade are Limón on the Caribbean coast and Puntarenas and Golfito on the Pacific coast, and there are

local shipping services to Panama. The main towns are connected by internal air services and international air transport is provided by the national airline Lineas Aéreas Costarricenses and three foreign companies.

Social Welfare

A Labour Code provides benefits for employees and there are insurance schemes covering sickness, old age and death.

Education

All education is free and elementary education is compulsory between the ages of seven and twelve. Costa Rica has the highest literacy rate in Central America. There are about 3,000 primary schools and more than 100 secondary schools. There is a university at San José.

Tourism

The main tourist features are the Irazú and Poas volcanoes, the Orosi waterfalls and relics of Spanish colonial civilization. Tourists also visit San José, the capital, and the Pacific beaches of Puntarenas.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

Football is the national sport and basketball, boxing, baseball, golf, tennis and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Anniversary of the Second Battle of Rivas and Labour Day), May 29 (Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul), June 13 (Corpus Christi), July 25 (Anniversary of the Annexation of Guanacaste Province), August 2 (Feast of Our Lady of the Angels), August 15 (Feast of the Assumption and Mother's Day), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), December 8 (Feast of the Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 19 (Feast of St. Joseph), April 11 (Anniversary of the Battle of Rivas), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force, but old Spanish weights are sometimes used in country districts:

- 1 libra = 1.014 lb.
- 1 arroba = 25.35 lb.
- 1 quintal = 101.4 lb.
- 1 fanega = 11 Imperial bushels.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Colon of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos; 1, 2 Colones.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Colones.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market Costa Rica has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. \$) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Exchange rate: 15.92 Colones = £1 sterling.

6.62 Colones = U.S. \$1 = C.A. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1966)				
	Total	San José (capital)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (rate per '000—Dec. 31st 1966)		
			Births	Marriages	Deaths
50,900	1,567,230	192,145	40.9	5.6	7.4

PROVINCES, CAPITALS AND POPULATIONS (1966)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Alajuela . .	282,755	Alajuela . .	27,305
Cartago . .	182,168	Cartago . .	20,396
Guanacaste . .	171,706	Liberia . .	8,078
Heredia . .	97,784	Heredia . .	22,345
Limón . .	79,343	Limón . .	21,997
Puntarenas . .	189,712	Puntarenas . .	22,545
San José . .	563,762	San José . .	192,145

AGRICULTURE
(1963)

Coffee (fanegas of 88 gals.) . .	1,056,862
Cotton (quintals) . .	44,478
Sugar Cane (tons) . .	1,178,025
Cocoa (quintals) . .	343,133
Bananas (bunches of 56 lbs.) . .	13,396,184

Coffee estimates: 1964-65: 1.98 m. quintals;
1965-66: 2.44 m. quintals.

LIVESTOCK
(1963)

Cattle	1,051,094
Pigs	145,322
Horses, Mules and Asses	107,533

Forestry: Annual output of over 100 million board feet from about 200 sawmills.

Fishing: Tuna, lobster, shrimps are caught in quantity.

MINING
(value in colones)

Gold	798,000
Lime and Limestone	1,125,000
Calcium Carbonate	60,000
Diatomite	65,000

Industry: Manufacturing output is estimated at 250 million colones, chief products being furniture, footwear, leather, canned food, textiles and chemicals.

COSTA RICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 colon = 100 centimos.

100 colones = £6 5s. 7d. sterling = U.S. \$15.02 = C.A. \$15.02.

BUDGET

(million colones)

	1965	1966
REVENUE:		
Direct Taxes	104.9	111.9
Indirect Taxes	334.8	360.6
Non-tributary	32.6	45.5
Transfers	1.2	3.7
TOTAL	473.5	521.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	476.2	559.3

Budget estimates: (1967) Revenue 683 million colones, Expenditure 668.5 million colones;
(1968) 680.3 million colones.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million Central American Pesos)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Goods	114.4	125.8	-11.4	111.7	161.0	-49.3
Services	24.0	42.5	-18.5	28.5	52.3	-23.8
Total	138.4	168.3	-29.9	140.2	213.3	-73.1
Transfer Payments	8.0	0.9	7.1	6.6	0.7	5.9
Capital Operations	60.8	36.4	24.4	130.6	61.6	69.0
Changes in Reserves			1.6			1.8

RESERVES AND CURRENCY (million Central American Pesos)

	1964	1965	1966
Gross International Reserves	21,199	23,179	21,634
of which Gold in Banco Central	2,107	2,107	2,106
Currency in Circulation (December)	34,490	35,690	38,168

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S.\$)

Imports: (1964): 138,600; (1965): 178,226; (1966): 178,453.

Exports: (1964): 113,899; (1965): 111,824; (1966): 135,509; 1967: 115,600.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1965	1966	EXPORTS		1965	1966
Manufactures and Machinery		106,377	106,495	Coffee		46,627	52,640
Chemicals		31,654	26,920	Bananas		28,266	29,186
Foodstuffs		13,981	15,661	Cocoa		2,215	3,103
Fuel		8,733	9,099	Cattle and Meat		5,234	7,099
Other items		17,481	20,278	Other items		29,482	43,481
TOTAL		178,226	178,453	TOTAL		111,824	135,509

COSTA RICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES ('000 U.S.\$)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
El Salvador	2,900	4,788	7,653	7,300	4,675	6,092
German Federal Republic	14,475	17,289	17,706	19,693	12,897	15,945
Guatemala	2,700	5,321	9,103	3,200	4,323	4,741
Japan	10,500	16,893	15,749	400	620	1,276
Netherlands	2,800	3,800	3,272	6,000	7,135	7,034
United Kingdom	7,100	8,340	8,541	500	508	658
United States	64,169	71,042	69,736	60,532	55,831	56,838

TOURISM

YEAR	NUMBER OF VISITORS	ESTIMATED REVENUE
1966	98,907	102,336,451.86 colones

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1963	1,493,643	934,680
1964	1,516,759	935,169
1965	n.a.	922,290

SHIPPING (1965)

PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT (tons)
327,000	1,157,054

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES	1964	1965	1966
Cars	12,320	14,004	14,928
Lorries	8,932	10,195	10,682
Buses	1,540	1,952	2,150
Others	8,008	8,729	9,040

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (tons)		MAIL (tons)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Loaded	Unloaded	Despatched	Received
1964	52,314	49,545	1,913	2,264	66	111
1965	60,113	61,928	616	2,813	n.a.	n.a.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS		TEACHERS		PUPILS	
	1965	1966*	1965	1966	1965	1966*
Primary	2,080	2,232	11,179	n.a.	283,210	305,181
Secondary	85	99	2,301	n.a.	41,118	57,350
Technical and Vocational	37	11	359	n.a.	8,972	n.a.
Higher	5	n.a.	651	n.a.	7,229	n.a.

* Provisional figures.

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, San José.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of Costa Rica was promulgated in November 1949; the present government has submitted three draft resolutions concerning further presidential terms, the banking system and the system of autonomous state agencies. A committee of lawyers was set up in mid-1967 to study the possibility of reforming the Constitution.

The government is unitary: provincial and local bodies derive their authority from the national government. The country is divided into seven provinces administered by a governor who is appointed by the President. The provinces are divided into cantons, and each canton into districts. There is an elected municipal council in the chief city of each canton, the number of its members being related to the population of the canton. The municipal council supervises the affairs of the canton. Municipal government is closely regulated by national law, particularly in matters of finance.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which meets in regular session twice a year—from May 1st to July 31st, and from September 1st to November 30th. Special sessions may be convoked by the President to consider specified business. The Assembly is composed of 57 deputies elected for four years. The chief powers of the Assembly are to enact laws, levy taxes, authorise declarations of war and, by a two-thirds vote, suspend, in cases of civil disorder, certain civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution.

Bills may be initiated by the Assembly or by the Executive and must have three readings, in at least two different legislative periods, before they become law. The Assembly may override the presidential vote by a two-thirds vote.

The Executive branch is headed by the President, who is assisted by his Cabinet. The President may not serve two successive periods of office, but may be re-elected after eight years. If he should resign or be incapacitated, the executive power is entrusted to the First Vice-President, and from him to the Second Vice-President, and finally to the President of the Legislative Assembly.

The President sees that the laws and the provisions of the Constitution are carried out, and maintains order. He has power to appoint and remove his ministers and diplomatic representatives; and to negotiate treaties with foreign nations (which are, however, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly). He is assisted in his duties by a Cabinet, each member of which is head of an executive department.

A novel feature of the Costa Rican Constitution is the clause outlawing a national army. Only by a continental convention or for the purpose of national defence may a military force be organised.

Suffrage is universal, compulsory and secret for persons over the age of 20; or, if they are completely independent, for persons over 18 years of age.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: JOSÉ JOAQUÍN TREJOS FERNÁNDEZ.

First Vice-President: Dr. JORGE VEGA RODRÍGUEZ.

Second Vice-President: Lic. VIRGILIO CALVO SÁNCHEZ.

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Minister Attached to the Presidency, Minister of Public Security: Ing. DIEGO TREJOS FONSECA.

Minister of the Interior: Lic. CRISTIÁN TATTENBACH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. FERNANDO LARA BUSTAMENTE.

Minister of Finance: Lic. ALVARO HERNÁNDEZ PIEDRA.

Minister of Economy and Industry: Lic. MANUEL JIMÉNEZ DE LA GUARDIA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. GUILLERMO YGLESÍAS PACHECO.

Minister of Transport: Ing. JOSÉ JOAQUÍN RODRÍGUEZ CALVO.

Minister of Education: Dr. GUILLERMO MALAVASSI VARGAS.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ALVARO AGUILAR PERALTA.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. ENRIQUE GUIER SÁENZ.

Minister of Planning: Lic. ALBERTO DI MARE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN SAN JOSÉ

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Belgium: Avenida 2, Calle 3, 4° piso (E) (also accredited to Panama).
Bolivia: Avenida 7, Calles 7/9 (L).
Brazil: Los Yoses, 5° entrada (E).
Canada: Avenida 2, Calle 3, Banco Anglo Costarricense (E) (also accredited to Nicaragua and Panama).
Chile: Avenida 7, Calle 25 (E).
China, Republic of: Avenida Central Calle 9 (L).
Colombia: Calle 5, Avenida 5 (E).
Ecuador: Avenida 6, Calle 19 (E).
El Salvador: Avenida 8, Calle 9 (E).
France: 25 vrs. Sur 5° entrada, Los Yoses (E).
Guatemala: Barrio Escalante (6); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE LUIS ARRIOLA.
Honduras: Avenidas 3/7, Calle 33 (E).

Israel: Paseo Colón, entre Calles 39 y (E) (also accredited to Nicaragua).
Italy: Paseo Colón, Calle 38 (L).
Mexico: Avenida 7, Calles 11/15 (E).
Netherlands: Paseo de Colón, Esquina Calle 40 (L) (also accredited to Nicaragua and Panama).
Nicaragua: Avenida Central Calle 25 (E).
Panama: Avenida 1, Calle 11 (E).
Spain: Paseo Colón, Calle 38 (E).
United Kingdom: Paseo Colón, Calle 32 (E); *Ambassador:* I. M. HURRELL.
United States of America: Avenida 3, Calle A. Volio y 3 (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND L. TELLES, Jr.
Uruguay: 200 vrs. Sur y 100 este de Farmacia Modelo, San Pedro (L).
Vatican City: Apostolic Nunciature.
Venezuela: 50 vrs. Sur 1° entrada, Los Yoses (L).

PRESIDENT

JOSÉ JOAQUÍN TREJOS FERNÁNDEZ (elected February 1966 for four years); candidate of the Partido de Unificación Nacional (PUN).

CONGRESS

President of Congress: CARLOS ESPINACH ESCALANTE.

ELECTIONS
(February 1966)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberación Nacional (<i>National Liberation</i>)	29
Unificación Nacional	26
Unión Cívico-Revolucionaria	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN): P.O. Box 2244; advocates national and social reform. Leader JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER; Sec.-Gen. LUIS ALBERTO MONGE.

Frente Nacional de Democracia Cristiana: Formed from *Partido de Unificación Nacional* (PUN) and other opposition groups; Pres. OTILIO ULATE.

Partido de Unión Cívico-Revolucionaria: An individualist party; Leader FRANK MARSHALL JIMÉNEZ.

Partido Republicano Nacional (PRN): A moderate radical party. Leader Dr. RAFAEL ÁNGEL CALDERÓN GUARDIA.

Acción Democrática Popular (ACP): f. 1961; leftist; anti-communist; Leader ENRIQUE OBREGÓN.

Partido Independiente (PI): Formed from dissidents of the National Liberation Party. Leader Señor JORGE ROSSI.

Partido Alianza Nacional: f. 1961; conservative; Chairman RICARDO CASTRO BEECHE.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): f. 1963; affiliated with European and Latin American Christian Democratic Parties; Leaders Prof. LUIS BARAHONA, FERNANDO QUIRÓS.

Partido Democrático de Avanzada Femenina: f. 1963; emphasizes social welfare and children's needs; Leaders Sra. CLOTILDE CORDERO DE CARVAJAL, Sra. ANGELA ACUÑA DE CHACÓN, Sra. OLGA DE ECHANDI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Ultimate judicial power is invested in the Supreme Court, the seventeen justices of which are elected by the Assembly for a term of eight years, and are automatically re-elected for an equal period, unless the Assembly decides to the contrary by a two-thirds vote. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the Supreme Court in plenary session. The Supreme Court may also meet as:

Corte Plena, with power to declare laws and decrees unconstitutional.

Court of Appeals (*Sala de Casación*).

Civil Court (*Sala Civil*).

Criminal Court (*Sala Penal*).

Judges of the Supreme Court: FERNANDO BAUDRIT SOLERA (*President*); *Appeals Court:* JUAN RAFAEL CALZADA CARBONI, VÍCTOR ML. ELIZONDO MORA, DANIEL QUIRÓS SALAZAR, FERNANDO COTO ALBÁN; *First Civil Court:* JUAN JACOBO LUIS, ANTONIO JIMÉNEZ ARANA, GONZALO RETANA SANDÍ; *Second Civil Court:* HERNÁN BEJARANO RIVERA, MIGUEL ÁNGEL FERNÁNDEZ PORRAS, ULISES SOTO MÉNDEZ; *First Criminal Court:* MÁXIMO ACOSTA SOTO, ROMÁN JUGO LAMICQ, GONZALO SANABRIA SANABRIA; *Second Criminal Court:* GONZALO TREJOS TREJOS, ULISES ODIO SANTOS, HUGO PORTER MURILLO, STANLEY VALLEJO LEITÓN (*Secretary*).

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, but under the Constitution all forms of worship are tolerated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San José: Mgr. Dr. CARLOS HUMBERTO RODRÍGUEZ QUIRÓS, Archbishop of Costa Rica.

Suffragan Sees:

Alajuela: Mgr. JUAN VICENTE SOLIS FERNÁNDEZ.
San Isidro del General: Mgr. DELFIN QUESADA CASTRO.
Tilarán: Mgr. ROMAN ARRIETA VILLALOBOS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

San José

La Gaceta: Imprenta Nacional, Apdo. 5024; f. 1844; Official Gazette; Dir. ABEL CASTILLO SOLANO; circ. 5,000.

Boletín Judicial: Avda. 3, Calle 4/6; f. 1904; journal of the Judiciary; published by Imprenta Nacional; circ. 3,000.

La Nación: Calle 3, Av. Central/1; f. 1946; conservative; Editor RICARDO CASTRO BEECHE; circ. 53,000.

La Prensa Libre: Calle 4, Av. 4/6, Apdo. 1533; f. 1885; independent; evening; Editor ANDRÉS BORRASÉ; circ. 15,000.

La República: Calle 5, Avda. 1/3, Apdo. 2130; f. 1950, reorganized 1967; independent; Editor Dr. RODRIGO MADRIGAL NIETO; circ. 23,000.

The Daily Press: P.O. Box 2113; f. 1948; the only daily English newspaper in Costa Rica; Liberal; circ. approx. 1,000.

PERIODICALS

San José

El Acta Médica: three-monthly; Editor RODOLFO CÉSPEDES.

Ariel: literary monthly; Editor F. TURCIOS.

Brecha: Apdo. 1157; literary monthly; Sec. ARTURO ECHEVEREÍA LORÍA.

Diario Nacional: Av. 4, Calle 4; Monday only; independent; circ. 13,000.

Eco Católico: Apdo. 1064; f. 1931; Catholic weekly; Editor Mons. VICTOR MANUEL ARRIETA; circ. 15,000.

La Epoca Católica: Catholic news; Editor GUILLERMO ANGULO MARÍN.

Fátima: monthly; edited by the Dominican Order.

Izquierda: f. 1963; monthly; organ of ACP.

La Semana Cómica: Calle 3, Avdas. 5-7, Casa 569; f. 1935; weekly; Democratic-Liberal; Dir. JULIO C. SUÑOL; circ. 10,000.

Mujer y Hogar: Apdo. 89; f. 1943; Women's journal; weekly; Editor and Gen. Man. CARMEN CORNEJO; circ. 14,600.

Noticiero del Café: P.O.B. 37; f. 1964; coffee journal; monthly; owned by the Oficina del Café.

Revista Costarricense: Catholic weekly; Editors SARA CASAL, VIUDA DE QUIROS.

Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas: P.O.B. 101; f. 1953; a review of genealogical, heraldic and historical studies; Sec. JORGE A. LINES.

Revista de Agricultura: Apdo. 783; f. 1929; agricultural monthly; Dir. LUIS CRUZ BOLAÑOS.

Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica: Calle 7, Avenida 4; f. 1936; twice yearly; historical and cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS COTO CONDE; circ. 2,100.

Revista Médica de Costa Rica: Apdo. 978; f. 1933; monthly medical journal; Dir. Dr. MANUEL ZELEDÓN.

Salud: f. 1954; monthly; published by the Ministry of Public Health, San José.

Surco: f. 1940; monthly; organ of the National Liberation Party.

Temas Sociales: Apdo. 2041; f. 1954; published by the Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social; quarterly.

Tribuna Libre: weekly.

PRESS AGENCY

Tass is the only press agency in Costa Rica.

PUBLISHERS

San José

Editora Aurora Social Ltda.: Apdo. 884; f. 1934; educational text-books, history and freemasonry; Dir. GERARDO VEGO B.

Editorial Costa Rica: Montealegre; Dir. LILIA RAMOS.

Editorial Victoria Ltda.: Calle 8, Av. 8/5; arts, history, children's books, philosophy, law, fiction.

Escuela Superior de Administración Pública Americana Central: Esapa, Apartado 25; politics, law, sociology, economics.

Imprenta Borrasé: Calle 4, Av. 4/6.

Imprenta Etna: Calle 9, Av. 8/10.

Imprenta La Tribuna: Calle 3, Av. F.G./1.

Imprenta y Librería Soley y Valverde: Calle 1, Av. F.G., Apdo. 314; this includes the Librería e Imprenta "La Española", Calle 1, Av. Central; f. 1884.

Imprenta y Litografía Casa Gráfica: Calle 11, Av. F.G./1.

Imprenta Muñoz e Hijos: Calles 4/6, Av. 3; Dir. J. S. MUÑOZ.

Imprenta Nacional: Calles 4/6, Av. 3; Government publisher; Dir. A. CASTILLO SOLANO; also publishes *La Gaceta* (Official Gazette), *Boletín Judicial*.

Imprenta y Librería Tormo, S.A.: Calle 4, Av. 4.

Imprenta Trejos Hnos. Succs. S.A.: Calles A.V./2, Av. F.G., Apdo. 1313; f. 1912; general and reference; Man. R. BAUDRIT T.

Imprenta Vargas: Calles 1/3, Av. 7; Dir. MARCO TULLIO VARGAS G.

Librería Imprenta y Fotolitografía Universal (Carlos Feder-spiel & Co., S.A.): Calles A.V./1, Av. F.G., Apdo. 1532; f. 1926; 4 mems.; Man. HUBERT FEDERSPIEL.

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, Apartado 3862; education, physics, mathematics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Control Nacional de Radio: San José, Apdo. 3483; governmental supervisory department; Dir. L. H. ANDRÉS.

RADIO

NON-COMMERCIAL

Faro del Caribe: San José, Apdo. 2710; f. 1948; Call letters TIFC; religious programmes in Spanish and English; Man. F. CABEZAS B.

Radio Fides: San José, Apdo. 1933; Roman Catholic station; Dir. P. A. TROYO.

Radio Universitaria: San Pedro; classical music; Dir. C. SALAZAR.

Radio Turrialba: Turrialba; cultural; Dir. H. SABORIO B.

COMMERCIAL

Voz de la Victor: San José, Apdo. 1079; commercial station; Dir. SANTIAGO MARCH P.

Radio Popular: Apdo. 341, San José; Dir. R. BARAGONA.

There are 36 other commercial stations.

In 1967 there were 100,500 radio sets.

RADIO ASSOCIATION

Empresarios Radiodifusores Asociados (ERA): Apdo. 111, San José; Pres. R. BARAGONA GÓMEZ.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Televisora de Costa Rica: San José, Apdo. 3876; programmes began in May 1960; Dir. H. FEDERSPIEL K.

Corporación Costarricense de Televisión: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. M. SOTELA P.; Gen. Man. JOSÉ J. ORTIZ.

R. Televisión Tic-Tac: Apdo. 4666, San José; Gen. Man. A. VARGAS V.

Telesistema Nacional: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. M. SOTELA P.; Gen. Man. JOSÉ J. ORTIZ.

In 1967 there were 66,000 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in June 1948.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Costa Rica: San José, Casilla W; f. 1950; cap. 5m., dep. 139.8m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Lic. JAIME SOLERA; Gen. Man. OMAR DENGÓ OBREGÓN.

Banco Anglo-Costarricense: San José, Apdo. 2038; f. 1863; cap. 18m., dep. 86m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. LUIS RAMÍREZ VILLOBO; Gen. Man. CLAUDIO A. VOLIO G.

Banco de Costa Rica: San José, Avenida Fernández Güell y Calle 4, Apdo. C; f. 1877; cap. 40m., dep. 315m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. MANUEL A. QUESADA; Gen. Man. BORIS MÉNDEZ P.

Banco Lyon, S.A.: San José; f. 1871; private company, working solely on capital; Chair. GEORGE A. LYON; Gen. Man. H. WILLFRED BROWN.

Banco Nacional de Costa Rica: San José, Cs. 2-4 Avenida 1a, Apdo. XV; f. 1914; cap. 40m., dep. 403m. (Dec. 1965); Gen. Man. ELIAS QUIRÓS S.

Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago: Cartago, Apdos. 293, 297; f. 1918; cap. 10m., dep. 28.7m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ELADIO ALONSO ANDRÉS; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO MASÍS D.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito—Fedecredito: mems. 117 co-operatives, with 51,858 mems.; combined cap. U.S. \$1.7m.

INSURANCE

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: San José, Apdo. Z; f. 1924; administers the state monopoly of insurance; services of foreign insurance companies may be used only by authorization of the Ministry of Economy and after the Instituto has certified it will not accept the risk; cap. \$15m.; Man. MIGUEL ARMIJO CEREGATTI.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Café: Calle 2 a 8, San José.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

SAN JOSÉ

Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica: Calle 1A y 3A, Ave. Fernández-Güell; f. 1915; 400 mems.; Sec. FERNANDO GOICOECHEA Q.; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly).

Cámara de Agricultura: Calle 1, Avda. F.G./1.

Cámara de Azucareros: Calle 3, Avda. F.G./1.

Cámara de Ganaderos Asociados de Costa Rica: Calle 2, Avda. 2.

Cámara de Ganaderos de Guanacaste: Calle 2, Avda. 2.

Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica: Calle 3, Avda. F.G./1.

Cámara Nacional de Cafetaleros: Avda. 1 Calles Central y Primera, Apdo. 1310, San José; f. 1948; 275 mems.; Dir. Lic. ARNOLDO LÓPEZ ECHANDI.

Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes Detallistas: C/10/12, Avda. 6.

Cámara Nacional de Transportes: Calle 16, Avda. 1/3.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Calle 16, Avda. 1/3.

Cámara Productores de Caña del Pacífico y del Atlántico: Ciudad.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Departamento de Promoción y Fomento: Ministerio de Industrias y Comercio, Apdo. 5001, San José; Dir. JOSÉ G. ROTHCHILD, Jr.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in all some 50 employers' associations and organisations in the Republic.

Asociación Sindical de Comerciantes Importadores y Mayoristas (Importers' and Traders' Association): P.O.B. 1114, San José; 59 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ BATALLA U.; Sec. EDWIN MÉNDEZ M.

TRADE UNIONS

At a conference in June 1966 of delegations from all the democratic and free trade unions in Costa Rica agreement was reached to establish a single national centre:

COSTA RICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ETC.)

Confederación Costarricense de Trabajadores Democrática—CGTD (*Democratic Confederation of Costa Rican Workers*). This has already been admitted to ICFTU; Leader OBDULIO MÉNDEZ.

Confederación Costarricense del Trabajo—"Rerum Novarum"—CCT (*Costa Rican Confederation of Workers—"Rerum Novarum"*): Apdo. 2167, San José; f. 1943; 10,000 mems.; admitted to ICFTU and ORIT; 5 federated and 33 non-federated unions in affiliation; Pres. PABLO MORA; Sec.-Gen. ALVARO JIMÉNEZ ZAVALA; publ. *Combate*; now absorbed in CCTD.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Costarricense—CGTC (*General Confederation of Workers of Costa Rica*): Avda. 12 y Calle 12, No. 1211, San José; admitted to WFTU/CTAL; 4,000 mems. (est.); 4 federated and 32 non-federated unions in affiliation; Sec.-Gen. GONZALO SIERRA CANTILLO.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores—CNT (*National Confederation of Workers*): Apt. 3332, San José; 800 mems. (est.); 2 federated and 12 non-federated unions; Sec.-Gen. HECTOR GUTIÉRREZ ZAMORA.

There are over a dozen important non-affiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

There are 703 km. of railways.

United Fruit Company: 30 miles of two 3-ft. gauge railways mainly in Panama.

Northern Railway Company (*of Costa Rica*): Calle 23, Avenida 3/5, San José; f. 1884; approximately 350 miles of track (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); main line runs from Puerto Limón to Alajuela (116.7 miles), via San José; Chair. Col. Sir ROBERT ADEANE; Man. Dir. T. C. B. WILLIAMS (London); Pres. and Gen. Man. CHARLES W. AVÉRRE (San José).

Ferrocarril Eléctrico al Pacífico (*Pacific Electric Railroad*): Apdo. 543, San José; f. 1897; 77 miles of track open; main line, San José to Puntarenas; branches, Ciruelas to Alajuela; electric (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); Man. GUILLERMO LARA B.; Sec. JULIETA C. DE VARGAS.

ROADS

There are about 3,000 miles of all-weather roads, 1,300 miles of them national and regional roads; 410 miles correspond to the Inter-American Highway. There are also some 7,000 miles of dry-weather roads.

SHIPPING

Local services operate between the Costa Rican ports of Puntarenas and Limón and those of Colón and Cristóbal in Panama.

Services with America and Europe are:

Limón: Tica Line, Interlines, Buccaneer Line, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana (to U.S.A.); Hamburg Amerika Linie, Horn Linie, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (to Europe).

Puntarenas: Hamburg Amerika Linie, French Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., K Line (to Europe); Chilean Lines, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana, Mamenic Line (to Europa and South America).

CIVIL AVIATION

Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses, S.A.—LACSA (*Costa Rican Airlines*): Apdo. 1531, San José; f. 1945; operates internal services and services to North America, Mexico, Salvador, Panama and British West Indies; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO PEÑA CH.; Gen. Man. Cap. OTTO ESCALANTE W.

There are a number of small private airlines.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Costa Rica: Iberia, K.L.M., B.O.A.C., Pan-American and T.A.C.A. International Airlines.

TOURISM

Instituto Costarricense de Turismo: Apdo. 777, San José; autonomous state institution; Pres. STANLEY MUÑOZ; Man. R. CASTRO CAÑAS.

Asociación Costarricense de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. GUIDO CASTRO, Apdo. 1864, San José.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: San José; Pres. Dr. OTTO JIMÉNEZ Q.; Sec. Ing. HERNÁN FONSECA Z.

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; atomic research in medicine, microbiology, pharmacy, agronomy and engineering.

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA: San José; Tropical Research and Graduate Training Centre at Turrialba; Dir.-Gen. Ing. ARMANDO SAMPER; Dir. of Research and Training Dr. JOSÉ MARULL; publs. *Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Agrícolas*, *Revista Interamericana de Extensión Agrícola*.

UNIVERSITY

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; 530 teachers, 7,030 students.

CUBA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean, lying 90 miles south of Florida, U.S.A. Its other neighbours are Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 77°F (25°C) and hurricanes are frequent. The language is Spanish. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. The flag has five horizontal bands, alternating blue, white, blue, white, blue, with a red triangle close to the staff, charged with a silver star. Havana (La Habana) is the capital.

Recent History

In 1959 the dictatorship of General Batista was overthrown by invading forces led by Dr. Fidel Castro who gradually established an authoritarian system of government. In 1961, Cuban exiles with some American support, attempted unsuccessfully to invade the island. The U.S.S.R. aids the Castro regime, economically and militarily, but the installation of rockets by the U.S.S.R. precipitated a crisis with the U.S.A. and late in 1962 the U.S.S.R. dismantled and withdrew the rockets. The country has been under an economic blockade by the U.S.A. since 1962. Dr. Castro in 1965 gave permission to leave Cuba to those who wished to do so.

Government

Since the 1959 Revolution, Government has been administered under the Fundamental Law of the Republic. A President is appointed by the Prime Minister, who governs the country with the help of eighteen Ministers. The country is divided into six provinces. There have been no elections since the Revolution.

Defence

Cuba receives considerable aid from communist countries. There is a national army and air force and a small navy. Most fit men and women belong to the Militia. Defence is the third largest item in the budget. Conscription was introduced at the end of 1963. Service is for a three-year period at 17 years of age. Conscripts will work on the land in addition to their military duties.

Economic Affairs

Cuba's economy is basically agricultural and is closely organized by the state. There has been some progress in building up local industries. Food rationing has been in force since March 1962, and clothes rationing was introduced in February 1963. The island depends to a large extent on economic aid from the U.S.S.R. and China and most of Cuba's trade is with the communist bloc, though relations with China deteriorated in 1965. Sugar production occupies half the cultivated land in Cuba and accounts for about 10 per cent of world production. The 1963 crop was the lowest for 20 years following the catastrophic hurricane "Flora", but production improved in 1964 and

the 1965 crop of over 6 m. tons contributed to Dr. Castro's aim of 10 m. tons a year by 1970. Tobacco is the second largest crop. The production of meat is also important. Cuba is rich in nickel deposits and there is also copper, chromium and manganese.

Transport and Communications

Railways and roads connect towns and important villages and further roads are being built. There are 3,000 miles of railways and 5,083 miles of all-weather roads. Geographically Cuba is a focal point for shipping and air services, but latterly traffic has been much reduced. A new airport was opened later in 1966 at Holguin, and another is nearly completed at Bayamo.

Social Welfare

A social security system provides for the unemployed and gives pensions to the old. Hospitals are free. Health care is the second largest item in the budget.

Education

Education is the largest item in the budget and in recent years illiteracy has been greatly reduced. Education is free and compulsory when available, between the ages of six and twelve. There are some 15,000 primary schools, a number of secondary and vocational schools, and three universities.

Tourism

Cuba has much to attract the tourist—forests, mountains, and a coastline with many bays and inlets and excellent bathing. There are the relics of the Spanish colonial days. There have been fewer tourists since the change of regime.

Sport

The favourite sports are baseball, boxing, basketball, athletics, cycling and swimming.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), July 26 (Revolution Day), December 7 (Day of National Mourning), December 25 (legal holiday).

1969: January 1 (Liberation Day), January 2 (Victory Day).

Weights and Measures

Officially the Metric System is in force but the U.S. system is widely used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the peso, which is officially worth \$1 U.S.; 100 centavos equal 1 peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50 centavos, 1 peso.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rate: 2.41 pesos = £1 sterling
1 peso = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION 1966				
sq. km.	Total	Havana (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
III,III	7,800,000	1,680,000	36.9*	8.6*	7.6*

* per '000 (1964).

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

CROP	1963	1964
Sugar Cane	31,415	37,196
Root Vegetables	303	281
Fruit	270	280
Tobacco	48	44
Tomatoes	93	112

Sugar (1966 est.) 6.06 million tons; (1967 est.) 6 million tons; (1968 est.) 5.5 million tons. Rice (1963) 204,000 metric tons. Cotton (1963) 10,700 metric tons.

Fishing (1964): Fish 23,050 tons landed, Shellfish 13,244 tons.

LIVESTOCK

	1963	1964
Cattle	6,381,253	3,380,000
Pigs	1,450,000	467,100
Horses	400,000	n.a.
Sheep	200,000	52,500
Goats	180,000	n.a.

MINING

(Exports—metric tons)

	1958	1959	1960
Copper	39,700	39,200	90,100
Iron	5,000	n.a.	3,000
Chrome	712,500	586,100	694,800
Nickel	18,100	10,200	17,000
Manganese	66,100	55,600	5,900

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	1963	1964
Raw Sugar . . . ('000 tons)	3,825	4,494
Refined Sugar . . . ('000 tons)	842	948
Ethyl Alcohol . . . ('000 hl.)	1,762	1,983
Beverages	4,100	5,058
Cigars	369	616
Cigarettes	15,346	16,015
Matches . . . (million boxes)	246	272

PRODUCT	1963	1964
Sulphuric Acid Base . ('000 tons)	138	193
Fertilizers	n.a.	430
Asbestos and Cement . ('000 m. ²)	1,507	2,261
Woven Textiles . . . (metres)	111,646	127,311
Footwear	18,737	18,817
Books and Magazines . ('000 units)	43,984	44,595
Electricity . . . (million kW.)	2,641	2,838

Raw Sugar ('000 metric tons): (1965) 6,051; (1966) 4,450; (1967 est.) 7,500.

CUBA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.

100 pesos = £41 gs. 10d. sterling = \$U.S. 100.00*

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(1965—million pesos)

National Economy	878.3
Housing and Communal Services	135.7
Education, Research and Social Services	695.6
Public Administration	136.8
National Defence and Public Order	213.2
Public Debt Payment	162.7
Reserve	313.6
TOTAL	2,535.9

* Officially the peso is quoted as at par with the dollar.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1963) 866.2 million; (1964) 1,014.7 million; (1965) 866.0 million.

Exports: (1963) 542.9 million; (1964) 713.7 million; (1965) 685.5 million.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million pesos)

IMPORTS	1962	1963	1964	EXPORTS	1962	1963	1964
Food and Drink	156.9	198.5	225.6	Sugar and Derivatives	431.9	471.6	626.7
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products	71.9	80.9	83.6	Tobacco and By-products	25.1	21.5	29.0
Machinery, Instruments and Electrical Apparatus	120.4	183.6	197.0	Other Items	64.6	49.8	58.0
Transport Equipment	84.2	104.1	123.3				
Stones, Minerals and Glass	101.5	89.9	109.2				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(percentage distribution)

	1963		1964	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Bulgaria	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.1
Canada	1.3	2.5	4.1	0.4
People's Republic of China	10.5	13.4	10.7	11.4
Czechoslovakia	6.3	7.0	6.3	2.1
France	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.4
German Democratic Republic	4.2	7.4	3.7	2.2
Hungary	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.1
Japan	0.6	3.8	4.0	7.0
Poland	3.4	3.3	2.0	1.1
Spain	1.6	4.2	3.8	9.5
U.S.S.R.	53.1	30.2	40.2	38.5
United Kingdom	1.2	4.2	3.7	3.6
Others	15.1	19.6	26.1	21.6

CUBA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SUGAR EXPORTS

(1963—metric tons)

China, People's Republic	500,982
Czechoslovakia	150,105
Germany, Democratic Republic	244,490
Italy	157,904
Japan	160,771
Morocco	285,028
Netherlands	123,545
Poland	103,895
Spain	102,737
United Kingdom	173,698
U.S.S.R.	973,423
TOTAL (inc. others)	3,520,505

Stocks of sugar held by Cuba at the beginning of 1963 were 341,200 tons and at the end of 1963 115,228 tons.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1964): Passengers 12,035,700, Freight 8,821,000 metric tons.

Roads (1964): Cars 162,011, Lorries and Trailers 67,828, Buses 4,840.

Shipping (1964): Ocean Trade 337,700 metric tons, Coasting Trade 301,900 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passengers 432,100, Freight 8,400 metric tons.

TOURISM

(number of foreign visitors)

1957	1958	1959
280,563	197,789	160,956

EDUCATION

(1964-65)

	ENROLMENT
Primary	1,323,925
Secondary	135,745
Technical and Professional	78,570
Specialized	3,136
Adult	839,325
University	26,934
Others	8,003

THE CONSTITUTION

THE 1940 Constitution, which was suspended during the uprising against General Batista, was re-established in 1959 by the Government of Dr. Fidel Castro. This declares the country to be an independent sovereign state under a republican form of government exercised by three powers—legislative, executive and judicial. The following liberties are guaranteed: freedom of movement; the inviolability of the person, the home and correspondence; religious toleration; freedom of conscience; the right of assembly; and freedom of the press. The Constitution contains a number of social security provisions. It lays down regulations for hours, wages, and for thirty days' paid holiday a year for manual workers.

There is universal suffrage for all citizens over twenty years of age.

Suspension or Amendment of the Constitution

The Constitution may only be amended, in whole or in part, by a two-thirds majority vote of the Council of Ministers. In times of national emergency certain articles of the Constitution may be suspended by the President for a term not exceeding ninety days, renewable if necessary.

The President

Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by second-grade suffrage for a term of four years

In 1965 a Commission of Constitutional Studies was set up to draw up a new Socialist Constitution for Cuba.

and is only eligible for re-election after a lapse of eight years from the end of his term of office. He must be a Cuban citizen, either by birth or by naturalisation.

The President appoints the Premier and the Council of Ministers.

The President sanctions, promulgates and puts into execution laws submitted by the Council of Ministers and convokes extraordinary sessions of the Council of Ministers. He conducts negotiations with foreign powers and contracts treaties subject to their approval by the Council of Ministers; he also appoints judicial officers and diplomatic and consular representatives; he may overrule unconstitutional decisions of provincial governors and local councils and, finally, he acts as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He may not leave the country without the authorisation of the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Power

Legislative power is exercised by the Council of Ministers.

Administration

The country is divided, for political and administrative purposes, into the following six provinces: Pinar del Río, Havana, Matanzas, Las Villas, Camagüey, and Oriente. These are further subdivided into 47 districts and 126 municipalities.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President and Minister of Economy: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

MINISTERS

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and President of National Institute of Agrarian Reform: Major FIDEL CASTRO RUZ.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Armed Forces: Major RAÚL CASTRO RUZ.

Minister of Justice: Dr. ALFREDO YABUR MALUF.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. JOSÉ RAMÓN MACHADO VENTURA.

Minister of Interior Commerce: MANUEL LUZARDO.

Minister of Foreign Trade: MARCELO FERNÁNDEZ FONT.

Minister of Public Works: RUBÉN DARIAS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL ROA GARCÍA.

Minister of Interior: Major RAMIRO VALDÉS MENÉNDEZ.

Minister of the Presidency and Council of Ministers: CELIA SÁNCHEZ MANDULEY.

Minister of Education: JOSÉ LLANUSA GOBEL.

Minister of Transport: Major FAURE CHOMÓN.

Minister of Basic Industry: JOEL DOMENECH BENITEZ.

Minister of Light Industry: MANUEL ENRIQUE ESCALONA.

Minister of Mining and Metallurgy: ARTURO GUSMÁN.

Minister of Communications: Major JESUS MONTAÑÉ OROPESA.

Minister without Portfolio: CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Sugar Industry: ORLANDO BORRERO DÍAZ.

Minister of Food Industry: JOSÉ NARANJO MORALES.

Minister of Labour: Capt. JORGE RISQUET.

Minister of Construction: RAMÓN DARIAS RODES.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN HAVANA

EMBASSIES

Albania	Hungary	Romania
Algeria	India	Saudi Arabia
Belgium	Italy	Spain
Bulgaria	Japan	Sweden
Canada	Korean D.P.R.	Switzerland
Ceylon	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic
China, P.R.	Mali	Tanzania
Congo	Mexico	U.S.S.R.
(Brazzaville)	Morocco	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Mongolian P.R.	United Kingdom
France	Netherlands	Vatican
German Demo- cratic Republic	Portugal	Viet-Nam D.R.
Guinea	Pakistan	Yugoslavia
	Poland	

LEGATIONS

Austria	Greece	Malta
Cambodia	Iceland	Thailand
Cyprus	Israel	Tunisia
Denmark	Liberia	Turkey
Ethiopia	Libya	Yemen
Finland	Luxembourg	

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Comunista: Havana; f. 1961 by Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI) from the fusion of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist), Fidel Castro's Movimiento 26 de Julio and Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo; renamed Partido Unido de la Revolución Socialista Cubana (United Party of the Cuban Socialist Revolution) 1963; present name 1965; 100-member Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and 5 Commissions; 6,000 local party organizations, 45,000 mems. and 5,000 candidate mems.

Political Bureau: mems. FIDEL CASTRO, RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, JUAN ALMEIDA, RAMIRO VALDÉS, ARMANDO HART, GUILLERMO GARCÍA, SERGIO DEL VALLE.

Secretariat: FIDEL CASTRO (Gen. Sec.), RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, BLAS ROCA, FAURE CHOMÓN, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ, ARMANDO HART (Sec. for Organization).

There are no other political parties. On May 1st, 1961, FIDEL CASTRO stated that there would be no further elections and that public opinion would be sought by mass rallies.

M.I.R.R. (Revolutionary Insurreccional Recovery Movement): in exile in Miami, U.S.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in Cuba is administered through an independent power called the Judicial Power, in which the Supreme Court acts as the ultimate legal body in the nation.

Supreme Court: is composed of nine members and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. They are elected by the Ministers' Council on recommendation of the President of the Republic.

Judges of the Supreme Court: ENRIQUE HART RAMÍREZ (*President*), JUAN B. MORÉ BENÍTEZ, JOSÉ F. FERNÁNDEZ PILOTO, JOSÉ A. GARCÍA ALVAREZ, ANTONIO M. VIERA MACHADO, RAFAEL CISNEROS PONTEAU, NICASIO HERNÁNDEZ ARMAS, LUIS M. BUCH RODRÍGUEZ, FERNANDO ALVAREZ TABÍO.

Audiencias: maximum legal body within each province.

There are also Judges of First Instance, Judges of Instruction, Judges of Correction and Municipal Judges. Magistrates of Audiencias and Judges are elected by the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

There is no established Church, and all religions are permitted, though Roman Catholicism predominates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San Cristóbal de la Habana; Mons. EVELIO DIAZ CIA.

Suffragan Sees:

Matanzas: JOSÉ MAXIMINO EUSEBIO DOMÍNGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ.

Pinar del Río: Mgr. MANUEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ROZAS.

Metropolitan See:

Santiago de Cuba: Mgr. ENRIQUE PÉREZ SERANTES.

Suffragan Sees:

Camagüey: Mgr. ADOLFO RODRÍGUEZ HERRERA.

Cienfuegos: Mgr. ALFREDO MÜLLER Y SAN MARTÍN.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

Convención Bautista de Cuba Oriental: P.O. Box 27, Cristo, Oriente; f. 1905; 6,565 mems.; Gen. Missionary Dr. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ; Pres. Rev. AUGUSTO ABELLA; Sec. Rev. MARIO CASANELLA; publ. *El Mensajero* (monthly).

Consejo de Iglesias Evangélicas (Council of Evangelical Churches): Neptuno 629, Havana; Sec. Rev. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

HAVANA

Granma: Avda. General Suárez y Calle Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución José Martí; f. 1965 to replace *Hoy* and *Revolución*; official Communist Party organ; morning and weekly (Aranguren 604, esq. a Masó) editions; also edition in English; Dir. ISIDORO MALMERCA PEOLI; circ. 327,000.

Juventud Rebelde: Prado y Teniente Rey; f. 1965; organ of Communist Youth; evening; Editor MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 68,000.

El Mundo: P.O. Box 170, Virtudes y Aguila; f. 1901; morning, except Mondays; Editor LUIS GÓMEZ-WANGÜEMERT; circ. 158,000 daily, 250,000 Sunday.

La Tarde: Plaza Cinca; evening; Editor ERNESTO VERA.

CAMAGÜEY

Adelante: f. 1959; morning, except Mondays; circ. 14,000.

HOLGUÍN

Ahora: circ. 5,000.

Surcos: daily.

MATANZAS

Girón: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 8,000.

LAS VILLAS

La Correspondencia: except Mondays.

Vanguardia: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 12,000.

ORIENTE

Sierra Maestra: f. 1959; Santiago de Cuba; except Mondays; circ. 23,000.

El Eco de Tunas: Joaquín de Agüero No. 20, Victoria de las Tunas; f. 1909; Dir. and Prop. RAFAEL ZAYAS GONZÁLEZ; 2,000 copies twice weekly.

Surco (*Organo de los Campesinos*): Santiago de Cuba.

PINAR DEL RIO

El Socialista: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 6,000.

PERIODICALS

HAVANA

ANAP: for small farmers; monthly.

Bohemia: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro, Apdo. 6000; weekly, illustrated; Dir. ENRIQUE DE LA OSA.

Boletín Sumario: Chamber of Commerce; fortnightly.

Casa de las Américas: G y 3ra, Vedado; f. 1960; six times a year; Dir. ROBERTO FERNÁNDEZ RETAMAR; circ. 10,000.

Cine Cubano: Calle 23, No. 1155, Apdo. 55; f. 1961; monthly; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA.

Comercio Exterior: Ministry of Foreign Trade; monthly.

Con la Guardia en Alto: Committee for Defence of the Revolution; f. 1961; bi-monthly; Editors AURELIO ALVAREZ GONZÁLEZ, ROLANDO GALLARDO; circ. 120,000.

Cuadernos de la Casa de Las Americas: f. 1967; politics; monthly.

Cuba: Reina 352; f. 1962; monthly; Spanish and Russian; Editor LISANDRO OTERO; circ. 141,000.

Cuba-Comercio Exterior: Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Apdo. 2549; quarterly.

Cuba en la Unesco: Comisión Nacional Cubana de la Unesco, 32 y Avda. Kohly, Nuevo Vedado; f. 1960.

Cuba Socialista: Journal of P.C.C.; monthly.

Gaceta de Cuba: fortnightly.

Hastra la Victoria Siempre: Isla de Pinos; f. 1967.

Ingeniería Civil: Colegio de Ingenieros Civiles de Cuba, Calle 21 No. 759 esq. 2, Vedado; f. 1949; monthly.

Isias: Las Villas University; half-yearly.

Mella: students' weekly.

Mujeres: Infanta y Peñalver; government-controlled; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. HORTENSIA GÓMEZ.

Nueva Revista Cubana: Consejo Nacional de Cultura; literary.

Obra Revolucionaria: irregular; official speeches and documents.

Orientador Revolucionario: journal of the Revolutionary Orientation Commission of the Communist Party; Editor RAÚL GARCÍA PELAEZ.

Palante: Calle 23 No. 358; f. 1961; satirical weekly; Dir. RENÉ DE LA NUEZ; circ. 116,000.

Panorama Económico Latinoamericano: Calle 23 No. 201 5° piso (Prensa Latina), Vedado; f. 1960; weekly; Editor M. FERNÁNDEZ COLINO; circ. 8,000.

Política Internacional: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; f. 1962; quarterly.

Revista Cubana de Jurisprudencia: Palacio de Justicia, La Habana; monthly; Editor Dr. JESUS VALDES.

Revista de Agricultura: Academy of Sciences; f. 1967.

Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional "José Martí": Biblioteca Nacional, Plaza de la Revolución; f. 1909.

Revista Tecnológica: Ministry of Industries; bi-monthly.

Romances: monthly.

Trabajo: fortnightly; illustrated.

Tribuna Médica: Calle 23, No. 201 Esq. a N, Vedado; f. 1939; bi-annual.

Union: UNEAC (*Writers' and Artists' Union*), 17 y H, Vedado; quarterly.

Universidad de la Habana: bi-monthly.

Universidad de Oriente: bi-monthly.

Vanguardia Obrera: weekly.

Verde Olivo: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro; Apto. 6000; weekly illustrated; organ of the armed forces; Dir. LUIS PAVÓN.

Vida Universitaria: monthly.

Vida Nueva: Journal of the Cuban Women's Federation (F.M.C.).

Visión: fortnightly.

Voluntad Hidráulica: Humboldt 106 esq. P, Vedado; f. 1963; journal of the I.N.R.H.; monthly.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Unión de Periodistas de Cuba: Calle No. 452, Vedado, Havana; Pres. ERNESTO VERA.

CUBA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

NEWS AGENCIES

Prensa Latina (Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana, S.A.): Calle 23 No. 201, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; government-controlled; Dir. José M. ORTIZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Associated Press: Calle 21 entre N y O, numero 2-4, Edificio Cuervo Rubio, Havana 1; Correspondent ISAAC M. FLORES.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Apdo. 22E, Havana; Chief TODOR STOYANOV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Ceskoslovenská Tisková Kancelár): Edificio Focsa 3A, Vedado, Havana.

Novosti Press Agency (A.P.N.): No. 158 (corner 9) St., 25th floor, Vedado, Havana; Correspondent I. PAPOROV.

U.P.I.: Prado 257, 4th floor.

Tass also has a bureau in Havana.

PUBLISHERS

HAVANA

Casa de las Américas: Gy. 3A, Vedado; f. 1960; Latin American literature; Dir. R. FERNÁNDEZ RETAMAR.

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: O'Reilly No. 126; art books, literary, periodicals, etc.; Pres. EDUARDO MUZIO.

Ediciones Revolución: Plaza Cívica; art and cultural.

Ediciones Union: 17 y H, Vedado; literary.

Editora del Consejo Nacional de Universidades: Bernaza No. 5, Havana.

Editora del Ministerio de Educación: Ciudad Libertad, Marianao.

Editora Científica: National Academy of Sciences, Capitolio Nacional, Havana.

Editora Juvenil: Manrique 166, Havana; f. 1962; Dir. ALEJO CARPENTIER.

Editora Política: Calle No. 452, Vedado, Havana.

Instituto del Libro: Calle 19, No. 1002, esq. 10, Vedado, Aptdo. 6540; f. 1967; Government publishing institution for works of all types; exports and imports publications; Dir. ROLANDO RODRÍGUEZ.

UNESCO: Ave. Kohly 151, esq. 32, Nuevo Vedado; f. 1948; novels; Pres. ELIAS ENTRALGO; Sec. MANUAL CORRALES.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Plaza de la Revolución "José Martí", Havana.

Instituto Cubano de Radiodifusión: Edif. Radiocentro, Ly 23, Vedado, Havana; f. 1962; Dir.-Gen. Major JORGE SERGUERA.

RADIO

Radio Habana Cuba: Apdo. 7026, Havana; 16 stations; broadcasts in Arabic, Creole, English, French, Guaraní,

Quechua, Portuguese and Spanish; Foreign Dir. MARÍA MONTERO TRIANA. There are 17 other stations.

In 1967 there were 1,315,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional: Radiocentro, Havana; operates 13 stations throughout the country.

In 1967 the total number of television receivers was 575,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

All banks were nationalised in October 1960.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Cuba (National Bank of Cuba): Cuba 402, esq. Lamparilla, Havana; f. 1948, reorganized 1961; cap. 100m. (1967); Pres. ORLANDO PÉREZ; 200 brs.

The National Bank of Cuba is the sole Bank of Cuba. It issues currency, arranges short and long-term credits, finances investments and operations with other countries, and acts as the clearing and payments centre.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección de Seguros del Ministerio de Hacienda: No. 258, Havana; Dir. AURELIO VÁSQUEZ CASTRO.

Empresa Nacional de Seguros: No. 258, Havana; Man. Dir. OSCAR CASTELLS RODRÍGUEZ.

Empresa de Seguros Internacionales de Cuba: 411 Aguiar St., P.O.B. 1607, Havana; f. 1963; Man. Dir. MIGUEL FERNÁNDEZ CORREA.

Oficina de Control de Seguros: No. 258, Havana; Administrator ENRIQUE QUINTERO HERRERA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORT-EXPORT BOARDS

HAVANA

- Alimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 7006; controls import of foodstuffs and liquors.
- Cuba Industrial:** Aguiar 361, Apdo. 6401; controls import of complete industrial plants.
- Cubacontrol:** San Pedro, no. 16, ent. Obispo y Narciso López; Apartado 35; supervisory work on imports and exports on behalf of foreign clients.
- Consumimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6427; controls import of consumer goods.
- Cubatabaco:** Aguiar 360, Apdo. 6557; f. 1962; controls export of leaf tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; Man. (Export Division) SERGIO N. RAVELO.
- Cubazucar:** Calle 23 no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6647; f. 1962; controls export of sugar, molasses and alcohol; Man. Dir. EMILIANO LEZCANO VIQUEIRA.
- Cubaexport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; general exports.
- Cubametales:** Infanta no. 16, 4to piso, Vedado; Apartado 6917; controls import of metals.
- Cubatex:** Calle 23, no. 55; Apdo. 7115; controls import of fibres, textiles, hides and by-products.
- Cuflet:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6755; f. 1961; Cuban freight enterprise; Gen. Man. FERNÁNDO HERNÁNDEZ.
- Distribuidora Internacional de Películas (I.C.A.I.C.):** Calle 23, no. 1155, Vedado; enterprise for the export and import of films.
- Expedicuba:** Aguiar, no. 411; Apdo. 6053; enterprise for the dispatch of import and export goods.
- Ferrimport:** Calle 21, Vedado; import of ironware.
- Intercomex:** Calle 17, no. 1, Vedado; Apdo. 7024; acts as an intermediary in barter and compensation operations carried out by the Foreign Trade enterprises.
- Maprinter:** Oficios no. 152, Edificio Ferro; Apartado 2110; controls import of raw materials and intermediate products.
- Maquimport:** Calle 23 no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6052; controls import of machinery and equipment.
- Medicuba:** Central 26 ent. Tulipán y Conill; Apdo. 6772; enterprise for the export and import of medical and pharmaceutical products.
- Quimimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6088; controls import of chemical products.
- Tractimport:** O'Reilly 412, Apdo. 7007; f. 1963 for the import of agricultural and building equipment.

Transimport: Edificio Bacardi, Monserrate y San Juan de Dios; Apdo. 6665; controls import of vehicles and transportation equipment.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba: Calle 21, no. 661, Vedado, Apdo. 370, Havana; f. 1963; mems. include all Cuban foreign trade enterprises and the most important agricultural and industrial enterprises; Pres. AMADEO BLANCO VALDÉS-FAULY; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ M. DÍAZ MIRABAL; publs. *Cuba-Comercio Exterior* (Spanish and English), *Boletín Sumario* (Spanish), *Cuba Economic News* (Spanish and English), *Técnica Comercial* (Spanish).

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria—INRA (*National Institute for Agrarian Reform*): Havana; f. 1961; government organisation in charge of State lands, farms, granaries and rural co-operatives; Minister-Pres. FIDEL CASTRO; Vice-Pres. RAÚL CURBELO.

National Association of Small Farmers: Pres. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ CRUZ; Organizational Sec. ANTERO REGALADO.

Cubatabaco: Aguiar 360, Apdo. 6557; began to operate 1966; controls production and domestic distribution of leaf tobacco, cut tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and matches.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba Revolucionaria—CTCR (*Confederation of Revolutionary Cuban Workers*): Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Havana; f. 1939; 1,500,000 mems. (est.); withdrew from ICFTU and ORIT in 1959; 33 federated unions affiliated; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL MARTÍN; publ. *Vanguardia Obrera* (weekly).

In 1961 a new decree laid down that all employees were to become members of an industrial union, and that each industry would have its own national union.

Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Azucarera (S.N.T.-I.A.): Havana; the sugar workers' union.

The following industries also have their own unions: Agriculture, Arts and Entertainment, Aviation, Banks and Insurance, Catering, Commerce, Communications, Construction, Dockers, Education, Electric Power, Food, Health, Leather, Lumber, Metallurgy, Mining, Petrochemical, Printing, Public Administration, Railways, Tobacco, Textiles, Transport.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways in Cuba is 17,881 km., of which 12,645 km. were laid down by the sugar companies primarily to transport cane from the fields to the *centrales* or grinding mills. The remaining 5,236 km. are public service railways. All railways were nationalised in 1960.

Empresa Consolidada de Transporte Ferroviario: Edificio "Mitrans", 5° Piso, Rancho Boyeros y Tulipán,

Apartado 6664, Havana; f. 1960 when all railways were nationalised by the Government; operates public services; Dir. MARIO COHEN MIRANDA. Divided into five Administrative Units:

Unidad Habana (Havana Unit): serves the western part of Las Villas Province, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Occidentales de Cuba, S.A.).

CUBA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Unidad Norte-Habana (*North Havana Unit*): serves parts of the provinces of Havana and Matanzas (formerly served by Ferrocarril Cubano de Hershey).

Unidad Camagüey (*Camagüey Unit*): serves the eastern part of Las Villas Province, Camagüey and most of Oriente (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Consolidados de Cuba, Compañía del Ferrocarril del Cuba and Ferrocarriles del Norte de Cuba).

Unidad Tunas (*Tunas Unit*): Serves part of the province of Oriente (formerly served by Ferrocarril de Tunas, S.A.).

Unidad Guantánamo (*Guantánamo Unit*): serves part of the province of Oriente (formerly served by Compañía Ferrocarrilera de Guantánamo y Occidente and Ferrocarril de Guantánamo).

ROADS

The Central Highway runs from Pinar del Río in the west to Santiago in Oriente Province, for a length of 1,144 km. In addition to this paved highway, there are some 7,000 km. of secondary and "farm-to-market" roads. A small proportion of these secondary roads is paved, but the majority are unsurfaced earth roads. There are in addition many hundred kilometres of tracks and paths, some of which can be used by motor vehicles during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Empresa Consolidada del Petróleo: Edif. Raúl Cepero Bonilla, Valle 23 No. 105, entre O. y P., Vedado, Havana; owns three tankers; Dir. Ing. F. R. PADRÓN.

Empresa Naviera de Cuba, S.A.: San Pedro 262, Havana; f. 1916; owns four motor vessels each of 3,805 gross tons, built in 1945, and six steamers totalling 9,451 gross tons; regular service from Havana to other Cuban ports and also to U.S. ports, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico; Pres. EUSEBIO COTERILLO.

Empresa Consolidada de Navegación Mambisa: San Ignacio 104-108, Apdo. 543, Havana; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL DOMÍNGUEZ.

The fleet has three regular lines, one to the Mediter-

anean, one to Northern Europe and one to the Baltic. It also has a tramp service.

Cuba has a merchant fleet of 199,998 Gross Registered Tonnage.

There are regular cargo services from Liverpool by the Pacific Steamship Navigation Company operating once every two to four weeks. Some of the cargo vessels carry passengers. There is a weekly service from New York by the Ward Line and the United Fruit Company vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviación: 23 y P, Vedado, Havana; f. 1961 in succession to Compañía Cubana de Aviación SA-Cubana; *International Services*: Havana to Prague, Mexico, Spain and chartered routes; *Internal Services*: Havana to Camagüey and Santiago, calling at 12 other cities; fleet: 1 DC-4, 6 AN-24, 4 BAC Britannia 318, 3 IL-18, 8 IL-14, 3 C-46, 3 DC-3; Dir. Capt. RAFAEL DEL PINO.

Cuba is also served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, C.S.A., Iberia, K.L.M., Lufthansa, P.A.A.

TOURISM

Instituto Nacional de la Industria Turística (I.N.I.T.): Malecón y G, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; Dir. ARMANDO RIVA PATTERSON.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional de la Cultura: Palacio del Segundo Cabo, calles O'Reilly y Tacón, Plaza de Armas, Havana; a division of the Ministry of Education.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

National Drama Company.

National Symphony Orchestra.

National Ballet of Cuba: Dir. FERNANDO ALONSO.

National Modern Dance Company: Dir. LORNA BURDSALL.

National Puppet Theatre.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión de Energía Nuclear de Cuba: Academia de Ciencias, Apdo. 2471, Havana; Dir. Ing. LUIS LARRA-GOITI ALONSO.

Instituto del Radium: Hospital Curie, 29 y F, Vedado, Havana; Pres. Dr. ZOILO MARINELLO.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la Habana: San Lazaro y L, Vedado, Havana; 2,100 teachers, 18,977 students.

Universidad de Oriente: Avda. Patricio Lumumba S/N, Santiago de Cuba; 578 teachers, 5,557 students.

Universidad Central de las Villas: Carretera a Camajuani, Santa Clara L.V.; 337 teachers, 4,000 students.

DAHOMEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Dahomey is a narrow stretch of territory in West Africa, flanked by Nigeria and Togo. The climate is tropical, with average temperatures of 68°-93°F (20°-34°C) and heavy rainfall. It is hotter and drier in the north. French is the official language but each tribe has its own tongue. The majority of the people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians, mainly Roman Catholics, make up 12 per cent of the population and Moslems 7 per cent. The flag has a broad green vertical stripe in the hoist and two horizontal bands of yellow and red in the fly. The capital is Porto-Novo.

Recent History

Formerly one of the provinces of French West Africa, Dahomey became a self-governing republic within the French Community in December 1958, and an independent state in August 1960. It is a member (with Ivory Coast, Togo, Niger, Upper Volta) of the Conseil de l'Entente, which seeks to unify political, economic and administrative practices. Dahomey continues to be closely allied with France, but is not a member of the French Community. In October 1963, President Maga resigned after three years in office following public demonstrations. M. Apithy was elected President in January 1964. Relations with Niger, at one time strained by economic and social tensions, were improved in 1965 and 1966 by the resolution of a border dispute. On 22nd December, 1965, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, General Christopher Soglo, assumed power. The National Assembly was dissolved and political parties were banned. Soglo was in turn deposed by a military coup which installed Lt.-Col. Alley, the Army Chief of Staff, as President in December 1967. Elections for a new civilian president were due to take place in May 1968.

Government

Dahomey is a Republic ruled by a Supreme Council, consisting of the Cabinet, the Bureau of the National Renovation Committee, and high-ranking Army officers. Foreign policy and diplomatic representation are substantially controlled by the Conseil de l'Entente. The country is divided into six departments.

Defence

Citizens of both sexes are liable for military service between the ages of eighteen and fifty-one years. The Army strength is 2,500 and a National Gendarmerie of 1,200 men. France provides technical assistance and equipment.

Economic Affairs

About 80 per cent of Dahomey's population work on the land, but farming is generally at subsistence level, and

exportable surpluses are limited. A new Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, will be concentrated on developing agriculture, particularly palm, groundnut and cotton production. Forestry and fisheries will also be encouraged. France provides most of the capital for this plan, and also subsidizes the current budget. Dahomey is an Associate Member of the EEC and a member of the West African Monetary Union.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are few; three short sections of railway run inland from Cotonou, and the coast road links Togo in the west and Nigeria in the east. The new port at Cotonou was officially inaugurated in August 1965.

Education

Education is provided by both the Government and the Christian missions, but many more schools are needed. There is no higher education and students go either to France or Senegal.

Tourism

Dahomey is making great efforts under the Five-Year Plan to encourage tourism. Safaris can be arranged to visit the two National Parks, the "W" Park and the Park of Pendjari, and the numerous hunting reserves.

Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organised sport but football is generally popular. Big game hunting in the reserves is possible for tourists.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension), June 3 (Whitsun), August 1 (National Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), April 4 (Tabaski), April 22 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 594 CFA = £1 sterling
244 CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICS

Area: 112,000 sq. km. **Population:** (1965): 2,306,800; Porto-Novo 70,500; Cotonou 109,300.

Tribal Divisions: Fons 850,000, Adjias 220,000, Bariba 160,000, Yoruba and Mali 150,000, Aizos 92,000, Somba 85,000, Peuls 68,000, Cotocoli 45,000, Dendi 30,000. **Employment:** Small farmers 750,000; Commerce 3,600; Public Works 6,000; Railways 2,850.

Agriculture: (1965—metric tons): Manioc 932,000, Maize 218,000, Cotton 7,690, Sorghum 58,000, Palm oil 39,600, Ground nuts 29,680, Beans 18,600, Coffee 850.

Livestock: Cattle 471,495, Sheep 421,500, Goats 518,100, Pigs 271,534.

Fishing: (1965): Sea: 4,500 metric tons; freshwater: 15,000 metric tons.

Industry (1965): Beer 113,456 hl.; Mineral waters and soft drinks 1,737,024 bottles; Jute sacks 600,000.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.A. = .02 French francs. 1,000 C.F.A. = £1 13s. 6d. sterling = U.S. \$4.05.

Budget (1968 Estimates): Ordinary Revenue 8,258m. C.F.A. (including 600m. French aid); Ordinary Expenditure 7,757m. C.F.A.; Capital Expenditure 499m. C.F.A., mostly financed by foreign aid.

Five-Year Plan (1966–70—m. C.F.A.): Total investment 25,000 (Foreign Aid 19,000); Communications 12,000, Agriculture 10,000, Social Welfare 3,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million C.F.A.)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Textiles and Clothing .	1,288	1,453	1,527
Motor Vehicles .	429	538	460
Machinery and Electrical Equipment .	638	671	707
Iron, Steel and Alloys .	421	375	314
Petroleum Products .	444	406	366
Food and Beverages .	1,012	1,016	981
Tobacco .	378	428	420
TOTAL (incl. others) .	7,314	8,069	7,882

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Palm Oil and Products .	2,394	2,293	672
Cotton .	121	155	272
Ground Nuts (shelled) .	151	96	113
TOTAL (incl. others) .	3,216	3,304	2,570

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
France	4,534	4,651	4,293	2,442	1,845	1,365
Rest of Franc Zone	844	938	440	171	215	335
United Kingdom	258	292	283	61	46	35
Nigeria	345	212	171	46	77	127
U.S.A.	166	207	395	—	92	242
German Federal Republic	224	280	284	210	306	119
Netherlands	135	384	434	—	376	51

TRANSPORT

Railways (1965): Passengers 1,440,000, Freight 125,800 tons.

Roads (1964): 5,738 private cars; 3,931 lorries and vans.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered 571, total tonnage 1,547,500. Goods loaded 104,000 tons, unloaded 265,000 tons; Passengers 8,484.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers 29,384, Freight 620 tons, Mail 207 tons.

EDUCATION (1965–66)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	761	130,774
Secondary	50	11,295
Technical	11	232
Teacher Training	1	71

There were 3,188 teachers in Primary Schools in 1965–66.

Source: Direction d'Information, Presse et Propagande, Cotonou.

THE CONSTITUTION

(The new draft constitution was approved by 846,521 votes to 71,695 in a referendum on March 31st, 1968; elections under it are to be held in May 1968)

In September 1966 the Head of State announced a new "Charter of the Nation" under which Dahomey was to be governed. The most important points of this Charter were the establishment of a Supreme Council, consisting of the existing Cabinet and National Renovation Committee, and other high-ranking Army officers; and the guarantee of essential civil liberties:

- (i) The right to work;
- (ii) Trade Union freedom;
- (iii) Justice for all members of society.

At the same time the former names of the Departments were restored: Ouémé, Atlantique, Mono, Zou, Atacora and Borgou.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt.-Col. ALPHONSE ALLEY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

Minister of the Interior and Security: BARTHÉLEMY OHOUENS

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BENOÎT SINZOGAN

Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs: PASCAL CHABI KAO.

Minister of Justice and Legislation: (vacant).

Minister of Rural Development: IBRAHIM CHABI.

Minister of Public Works, Transport, Post and Telecommunications: Capt. LAWANI.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: PIERRE BONI.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sports: IBRAHIM LEMAN.

Minister of National Defence and Information: MAURICE KOUANDÉTÉ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

ACCREDITED TO DAHOMÉY

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

France: B.P. 416, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* GUY GEORGY.

German Federal Republic: boulevard de France, B.P. 504, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* GUERARD RITZEL.

Ghana: B.P. 488, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* G. F. AKU-DAKE AYIMEY.

Haiti: rue Bellamy, Porto-Novo (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN CORADIN.

Niger: Cotonou (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DODO BOUKARY.

Nigeria: Cotonou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CYRIL UCHUNO.

U.S.A.: B.P. 119, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* CLINTON E. KNOX.

Dahomey also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, China (Taiwan), Congo (Democratic Republic), Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic), Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Vietnam (Republic) and Yugoslavia.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly was dissolved in December 1965.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Nationale Dahoméenne: supports former President HUBERT MAGA.

Convention Nationale Dahoméenne: supports former President SOUROU MIGNAN APITHY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT: Cotonou

President of the Supreme Court: IGNACIO PINTO.

The work of the Supreme Court is divided into Constitutional, Administrative, Judicial and Accountancy Chambers.

There are a Court of Appeal and Court of first Instance in Cotonou, and Departmental Tribunals in each of the six Departments.

RELIGION

The majority of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 7 per cent are Muslims and 12 per cent are Christians. There are 257 Protestant mission centres with a personnel of about 120. In the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cotonou, which extends over Dahomey and Niger, there are 470 mission centres with a total personnel of some 2,500.

Archbishop of Cotonou: Mgr. BERNARDIN GANTIN.

PRESS AND RADIO

L'Action Populaire: Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 215, Cotonou; weekly.

L'Aube Nouvelle: B.P. 80, Porto Novo; weekly.

Bulletin Quotidien de l'Agence Dahoméenne de Press: B.P. 72, Cotonou; daily.

La Croix du Dahomey: B.P. 32, Cotonou; monthly.

Daho Matin: Carré 96, Cotonou; political; quarterly.

Le Démocrate: Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; daily.

L'Etendard: Pavillon 29, Akpapa, Cotonou; quarterly.

Journal Officiel de la République du Dahomey: Porto-Novo; published by the Government Information Service; fortnightly.

La Voix du Peuple: Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; daily.

Walloguede (Journal du Parti): Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; fortnightly.

Agence Dahoméenne de Presse: B.P. 72, Cotonou; f. 1961; national news agency; section of the Ministry of Information.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Tass also have offices in Dahomey.

RADIO

Radio Dahomey: Cotonou, B.P. 366; Government station broadcasting in French, Fon, Yoruba, Bariba, Mina, Peuhl and Dendi; Dir.-Gen. N. SOSSOUVI-MENSAH.

There were 40,000 registered receivers in 1967. There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 Rue du Colisée, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 325; Manager J. CHARPENTIER.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 16 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Cotonou, Avenue du Gouverneur-Général Clozel, B.P. 75; br. at Porto-Novo.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 71; f. 1961.

Banque Dahoméenne de Développement: rue des Cheminots, Cotonou, B.P. 300; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. STANISLAS KPOGNON.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: ave. Giram, B.P. 103, Cotonou.

Société Dahoméenne de Banque: rue de Révérend Père Colineau, B.P. 85, Cotonou; f. 1962; successor to Crédit Lyonnais.

INSURANCE

Cotonou

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.: London; Rep. Entreprises Transatlantiques.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Accidents, Vol, Maritimes, R.D., Reassurances, S.A.: Paris; Rep. G. Nègre, B.P. 101.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Contre l'Incendie et les Explosions: Paris; Rep. G. E. Nègre, B.P. 101.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales sur la Vie: Paris; Rep. G. E. Nègre, B.P. 101.

Groupement Français d'Assurances (G.F.A.): Paris; Rep. SOGERCO, B.P. 337.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. J. Holt and Co. (Liverpool) Ltd., B.P. 4.

Mutuelle Générale Française Accidents: Le Mans; Rep. G. E. Nègre, B.P. 101.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. SOGERCO, B.P. 337.

La Paternelle: Unicomer, B.P. 19.

Sea Insurance Co. Ltd.: Liverpool; Rep. J. Holt and Co. (Liverpool) Ltd., B.P. 4.

Société Commerciale de l'Ouest Africain (S.C.O.A.): Cie. Générale d'Assurances, B.P. 6.

L'Union: B.P. 739.

L'Union-Vie: B.P. 80.

L'Urbaine et la Seine, S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents de Toute Nature: Paris; Rep. Agence Dahoméenne d'Assurances, Ave. Monseigneur Steinmetz, B.P. 250.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Dahomey: ave. Général de Gaulle, Cotonou, B.P. 31; Pres. PIERRE FOUR; Sec. MICHEL LABELLE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Groupement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Dahomey (G.I.D.A.): B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. BASTIAN.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs: B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. THOMAS.

Syndicat Interprofessionnel des Entreprises Industrielles et de Travaux Publics: Cotonou; Pres. M. BASTIAN.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Routiers du Dahomey: Cotonou; Pres. PASCAL ZENON.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Dahoméenne des Travailleurs Croyants (C.D.T.C.): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1952; affiliated to IFCTU; 1,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GABRIEL AHOUE.

Confédération Nationale des Syndicats Libres (C.N.S.L.): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1964; 2,250 mems.; Gen. Sec. ETIENNE AHOUE.

Union Générale des Syndicats du Dahomey (U.G.S.D.): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1964; 8,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. HONORAT OGOUBIYI-AKILOTAN.

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Dahomey (U.G.T.D.): B.P. 69, Cotonou; f. 1961; 10,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JACOB PADONOU; publ. *Le Patriote*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Railways: Organisation Commune Dahomey-Niger des Chemins de Fer, P.O.B. 16, Cotonou. The main line runs for 440 km. from Cotonou to Parakou in the interior; a branch runs westwards via Ouidah to Segboroué (32 km.). There is also a line of 107 km. from Cotonou via Porto-Novo to Pobé near the Nigerian border. A new line is being built to Niamey in Niger (1967). Total length of railwys: 579 km. There are 12 diesel locomotives, 11 shunting locomotives, 10 rail cars, 32 carriages, 485 wagons. Dir. Chief Engineer FADOU.

Roads: The system is well-developed. There are a total of 6,000 km. of classified roads and a further 1,200 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season. The roads along the coast and those from Cotonou to Allada and from Parakou to Malanville, a total of 660 km., are bitumen-surfaced.

SHIPPING

An extensive programme of expansion, involving one jetty 1,700 metres long and another 800 metres long was completed in 1964 and officially inaugurated in 1965.

SHIPPING LINES CALLING AT COTONOU

Barber West African Line.

Gie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Compagnie Fabre: c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie: c/o Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Elder Dempster: c/o Socopao-Dahomey, B.P. 253.

Farrell Lines.

Holland West Afrika Lijn: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 128.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: c/o S.A.M.O.A., B.P. 694.

Lloyd Triestino, S.p.A., di Navigazione: c/o S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 74.

Nouvelle Cie. des Paquebots (N.C.P.): c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Palm Line Ltd.: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

Royal Inter-ocean Lines.

Scandinavian West Africa Line.

Société Navale de L'Ouest: c/o S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 74.

Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux: ave. Mgr.-Steinmetz, B.P. 213.

Splošna Plovba: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

United West Africa Service: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Afrique: Cotonou, avenue du Gouverneur Ballot, B.P. 200; f. 1960 by agreement between Air France and U.A.T.

Nigeria Airways: Cotonou, B.P. 200.

Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.): Cotonou, ave. du Gouverneur Ballot, B.P. 200.

TOURISM

Direction du Tourisme: Ministry of Labour and Tourism, B.P. 89, Cotonou; Dir. P. PHAM DANG CAO.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominican Republic occupies (and shares with Haiti) the greater part of the island of Hispaniola between Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea. The climate is sub-tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C). The island lies in the path of tropical cyclones. The official language is Spanish. Over 60 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. There are small Protestant and Jewish communities. The flag is red and blue quartered by a white cross. The capital is Santo Domingo.

Recent History

The Dominican Republic was ruled from 1930 to 1961 by the dictatorial government of Rafael Trujillo. After Trujillo's assassination, a transitional government composed of a seven-man Council of State was set up. Elections were held in December 1962 and Juan Bosch of the Dominican Revolutionary Party was elected President. This administration was overthrown by a military *coup* in September 1963. Six right-wing parties endorsed the appointment of a civilian Triumvirate led by Emilio de los Santos. After a further *coup* in April 1965 forces of the Organization of American States were called in to restore order. Dr. Hector García Godoy became provisional President; elections were held in June 1966 and resulted in victory for Dr. Joaquín Balaguer. Relations with Haiti are uneasy and the border was closed in September 1967.

Government

Following the elections in June 1966, 27 senators and 74 representatives were elected for 4-year terms.

Defence

The Republic is a member of the Inter-American Defense Board. Armed Forces total about 17,000 men: Army 12,000, Air Force 3,000 and Navy 2,000.

Economic Affairs

Seventy per cent of the population live on the land and most exports are agricultural. The main cash crops are sugar, coffee and cocoa. Only two-fifths of the cultivable land is in use and the Government is introducing irrigation projects and re-settlement schemes. Manufacturing on a small scale covers a wide range of consumer goods. Mineral resources, including bauxite, are being developed; and a petrol refinery was announced in 1964. A Public Works programme costing RD\$40m. was launched in 1966, mainly covering agriculture and allied schemes; the main project is the Taveras dam, which will eventually cost RD\$60m.

Transport and Communications

Transport facilities are limited and about 80 per cent of the railways are used solely to carry sugar from the plantations. Roads are the main means of communication and

are being extended. A number of shipping lines link the island with the United States and other Caribbean islands. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive system of state welfare but the Government provides some medical and health services.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory from the ages of seven to fourteen. There are two universities.

Tourism

During the Trujillo regime tourism was not encouraged but since 1961 efforts have been made to attract visitors. Hotels, casinos and seaside resorts are being built and tours have been organised to the old Spanish colonial settlements.

Visas are not required to visit the Dominican Republic by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. A tourist card is available for visits of up to 15 days.

Sport

The favourite sport is baseball but swimming and water sports are also popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption), August 16 (Restoration Day), September 24 (Mercedes), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 21 (Altagracia), January 26 (Duarte), February 27 (Independence Day), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 3, 4 (Maundy Thursday, Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force but the Imperial system is often used.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Dominican Republic Peso (RD\$) of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos; 1 RD\$.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 RD\$.

Exchange rate: 2.4 RD\$ = £1 sterling

1.00 RD\$ = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1967 est.)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1966—per '000)		
	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths
48,442 sq. km.	3,889,390	33.6	4.0	7.1

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1967 est.)

Santo Domingo (capital) .	577,371	Barahona	23,267
Santiago	103,008	Concepción de La Vega .	22,638
San Francisco de Macorís .	33,785	San Pedro de Macoris .	22,105
San Juan	27,740	San Cristóbal	21,527
La Romana	27,570	San Felipe de Puerto Plata	21,353
Valverde	24,681	Baní	17,506

AGRICULTURE

		1964	1965*	1966*
Rice	'000 tons	143.1	167.4	177.9
Maize	" "	43.2	37.5	42.5
Sugar Cane	" "	7,588.5	5,197.3	6,011.8
Coffee	" "	103.9	86.1	89.1
Peanuts	" "	49.6	45.4	50.8
Sweet Potatoes	" "	77.4	76.6	77.4
Yucca	" "	153.1	151.5	152.8
Sweet Oranges	million	166.9	168.3	169.9
Bitter Oranges	" "	100.5	100.5	102.7
Avocado Pears	" "	338.5	341.0	348.5
Mangos	" "	547.8	550.8	554.5
Bananas	" "	1,417.8	1,422.0	1,442.0
Palm Fruits	'000 tons	67.1	67.1	67.2

* Provisional figures.

Livestock (1966 est.): Cattle 814,179, Pigs 533,469, Goats 120,389, Horses 203,378, Asses 87,434.

Fisheries: (1965) 4,152,892 kg.; (1966) 3,612,547 kg.

Mining (1966): Bauxite 818,388 tons, salt 25,632 tons, gypsum 57,155 tons.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

('000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Sugar Cane	7,588.5	5,197.3	6,011.8
Refined Sugar	825.3	582.9	691.4
Exports	661.5	522.3	571.9
Local Consumption	110.4	101.7	113.2
Molasses ('000 American gals.)	55,969.2	39,665.9	46,169.0

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

		1964	1965*	1966*
Husked Rice	'000 tons	85.4	97.6	103.7
Husked Coffee	" "	52.0	43.1	44.5
Wheat Flour	" "	46.0	32.6	41.2
Fertilizers	" "	30.1	19.5	22.3
Cement	" "	292.8	211.8	278.5
Beer	million litre	30.2	20.1	20.1
Spirits	" "	15.5	14.8	16.7
Cigars	million	30.1	24.4	19.9
Cigarettes	" "	1,825.8	1,733.8	1,934.6
Cotton and Rayon Textiles	'000 metres	4,482.5	2,336.3	4,841.9
Electricity	million kWh	516.8	485.3	616.6
Cardboard Boxes	million units	19.6	19.9	26.2

* Provisional figures.

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.

100 pesos = £41 9s. 10d. sterling = \$U.S. 100.00.

BUDGET

(1967—RD\$ million)

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Direct taxes	31.4	Presidency	22.1
Indirect taxes	119.9	Interior and Police	23.6
Consumption taxes	6.2	Armed Forces	31.1
Others	6.2	Education	29.2
Special Funds	14.5	Health	17.1
		Others	55.1
TOTAL	178.2	TOTAL	178.2

COST OF LIVING INDEX

SANTO DOMINGO

(Base: 1960 = 100)

	% RATING	1964	1965	1966
Food	39.02	114.6	113.3	111.5
Housing	26.44	95.4	95.4	95.4
Clothing	16.19	130.7	126.8	110.9
Fuel	2.37	154.6	150.0	160.6
Others	15.98	125.2	120.5	136.2
TOTAL	100	116.3	114.1	114.4

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

WAGES INDEX (Base: 1941 = 100)

	1955	1960	1965	1966
Electricity Production	211	204	538	561
Foodstuffs	348	452	845	879
Textiles	320	352	524	636
Chemical Products	481	594	1,061	1,121
Forestry Products	314	499	409	520
Services	248	318	382	717
General Index	343	411	804	854

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million pesos)

	1965 (Dec.)	1966 (Dec.)
Net Reserves	33.8	25.7
of which gold	3.0	3.0
Total Currency in Circulation	155.1	144.9
of which notes and coin	76.2	65.2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	952,757	838,739	907,360
Income paid abroad	—18,800	—17,000	—20,000
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	933,957	821,739	887,360
Less depreciation allowances	—56,000	—58,600	—62,200
NET NATIONAL INCOME	877,957	767,139	825,160
Indirect taxes less subsidies	132,520	77,280	108,628
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,010,477	844,419	933,788
Depreciation allowances	56,000	58,000	62,200
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,066,477	903,019	995,988
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services and borrowing	64,300	—42,600	n.a.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,130,777	860,419	n.a.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million pesos)

	1964			1965		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfers:</i>						
Merchandise	179.4	192.4	—13.0	125.5	120.7	4.8
Tourism	6.5	23.4	—16.9	2.5	18.0	—15.5
Freight and insurance	6.1	27.1	—21.0	8.7	18.8	—10.1
Government and other services	12.1	12.1	—	11.5	9.6	1.9
Interest payments	0.3	19.3	—19.0	1.0	18.0	—17.0
Net private transfers	9.9	—	9.9	8.4	—	8.4
Net government transfers	8.7	—	8.7	65.2	—	65.2
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	—51.3	—	—	37.7
<i>Monetary and Capital Movements:</i>						
Private capital (net)	—	—	0.3	—	—	—18.1
Government capital (net)	—	—	7.6	—	—	5.4
Monetary transactions (net)	45.8	—2.0	43.8	—	37.8	—37.8
Total capital movements	—	—	51.3	—	—	—37.7

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(in pesos)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports . . .	69,489,393	127,100,000	160,400,000	191,200,000	86,749,333	160,753,580
Exports . . .	142,102,274	172,500,000	174,200,000	179,800,000	125,503,217	136,717,138

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 pesos)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cars and Other Vehicles (incl. Spares) . . .	21,016	20,168	5,754	14,537
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products . . .	10,914	16,952	8,702	15,544
Cotton and Manufactures . . .	11,905	11,628	3,695	9,677
Foodstuffs . . .	26,287	38,971	21,143	33,413
Fuels . . .	11,352	13,427	8,594	13,502
Iron and Steel and Manufactures (excl. Building Mats). . .	10,036	11,506	5,015	10,737
Machinery (incl. Spares) . . .	14,522	23,030	10,789	16,352

(volume in '000 tons; value in '000 pesos)

EXPORTS	1964		1965		1966	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Coffee . . .	34.1	30,189	24.5	21,081.0	25.4	20,949.8
Cocoa Beans . . .	26.2	10,550	22.4	6,343.1	25.9	10,810.2
Chocolate . . .	6.8	3,722	0.5	155.6	0.9	337.9
Sugar, (raw) . . .	647.8	86,153	521.0	57,644.2	548.3	70,344.8
„ (refined) . . .	16.4	3,268	—	—	—	0.5
Tobacco Leaf . . .	25.5	14,977	14.9	9,293.8	12.7	6,611.8
Molasses . . .	280.8	6,147	184.5	2,692.2	192.6	3,274.7
Bauxite . . .	958.1	9,191	1,139.4	11,677.8	1,001.3	10,346.4
Bananas . . .	72.7	5,935	47.3	3,376.6	10.0	759.2

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Belgium . . .	4,892	1,859	3,911	2,403	2,191	2,312
France . . .	4,340	957	2,033	1,952	620	1,467
German Federal Republic . . .	12,624	5,335	10,137	4,959	2,676	1,120
Italy . . .	5,471	2,540	4,350	9,171	1,791	1,510
Netherlands . . .	5,965	3,370	5,700	3,131	4,258	2,178
Norway . . .	1,238	1,228	2,640	1,385	255	1,193
Puerto Rico . . .	4,527	3,986	4,423	4,698	2,043	1,241
Spain . . .	2,562	1,075	2,903	2,262	3,131	2,320
United States . . .	97,171	42,880	74,178	113,132	99,069	119,229

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT ROADS

NUMBER OF VEHICLES	1964	1965
Cars	26,040	28,982
Trucks and Lorries	10,633	8,289
Motorcycles	12,031	12,609

SHIPPING

1965	Number of Ships	TONNAGE	
		Gross	Net
Ships Entering	1,033	4,484,487	2,610,877
Ships Leaving	1,217	5,215,279	3,046,606

CIVIL AVIATION

1965	NO. OF FLIGHTS	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	TON/ KILOMETRES
Internal:			
Entering	68	1,153,755	n.a.
Leaving	52	991,078	40,568
International:			
Entering	3,374	4,507,115,630	75,404,346
Leaving	3,340	4,893,491,638	52,863,374

TOURISM (1960)

VISITORS	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (U.S. \$)
19,000	2,784,000

1965 (Jan.-March): 14,143 visitors; Estimated Expenditure: RD\$ 1,689,320.

EDUCATION (1964-65)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary Schools	4,901	9,774	517,769
Intermediate and Secondary	395	2,099	52,998
Technical Schools and Night Schools	205	814	28,440
Teacher Training Colleges	5	50	432
Universities	2	417	4,088

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Santo Domingo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of the Dominican Republic was promulgated on November 28th, 1966. Its main points are:

The Dominican Republic is a sovereign, free, independent State; no organizations set up by the State can bring about any act which might cause direct or indirect intervention in the internal or foreign affairs of the State or which might threaten the integrity of the State. The Dominican Republic recognizes and applies the norms of general and American international law and is in favour of and will support any initiative towards economic integration for the countries of America. The civil, republican, democratic, representative Government is divided into three independent powers: legislative, executive and judicial.

The territory of the Dominican Republic is as laid down in the Frontier Treaty of 1929 and its Protocol of Revision of 1936.

The life and property of the individual citizen are inviolable; there can be no sentence of death, torture or any sentence which might cause physical harm to the individual. There is freedom of thought, of conscience, of religion, freedom to publish, freedom of unarmed association, provided that there is no subversion against public order, national security or decency. There is freedom of labour and trade unions; freedom to strike, except in the case of public services, according to the dispositions of the law.

The State will set about agrarian reform, dedicating the land to useful interests and gradually eliminating the latifundios. The State will do all in its power to support all aspects of family life. Primary education is compulsory and all education is free. Social security services will be developed. Every Dominican has the duty to give what civil and military service the State may require of him. Every legally entitled citizen must exercise his right to vote. Citizens are all persons over the age of eighteen and all who are or have been married even if they are not yet eighteen.

Legislative Power is exercised by Congress which is made up of Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected by direct vote. *Senators*, one for each province and one for the Distrito Nacional, are elected for four years; they must be Dominicans in full exercise of their citizen's rights, over 25. Their duties are to elect judges, the president and other members of the Electoral and Accounts Councils, approve the nomination of diplomats. *Deputies*, one for every 50,000 inhabitants or fraction over 25,000 in each province and the Distrito Nacional, are elected for four years and must fulfil the same conditions for election as Senators.

Decisions of Congress are taken by absolute majority of at least half the members of each house; urgent matters require a two-thirds majority. Both houses normally meet on February 27th and August 16th each year for sessions of 90 days, which can be extended for a further 60 days.

Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected by direct vote for a four-year term. He and the Vice-President must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, over 30 years of age and in full

exercise of their citizen's rights; they must not have engaged in any active military or police service for at least a year prior to their election. They take office on August 16th following their election. The *President of the Republic* is Head of the Public Administration and Supreme Chief of the armed forces and police forces. His duties include nominating Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and other public officials, promulgating and publishing laws and resolutions of Congress and seeing to their faithful execution, watching over the collection and just investment of national income, nominating, with the approval of the Senate, members of the Diplomatic Corps, receiving foreign Heads of State, presiding at national functions, decreeing a State of Siege or Emergency or any other measures necessary during a public crisis. The President may not leave the country for more than 15 days without authorization from Congress. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President will assume power, or failing him the President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and the other Tribunals; no judicial official may hold another public office or employment, other than honorary or teaching. The Supreme Court is made up of at least nine judges, who must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, at least 35 years old, in full exercise of their citizen's rights, graduates in law and have practised professionally for at least 12 years. There are also five Courts of Appeal, a Lands Tribunal and a Court of the First Instance in each judicial district; in each Municipality and in the Distrito Nacional there are also Justices of the Peace.

Government in the Distrito Nacional and the Municipalities is in the hands of local councils, with members elected proportionally to the number of inhabitants, but numbering at least five. Each Province has a civil Governor, designated by the Executive.

All citizens must exercise their suffrage. Elections are directed by the Central Electoral Council. The Armed Forces are essentially obedient and apolitical, created for the defence of national independence and the maintenance of public order and the Constitution and Laws.

The artistic and historical riches of the country, whoever owns them, are part of the cultural heritage of the country and are under the safekeeping of the State. Mineral deposits belong to the State. There is freedom to form political parties, provided they conform to the principles laid down in the Constitution. Justice is administered without charge throughout the Republic.

This Constitution can be reformed if the proposal for reform is supported in Congress by one third of the members of either house or by the Executive. A special session of Congress must be called and any resolutions must have a two-thirds majority. There can be no reform of the method of government, which must always be civil, republican, democratic and representative.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

Vice-President: Dr. FRANCISCO LORA.

CABINET

(April, 1968).

Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce: JOSÉ BREA PEÑA (P.R.D.).

Secretary of State for Finance: ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ FRANCISCO (P.R.D.).

Secretary of State for Public Health and Social Welfare: GILBERTO HERRERA BAEZ.

Secretary of State for the Interior and Police: Lic. CARLOS GOICO MORALES.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr. FERNANDO AMIAMA TIO.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: FERNANDO ALVARES.

Secretary of State for Education and Fine Arts: Dr. LUIS ALFREDO DUVERGÉ.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Communications: LUIS MAURICIO BOGAERT.

Secretary of State for Labour: Dra. ALTAGRACIA BAUTISTA DE SUÁREZ.

Secretary of State for the Armed Forces: Gen. ENRIQUE PÉREZ Y PÉREZ.

Secretary of State in charge of Tourism: ANGEL MIOLÁN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN SANTO DOMINGO

Argentina	Haiti
Belgium	Israel
Brazil	Italy
Canada	Japan
Chile	Mexico
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	Panama
Colombia	Spain
El Salvador	United Kingdom
France	U.S.A.
German Federal Republic	Uruguay
Guatemala	Vatican

CONGRESS

President of Assembly: PEDRO VALDEZ.

Elections, June 1, 1966.

	SENATE	HOUSE
Partido Reformista	22	48
Partido Revolucionario Dominicano	5	26

Presidential Elections

(June 1, 1966)

	VOTES
Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER	754,409
JUAN BOSCH	517,784
RAFAEL BONELLY	45,073

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Reformista: victorious in 1966 elections; Leader and Pres. cand. Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

Partido Revolucionario Dominicano: left-wing; Leader and Pres. cand. JUAN BOSCH.

Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano: left-wing; supported Bosch in 1966; Pres. MARIO READ VITTINI.

Movimiento de Integración Nacional: Pres. cand. RAFAEL BONELLY, who was also candidate for Partido Vanguardia Revolucionario.

Partido Liberal Evolucionario: Pres. LUIS AMIAMA.

Partido Vanguardia Revolucionaria: Pres. HORACIO JULES ORNES C.

Unión Cívica (UNC): Pres. Dr. ALCIBIADES ESPINOSA.

Alianza Social Demócrata (ASD): Pres. JUAN ISIDRO JIMÉNEZ GRULLÓN.

Partido Social Cristiano: Pres. CARLINO GÓNZALEZ.

Partido Progresista Demócrata Cristiano.

Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario Demócrata: Pres. MIGUEL ALCÁNTARA.

Movimiento 14 de Junio: pro-Castro Communist; offered to support Bosch.

Movimiento Popular Dominicano: pro-Chinese Communist party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial Power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunals of the First Instance, the municipal courts and the other judicial authorities provided by law. The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges and the Attorney-General and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. The Attorney-General of the Republic is the Chief of Judicial Police and of the Public Ministry which he represents before the Supreme Court of Justice. All judges are elected by the Senate.

Judges of the Supreme Court: MANUEL RAMÓN RUIZ TEJADA (*President*), FERNANDO E. RAVELO DE LA FUENTE (*First Deputy*), CARLOS MANUEL LAMARCHE H. (*Second Deputy*), MANUEL D. BERGÉS CHUPANI, MANUEL A. AMIAMA, FRANCISCO ELPIDIO BERAS, JOAQUÍN M. ALVAREZ PERELLÓ, JUAN BAUTISTA ROJAS ALMÁNzar, SANTIAGO OSVALDO ROJO CARBUCCIA.

RELIGION

The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but freedom of worship exists for all denominations. There are approximately 30,000 Protestants and a small Jewish community.

SANTO DOMINGO

Metropolitan See: Mgr. OCTAVIO A. BERAS.

Suffragan Sees: La Vega, Nuestra Señora de la Altagracia en Higüey, Santiago de los Caballeros.

Prelature: San Juan de la Maguana.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

SANTO DOMINGO

El Caribe: El Conde 1; f. 1948; morning; circ. 53,000.

Listín Diario: f. 1889; morning; circ. 35,000.

Prensa Libre: f. 1962; evening; circ. 5,000.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

La Información: f. 1915; morning; Editor LUIS A. FRANCO; circ. 10,000.

PUERTO PLATA

El Porvenir: f. 1872; the oldest national daily; Dir. ALONSO DE RODRÍGUEZ DEMORIZI.

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS

Diario de Macoris: f. 1922; daily; Dir. NÉSTOR FEBLES.

El Este: daily; Dir. Fco. J. MARTÍNEZ; circ. 5,000.

El Universal: daily.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

SANTO DOMINGO

Actualidad: Sánchez 39B; weekly review; Dir. Dr. HOMERO ENRÍQUEZ.

Agricultura: organ of the State Secretariat of Agriculture and Colonisation; f. 1905; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ, Jnr.

Ahora: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1962; fortnightly; Dir. RAFAEL MOLINA MURILLO.

La Campiña: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. Ing. JUAN ULISES GARCÍA B.

Glio: review of Dominican Academy of History; published every three months.

Cuadernos Dominicanos de Cultura: review of cultural affairs.

Deportes: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. JUSTO CASTELLANOS.

Eva: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. SOCORRO DE PUMAROL.

Finanzas: financial review.

Mercurio: f. 1935; commercial monthly.

El Nacional: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1966; Dir. Dr. FREDDY GATÓN ARCE.

Patria Nueva: f. 1935; literary monthly; Dir. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

PUBLISHERS

The following is a list of some of the more important publishing houses in Santo Domingo.

Arte y Gine, C. por A.: Isabel la Católica 42.

Editora "El Caribe", C. por A.: El Conde 1.

Imprenta J. R. Vda. de García: El Conde 11.

Editorial Montalvo: José Reyes 44; Proprietor VIRGILIO MONTALVO.

Carlos F. de Moya: Mercedes Nos. 98-100.

La Nación, C. por A.: Avenida Mella 52.

Julio D. Postigo: Mercedes 45.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirrección General de Telecomunicaciones: Santo Domingo; Government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. L. M. CEPEDA.

RADIO

There were 76 commercial stations and 150,000 listeners in 1967.

TELEVISION

Televisión Dominica: Avda. San Martín y Dr. T. Florentino 8, Santo Domingo; commercial station; three channels, two relay stations; Dir.-Gen. R. L. PERELLO.

Rahintel Televisión: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Santo Domingo; Gen. Man. P. P. BONILLA.

There were 85,000 viewers in 1967.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in pesos).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la Republica Dominicana: Avda. Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo; f. 1947; cap. 0.7m. (Dec. 1965); Governor Dr. DIOGENES H. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Cooperativo: Santo Domingo; f. 1965 under auspices of IADB, Washington.

Banco de Crédito Agrícola e Industrial de la República Dominicana: P.O. Box 1057, Santo Domingo; f. 1945; government credit institution; Gen. Man. MANUEL V. RAMOS; credits granted Jan.-June, 1966, RD\$ 12 m.; budget 1966: RD\$ 16.5 m.

Banco de Crédito y Ahorros, C. por A.: Santo Domingo, Mercedes 14; f. 1949; cap. 350,000; Pres. and Man. Dr. ANTONIO IBARRA-FORT.

Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana: Santo Domingo, Isabel la Católica 71; f. 1941; cap. 20 m.; res. 1,360,828 (Dec., 1966); Gen. Adm. JOSÉ A. PETIT F.

Banco Popular Dominicano: Santo Domingo; f. 1963; cap. 5m.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Santo Domingo office: Isabel la Católica 52.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; Santo Domingo Office: Isabel la Católica 65.

First National City Bank: New York; 2 brs. in Santo Domingo, 1 br. in Santiago de los Caballeros.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Montreal, Canada; Santo Domingo office: Isabel la Católica 50-A; brs. Santiago de los Caballeros, Mao, Puerto Plata, San Francisco de Macoris, Azua, San Pedro de Macoris and La Romana.

INSURANCE

(Santo Domingo)

NATIONAL COMPANY

San Rafael, C. por A.: Calle Av. Tiradentes, Esq. Papito Sánchez, Ensanche Naco, C.P. 1018; f. 1932; Gen.-Man. Lic. MIGUEL A. RODRÍGUEZ PEREYRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Agricultura e Industria del Distrito Nacional: Arz. Nouel 52-altos, Santo Domingo; f. 1942; 600 active mems.; Pres. Dr. ROGELIO A. PELLERANO ROMANO; publ. *Comercio y Producción* (monthly).

There are official Chambers of Commerce in the larger towns.

American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic: P.O. Box 343, Santo Domingo; f. 1923; 125 mems.; Pres. P. N. HUGHSON.

Cámara de Comercio Dominico-Argentina: (*Suspended* 1965).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación de Detallistas de Provisiones, Inc.: Jacinto de la Concha 49, Santo Domingo.

Asociación de Distribuidores de Vehículos de Motor: M. Castillo 1, Santo Domingo.

Asociación Dominicana de Dueños de Farmacias: Santo Domingo.

Comisión de Fomento: Secretaria de Estado de Industria y Comercio, Santo Domingo; Consists of president, vice-president and 25 members appointed by the Executive; f. 1951 for the purpose of carrying out investigations into proposed schemes, developing new industries, and granting technical and financial aid to selected private enterprises; Pres. RAFAEL PAÍNO PICHARDO.

Confederación Patronal de la República Dominicana: Las Damas 19, Santo Domingo.

Corporación Azucarera Dominicana (CAD) (*Dominican Sugar Corporation*): Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to replace Azucarera Dominicana; autonomous administrations for each of the 12 state sugar mills.

Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Estatales (*Dominican State Enterprise Corporation*): Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to administer, direct and develop enterprises; auth. cap. RD\$ 50 m.

Corporación de Fomento Industrial (C.F.I.): C.P. 1472, Santo Domingo; f. 1962 to promote industrial development; cap. and res. RD\$ 5.15m.

Fondo de Inversión para el Desarrollo Económico (*Economic Development Investment Fund*): Santo Domingo; f. 1965; associated with A.I.D., I.A.D.B.; resources RD\$ 10 m.; to encourage economic development in productive sectors of economy, excluding sugar; will authorize complementary financing to private sector for establishing new industrial and agricultural enterprises and develop existing ones.

Fundación Dominicana de Desarrollo (*Dominican Development Foundation*): C.P. 857, Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to mobilize private resources for collaboration in financing small scale development programmes; 125 mems.; resources include US\$ 500,000 from Panamerican Development Foundation; Pres. JOSÉ ARMENTEROS; publ. *Desarrollo*.

Instituto Azucarero: Sugar institute; f. 1965; Chair. Sec. of State for Finance.

Dominican Republic Settlement Association: Sosua, Puerto Plata.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores Dominicanos—CTD (*Confederation of Dominican Workers*): Caracas-José Martí, Benito González 81, Santo Domingo; f. 1920; mems. 188,000 (est.); 11 provincial federations totalling 150 unions were affiliated; Sec.-Gen. JUAN A. PARDILLA, Jr.; publ. *Boletín* (quarterly).

Frente Obrero Unido Pro Sindicatos Autónomos—FOUPSA (*United Workers' Front for Autonomous Trade Unions*): 27 de Febrero 13, Santo Domingo; f. 1961; brought about the rapid termination of the single-union system which had been organised by the Trujillo regime and the Government; Pres. MIGUEL SOTO; Sec.-Gen. SANCHEZ CORDOVA.

Confederación Autónoma de Sindicatos Cristianos (*Autonomous Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): Isabel la Católica 117, Santo Domingo.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are approximately 220 km. of State-owned railway lines and 1,600 km. of private railways used mainly for sugar transport.

Ferrocarril Sánchez-La Vega: La Vega Riva; State-owned; 75 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO GINEBRA.

ROADS

In 1963 there were over 1,540 miles of first-class roads and 2,000 miles of second-class roads. There is a direct route from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince in Haiti. In 1966 an emergency plan was introduced to improve local roads at a cost of RD\$ 4 m. financed by A.I.D. funds.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Flota Mercante Dominicana (*Merchant Fleet*): Isabel la Católica 70, Apdo. 204, Santo Domingo; privately owned; 7,630 g.r.t.; regular cargo and limited passenger services between New York, Philadelphia and the Dominican Republic.

Bull Insular Line Inc.: Restauración 5, Santo Domingo, weekly services New York-San Juan, Ponce, Mayagüez (Puerto Rico)-Santo Domingo, Mobile, New Orleans.

Alcoa Steamship Company Inc.: P.O. Box 748, Santo Domingo; regular service Houston, New Orleans—Santo Domingo; Mobile—Santo Domingo; agents for Cia. Transatlántica Española S.A.

Several ships of the European lines call at Santo Domingo.

CIVIL AVIATION

CDA—Compañía Dominicana de Aviación: Head Office: Luperón 36, Apdo. 322, Santo Domingo; operates on international routes connecting Santo Domingo with San Juan, Puerto Rico and Miami.

The Dominican Republic is also served by the following foreign airlines: Delta, K.L.M., PanAm, Varig and Viasa.

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Pasteur 48, Santo Domingo; Dir. ANGEL MIOLÁN.

Asociación Dominicana de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. MARIANO RAMÍREZ, Avda. Bolívar, Santo Domingo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes: Santo Domingo; responsible for :

Coro Nacional.

Coro de Santiago.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1941.

Teatro de Bellas Artes.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo: Ciudad Universitaria, Santo Domingo; 385 teachers, 3,837 students.

Universidad Católica "Madre y Maestra": Santiago de los Caballeros; f. 1962; 95 teachers, 850 students.

ECUADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ecuador is a small equatorial country lying on the west coast of South America. Its neighbours are Colombia to the north and Peru to the east and south. The famed Galápagos Islands, 500 miles out in the Pacific, belong to Ecuador. The climate is temperate in the highlands with an average temperature of 55°F (13°C) and hot and humid in the lowlands. The official language is Spanish. About 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic and there are Protestant and Jewish minorities. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of yellow, blue and red, the yellow strip being twice the depth of the other two; in the centre is the national emblem. The capital is Quito.

Recent History

In 1961 labour groups, left-wing parties and the Armed Forces overthrew President Velasco who was forced into exile. Despite the declared policy of his successor, President Arosemena, to establish closer ties with Communist countries and Cuba, the Government voted to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba, Poland and Czechoslovakia in 1962. In July 1963, President Arosemena was deposed after an Army coup; a Military Junta was set up, headed by Rear-Admiral Ramón Castro Jijón, and martial law was proclaimed. This junta was forced to resign in March 1966, and Clemente Yerovi Indaburu was installed as Acting President. Following the elections of October 16th, 1966, Dr. Otto Arosemena Gómez became provisional President. Ecuador is a member of the UN, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Free Trade Association.

Government

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies were dissolved by the Military Junta in July 1963, when the constitution was suspended; this was reinstated in March 1966 and elections for a National Assembly took place later in 1966. A special assembly was convened in November 1966 to discuss constitutional reform. The country is divided into 19 Provinces and the National Territory of the Galápagos Islands. Each Province has a Governor appointed by the President.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year at the age of twenty. Defence expenditure is the second largest item in the Budget. The Armed Forces consist of about 32,000 men: Army 20,000, Navy 7,000 and Air Force 5,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is dominated by three commodities: bananas, coffee and cocoa. Ecuador is the world's largest exporter of bananas. The extensive forests yield valuable hardwoods, including balsa, of which Ecuador is the world's largest producer. Minerals include gold, silver, lead and petroleum. The major industries are oil-refining, sugar-refining and cement. A Development Plan 1964-73 envisaging expenditure of \$250m. p.a. has been approved

by the Alliance for Progress which will contribute \$173m. A programme of border-zone economic integration with Colombia is under way; projects include improving transport facilities and social services. The 1967-76 electricity development programme provides for the installation of four plants with a total capacity of 500,000 kW; one of the projects is at Pisayambo, near Ambato, and will have a total installed capacity of 140,000 kW; total cost of the programme will be 6,200m. sucres, of which 3,500m. will be obtained from abroad. The Provinces of Oriente are being developed and tropical agriculture, including tea and pyrethrum, of which Ecuador is likely to become one of the world's main producers, is gaining in importance.

Transport and Communications

Communications are rendered difficult by mountains and forests. There are 615 miles of railway track, the main railway extending from the coast to Quito and beyond. The Pan-American Highway runs for 868 miles through the country with branch roads to the coast. A new 146-mile highway from Quito to Quevedo was completed in 1965 as part of the first stage of a Five-Year Development Plan for Roads. Near the coast the lower reaches of the rivers Guayas, Mira and Esmeraldas are navigable for about 120 miles. There are a number of seaports of which Guayaquil and Manta are the most important. Four Ecuadorean companies and a number of foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory for certain groups of both public and private employees. Benefits are available for sickness, industrial accidents, disability, maternity, old age, widowhood and orphanhood. Hospitals and welfare institutions are run by Central Public Assistance Boards.

Education

Education is free and is compulsory where schools are available. In 1962 a Five-Year Plan for Education was launched to provide 850,000 school places. Adult education is also being encouraged vigorously; a new plan in 1965 aims to set up 1,300 literary centres. There are seven universities.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent mountain and forest scenery of the highlands, the tropical jungles of the Upper Amazon and the relics of Indian and Colonial Spanish cultures. There are a number of coastal resorts from which deep-sea fishing is possible. Scientific expeditions visit the Galápagos Islands.

Visas are not required to visit Ecuador by nationals of Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

Sport

Football and basketball are the most popular sports.

ECUADOR—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 24 (Battle of Pichincha), July 24 (Birth of Simon Bolivar), August 10 (Independence Day), October 9 (Guayaquil Independence), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 3 (Cuenca Independence), December 25 (Christmas), December 31 (Bank Holiday).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 17, 18 (Carnival), April 3, 4 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Sucre of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos; 1 Sucre.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Sucres.

Exchange rate: 51.50 Sucres = £1 sterling
(free market) 21.50 Sucres = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 270,670 square km. (excludes the eastern provinces, for which no figures are available). Galápagos Islands 7,800 square km.

Population: 5,585,400 (Nov. 1967 est.); Quito (capital) 462,863, Guayaquil 680,209, Galápagos Islands 3,144.

Births, Marriages, Deaths (1965 est.): Births 226,436, Marriages 30,362, Deaths 60,202.

Employment (1966): Agriculture 830,575, Mining 3,547, Industry 214,909, Construction 48,392, Electricity 4,637, Commerce 97,481, Transport 43,169, Services 191,299, Others 43,839.

AGRICULTURE (metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Potatoes	323,840	395,531	351,205
Rice	146,163	137,463	111,966
Barley	80,575	92,984	77,808
Wheat	47,238	65,865	63,480
Maize	128,755	191,326	177,003
Cocoa	34,421	47,444	51,373
Coffee	46,994	66,196	74,411
Bananas ('000 bunches)	99,115	100,109	89,569
Cotton	15,557	18,471	17,855

Livestock (1965): Cattle 1,552,000, Sheep 1,718,000, Pigs 1,246,000, Poultry 5,325,000.

BANANA PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

	1964	1965	1966
Production ('000 bunches)	99,115	100,109	89,569
Exports ('000 metric tons)	1,433	1,200	1,265
Method of Export:			
'000 bunches	26,316	5,457	2,313
'000 cases	28,747	29,955	27,204
'000 boxes	175	37,585	55,626

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS (million sucres)

	1964	1965	1966
Belgium	114.1	92.1	135.2
Chile	21.3	23.7	46.8
German Federal Republic	240.3	187.4	287.8
Japan	159.6	28.2	70.8
Sweden	8.9	7.8	n.a.
United States	676.6	541.6	588.5
Others	20.3	45.3	107.5
TOTAL	1,241.1	926.1	1,236.6

ECUADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold	troy ozs.	21,041	16,905	11,512	10,901
Silver	"	121,800	117,100	69,966	76,710
Copper	kgs.	284,600	171,400	128,939	223,049
Lead	"	162,000	165,500	114,424	69,622
Petroleum	'000 galls.	101,353	117,435	119,700	108,800

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966	1967
Refined Petroleum	'000 galls.	204,349	230,608	243,200	189,800
Diesel Oil	"	36,094	40,449	43,900	36,600
Kerosene	"	17,768	18,722	20,000	15,500
Sugar	metric tons	169,544	195,000	178,000	n.a.
Cement	"	287,806	324,718	378,000	n.a.
Beer	'000 bottles	69,509	73,583	74,332	42,175*
Cigars	'000	661	696	621	396†
Cigarettes	'000 packets	53,817	55,281	57,509	40,040†

* Jan.—July

† Jan.—Aug.

FINANCE

1 sucre=100 centavos.

100 sucres = £1 18s. 9d. sterling = \$U.S. 4.65.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(million sucres)

1964: 1,482. 1965: 2,069. 1966: 1,507. 1967: 1,587.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	1965	1966
Education	404	338
Defence	350	363
Interior	135	113
Social Welfare	168	22
Public Debt Interest	215	207
State Offices and Pensions	84	54
Public Works	8	2

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET 1966

(million sucres)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	303.3	Education	144.7
Non-Tax Revenue	68.7	Transport	264.9
Foreign Loans	167.2	Port Installations	20.0
Internal Loans	214.1	Social Development	165.5
Other Sources	26.2	Other Contributions	243.3
		Balance exceeding capital	-289.8
		Public Debt (Amortization)	230.9
TOTAL	779.5	TOTAL	779.5

Development Budget: Revenue (1967): 1,519m.; Expenditure (1967): Public Works 497m., Agriculture 83m., Education 285m., Social Security 112m.

ECUADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million sucres)

	1964	1965*	1966*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	17,598	18,965	20,875
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	6,191	6,482	7,227
Manufacturing industries	3,039	3,295	3,493
Trade, retail and wholesale	1,921	2,194	2,271
Real estate	1,154	1,238	n.a.
Services	1,573	1,672	n.a.
Net factor income from abroad	-488	-501	-686
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	17,110	18,464	20,189
Less depreciation allowance	-1,027	-1,069	-1,113
NET NATIONAL INCOME	16,083	17,395	19,076
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	1,816	1,839	2,215
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	17,899	19,234	21,291
Depreciation allowance	1,027	1,069	1,113
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	18,926	20,303	22,404
Less Balance of exports and imports	-89	-116	-165
Less Net factor income from abroad	488	501	686
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	19,503	20,920	22,925
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	14,212	15,216	n.a.
Government consumption expenditure	2,590	2,838	n.a.
Fixed capital formation	2,339	2,484	n.a.
Increase in stocks	362	382	n.a.

* Provisional figures.

COST OF LIVING INDICES

QUITO
(Base: 1965 = 100)

	1966
Food and Drink	108.5
Housing	102.0
Clothing	101.2
Miscellaneous	102.4
GENERAL INDEX	104.1

Index based on low and medium income families.

GUAYAQUIL
(Base: 1951 = 100)

	1964	1965	1966
Food	111.5	118.0	123.4
Housing	155.9	160.7	166.1
Clothing	139.9	143.4	152.6
Miscellaneous	156.4	164.8	176.3
GENERAL INDEX	124.1	131.6	138.7

Index based on a working class family.

CURRENCY AND RESERVES

	1965	1966	1967*
Total Currency in Circulation (million sucres) .	2,577.0	2,192.0	3,098.4
<i>of which:</i>			
Banknotes and coins	1,214.9	1,320.0	1,306.0
Monetary deposits	1,362.1	1,592.0	1,792.4
Total International Monetary Reserve (million U.S.\$)	33.6	44.7	50.1
<i>of which:</i>			
Gold reserves	11.1	11.0	11.1
Currency reserves	22.5	33.7	39.0

* Figures for June.

ECUADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID, INCLUDING PRIVATE LOANS (⁰⁰⁰ U.S.\$)

	1964	1965	1966
English Bond Holders	6,452.7	6,364.6	6,276.6
Eximbank	11,945.5	10,228.5	9,341.4
U.S. Government (AID)	40,805.8	44,495.8	53,921.2*
International Bank (IBRD)	33,647.8	34,168.3	35,963.6
Interamerican Bank (IDB)	7,208.2	15,084.4	23,756.8
Chase Manhattan Bank	92.0	80.1	57.5
Greeg d'Europe	262.9	350.3	280.2
Marconi Wireless	499.5	488.1	—
Dutch Bank Consortium	2,385.9	1,812.4	1,301.7
Coffee Federation of Colombia	349.3	331.0	335.6
Ciave	983.4	77.1	77.1
Telenorma	97.7	63.1	45.3
First National City Bank	800.0	600.0	400.0
Ericsson	3,063.5	5,472.1	4,753.2
Eteco	157.5	127.7	118.8
Pont-à-Mousson	—	927.0	1,836.4
Ferrostal	157.6	140.4	188.6
Miscellaneous Sources	1,680.8	2,017.9	3,706.7
TOTAL	110,590.1	122,828.8	142,360.7

* includes IDA and IFC loans.

EXTERNAL TRADE (⁰⁰⁰ U.S. dollars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	151,914	170,800	171,934	n.a.
Exports	130,362	133,790	147,499	166,035

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (⁰⁰⁰ U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967*	EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Perishable Consumer Goods	21,484	19,981	9,011	Rice	—	2,970	—
Durable Consumer Goods	11,833	10,346	5,083	Balsa	1,686	2,112	3,101
Fuels and Lubricants	15,105	9,054	7,852	Bananas	51,451	68,701	73,148
Raw Materials and Agricultural Products	3,980	3,736	2,599	Cocoa	19,132	17,206	24,852
Raw Materials and Products for Industry	56,945	62,671	35,259	Coffee	38,237	32,144	39,833
Building Materials	8,707	8,420	5,036	Oilseeds	1,996	1,247	1,332
Capital Goods for Agriculture	4,844	4,418	2,493	Pharmaceutical Products	1,557	1,666	1,483
Capital Goods for Industry	29,434	33,241	20,339	Straw Hats	921	513	594
Transport Equipment	18,190	20,052	14,118	Molasses	399	524	271
Miscellaneous	295	14	38	Sugar	7,304	6,507	7,548
				Fish Products	4,212	4,232	5,552
				Others	6,895	9,675	8,321
				TOTAL	133,790	147,499	166,035

* Jan.—June.

ECUADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967*	1965	1966	1967*
Argentina	537	522	1,477	2,717	2,929	2,024
Brazil	212	291	391	5	19	165
Canada	6,138	2,967	3,527	231	33	66
Chile	1,553	1,702	1,416	1,476	3,725	2,990
Colombia	4,486	4,271	4,531	6,374	4,197	4,928
Cuba	4	n.a.	n.a.	—	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	1,441	879	1,014	167	603	688
Panama	126	n.a.	n.a.	113	n.a.	n.a.
Peru	600	552	507	2,069	941	458
United States	66,986	66,229	60,640	65,052	75,434	62,680
Uruguay	133	126	122	349	78	7
Venezuela	10,496	6,524	8,775	83	34	24
Belgium	5,366	5,039	3,144	4,810	8,690	7,597
France	2,802	4,440	3,552	3,176	3,645	1,690
German Federal Republic	20,547	27,472	24,631	15,730	21,076	16,608
Italy	4,507	4,567	4,300	3,935	6,526	6,220
Netherlands	3,272	3,430	2,803	4,111	3,438	3,585
Spain	815	1,180	500	390	460	454
Sweden	4,500	4,390	4,646	666	876	273
United Kingdom	9,444	12,380	6,821	391	475	571
Japan	10,360	11,956	11,450	2,311	4,916	2,519

* Jan.—Sept.

TOURISM

NUMBER OF VISITORS

1963	20,042
1964	32,566
1965	39,633
1966	69,795

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	FREIGHT/ KILOMETRES
1964	2,883,244	58,784,850	103,609,137
1965	2,926,644	53,748,588	100,000,000
1966	3,493,738	52,499,045	76,099,615

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1964	1965	1966
Cars	9,391	14,416	16,515
Pick-ups	11,200	9,290	10,316
Buses	3,200	3,962	4,081
Trucks	5,760	7,248	7,473
Jeeps	2,240	2,683	2,916
Others	211	306	120

SHIPPING

	1964	1965
Tonnage Entered	801,892	683,985
Tonnage Cleared	1,476,758	1,186,951

CIVIL AVIATION

PASSENGER MOVEMENT	1960	1966
Internal	96,240	159,637
International	28,839	270,497

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

TYPE	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Kindergarten . . .	131	14,184	379
Primary	6,992	813,677	21,522
Secondary	252	61,975	6,163
Technical	220	40,126	2,446
Teacher Training . .	39	13,260	871
Higher Institutions .	5	318	79
Universities	9	13,827	1,611

*Sources include: Banco Central del Ecuador.***THE CONSTITUTION**

THE present Constitution of Ecuador was promulgated by the National Assembly on May 25th, 1967. Under it, legislative power is vested in Congress, which is composed of two chambers. They assemble twice a year for a period of sixty days. Members of the Senate are elected for a four-year term, and may be re-elected. There are two senators for each province and one for the Archipelago of Colón. In addition, fifteen "functional" senators are designated by bodies representative of educational institutions, learned societies, the Press, the armed forces; and by labour, industry, agriculture and commerce, in the *sierra* and in the *litoral*.

The Chamber of Deputies has seventy-two members elected for a two-year term. Members are eligible for re-election.

In addition to its law-making duties, Congress supervises the administration and expenditure of the national revenues; ratifies treaties; elects members of the Supreme and Superior Courts; and, from panels presented by the President, the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Banks. It is also able to overrule the President's amendment or rejection of a bill which it has submitted to him for his approval, and may grant or refuse the grant of extraordinary powers to the President.

The presidential term is four years. An ex-President may only be re-elected after four years have elapsed from

the date of his terminating office. The President appoints his own cabinet, the governors of provinces, diplomatic representatives and certain administrative employees, and is responsible for the direction of international relations. In the event of foreign invasion or internal disturbance, extraordinary powers may be given him by Congress, or by the Council of State if Congress is not in session.

The Constitution also provides for a Legislative Committee, consisting of nine members, to draw up bills (with the exception of those dealing with economic questions), and codify and edit laws.

The new constitution is interesting in that it makes specific dispositions concerning Ecuador's possible participation in international associations; it also recognizes international law as the norm of conduct in its relations with associated nations.

As in other post-war Latin-American Constitutions, particular emphasis is laid on the functions and duties of the State, which is given wide responsibilities with regard to the protection of labour; assisting in the expansion of production; protecting the Indian and peasant communities; and organising the distribution and development of uncultivated lands, by expropriation where necessary.

Every Ecuadorean citizen, male or female, who is literate and over 18 years of age, may vote. Voting is compulsory for all citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

President: Dr. OTTO AROSEMENA GÓMEZ (a.i.) (*term ends June 1968*).

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. BENJAMÍN TERÁN VARA (Ind.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: GUSTAVO LARREA CÓRDOVA (Ind.).

Minister of Education: Dr. FABIÁN JARAMILLO DÁVILA (S).

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Ing. AURELIO DÁVILA (C).

Minister of Industries and Trade: Dr. GALO PICO MANTILLA (C).

Minister of Defence: Capt. ARTURO VINUEZA MOSCOSO (Ind.).

Minister of Social Welfare and Labour: Dr. MILTON SOLÓRZANO CONSTANTINO (Ind.).

Minister of Finance: MANUEL CORREA ARROYO (S.C.).

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: JAIME MANTILLA MATA (L).

Minister of Public Health: Dr. GUILLERMO MOLINA DEFRANC(F.N.V.).

Secretary-General of Administration: Dr. RAMÓN VELA COBOS (Ind.).

(C) Conservative; (L) Liberal; (F.N.V.) Velazquista; (Ind.) Independent; (S) Socialist; (S.C.) Social Christian.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN QUITO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. Colón 716 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SERGIO PATRÓN COSTAS URIBURU.

Austria: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Belgium: La Gasca y Carvajal (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT MARIEN.

Bolivia: Avda. 12 de Octubre 186, 3er piso (E); *Ambassador:* EUFONIO PADILLA CAERÓ.

Brazil: Caamano 130 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* PEDRO CARLOS NEVES DA ROCHA.

Canada: Calle Santa Prisca 120 y Avda. 10 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HARRISON CLEVELAND.

Chile: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 500, esq. Patria (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO JOACHAM SALDÍAS.

China Republic: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 4580 (El Batán) (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KU.

Colombia: Clemente Ponce 109, Dpto. 1-A (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS C. ACOSTA SOLARTE.

Denmark: Avda. 12 de Octubre 476 (E); *Minister:* PETER MIRNER.

Dominican Republic: Amazonas 842 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL ANTONIO JIMÉNEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

El Salvador: Calle Padre Velasco 465 y Avda. Orellana (E); *Ambassador:* HONORIO S. VILLACORTA.

Finland: Lima, Peru (E).

France: Plaza 107, esq. Patria (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MOREL-FRANCOZ.

German Federal Republic: Avda. Patria y 9 de Octubre (E); *Ambassador:* Count GEORG DE PAPPENHEIM.

Greece: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Guatemala: Clemente Ponce 109, Dpto. 2-A (E); *Ambassador:* Col. FRANCISCO COSENZA GALVÉZ.

Israel: James Orton 257 (E); *Ambassador:* YEHUDA NASSIE.

Italy: Avda. 9 de Octubre 923 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SILVIO FALCHI.

Japan: Avda. Colón 1022 (E); *Ambassador:* NISSI SATO.

Korean Republic: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (L).

Mexico: Edif. Vasconez, Avda. América 1735, Dpto. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARDO REYES.

Netherlands: Avda. 10 de Agosto 1855, 4° piso, Dpto. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer BURCHARD JAN ELIAS.

Nicaragua: Isabel la Católica 331 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JULIO CÉSAR ALEGRÍA.

Norway: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Panama: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 3662 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. FRANCISCO AUED H.

Paraguay: Pasaje Urrutia 181 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PACÍFICO MONTERO DE VARGAS.

Peru: Avda. 9 de Octubre 185 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: Luis Cordero 152 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL RODRIGUES DE ALMEIDA COUTINHO.

Spain: Veintimilla 1052 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNACIO DE URQUIJO Y DE OLANO.

Sweden: Avda. 10 de Agosto 1865 (E); *Ambassador:* INGVAR ANDERS HARALD GRAUERS.

Switzerland: Estrada 132 y Tarqui, 3er piso (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MERMINOD.

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

United Arab Republic: Avda. Orellana 380 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: González Suárez 111 (E); *Ambassador:* GORDON NOEL JACKSON.

United States: Avda. Patria 120 (E); *Ambassador:* WYMBERLEY COERR (withdrawn Oct 1967).

Uruguay: Avda. 12 de Octubre 186 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS DE YEREGUI LERENA.

Vatican: Avda. América 1830 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. GIOVANNI FERROFINO.

Venezuela: Jorge Washington 941 (E); *Ambassador:* JESÚS LEOPOLDO SÁNCHEZ.

Yugoslavia: Caracas, Venezuela (L).

Ecuador also has diplomatic relations with Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Honduras, Malta and the U.S.S.R.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Federación Nacional Velasquista (FNV): the Independent Party which won the 1960 elections, led by ex-President Dr. JOSÉ MARIA VELASCO IBARRA.

Acción Revolucionaria Nacional Ecuatoriana (ARNE): Nationalist-Rightist Party, supports the Roman Catholic Church; Leader JORGE CRESPO TORAL.

Partido Radical Liberal: enjoyed uninterrupted tenure of office from 1895 to 1944 as the Liberal Party. Subsequently the Party was divided into various factions. The Liberal-Radical Party carries on the traditions of the old party.

Movimiento Social Cristiano: Conservative Party; Leader ex-President Dr. CAMILO PONCE ENRIQUEZ.

Concentración de Fuerzas Populares (C.F.P.): The movement is strong in the Guayaquil region. Leader: JOSE HANNA MUSSE.

Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano: Edif. Bolívar, Dpto. 103, Quito; f. 1933; 55,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. GONZALO OLEAS ZAMBRANO.

Partido Conservador: Traditional Rightist party; Dir. Ing. AURELIO DAVILA CAJAS.

Coalición Institucionalista Democrática: Founder and Pres. Dr. OTTO AROSEMENA GÓMEZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Quito; Pres. Dr. BENJAMÍN CEVALLOS A.; 15 Judges and 2 Fiscals.

Higher of Divisional Courts: Ambato, Cuenca, Guayaquil, Ibarra, Loja, Portoviejo, Quito, Riobamba, El Oro, Latacunga and Esmeraldas; 44 judges.

Provincial Courts: in 15 towns; 35 Criminal, 42 Provincial, 87 Cantonal, 445 Parochial Judges.

Special Courts: for juveniles and for labour disputes.

RELIGION

There is no State religion. Roman Catholicism is accepted by the majority and strongly supported by the Conservative Party. The Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience in all its manifestations, and states that the law shall not make any discrimination for religious reasons.

Metropolitan Sees:

Quito: Cardinal CARLOS MARÍA DE LA TORRE.

Suffragan Sees: Riobamba, Ibarra, Ambato, Guaranda, Latacunga, Tulcan.

Guayaquil: Mgr. CESAR ANTONIO MOSQUERA CORRAL.

Suffragan See: Portoviejo; *Prelature:* Los Rios.

Cuenca: Mgr. MANUEL SERRANO ABAD.

Suffragan See: Loja; *Prelature:* El Oro.

Vicariates Apostolic: Méndez, Napo, Zamora, Esmeraldas, Canelos.

Prefectures Apostolic: San Miguel de Sucumbios, Aguatico, Galápagos.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

QUITO

El Comercio: Apdo. Postal 57; f. 1906; morning; commercial; independent; Dir. JORGE MANTILLA ORTEGA; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; circ. 48,000.

Gaceta Judicial: f. 1895; organ of the Supreme Court of Justice; Dir. ARTURO GARCÍA.

Registro Oficial: Official Gazette; f. 1830; announcements of laws and decrees; Dir. (vacant).

El Tiempo: Calle Gareig Moreno 626; f. 1965; morning; Dir. CARLOS DE LA TORRE R.; circ. 25,000.

Ultimas Noticias: Apdo. Postal 57; f. 1937; evening; independent; commercial; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; circ. 32,000.

GUAYAQUIL

La Prensa: Boyacá y 9 de Octubre, Apdo. Postal 78; f. 1923; evening; Liberal; commercial; Propr. and Editor POMPILO ULLOA R.; circ. 10,000.

La Razón: Apdo. 2832; evening; liberal; Dir. JORGE PÉREZ CONCHA.

El Telégrafo: Mejía 437; f. 1884; morning; liberal; commercial; Proprs. EL TELÉGRAFO C.A.; Dir. M. E. CASTILLO CASTILLO; circ. 25,000 (weekdays), 33,500 (Sundays).

El Universo: Bulevar 9 de Octubre y Escobedo; f. 1921; morning; independent; Dir. SUCRE PÉREZ CASTRO; circ. 84,000, Sunday 89,000.

AMBATO

El Heraldo: Propr. Obispado de Ambato; Dir. ISAAC AGUILERA.

BAHIA DE CARAQUEZ

El Globo: Propr. Empresa El Globo; f. 1911; morning; general appeal; Dir. Dr. ALBERTO PALAU J.; circ. 2,500 (weekdays), 3,500 (Sundays).

CUENCA

El Mercurio: Paguirre 161; f. 1924; morning; commercial; independent; Dr. Ing. MIGUEL MERCHÁN; circ. 7,000 (weekdays), 9,000 (Sundays).

El Tiempo: Casilla 4909; f. 1956; Dir. HUMBERTO TORAL.

MACHALA

El Nacional: f. 1964; Dir. RODOLFO VEINTIMILLA.

MANABI

Diario Manabita: f. 1934; morning; general appeal; Dir. PEDRO ZAMBRANO BARCÍA; circ. 4,500.

PERIODICALS

QUITO

América: Casilla 75; f. 1925; Indo-American culture; quarterly; Dirs. HUGO MONCAYO, DARÍO GUEVARA.

Boletín Cultural del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (*Bulletin of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*); f. 1945; monthly.

La Calle: weekly; Editor ALEJANDRO CARRIÓN.

El Ecuador Comercial: Bolívar 25; f. 1923; commerce, agriculture, industry, finance; monthly.

El Ejército Nacional: Cuenca 41; f. 1922; historical and military; bi-monthly.

La Industria: f. 1952; Dir. FERNANDO MERA.

El Látiqe: f. 1964; Dir. HUMBERTO ESTRELLA.

El Libertador: Olmedo 931, Casilla 626; f. 1933; organ of the Bolívar Society.

Letras del Ecuador: Casa de la Cultural Ecuatoriana Parque de Mayo, Casilla 67; f. 1944; literature and art; non-political; monthly; Dir. Dr. BENJAMÍN CARRIÓN; Editor JORGE ADOUM.

Sábado: f. 1963; weekly (Sundays); Dir. J. J. PAZ y MIÑO.

Voz Universitaria: f. 1957; Dir. WILSON ALMEIDA.

GUAYAQUIL

Boletín del Sindicato Médico: f. 1911; scientific, literary; independent; monthly.

Ecuador Ilustrado: f. 1924; literary; illustrated; monthly.

Estadio: Apdo. 1239; monthly; sport; Dir. FRANCISCO ALVARADO R.

Hogar: monthly; Dir. ALVARADO ROCA C.

Letras y Números: 9 de Octubre 218; f. 1921; literary; independent; monthly.

El Libertador: Chimborazo 1118; f. 1928; literary, political; weekly.

Nuevo Suceso: f. 1961; monthly; Dir. EDUARDO CARRIÓN.

Panorama: f. 1962; bi-weekly; Dir. JORGE CHIRIBOGA FUNES.

Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas: f. 1939; monthly; Dir. Tnte. Coronel JOSÉ M. FRECHON S.

Siete Días: bi-weekly.

Vistazo: Aguirre 730, Apdo. 1239; f. 1957; monthly; Dir. XAVIER ALVARADO ROCA; circ. 50,000.

CUENCA

La Alianza Obrera: Apdo. Postal 128; f. 1905; political; informative; bi-weekly.

En Marcha: Apdo. Postal 66; monthly.

ESMERALDAS

- El Clarín:** f. 1961; Dir. PEDRO MALDONADO.
El Correo: Bolívar 3; f. 1928; commercial, literary; independent; bi-weekly.
El Independiente: f. 1964; Dir. HUMBERTO ORTIZ.

LOJA

- Bloque:** Apdo. Postal 4; f. 1935; leftist; quarterly.
La Verdad: f. 1963; Dir. Col. GILBERTO ÁBARCA S.

MANABI

- El Demócrata:** f. 1962; Dir. GONZALO ZABALA R.
El Globo: f. 1911; Dir. ALBERTO PALAU J.
El Oriente: Sucre y Chile; f. 1914; commercial; independent; bi-weekly.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA):** Casella Postale 2748, Quito; Chief SANTIAGO JERVIS.
 Tass also has a bureau in Ecuador.

PUBLISHERS

- Editorial Artes Gráficas:** Venezuela 606-12, Quito.
Editorial Ecuatoriana de la Prensa Católica: Benalcazar 478 (Plaza San Francisco), Quito.
Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 332, Apdo. 67, Quito.
Imprenta Nacional: Palacio de Gobierno, Quito.
Reed y Reed, C.C.A.: Casilla 784, Guayaquil.
Editorial La Salle: Guayaquil 1738, Quito.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Asociación Ecuatoriana de Radiodifusoras:** Quito, Apdo. 289; independent non-governmental association of radio stations.
Inspección de Radio: Benalcazar 698, Quito; Dir. G. DE LA TORRE.

RADIO

There are 200 commercial stations, two cultural stations and one religious (La Voz de los Andes). The following are the most important commercial stations:

- Emisoras Gran Colombia:** Quito, Casilla 2246; f. 1943; Dir. E. CEVELLAS C.
Radio Casa de la Cultura: Quito, Avenida 6 diciembre 332, Apdo. 67, Pres. Dr. B. CARRION.
La Voz de la Democracia: Quito, Guayaquil 1524, Apdo. 288; Dir. EDUARDO CEVALLOS CASTAÑEDA.
Radio Quito: Quito, Apdo. 57; Dir. JORGE MANTILLA ORTEGA; Man. LEONARDO PONCE M.
Radiodifusora del Ecuador: Guayaquil, Avenida Olmedo 111; Apdo. 4144; Dir. R. GUERRERO.

- La Voz de los Andes (The Voice of the Andes):** Casilla 691; Quito; f. 1931; programmes in Spanish, English, German, Russian, Swedish, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Quechua; Pres. ABE C. VAN DER PUY; Field Dir. JOHN CHRISTIANSEN. Also runs television service.
 There were 200,000 receivers in 1967.

TELEVISION

- Telecuador:** Casilla 5902, Guayaquil; Casilla 70, Quito; the country's first commercial station began operations in 1960; Dir.-Gen. P. NORTON.
La Ventana de los Andes: Casilla 691, Quito; private, non-commercial, cultural; Dir. R. B. CLARK.
Corporación Ecuatoriana de Televisión: Casilla 1239, Guayaquil; commercial.
Telesistema del Ecuador: Casilla A36, Guayaquil; commercial.
 There were 50,000 television sets in 1967.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million, amounts in sucres.)

BANKING

- Superintendent of Banks:** JULIO CORRAL BORRERO.

CENTRAL BANK

- Banco Central del Ecuador:** Calles García Moreno y Sucre 799, Quito; f. 1927; cap. 21.8 m., dep. 785 m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. GONZALO CORDERO C.; Gen. Man. Dr. JORGE PAREJA MARTÍNEZ.

Commercial Banks, Quito

- Banco de Co-operativas de Latinoamérica:** Quito; f. 1964; cap. 24m.
Banco de Préstamos, S.A.: Venezuela 659, Casilla 279; f. 1909; cap. 14.3 m.; dep. 107 m. (May 1967); Pres. Col. CARLOS FLORES GUERRA; Gen. Man. Dr. ALFREDO ALBORNOZ SÁNCHEZ.
Banco del Pichincha: Casilla 261; f. 1906; cap. and reserves 75m. (Jan. 1965); Pres. CARLOS R. VEGH GARZÓN; Gen. Man. JAIME QUEROL LLADERA.
Banco Nacional de Fomento: Bolívar 279, Apdo. 685; f. 1944; cap. and res. 576.7 m., dep. 146.6 m. (June 1966); Gen. Man. LUIS ERNESTO BORJA; br. in each province.

Cuenca

- Banco de Azuay, C.A.:** Casilla 33; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 8m., dep. 75m. (December 1966); Man. HERNÁN BORRERO V.

Guayaquil

- Banco de Descuento:** Apdo. 414; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 6m., dep. 663.5m. (December 1967); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ A. DE RUBIRA RAMOS; Gen. Man. GONZALO YCAZA CORNEJO.
Banco de Guayaquil: Apdo. 1300; f. 1923; cap. 14m., dep. 219m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. RAFAEL A. DILLON V.; Gen. Man. CARLOS BAQUERIZO SOTOMAYOR.
La Previsora Banco Nacional de Crédito: Apdo. 44; f. 1920; cap. and reserves 97m., dep. 734.5m. (June 1967); Gen. Man. RODRIGO YCAZA.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.:** Nassau, Bahamas; Guayaquil: Calle Pichincha 110; Agency in Quito: Calle Chile (Agency in Santiago).
First National City Bank: New York; Guayaquil: Pichincha 412, Apdo. 5885; Quito: Venezuela 1000 y Mejía, Apdo. 1393.
Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.: Amsterdam; Guayaquil office (Banco Holandés Unido): Casilla 5830; Quito office: Casilla de Correo 42; Man. J. J. LEDEBOER.

ECUADOR—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Ecuatoriana de Desarrollo S.A.: Quito; f. 1965; authorized cap. 36m.; subscribed 20.9m. (December 1966).

FINANCE CORPORATION

Corporación Financiera Ecuatoriana: private finance corporation; investments 1966-67 170m. sucres.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Instituto Nacional de Previsión: Estrada 132, Apdo. 2640, Quito; f. 1936; various forms of State insurance provided. The Institution directs the Ecuadorean Social Insurance through the Insurance Board (Caja Nacional del Seguro Social) and the Medical Department (Departamento Médico).

Anglo Ecuatoriana de Guayaquil C. Ltda.: Apdo. 57, Guayaquil; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 2m.

Anglo Ecuatoriana de Quito C. Ltda.: Apdo. 2, Quito; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 400,000.

"Bolívar" Compañía de Seguros del Ecuador, S.A.: Edificio Sud America, Malecón Simón Bolívar 1401, Apdo. 1047, Guayaquil; f. 1958; Man. LUIS A. CARBO AROSE-MENA.

Comercial Anglo-Ecuatoriana, S.A.: Apdo. 410, Guayaquil; f. 1916; cap. p.u. 15m. sucre; subsidiary of Balfour Williamson & Co.

Compañía de Seguros Ecuatoriana-Suiza, S.A.: Calle Fco. de P. Ycaza 203, Apdo. 397, Guayaquil; f. 1954; Apdo. 2318, Quito; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE SALAS; Sub-Man. FRITZ GFELLER.

Compañía Ecuatoriana de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 3660, Guayaquil.

Huancavilca, Compañía Nacional de Seguros: Avda. 9 de Octubre y Pichincha, Guayaquil; f. 1961; Mans. G. SANTOS ALCIVAR, C. DONOSO VARAS.

"La Nacional" Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Panamá 809 y V.M. Rendón, Guayaquil; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 3.3m. sucre; Man. ENRIQUE NOVÁS ARGUDIN.

Panamericana Compañía de Seguros: Apdo. 214, Quito; Man. A. FABARA F.

Patria, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Calle Pichincha, Apdo. 1202, Guayaquil; f. 1952; Pres. J. E. ESTRADA.

Sucre, Compañía Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Malecón y Simón Bolívar 811/2, Apdo. 410, Guayaquil; Man. DEREK ROSE.

"La Unión" Compañía Nacional de Seguros: Calle Malecón y General Franco, Apdo. 1294, Guayaquil; Man. F. L. GOLDBAUM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

QUITO

Cámara de Comercio de Quito (Quito Chamber of Commerce): Guayaquil 1242, Apdo. Postal 202; f. 1923; 1,027 mems.; Pres. NICOLÁS H. INTRIAGO; publ. *Comercio Ecuatoriano* (quarterly).

GUAYAQUIL

Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil (Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce): Avda. Olmedo 414, Casilla Correo Y; f. 1889; 2,500 mems.; Pres. RAFAEL FERRETTI BENITES; First Vice-Pres. LUIS VÉLEZ PONTÓN; Second Vice-Pres. BENJAMÍN ROSALES ASPIAZU; Sec. Lcdo. JOHN DUNN BARREIRO; publ. *El Comerciante*.

Chambers of Commerce are also established in: Cuenca, Tulcán, Ibarra, Santa Rosa, Latacunga, Ambato, Guaranda, Riobamba, Azogues, Loja, Babahoyo, Machala, Zaruma, Portoviejo, Manta, Bahía de Caraquez, Jipijapa, Esmeraldas, Chone and Milagro.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores Ecuatorianos—CTE (Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers): Casa del Obrero, Plaza del Teatro, Manabí 267, Quito; f. 1944; admitted to WFTU and CTAL; 55,000 mems. (est.) in 200 affiliated unions; Pres. Dr. TELMO HIDALGO.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Cristianas—CEDOC (Ecuadorean Confederation of Christian Workers): Edif. CEDOC, Flores 846, 4° piso, Quito; f. 1938; affiliated to CISC and CLASC; 65,000 mems. (est.) organized in 8 area organizations; Pres. (vacant); Sec. FRANCISCO CHECA V.

Confederación Obrera del Guayas—COG (Labour Confederation of Guayas): Calle Quito 760, P.O. Box 3262, Guayaquil; f. 1904; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 1,000 mems. (est.) in 4 affiliated unions; Pres. EDUARDO ZULETA TORRES; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS VILLALOBOS ORTEGA.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (C.E.O.S.L.): Garcia Moreno 1244, Quito; f. 1962. affiliated with CIOSL and Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores; Pres. A. CONTRERAS ZÚÑIGA; Sec.-Gen. JAIME HIDALGO FLORES.

A number of trade unions are not affiliated to the above groups. These include the Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Marítimos y Portuarios del Ecuador—FNTMPE (National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers of Ecuador) and both railway trade unions.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Corporación de Fomento del Norte Ecuatoriano—CORFONOR: Bolívar 4-62, Ibarra; f. 1967; semi-state organization responsible for co-ordinating regional development plans with the General Social Development Plan and the Programmes of Frontier Intergration with Colombia; 40 mems.; cap. 8.4 million sucres; Pres. and Gen. Man. Lic. RODRIGO SUÁREZ MORALES.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Electrificación: electricity development.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Recursos Hidráulicos: undertakes irrigation and hydroelectric projects.

Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación: Quito; aims to formulate a general plan of economic and social development and see to its carrying out; also to integrate local plans into the national.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

All railways are Government-controlled. Extensive construction work is being undertaken.

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado Ecuatoriano: Carrera Bolívar No. 443, Quito. Total mileage 615.

Divisional Boards:

Guayaquil-Quito Railway: Quito; f. 1871, came into operation 1908; 281 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Pres. Cap. ARTURO VINUEZA MOSCOSO.

Quito-San Lorenzo Railway: 150 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; administered by Junta Autónoma del Ferrocarril del Norte.

ECUADOR—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Sibambe-Cuenca Railway: 72 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Superintendent ALFREDO DAVILLA, Sibambe.

El Oro Railway: 62 miles open 2 ft. 5½ in. and metre gauge; Gen. Man. Col. BOLÍVAR PAZMINO.

Bahía-Chone Railway: 50 miles open, 2 ft. 5½ in. gauge; Gen. Man. CICERÓN MONTENEGRO.

ROADS

The Pan American Highway runs north from Ambato to Quito and to the Colombian border at Tulcan and south to Cuenca and Loja. Two road projects, one to parallel the Pan American Highway through the Andes and the other to give Ecuador access to the Amazon River, were started in 1960. Current Government road plans provide for the building of 4,900 km. of main, and 7,500 km. of secondary roads by 1973 at a cost of US\$ 63m. In 1966 highways in Ecuador totalled 18,345 km.

Fondo Nacional de Carreteras: Quito; f. 1964; Government agency to co-ordinate highway reconstruction.

SHIPPING

Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields Ltd.: Casilla 4614, Guayaquil; Chair. F. C. BOWRING; Gen. Man. P. M. KELLY; tankers.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, S.A.: created 1946 as a joint venture in which Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador participated. On Venezuela's withdrawal in 1953, Ecuador's 10 per cent interest was increased to 20 per cent. The fleet now consists of 35 vessels (23 owned by it and 12 chartered) of a total gross tonnage of 200,000. It operates services from Colombia and Ecuador to European ports, U.S. Gulf ports and New York, Mexican Atlantic ports and East Canada. Main Ecuador office: Apdo. 3714, Guayaquil; Man. SIMÓN D. ZEVALLOS MENÉNDEZ; also Apdo. Aéreo 2285, Quito; offices in Cuenca, Bahía, Manta and Esmeraldas.

Flota Bananera Ecuatoriana, S.A.: Edif. Gran Pasaje, 6° piso, Of. 602, Apdo. 6883, Guayaquil; f. 1961; State banana fleet; Pres. Lic. JAIME NEBOT VELASCO.

Flota Bananera Franco-Ecuatoriana: f. 1966; to purchase bananas and ship them to Europe; at least 6 ships; cap. Swiss Conficomex 50 per cent, Federación de Bananeros 35 per cent, Government 15 per cent.

Small shipping firms in Ecuador operate coastal services to Panama and Peru.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aerovías Ecuatorianas C. Ltda. (AREA): Head Office: Avda. 10 de Agosto 2147 (Apdo. 2226), Quito; internal services between Quito and Guayaquil and other towns and international services to Bogotá, Miami, La Paz, Asunción, Montevideo; fleet includes 2 HS Comet 4C and 1 Hercules C-130 Jet-prop (cargo).

Ecuatoriana de Aviación: Head Office: Calle Chile 1034, Quito; internal and international services; fleet: 1 Electra, 3 DC-6B, 1 Super C-46 cargo; Pres. Dr. MARCO TULIO GONZÁLEZ.

Transportes Aéreos Militares Ecuatorianas—TAME: Avda. 10 de Agosto 239, Quito; br. in Guayaquil; f. 1962; Air Force line, also carries passengers and freight.

Aerolíneas Nacionales del Ecuador, S.A.—ANDES: Aeropuerto Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 4113, Guayaquil; regular cargo services Miami-Panama-Quito, Guayaquil.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Ecuador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, KLM, LAN, Lanica, Lufthansa, PanAm, Swissair and Varig.

TOURISM

Corporación Ecuatoriana de Turismo (Ceturis): Edif. Fundación Pérez Pallares, Piedrahita 359 y Ponce, Apdo. 2454, Quito; f. 1964; br. in Guayaquil: 9 de Octubre 219, Apdo. 593; Gen. Man. ALBERTO ALARCÓN C.

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Agencias de Viaje y Turismo—ASECUT: Pres. ARMANDO ESPINEL ELIZALDE, Apdo. 1210, Quito; Apdo. 510, Guayaquil.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Apdo. 67, Quito; permanent exhibitions; painting Biennial; Pres. Dr. BENJAMÍN CARRIÓN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Ecuatoriana de Energía Atómica: Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Apdo. 2759, Quito; Dir. Ing. J. RUBEN ORELLANA R.; research in nuclear physics, radio-isotopes, radio-biology, chemistry and medicine.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Central del Ecuador: García Moreno 887 y Espejo 945, Casilla 166, Quito; 527 teachers, 4,766 students.

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador: Avda. 12 de Octubre 1076 y Carrión, Apdo. 2184, Quito; 150 teachers, 1,992 students.

Universidad de Cuenca: Apdo. 168, Cuenca; 122 teachers, 1,134 students.

Universidad de Guayaquil: Calle Chile 900, Guayaquil; 477 teachers, 4,539 students.

Universidad Nacional de Loja: Apdo. 54, Loja.

Universidad de Santiago de Guayaquil: Casilla 4671, Guayaquil.

Universidad Técnica de Manabí: Casilla 82, Portoviejo, Manabí; 54 teachers, 408 students.

Escuela Politécnica Nacional: Isabel la Católica y Veintimilla, Apdo. 2759, Quito; 64 teachers, 779 students.

Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral: Casilla 5863, Guayaquil; 42 teachers, 364 students.

EL SALVADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

El Salvador is a small country lying on the Pacific coast of the isthmus of Central America. It is bounded by Guatemala to the west and Honduras to the north and east. The climate varies from the tropical coastal plain to the temperate uplands. The language is Spanish. Eighty-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, blue, white and blue, the central stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is San Salvador.

Recent History

In 1960 President Lemus was deposed by a five-man Junta, the Junta itself being overthrown in 1961 by a Civil-Military Directorate. A new Constitution was introduced in 1962 following elections for the Legislative Assembly. In April 1962 Lt.-Col. Julio Adalberto Rivera, the only candidate, was elected President. El Salvador is a member of the UN, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of Central American States. A State of Emergency was declared in June 1967 for a short period after border incidents with Honduras.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected by popular vote for a five-year term, assisted by the Cabinet. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly consisting of 52 deputies elected by proportional representation. The country is divided into 14 departments.

Defence

A period of National Service is compulsory between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The total strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force is fixed annually by the Legislative Assembly and is never less than 3,000 men. El Salvador has a military bloc alliance with Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and about 60 per cent of the population work on the land. The principal crop is coffee, which furnishes half of exports. Other products are cotton, maize and sugar. Industry is being developed and a steel works has been erected. Electric power has been substantially increased by building a dam across the Lempa river. El Salvador is associated with the other Central American states in the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

The transport network is well developed. Railways are operated by two companies and there are 385 miles of track. The Pan American Highway bisects the country and a parallel coastal highway with interconnecting roads

is under construction. The chief port is Acajutla, where improvements costing 12m. colones are under way. La Union and La Libertad also provide good port facilities. Two domestic airlines and seven foreign ones provide international services from the airport at Ilopango, which opened for jet aircraft early in 1964. The country is too small to require internal air transport.

Social Welfare

The social welfare system provides for medical services and benefits for industrial injuries, sickness, maternity and old age.

Education

There are about 3,500 public and private schools with over 400,000 pupils and a national university with some 4,000 students, and a recently established private university.

Tourism

El Salvador was one of the centres of the ancient Mayan civilization and the ruined temples and cities are of great interest. The volcanoes and lakes of the uplands provide magnificent scenery and there are fine beaches along the Pacific coast.

Visas are not required to visit El Salvador by nationals of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua or any West European country (except Italy).

Sport

El Salvador has a number of stadiums for national and international fixtures. Football, baseball and athletics are the most popular sports, and numerous lakes and beaches are used for water sports.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 10 (Mother's Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 3-7 (Festival), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 5 (First Call of Independence), December 24, 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Colon of 100 Centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, El Salvador has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. \$) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 100 Colones.

Exchange rate: 6.05 Colones = £1 sterling

2.52 Colones = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (December 1966)			
sq. km.	TOTAL	SAN SALVADOR (capital)	BIRTHS (per '000)	DEATHS (per '000)
20,000	3,095,323	436,841	45.4	10.0

Other towns: Santa Ana 146,048, San Miguel 80,263, Nueva San Salvador 42,436, Zacatecoluca 41,906 (1963).

AGRICULTURE
('000 quintals)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Coffee . .	2,650	2,322	2,304
Cotton . .	4,513	5,425	3,151
Maize . .	5,200	4,165	5,026
Beans . .	440	269	471
Rice . .	390	467	493
Sugar . .	1,424	2,319	2,399

Livestock: Cattle 1,000,950; pigs 307,800; horses 89,589; mules 36,614; goats 14,165; sheep 5,253.

EMPLOYMENT

AGRICULTURE	SERVICES	MANUFACTURING
485,380	108,980	101,210
COMMERCE	TRANSPORT	MINING
50,400	16,750	750

INDUSTRY
('000 colones)

	1965	1966
Beer . . .	16,301	16,115
Non-alcoholic drinks . . .	8,809	10,266
Spirits . . .	9,327	13,976
Vegetable Oils . . .	49,394	29,455
Cigarettes . . .	19,384	19,574
Yarns and Textiles . . .	47,075	60,851
Asbestos and cement . . .	9,475	14,900
Fertilizers . . .	6,643	13,902

FINANCE

1 colon = 100 centavos

100 colones = £16 ros. 5d. sterling = U.S. \$39.69 = C.A. \$39.69.

BUDGET

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

	1967	1968
Presidency . . .	4,469	5,016
Education . . .	56,302	61,036
Public Works . . .	34,623	22,941
Health . . .	30,920	34,720
Defence . . .	25,361	25,922
Agriculture . . .	15,579	11,399
Others . . .	86,847	56,303
TOTAL . . .	254,701	218,337

Two-Year Development Plan: (1968) 132.7m. colones; (1969) 187.2m. colones (main items: Education, Public Health and Housing).

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 colones)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,735,756	1,840,752	1,953,600
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	581,856	587,912	577,300
Manufacturing industries	306,111	352,159	386,000
Finance and commerce	484,861	519,949	568,100
Public administration	134,847	142,275	152,700
Income paid abroad	-14,111	-17,097	-22,000
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	1,721,645	1,823,655	1,931,600
Less depreciation allowances	-95,175	-98,885	-106,800
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,626,470	1,724,770	1,824,800
Indirect taxes less subsidies	146,949	168,898	181,500
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,773,419	1,893,668	2,006,300
Depreciation allowances	95,175	98,885	106,800
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,868,594	1,992,553	2,113,100
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services, and borrowing	97,282	76,454	123,929
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,965,876	2,069,007	2,237,029
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	1,523,652	1,580,745	n.a.
Government consumption expenditure	162,524	172,603	n.a.
Gross fixed capital formation	262,716	295,873	n.a.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(million colones, at year end)

	1965	1966	1967
Gold and Foreign Currency Reserves	127.4	99.0	99.0
Notes in Circulation	116.1	119.5	125.6
Coins in Circulation	10.4	11.0	10.7

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (‘000 colones)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	471,990	456,311	15,679	474,548	502,450	-27,902
Non-monetary gold	—	1,578	- 1,578	—	1,338	- 1,338
Freight and insurance	—	45,085	-45,085	—	47,437	-47,437
Transport	5,451	8,748	- 3,297	5,235	9,120	- 3,885
International travel	14,418	35,828	-21,410	18,037	39,467	-21,430
Insurance (excl. merchandise)	15,087	8,225	6,862	4,278	9,295	- 5,017
International investment	4,165	23,428	-19,263	5,153	24,060	-18,907
Government operations n.i.e.	8,666	11,344	- 2,678	9,450	12,515	- 3,065
Other services	12,367	7,117	5,250	12,869	9,962	2,907
Total	532,144	597,664	-65,520	529,570	655,645	-126,075
<i>Donations</i>	39,351	5,852	33,499	33,592	9,081	24,511
<i>Private Capital Transactions:</i>						
Assets, long-term	—	1,468	- 1,468	328	1,368	- 1,040
Assets, short-term	—	136	- 136	301	—	301
Liabilities, long-term	25,891	1,447	24,444	48,536	1,453	47,083
Liabilities, short-term	7,224	—	7,224	18,000	26,526	- 8,526
Total	33,115	3,051	30,064	67,165	29,347	37,818
CURRENT BALANCE	604,610	606,567	- 1,957	630,327	694,073	-63,746
<i>Government and Official Transactions:</i>						
Assets, long-term	—	—	—	—	1,062	- 1,062
Assets, short-term	—	5,735	- 5,735	—	—	—
Liabilities, long-term	50,719	9,316	41,403	45,247	10,487	34,760
Liabilities, short-term	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	50,719	15,051	35,668	45,247	11,549	33,698
Net Errors and Omissions	—	9,966	- 9,966	3,588	—	3,588
Grand Total	655,329	631,584	23,745	697,162	705,622	-26,460
<i>Changes in Foreign Assets and Liabilities:</i>						
Net international reserves	—	26,414	-26,414	28,402	—	28,402
Other foreign liabilities (net)	2,750	81	2,669	—	1,942	- 1,942
Total	2,750	26,495	-23,745	28,402	1,942	26,460

EXTERNAL TRADE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (‘000 colones)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1963	379,365	384,609
1964	477,808	445,238
1965	501,396	471,771
1966	550,010	473,027
1967*	413,375	413,713

* Jan.-Sept.

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 colones)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Foodstuffs	69,828	74,745	49,812
Beverages and Tobacco	3,249	4,279	3,619
Raw Materials, inedible	36,809	40,677	28,894
Crude Petroleum	19,452	21,886	14,415
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	5,239	10,535	6,030
Chemical Products	83,563	93,108	81,521
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	19,721	22,349	16,695
Manufactured Fertilizers	20,805	17,661	19,244
Manufactured Goods	164,987	186,444	143,962
Machinery and Transport Equipment	137,649	140,187	99,513
Mining, Building and Industrial Machinery	45,012	40,621	38,774
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	34,424	34,381	22,695
Motor Vehicles	37,664	42,613	27,305
Live Animals, Special Transactions	72	36	23
TOTAL	501,396	550,010	413,375

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Foodstuffs	277,735	284,490	255,824
Coffee	240,196	224,913	211,005
Crude Materials, inedible	99,186	65,714	42,312
Cotton	94,493	60,881	37,484
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	5,128	4,178	2,951
Chemical Products	19,009	23,678	21,672
Miscellaneous Manufactures	56,526	78,464	72,938
Other Products (incl. Beverages and Tobacco, Fuels, Machinery)	14,187	16,503	18,016
TOTAL	471,771	473,027	413,713

* Jan.-Sept.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 colones)

	1964		1965		1966*	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Central American Common Market	98,084	91,989	106,018	113,476	129,908	147,365
Costa Rica	18,020	7,809	12,656	11,822	14,713	20,968
Guatemala	40,853	47,749	46,278	50,733	67,980	59,447
Honduras	32,539	25,954	39,205	35,332	33,359	42,022
Nicaragua	6,672	10,477	7,879	15,589	13,856	24,908
German Federal Republic	37,912	116,449	42,213	109,742	43,942	116,734
Japan	32,052	85,173	44,619	77,408	36,096	53,790
Netherlands	24,101	8,120	21,813	11,984	24,363	12,448
United Kingdom	17,914	713	20,553	1,645	20,140	524
United States	166,048	113,571	156,409	117,526	178,815	126,733

* Provisional.

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COFFEE EXPORTS

(bags of 69 kilos)

	1965	1966	1967*
Belgium	24,961	11,746	13,167
Canada	23,870	20,502	9,665
German Federal Republic	618,026	687,619	723,409
Netherlands	46,830	53,545	39,732
United States	636,304	560,451	733,521
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,430,032	1,389,612	1,573,337

* Jan.—Nov.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (‘000)

	1964	1965
Passengers Carried	2,543	2,238
Freight (tons)	636	603

ROADS

	1964	1965
Cars	17,567	19,783
Jeeps	1,508	1,341
Trucks and Lorries	9,347	10,988
Buses	1,653	2,043

SHIPPING (‘000)

	1964		1965	
	LOADED	UNLOADED	LOADED	UNLOADED
Tonnage	1,231	1,722	1,277	1,653
Freight (tons)	492	1,060	486	904

CIVIL AVIATION (freight in tons)

	1964	1965
Freight (loaded)	1,512	1,375
(unloaded)	3,992	3,913
Passengers		
(entering)	45,868	52,238
(leaving)	46,216	53,616

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NO. OF TEACHERS	NO. OF STUDENTS
Primary	2,618	12,529	393,803
Secondary	728	n.a.	55,775
Technical	n.a.	319	2,844
University	1	549	3,222

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.

THE CONSTITUTION

The new Constitution of January 1962 provides for a republican, democratic and representative form of government, composed of three Powers—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—which are to operate independently. Voting is a right and duty of all citizens over eighteen years of age. Presidential and congressional elections may not be held simultaneously.

The Constitution binds the country, as part of the Central American Nation, to favour the total or partial reconstruction of the Republic of Central America. The Executive may, with the approval of the Legislature, endeavour to bring this about in a federal or unitary form, without seeking the approval of a constituent assembly, provided that republican and democratic principles are respected and the basic rights of individuals and of groups fully guaranteed in the new State.

The Legislative Power is vested in a single Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, whose members are elected every two years and are eligible for re-election. The Assembly meets in ordinary session on June 1st and December 1st. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Executive or by the Permanent Commission. The Assembly's duties include the choosing of the President and Vice-President of the Republic from the two citizens who shall have gained the largest number of votes for each of these offices, if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the election. It also selects the members of the Supreme and subsidiary courts; of the Elections Council; and the Accounts Court of the Republic. It fixes taxes; gives

power to the Executive to negotiate internal and external loans; sanctions the Budget; regulates the monetary system of the country; determines the conditions under which foreign currencies may circulate; and suspends and re-imposes constitutional guarantees. The right to initiate legislation may be exercised by the Assembly (as well as by the President through his ministers and by the Supreme Court). The Assembly may over-ride by a two-thirds majority the President's objections to a Bill which it has sent to him for approval.

The President is elected for five years, his term beginning and expiring on July 1st. The principle of alternation in the presidential office is established in the Constitution, which states the action to be taken should this principle be violated. The Executive is responsible for the preparation of the Budget and its presentation to the Assembly; the direction of foreign affairs; the organization of the armed and security forces; and the convening of extraordinary sessions of the Assembly. In the event of his death or incapacity, the Vice-President takes his place for the rest of the presidential term; and, in case of necessity, the Vice-President may be replaced by one of the three Designates elected by the Legislative Assembly for a period of two years.

The Judicial Power is exercised by a Supreme Court and by other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is composed of ten members elected by the Legislature. It alone is competent to decide whether laws, decrees and regulations are constitutional or not.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Col. FIDEL SÁNCHEZ HERNÁNDEZ (terms ends June 1972).

Vice-President: Dr. HUMBERTO GUILLERMO CUESTAS.

CABINET

(April 1968)

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ GUERRERO.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. FRANCISCO ARMANDO ARIAS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MARCOS GABRIEL VILLACORTA.

Minister of Finance: Dr. HUMBERTO GUILLERMO CUESTAS.

Minister of Economy: Lic. RAFAEL GLOWER VALDIVIESO.

Minister of Education: Dr. WALTER BÉNEKE.

Minister of Defence: Col. FIDEL TORRES.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: Col. JOAQUÍN ZALDÍVAR.

Minister of Agriculture and Stockraising: Ing. ANTONIO BERRÍOS MENDOZA.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr. TOMÁS PALOMO ALCAINE.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. ENRIQUE CUÉLLAR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION IN SAN SALVADOR

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. España y 17A Calle Poniente 115 (E).
Bolivia: 3A Calle Poniente 40-57, Colonia Escalón (E).
Brazil: Edificio Central 4° Piso (E).
Colombia: Prolongación Calle Arce 21-14, Colonia Flor Blanca.
Costa Rica: Calle Internacional (E).
Chile: 13A Avda. Sur, Edif. Magaña 4° piso-Dpto. 46 (E).
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Av. Roosevelt no. 17, Apdo. Postal no. 956 (L).
Ecuador: 2A Avda. Sur 329, 4° piso (E).
France: 27A Calle Poniente (E).
German Federal Republic: Calle La Reforma, Villa Fontanarosa, Colonia San Benito (E).
Guatemala: 6A Calle Poniente 117, Colonia Flor Blanca (E).
Honduras: Edificio Central, Apdo. 504 (E).
Italy: Boulevard San Antonio Abad no. 10 (E) (also accred. to Jamaica).
Japan: 7A Avenida Norte (E) (also accred. to Honduras).

Malta: 1A Calle Poniente (E).
Mexico: Boulevard El Hipodromo, Casa La Loma (E).
Nicaragua: Av. Roosevelt no. 33 (E).
Panama: 29A Avenida Sur (E).
Paraguay: Edif. Regalado 4° piso, Of. 42, Apdo. 1080 (E) (also accred. to Nicaragua).
Peru: 1A Calle Poniente (E).
Philippines: 10 Calle Arte (E).
Spain: 5 1A Avda. Norte 138, entre 1A Calle Poniente y Alameda Roosevelt (E).
United Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH ELDIN SABER (also accred. to Nicaragua).
United Kingdom: 13A Avenida Norte, Colonia Dueñas (E) (also accred. to Honduras).
U.S.A.: 10-45 Calle Arte (E).
Uruguay: la Diagonal, entre 25 Avda. Norte y Pasaje No. 3 (E) (also accred. to Nicaragua and Panama).
Vatican: Edificio San Carlos, 5° Piso (E).
Venezuela: Edificio San Carlos, 5° Piso (E).

El Salvador also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Chairman: FRANCISCO JOSÉ GUERRERO.

ELECTION MARCH 1968

PARTY	SEATS
PDC . . .	24
PCN . . .	18
Others . . .	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN): the Party of the Government; Pres. cand. 1967: Col. FIDEL SÁNCHEZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Avenida España 602, San Salvador; f. 1960; 75,000 registered mems.; anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, pro self-determination of peoples; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERTO LARA VELADO; publ. *Revolución Cristiana*.

Partido Acción Renovadora (PAR): moderate Liberals; Pres. cand. 1967: Dr. FABIO CASTILLO FIGUEROA.

Partido Popular Salvadoreño (P.P.S.): Pres. cand. 1967: Maj. ALVARO ERNESTO MARTÍNEZ.

Partido Acción Democrática: not registered.

Partido Revolucionario de Abril y Mayo (PRAM): not registered.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: San Salvador; composed of ten Magistrates, one of whom is the President. The Court is divided into three chambers: Legal Aid, Civil Law, Penal Law.

President: Dr. ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ MORENO.

Chambers of 2nd Instance: composed of two Magistrates.

Courts of 1st Instance: in all chief towns and districts.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

San Salvador: Most Rev. LUIS CHÁVEZ Y GONZÁLEZ.

Suffragan Sees (Bishoprics):

San Miguel: Rt. Rev. MIGUEL ÁNGEL MACHADO Y ESCOBAR.

San Vicente: Rt. Rev. PEDRO ARNOLDO APARICIO Y QUINTANILLA.

Santiago de María: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CASTRO RAMÍREZ.

Santa Ana: Rt. Rev. BENJAMÍN BARRERA Y REYES.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

SAN SALVADOR

El Diario de Hoy: 8A Calle Poniente 215; f. 1936; Dir. N. VIERA ALTAMIRANO; Man. E. ALTAMIRANO MADRIZ; political tendency, independent; circ. 65,000 daily, 85,775 Sundays.

Diario Latino: 23A Avda. Sur 225; f. 1890; evening; Editor MIGUEL PINTO; circ. 17,000.

Diario Oficial: 4A, Calle Poniente No. 829; f. 1875; 23 mems.; Dir. RICARDO MARTELL CAMINOS; circ. 2,310.

Tribuna Libre: Primera Calle Oriente No. 127; f. 1933; general information; Dir. Editor MIGUEL A. CHACÓN; circ. 20,000.

La Prensa Gráfica: Apartado 202; f. 1915; general information; Conservative; Proprietors DUTRIZ HNOS; circ. 60,536 daily, 86,096 Sundays.

SAN MIGUEL

Diario de Oriente: Dir. CÉSAR A. OSEGUEDA.

SANTA ANA

Diario de Occidente: 4A Calle Oriente 5; f. 1910; Dir. ALFREDO PARADA; circ. 2,500.

SONSONATE

El Heraldo: daily; Proprietor FERNANDO GARZONA.

USulután

La Tribuna: daily.

PERIODICALS

Anaqueles: Review of the National Library; Editor ARTURO BENJAMÍN SÁNCHEZ.

Cultura: Ministerio de Educación, Pasaje Contreras II, San Salvador; educational; quarterly.

El Economista: 11A Avenida Sur 25; San Salvador; finance and economics monthly.

Mundo: Edificio Darío, San Salvador; general interest; monthly.

Revista del Ateneo de El Salvador: San Salvador; official organ of Salvadorean Athenaeum; three numbers per annum.

Revolución Cristiana: PDC, Avenida España 602, San Salvador; organ of the Partido Demócrata Cristiano; weekly; circ. 10,000.

Revista Judicial: Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; organ of the Supreme Court; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL RAFAEL VRAVIA.

El Salvador Filatélico: Avda. España 207, Altos Vidri Panades, Apartado 266, San Salvador; f. 1940; publ. quarterly by the Philatelic Society of El Salvador.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Universitaria: Universidad Nacional, San Salvador; Dir. ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLO.

Imprenta Nacional: 4A Calle Poniente 829, San Salvador; f. 1898; Dir. FELIX ACOSTA.

Rodezno & Cia.: 4A Calle Delgado 2, San Salvador; f. 1927; publishers of *El Diario de Hoy*, *La Prensa*, and *Diario Latino*; Dirs. JOAQUÍN RODEZNO, Jr., ANA VILMA MUNGUÍA DE RODEZNO.

Librería Universal: 42 Avenida Sur, 18, San Salvador; brs. in San Miguel and Santa Ana.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Department: Ministerio del Interior, Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; Dir. Minister of the Interior.

Asociación Salvadoreña Empresarios Radiodifusión: Apdo. 210, San Salvador; commercial; Pres. A. RIVAS CAÑAS. There are 54 commercial stations of which 19 are in San Salvador.

Radiodifusora Nacional de El Salvador YSS "Alma Cuscatleca": 2A Avda. Sur No. 113, San Salvador; non-commercial cultural station; Dir.-Gen. Lic. ALFREDO PARADA H.

In 1967 there were 396,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

Teleradio Centroamérica S.A.—Canal 4: Apdo. 1375, San Salvador; Gen. Man. B. ESERSKI.

Canal Dos, S.A.: Apdo. 720, San Salvador; commercial; Gen. Man. B. ESERSKI.

In 1967 there were 45,000 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

San Salvador

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador: 1A Calle Poniente y 7A Avda. Norte; f. 1934; nationalised, April 1961; cap. p.u. 2.5m., dep. 138.6m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Dr. MOISES BEATRIZ; Gen. Man. CATALINO HERRERA.

Banco Agrícola Comercial de El Salvador: 5A Avenida Sur 124; f. 1955; cap. and reserves 4.8m., dep. 70m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Pres. LUIS ESCALANTE ARCE; Gen. Man. JUAN JOSÉ MIRANDA.

Banco Capitalizador: f. 1955; cap. 3m., dep. 16.6m. (Jan. 1962); Pres. ENRIQUE ALVAREZ D.; Gen. Man. MIGUEL CARRERO NINE.

Banco de Comercio de El Salvador: 4A Calle Oriente, Apdo. 237; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 3m., dep. 76m. (June 1966); Pres. MIGUEL DUEÑAS PALOMO; Gen. Man. ROBERTO IMBERTON.

Banco de Crédito Popular: 2A Calle Oriente No. 221; Pres. ROBERTO E. DAGLIO.

Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador: f. 1935; cap. p.u. 900,000, dep. 47.6m. (1965); Pres. Dr. ALVARO MAGAÑA.

Banco Salvadoreño: 2A Avenida Norte 129; f. 1885; cap. p.u. 6m., dep. 73.8m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. CARLOS A. GUIROLA; Gen. Man. E. FIELD.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Ahorro y Vivienda, S.A.: Calle Rubén Darío 436; savings and housing association; Pres. ROBERTO FREUND.

Crédito Inmobiliario, S.A.: Calle Rubén Darío y 9A Avda. Sur 606; Pres. FRANK P. TOWNSON.

EL SALVADOR—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Financiera Centroamericana de Desarrollo S.A.: 2A Avda. 129.

Financiera de Desarrollo e Inversión, S.A.: 4A Avda. Norte 210; f. 1965; cap. 2.5m.; long-term finance for development; Pres. FRANCISCO DE SOLA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal: P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; San Salvador, 2A Calle Oriente, 215; Man. M. ST. GEORGE JOHNSTON; Agencies in San Miguel, Santa Ana.

First National City Bank: New York; Apdo. Postal 1324, San Salvador; opened 1964; Man. E. C. BOYLE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de El Salvador: San Salvador; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

San Salvador

La Centro Americana, S.A., Cía. Salvadoreña de Seguros: Calle Rubén Darío; Apdo. Postal 527; f. 1915; Gen. Man. F. A. MEJÍA.

Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Edificio Comercial; f. 1955; Gen. Man. J. D. MENÉNDEZ.

Seguros e Inversiones, S.A.: Edif. SISA, Calle a Santo Tecla; f. 1962; Pres. PRUDENCIO LLACH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador: Edificio Dueñas, San Salvador; f. 1927; membership 370; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO CELIS; Sec. NICOLÁS E. NASSER; publ. *Boletín* (2 a month).

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Compañía Salvadoreña de Café, S.A.: 6A Av. S. 133, San Salvador; f. 1942; 304 mems.; Pres. Dr. MANUEL ANTONIO RAMÍREZ; Man. CARLOS CORDERO D'AUBUISSON; Asst. Man. MIGUEL ÁNGEL AGUILAR, Jr.; publ. *Boletín Estadístico del Café* (annual).

Federación Cafetalera de América (FEDECAME) (*Central American Coffee Growers' Federation*): Apartado 739, San Salvador; f. 1945; publishes daily and weekly bulletins on coffee production and marketing; number of mems.: 14 Latin American countries

Asociación Salvadoreña de Industriales: 3A Calle Poniente 635, San Salvador; f. 1958; 220 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO FUNES HARTMAN; Sec. ABELARDO TORRES; publ. *Revista Industria*.

Co-operativa Algodonera Salvadoreña Ltda.: P.O.B. 616, 7A Av. Norte No. 418, San Salvador; f. 1940; 8,208 mems.; cotton growers' association; Man. ARMANDO JINÉNEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Junto General de Caficultores, Ganaderos y Agricultores de la Zona Occidente: western area farmers' association.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Administración de Bienestar Campesino—ABC: San Salvador; rural welfare; includes agricultural development credit department with an initial cap. 28m. colones.

Consejo Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación: San Salvador; f. 1959, reorganised 1962; planning and co-ordination council; current two-year plan, investment 1968 132.7m., 1969 187.2m. colones.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Fomento Industrial (INSAFI): Calle Rubén Darío 628, San Salvador; f. 1955; 147 mems.; aims to promote the economic well-being and production of El Salvador; cap. and deposits 15,262,156 colones (1967); Pres. Lic. SANTIAGO ROLANDO ALVARENGA; Gen. Man. Dr. ROBERTO E. HERNÁNDEZ SEGURA; publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Instituto de Colonización Rural: C.P. 119, Troncales, San Salvador; Government body to promote rural development; Dir. RENÉ DAVID ESCALANTE.

Instituto de Vivienda Urbana: Col. Libertad, San Salvador; Government housing agency; Dir. BALTAZAR PERLA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General de Sindicatos—CGS (*General Confederation of Unions*): 5A Calle Poniente No. 145, San Salvador; f. 1958; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 27,000 mems. in 41 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ SARAVIA; publ. *El Sindicalista*.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Salvadoreños—CGTS (*General Confederation of Salvadorean Workers*): 14A Avda. Norte No. 229, San Salvador; f. 1957; 3,500 mems. from 10 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ALBERTO LÓPEZ; Asst. Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ; publ. *Voz Obrera*.

Asociación Nacional de Trabajadores—ANT (*National Workers' Association*): San Salvador; f. 1961.

There are also a number of small unions without a national centre.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are nearly 450 miles of railway track in the country. The International Railways of Central America run from Angiatú on the El Salvador-Guatemala border to Cutuco on the Gulf of Fonseca, and connect the Republic of El Salvador with Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ferrocarriles Internacionales de Centro América (*International Railways of Central America*): Head Office 714 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; 285 miles open—3 ft. (in El Salvador); Pres. HAROLD W. HAASE.

Ferrocarril de El Salvador (*Salvador Railway Co. Ltd.*): San Salvador; f. 1899; nationalised 1963; 160 miles open—3 ft.; Pres. GUSTAVO CARTAGENA.

ROADS

The country's highway system is well integrated with its railway services. There are some 8,394 km. (including 625 km. of the Pan-American Highway) of roads, classifiable as follows:

Paved highways	952 km.
Improved roads	3,197 ..
Dry-weather roads	4,215 ..

The 1967 road programme involved 340 km. of roads at a cost of about 46 million colones.

EL SALVADOR—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES).

SHIPPING

The Grace Line and the United Fruit Co. maintain services between El Salvador and the United States.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

AESA Aerolíneas de El Salvador, S.A.: 2A Avda. Norte 129, San Salvador, unscheduled cargo flights.

TACA International Airlines: Head Office: Edificio Vega, 3° piso, 6A Calle Oriente 11, San Salvador; fleet: 2 BAC One-Eleven, 3 Viscount 700, 2 DC-4; Gen. Man. W. B. DALY.

El Salvador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Avianca, B.O.A.C., K.L.M., Lacsá, Lanica, Sahsa and Tan Airlines.

TOURISM

Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo: Ministerio de Economía, Calle Rubén Darío 619, San Salvador; Dir. ERNESTO ALVAREZ C.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. LUIS ALONSO RENDÓN, Apdo. 838, San Salvador.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Salvadoreña de Energía Nuclear: Ministerio de Economía, San Salvador; Pres. Ing. EDUARDO SUÁREZ CONTRERAS; Sec. Dr. RICARDO ROMERO G.

Universidad de El Salvador: Ciudad Universitaria, Final 25A Avda. Norte, San Salvador; researches in Physiology, Radio-Isotopes and Nuclear Theory.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de El Salvador: Ciudad Universitaria, 7A Avda Sur 15, San Salvador; 314 teachers, 3,900 students.

Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas": 3A Avda. Norte 1403, San Salvador; 27 teachers, 546 students.

ETHIOPIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Empire of Ethiopia extends inland from the Red Sea coast. It has a long frontier with Somalia near to the Horn of north-east Africa. The Sudan lies to the west and Kenya to the south. The climate is mainly temperate because of the high plateau terrain, with an average annual temperature of 55°F (13°C), abundant rainfall and low humidity. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot. The official language is Amharic but English is widely used. The Ethiopian Coptic Church has a wide following in the north and on the southern plateau. In much of the south and east there are Muslims and followers of animist beliefs. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, green, yellow and red. The capital is Addis Ababa.

Recent History

Since the liberation of Ethiopia from Italian occupation in May 1941, the Emperor Haile Selassie I has ruled the country, receiving initial aid from Britain. In 1952 Eritrea, formerly a UN Trust Territory administered by Italy, was federated to Ethiopia. It became a Governorate in 1962. In 1960 an attempted *coup d'état* during the Emperor's absence was crushed by loyal forces. Ethiopian troops have taken part in UN actions in Korea and the ex-Belgian Congo. A long-standing dispute with Somalia over the south-eastern area of Ethiopia, which is grazed by Somali herdsmen, still remains unsettled. Addis Ababa is the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Government

Government is vested in a Council of Ministers responsible to the Emperor, and a parliament consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senators are nominees of the Emperor; Deputies are elected by universal suffrage. Ethiopia is divided into 14 General Governorates and 82 Provinces.

Defence

Ethiopia maintains a Regular and a Territorial Army, an Air Force and a Navy.

Economic Affairs

Coffee is the most valuable crop and export. Grain crops, oilseeds and hides and skins are also exported. There is scope to develop forestry and industry, growth depending on better transport and the exploitation of hydro-electric power.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Addis Ababa to French Somaliland and a narrow-gauge track from Massawa to Akordat

near the Sudan border. There are plans to extend the railway in the south to provide a service between Nazareth and Sidamo. There are 6,300 km. of all-weather roads and 20,000 km. of dry-weather roads. Bus services link provincial centres to the capital. There are 33 airfields. The port of Assab can handle up to 660,000 tons of goods a year, and attracts some of the trade which formerly went to Djibouti in French Somaliland.

Social Welfare

More than £100 million a year is put into health services. Since 1960, 29 new health centres and 69 clinics have been established. There are 12 Community Development Centres in rural areas.

Education

Education in Ethiopia is free. In 1965 there were 1,647 Elementary Schools, 400 Secondary Schools, and a number of Special Schools. There is one university at Addis Ababa and a new one due to open in 1968 at Asmara.

Tourism

The chief tourist attractions are big game hunting, the early Christian monuments and churches, and the ancient capitals of Gondar and Axum.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

Football, athletics, cycling, basketball, swimming, boxing, horse-riding and tennis are all popular sports.

Public Holidays

1968: May 5 (Liberation Day), July 23 (Emperor's Birthday), August 22 (Assumption), September 11 (New Year's Day), September 27 (Feast of Maskal), November 2 (Coronation Day).

1969: January 9 (Christmas), January 19 (Feast of Timkat), January 20 (St. Michael), February 19 (Martyrs Day), March 2 (Battle of Aduwa), April 19-22 (Easter).

(Note: Ethiopia uses its own solar calendar; the Ethiopian year 1961 begins on September 11th, 1968.)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in use. There are many local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The Ethiopian Dollar, divided into 100 cents, is the unit of currency, based on 5.52 grains of fine gold.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500.

Exchange rate: \$6.0 Eth. = £1 sterling

\$2.5 Eth. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. kilometres)		POPULATION 1966 (estimates)	
TOTAL (incl. Eritrea)	Eritrea	Total	Addis Ababa (capital)
1,221,900	117,600	22,997,000	637,831 (Sept. 67)

About 90 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture or stock raising.

GOVERNORATES

PROVINCE	CAPITAL	POPULATION ('000)	PROVINCE	CAPITAL	POPULATION ('000)
Arussi	Asella	1,088	Illubabor	Gore	642
Bale	Goba	156	Kaffa	Jimma	669
Begemder	Gondar	1,320	Shoa	Addis Ababa	3,747
Eritrea	Asmara	1,527	Sidamo	Yrgalem	1,490
Gemu-Goffa	Chenchia	823	Tigre	Makale	2,259
Gojjam	Debra Markos	1,543	Wollega	Lekemti	1,394
Hararge	Harar	3,278	Wollo	Dessie	3,055

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons: estimates)

	AREA ('000 hectares)	1962	1964	1966
Teff . . .	3,390	1,824	1,915	1,932
Wheat . . .	432	260	282	315
Barley . . .	990	760	785	822
Maize . . .	804	682	720	756
Sorghum . . .	1,421	1,081	1,132	1,169
Musa fibre . . .	122	11	270	12
Sugar cane . . .	6	650	750	826
Neug seeds . . .	368	208	216	228
Peas . . .	128	111	116	118
Chickpeas . . .	277	162	170	172
Potatoes . . .	28	132	138	143
Fruit . . .	5	55	59	67
Coffee Beans . . .	n.a.	130	140	n.a.

ETHIOPIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COFFEE PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

PROVINCE	1962-63	1963-64	1965-66
Gemu-Goffa	2,595	2,042	959
Hararge	13,597	9,776	12,569
Illubabor	6,274	9,648	6,637
Kaffa	25,063	20,451	32,245
Shoa	2,972	2,437	1,960
Sidamo	19,284	22,389	25,047
Wollega	11,790	15,808	13,491
TOTAL	81,575	82,551	92,908

Livestock (1966 estimates): Cattle 25,782,900; Sheep 12,150,900; Goats 11,095,900; Horses 1,350,400; Mules 1,350,400; Donkeys 3,775,100; Camels 957,500; Poultry 43,500,000.

INDUSTRY

CHIEF PRODUCTS	UNIT	1965*	1966*
Wheat flour	metric tons	40,358	42,030
Macaroni	"	4,893	4,076
Vegetable oils	"	5,633	5,343
Refined sugar	"	61,698	68,861
Meat	"	10,543	13,378
Salt, alimentary and industrial	"	205,310	220,150
Cotton yarn	"	5,620	7,459
Blankets	number	40,000	95,000
Cement	metric tons	72,899	88,930
Hydrated lime	"	7,355	10,732
Cigarettes	'000 pieces	440,991	527,849
Leather shoes	pairs	627,828	648,000
Beer	hectolitres	157,395	184,600
Timber	cubic metres	13,000	14,506

*Year ending September 10th

FINANCE

E\$100=£16 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. \$40.00.

IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN BUDGET

(1967-68 estimates, E\$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs Duties	119.8	Defence	80.2
Other Indirect Taxes	167.7	Ministry of the Interior	58.8
Direct Taxes	68.2	Ministry of Education	50.5
Other Ordinary Revenue	175.8	Other Current Expenditure	276.5
		Capital Expenditure	115.7
TOTAL	547.3	TOTAL	591.7

A development plan is under preparation but the figures are not yet available (1968).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1963	1965/66	1966/67
ADDIS ABABA-DJIBOUTI			
Passenger-kilometres . . .	67,000,000	79,000,000	81,866,299
Freight (tons)	397,600	397,000	373,919

ROADS (1965)

Passenger cars 24,554, Buses 1,698, Trailers 1,437, Lorries 2,288;
Lorries with trailers 1,661, Motor cycles 1,333, Total 32,971.

SHIPPING

	1964	1965	1966
MASSAWA			
Number of Ships Calling . . .	798	781	858
Net Registered Tonnage . . .	1,869,006	1,900,833	1,866,439
Cargo Loaded	182,309	180,625	184,625
Cargo Unloaded	224,359	272,560	275,675
ASSAB			
Number of Ships Calling . . .	558	567	671
Net Registered Tonnage . . .	1,331,160	1,484,163	1,876,711
Cargo Loaded	164,145	170,276	219,158
Cargo Unloaded	16,995	220,366	266,818

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965	1966
ADDIS ABABA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT			
Total aircraft movements . .	8,954	13,165	13,335
Total passenger movements . .	44,636	104,658	152,544
YOHANNES IV AIRPORT, ASMARA			
Total aircraft movements . .	19,321	22,808	22,000
Total passenger movements . .	74,861	86,004	100,138
Freight carried (tons)	2,291	2,826	2,938
Mail carried (tons)	3,484	360	451

Tourism: (1965-66) 40,300 visitors; (1966-67) 27,859 visitors.

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	1,647	9,431	409,710
Secondary	395	1,993	60,312
Special	63	559	6,674
Universities	2	469	3,096

Source: Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa.

THE CONSTITUTION (SUMMARY)

The present constitution came into force in 1955 and under its terms divides political power between the Emperor and a bicameral parliament.

THE EMPEROR

The Emperor appoints Ministers, determines the powers of Ministries and controls officials. With the advice and consent of Parliament he may declare war. As Commander-in-Chief he appoints officers and may determine the size of the armed forces. He may declare a state of siege, martial law or national emergency. The Emperor directs Foreign Affairs. He alone has the right to settle disputes with foreign powers and to ratify treaties and other international agreements. All treaties requiring territorial adjustment or financial expenditure require the approval of both Houses of Parliament. The Emperor has the right to originate legislation and other resolutions in Parliament and to proclaim laws when they have been passed by Parliament. He convenes annual and extraordinary sessions of Parliament and has the right to dissolve the same by an order providing at the same time for the appointment of a new Senate and/or election of a new Chamber of Deputies, within four months from the date of the order. He appoints the members of the Senate but the members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected.

In April 1966 a cabinet of Ministers selected by the Prime Minister was approved by the Emperor. This was the first occasion on which such a procedure was adopted.

MINISTERS

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Emperor to whom he submits the proposed cabinet ministers. The cabinet is responsible to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are collectively responsible for legislative proposals to the Emperor and to Parliament. The Prime Minister presents to Parliament proposals of legislation made by the Council of Ministers and approved

by the Emperor and presents to the Emperor the proposals of legislation approved by Parliament and decrees proposed by the Council of Ministers. All Ministers have the right to attend any meeting of either Chamber of Parliament and to speak there. They may be obliged to attend, either in person or by deputy, in either Chamber on the request of a majority vote and to answer verbally or in writing questions concerning their office.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber has 210 members elected by universal adult suffrage every four years. The Senate is composed of a maximum of 105 members appointed by the Emperor for a term of six years with one-third of its members reaching the end of their term every two years. Senators may be reappointed for more than one term. The Chambers may meet in joint session or separately. The date of their regular sessions is fixed by the Constitution. Laws may be proposed to either or both Chambers either by the Emperor or by ten members of either Chamber. Proposals for legislation approved by both Chambers are sent to the Emperor who may return them for further consideration. In case of emergency during a Parliamentary recess decrees may be promulgated by the Emperor having the force of law but such decrees must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. No taxation may be imposed except by law and all financial legislation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

ERITREA

In 1950 a UN resolution provided for the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The new constitution came into force in September 1952.

Late in 1962 Eritrea was incorporated as a Governorate of Ethiopia and the separate Assembly was dissolved. (There are now fourteen Governorates in Ethiopia.)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Emperor of Ethiopia: His Imperial Majesty HAILE SELASSIE I.

CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister: Teshafi Tezaz AKILU HABTE WOLD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ato KETEMA YIFRU.
Minister of Defence: Lt. Gen. KEBBDE GEBRE.
Minister of Finance: Lij YILMA DERESSA.
Minister of the Interior: Dejazmatch KIFLE ERGETU.
Minister of Justice: Ato MAMMO TADESSE.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: Ato ABEBE RETTA.
Minister of Education: Ato AKALE WORK HABTE WOLD.
Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: Ato SALIH HINIT.
Minister of Health: Bitwoded ASFIHA WOLDE MIKAEL.
Minister of National Community Development and Minister of Social Welfare: Ato GETAHUN TESSEMA.
Minister of Imperial Court: Teshafi Tezaz TAFARA WORK KIDANE WOLD.
Minister of Agriculture: Dejazmatch GHIRMATCHEW TEKLE HAWARIAT.
Minister of Mines: Major ASSEFA LEMMA.
Minister of Information and Tourism: Dr. MENASSIE HAILE.

Minister of Communications: Ato AMANUEL ABRAHAM.
Minister of Planning and Development: Ato HADDIS ALEMAYEHU.
Minister of State for Public Works: Dr. HAILE GIORGIS WORKINEN.
Minister of State for Land Reform and Administration: Ato BELETE GEBRE TSADIK.
Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office: SEYOUM HAREGOT.
Chief of Public Security: Maj.-Gen. DERESSIE DUBALE.
High Commissioner of the Central Personnel Agency and for Pensions: TADESSE YACOUR.
Permanent Delegate to the United Nations: H.E. Lij. ENDELKATCHEW MAKONNEN.

Governorate of Eritrea

Governor-General: H.H. Dejazmatch AZRAT KASSA.
Deputy-Governor: DEJAZMATCH TESFA YOHANNES BERHE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN ADDIS ABABA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Austria: P.O.B. 137, Churchill Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PAUL ZEDTWITZ.

Belgium: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 1239 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD HUYBRECHT.

Bulgaria: P.O.B. 987, near Guenet Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* PENU DOKOUZOV.

Burundi: Maj.-Gen. Abebe Damtew Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH BARAGENGANA.

Canada: Ethiopia Hotel, Box 1130 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL GAUVIN, D.S.O.

Chile: Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, P.O.B. 1904 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HERNÁN SÁNCHEZ.

Colombia: (E); *Ambassador:* J. R. ECHAVARRIA.

Congo, Democratic Republic: near Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KABEMBA.

Czechoslovakia: Churchill Rd., P.O.B. 3108 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAROSLAV KVACEK.

Denmark: (E); *Ambassador:* S. SANDER JETTESON.

Ecuador: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Finland: near Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, P.O.B. 1017 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK BLOMSTEDT (also accred. to Kenya).

France: (Kabanna District) Omedla Rd., P.O.B. 1464 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERE BÉNARD.

German Federal Republic: P.O.B. 660 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT MUELLER.

Ghana: (near Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital) P.O.B. 3173 (E); *Ambassador:* H. R. AMONOO.

Greece: Asfaw Wossen St., P.O.B. 1168 (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRI PAPADAKIS.

Haiti: Jimma Rd., P.O.B. 1443 (E);

Hungary: Sudan St., near Police Station No. 5, P.O.B. 1213 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JANOS PATAKI.

India: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 528 (E); *Ambassador:* K. LAL MEHTA.

Indonesia: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1004 (E); *Ambassador:* Major Gen. SUADI.

Iran: Ras Desta Damtew Ave., P.O.B. 1144 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED GHAVAN.

Israel: Near Tafari Makonnen School, P.O.B. 1075 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Italy: Kembebit District, P.O.B. 1105 (E); *Ambassador:* GIULIO PASCUCCI RIGHI.

Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3668 (E); *Ambassador:* HONORÉ POLNEAU (also accred. to Kenya and Tanzania).

Japan: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1499 (E); *Ambassador:* TAISAKU KOJIMA.

Korea, Republic: P.O.B. 2047 (E); *Ambassador:* YOSYUP OHM.

Liberia: near Mexico Square, P.O.B. 3116 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN D. COX.

Malawi: Ras Desta Damtew Ave., P.O.B. 2316 (E); *Ambassador:* R. P. CHISALA.

Malaysia: off Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 3656 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDULLAH BIN ALI.

Mali: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBACKAR KASSE.

Mauritania: (address not available) (E).

Mexico: Kera Sefer, P.O.B. 2962 (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUIN BERNAL (also accred. to Senegal).

Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBEKER BOUMAHADI (also accred. to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda).

Netherlands: near Old Airport, P.O.B. 1241 (E); *Ambassador:* P. V. PUTMAN-CRAMER.

Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* E. O. SANU.

Pakistan: (E); *Ambassador:* S. R. KAHAIRI.

Poland: Ketchene District, P.O.B. 1123 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN KRZYWICKI.

Saudi Arabia: Mesfin Harar St., P.O.B. 1104 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI ALGUFAYDY.

Senegal: Africa Avenue (E); *Ambassador:* YOUSSEUF SYLLA.

Somalia: Abuaire River's Quarter, P.O.B. 1006 (E); *Ambassador:* OMER ARTEH.

Spain: Asfaw Wossen St., P.O.B. 2312 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS FLÓREZ-ESTRADA.

Sudan: near Mexico Square, P.O.B. 1110 (E); *Ambassador:* YACOB OSMAN.

Sweden: Ras Tesemma Sefer, P.O.B. 1029 (E); *Ambassador:* ERLAND KLEEN.

Switzerland: Jimma Rd. near Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DURR.

Tanzania: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1077 (E); SEBASTIAN CHALE.

Thailand: Chamber of Commerce Building, 4th Floor, P.O.B. 2764 (E); *Ambassador:* C. KIATTINAT.

Trinidad and Tobago: Ras Tessema Sefer, P.O.B. 330 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE THEODORE DANIEL (also accred. to Senegal).

Turkey: Jimma Rd., (near Old Airport), P.O.B. 1506 (E); *Ambassador:* ZIYA TEPEDELEN (also accred. to Tanzania).

U.S.S.R.: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 1500 (E); *Ambassador:* LEONID F. TEPLOV.

United Arab Republic: Filwoha Meda, P.O.B. 1611 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL AZIZ MAHMOUD GAMIL.

United Kingdom: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 858 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir THOMAS BROMLEY.

U.S.A.: Asfaw Wossen St., Addis Ababa (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM O. HALL.

Vatican: P.O.B. 588 (Apostolic Nunciature).

Yemen: Patriot St., (behind Garden Hotel), P.O.B. 664, (L); *Minister:* ABDULRAHIM ABDULLA AHMED.

Yugoslavia: Oureal Quarter, P.O.B. 1341 (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRIJE BAJALICA.

Zambia: Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* M. M. KATOWA, Chief Mapanza.

Ethiopia also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Brazil, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Norway, Romania, Rwanda and Venezuela.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: Lt.-Gen. ABBY ABEBE.

105 members appointed by H.I.M. The Emperor for a term of six years.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(General Election, 1965)

President: DILNESSAHU RETTA.

210 members elected by universal adult suffrage every four years. There are no political parties, but a clandestine movement, the *Eritrean Liberation Front*, led by OSMAN SALEH SABBE, has formed recently.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Imperial Court: Addis Ababa.

President: Blatta Afe Negus TESHONE HAILE MARIAM.

The President sits with two other judges. The Court has two divisions each presided over by a Vice Afe Negus. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction only to hear appeals from the High Court. Appeals can go from the Supreme Imperial Court to the Emperor sitting in Chilot (*Court*) in accordance with Ethiopian custom.

The High Court: Addis Ababa; sits in 5 Divisions each of 3 Judges: 1. Appeals; 2. Criminal; 3. Civil; 4. Land; 5. Government.

Taqalai Ghizat Courts (*General Governorate Courts*): each Court has a presiding judge and two other judges. There

are no foreign judges. The Governor-General of a province may sit as the presiding judge, criminal and civil.

Awraja Ghizat Courts (*Provincial Courts*): composed of three judges, criminal and civil.

Warada Ghizat Courts (*Regional Courts*): criminal cases and limited civil actions.

Meketel Warada Courts (*Sub-Regional Courts*): one judge sits alone with very limited jurisdiction, criminal only.

ERITREA

The former semi-autonomous judicial structure in Eritrea is gradually being replaced by the national system of *Taqalai Ghizat Courts*.

RELIGION

CHRISTIANS

Imperial Ethiopian Orthodox Union Church: official Church of the Emperor and State; founded in the fourth century A.D. There are about 19 million members.

His Holiness the Patriarch ABA BASILEOS, P.O. Box 1283, Patriarchate, King George VI Street, Addis Ababa. Archbishop THEOPHILOS. Parliament Square, Addis Ababa.

Roman Catholic Church

Alexandrine-Ethiopian Rite:

Metropolitan See: Addis Ababa; Archbishop Mgr. ASRATE MARIAM YEMMERU, Archbishop's House, P.O. Box 1903, Addis Ababa; Eparchy of Adigrat, Adigrat; Eparchy of Asmara, Asmara.

Latin Rite:

Three Vicariates Apostolic, Asmara, Harar and Gimma.

Greek Orthodox Church

Archbishop NICHOLAS of Aksum; P.O. Box 366, Addis Ababa.

Armenian Orthodox Church

Father ZAVEN ARMOUNIAN; St. George's Armenian Church, Addis Ababa.

Anglican Church

The Rev. PHILIP J. COUSINS; P.O.B. 100, Queen Elizabeth Street, Addis Ababa.

A number of Protestant, Anglican and Roman Catholic missions work in Ethiopia.

MUSLIMS

Approximately 35 per cent of the population are Muslims.

TRADITIONAL BELIEFS

It is estimated that between 5 and 15 per cent of the population follow traditional African rites and ceremonies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Ethiopian Herald: Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; English; circ. 3,500; Editor TEGEGNE YETESHA.

Addis Zemen: Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; Amharic; Editor BERHANU ZERIHUN; circ. 10,000.

Voice of Ethiopia: National Patriotic Association, P.O. Box 1244, Addis Ababa; Amharic and English; Editor PERCY O. RICHARDS; circ. 4,000.

Il Quotidiano Eritreo: Asmara; Italian; official journal; circ. 4,500.

Il Giornale dell' Eritrea: Asmara; Italian; circ. 1,500.

Hebret: Asmara; official journal; circ. 2,800; Tigrigna and Arabic.

PERIODICALS

Ethiopie d'Aujourd'hui: P.O. Box 1634; monthly; Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; French; circ. 6,500; Editor MICHAEL BORU.

Sandek Alamtchin: Weekly; Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; Amharic and Arabic; Editor BELATE WOLDE GHIORGIS WOLDE JOHANNES; circ. 10,000.

Wotaderna Alamoas: Weekly; Military Journal; Amharic; Editor Lt. ASEFFA GEBRE MARYAM.

Wotaderna Guiziou: Weekly; Military Journal; Amharic; Editor Ato DANTE ASENAHEGN.

Il Lunedì del Medio Oriente: Weekly; Asmara; Italian; circ. 2,200; Editor Signor ALBERTO FARINO DI SANTA CROCE.

Il Mattino del Lunedì: P.O. Box 500, Asmara; f. 1953; Italian; weekly; Editor BIANCHI VALERIO; circ. 2,500.

Elete Sembet: Weekly; Amharic; official journal; circ. 1,000.

Ethiopia: Weekly; Arabic and Tigrigna; issued by the Unionist Party; circ. 1,000.

Ethiopia Zartu: Weekly; Amharic.

Andnet: Weekly; Tigrigna, Amharic and Arabic; circ. 1,000.

Il Bollettino: Ave. Ras Makonnen, Asmara; English, Arabic, Italian and Tigrigna; publ. bi-monthly by the Chamber of Commerce; circ. 700; Dir. E. DE PAOLI.

Ethiopian Mirror: Quarterly; P.O.B. 1364, Addis Ababa; English, general interest.

Monen: Monthly; National Patriotic Association, P.O. Box 1364, Addis Ababa; English and Amharic; illustrated; Editor HOMER SMITH.

Monthly Bulletin: P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; published by Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce; monthly; English; review of economic affairs; Editor GHION HAGOS; circ. 3,000.

Negarit Gazette: Official Gazette giving notice of laws and orders; English and Amharic.

Ethiopia Observer: f. 1936; quarterly; publ. in Ethiopia and Britain; P.O. Box 1896, Addis Ababa and 57 Carter Lane, London, E.C.4; English; RICHARD and RITA PANKHURST.

Ethiopian Trade Journal: Quarterly; P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; published by Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce; Editor GHION HAGOS; circ. 2,500.

PRESS AGENCIES FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (A.N.S.A.): P.O.B. 1001; Chief LUIGI LINO.

Tass also has a bureau in Ethiopia.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Director of Radio, Ministry of Information: Ato TADESSE ABEBE.

Radio Addis Ababa: P.O. Box 1364, Addis Ababa; Amharic, English, French, Arabic and Somali; listeners 2½ million including listeners to public address systems in major towns; advertising is accepted; Dir. Gen. Z. RETA.

Radio Voice of the Gospel: P.O. Box 654, Addis Ababa; f. 1961; Lutheran World Federation Broadcasting Service; medium wave local services; short wave services in nineteen languages to Asia, the Middle East and

Africa; Gen. Dir. Rev. Dr. SIGURD ASKE; Station Dir. Rev. PAUL M. VOLZ; publ. *RVOG News*.

TELEVISION

Ethiopian Television Service: P.O. Box 1020, Addis Ababa; Television services were inaugurated in 1964, under the management of Thomson Television International and operated by the government; Dir. SAMUEL FERENJI.

There are about 5,000 sets in Addis Ababa. In Asmara, Eritrea, there is a closed circuit service for the American Armed Forces.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; E\$=Ethiopian Dollar; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

BANKING

STATE BANKS

In December 1963 the State Bank of Ethiopia was divided into the National Bank of Ethiopia and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (S.C.):

National Bank of Ethiopia: Haile Selassie I Square, P.O.B. 2048, Addis Ababa; cap. and reserve E\$30.4m. (June 1967); issuing bank; Governor H.E. Ato MENASSE LEMMA, Vice-Governor Ato YAWAND WOSSEN MANGASHA.

Banco di Roma, Ethiopia, (S.C.): Zerai, Derres Square, Asmara; f. 1967; cap. E\$2m., dep. E\$24.4m.; Pres. Bitwoded ASFIHA WOLDE MIKAEL; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ALDO CAFFA.

Bank of Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa; f. 1967; 40 per cent owned by National and Grindlays Bank.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (S.C.): Haile Selassie I Avenue, P.O.B. 255, Addis Ababa; f. 1964; cap. p.u.

E\$20m., dep. E\$214m. (Dec. 1966); state-owned bank for commercial business; Chair. TADESSE YACOB; Gen. Man. TAFFAR DAGUEFE.

Development Bank of Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1900, Addis Ababa; f. 1951; lends money to industry and agriculture; cap. p.u. (1966) E\$11m.; Man. Dir. H.E. Ato WORKU HAPTEWOLD.

Ethiopian Investment Corporation S.C.: P.O.B. 2004, Miazia 27 Square, Addis Ababa; f. 1964; cap. E\$25m.; investment and development corporation; Chair. H.E. Ato HADDIS ALEMAYEHU; Gen. Man. H. B. B. OLIVER.

INSURANCE

(Addis Ababa, unless otherwise stated)

African Solidarity Insurance Co. Ltd. Afsol House, Haile Selassie I Square, P.O.B. 1890; f. 1963; Gen. Man. D. G. SGOLOMBIS, Man. W. H. MORRIS.

Imperial Insurance Co. of Ethiopia Ltd.: Velissariou Bldg., Cunningham Street, P.O. Box 380, Addis Ababa f. 1951; cap. p.u. E\$500,000; Gen. Man. D. G. SGOLOMBIS; Man. W. H. MORRIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Addis Ababa: P.O. Box 517, Addis Ababa; f. 1947; 496 mems.; Pres. GABRE SELASSIE ODA; publs. *Ethiopian Trade Journal*, *Monthly Trade Bulletin*.

Camera di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura dell' Eritrea: Ave. Ras Makonnen, Asmara, P.O.B. 856; f. 1947; Pres. E. DE PAOLI.

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZATION

Federation of Employers of Ethiopia (FEE): Addis Ababa; f. 1964; 40 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions (CELU): Ethio-Engineering Bldg., P.O.B. 3653, Addis Ababa; f. 1962; 29,000 mems.; 70 affiliates; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. ABEBE TSEGAYE; publ. *Voice of Labour* (twice-weekly).

Ethiopian Railway Workers' Syndicate: Dire Dawa.

Association of Eritrean Free Labour Unions: Avenue Haile Selassie 32, Asmara; f. 1952; 4,000 mems.; Pres. C. MOHAMED AHMED; Sec. Ato TEKIE ILLEFE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Franco-Ethiopian Railway: P.O.B. 1051, Addis Ababa; f. 1908; 781 kms.; runs from Addis Ababa to Djibouti in French Somaliland; Pres. Ato EMMANUEL ABRAHAM; Dir.-Gen. B. PETIT.

Massawa-Agordat Railway: Massawa, Eritrea; 306 kms.; runs from Massawa on the Red Sea through Asmara to Agordat.

With the help of French loans, a 310 km. railway is to be built from Nazareth to Dilla.

ROADS

Imperial Highway Authority: Addis Ababa; constructs and maintains roads throughout Ethiopia; 6,300 km. all-weather roads, 20,000 km. dry-weather roads, 1,600 km. asphalt roads. 6,000 kilometres of new roads are under construction.

General Ethiopian Transport S. Co.: P.O.B. 472, Addis Ababa; runs urban services in Addis Ababa; long distance services connecting all important provincial towns, and tourist services.

SHIPPING

Irregular services by foreign vessels to Massawa and Assab (port for Addis Ababa). Much trade goes through Djibouti (French Somaliland).

Aden Coasters Ltd.: P.O. Box 723, Addis Ababa.

A. Besse and Co. (Ethiopia) S.C.: P.O. Box 1897, Addis Ababa.

Flli. Biga and Co. s.a.: P.O. Box 450, Addis Ababa.

Cie. Maritime Auxiliaire d'Outre-Mer.: P.O. Box 1230, Addis Ababa.

Ethiopian Shipping Lines (The): P.O.B. 2572, Addis Ababa; f. 1966; tanker services.

Ethiopian Trans-Atlantic Line—(ETIOMAR): Addis Ababa; f. 1966; to trade between Assab and N. American ports.

French Somaliland Shipping Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 312, Addis Ababa.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd.: P.O. Box 527, Addis Ababa; f. 1960; branches at Asmara, Massawa, etc.; Chair. J. K. DICK, F.C.A.; Man. L. T. CARLINE.

Société Maritime L. Savon and Riès: P.O. Box 1237, Addis Ababa.

Carrara Marson Seccenti: P.O. Box 1190, Asmara.

Matteo De Marzo: P.O. Box 536, Asmara.

Flli. de Nadai: P.O. Box 731, Asmara.

S.A. Navigatana: P.O. Box 1161, Asmara.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ethiopian Air Lines: Haile Selassie Airport, P.O. Box 1755, Addis Ababa; f. 1945; government owned; operates regular domestic and international services; fleet of 9 DC-3, 3 Boeing 720B, 3 DC-6B, 2 Cessna 180, 2 Piper Cub, 4 helicopters, 1 Beechcraft; Gen. Man. J. I. GREENWALD.

Air France, Air India, Alitalia, E.A.A.C., Ghana Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., Pan-American Airways, S.A.S., Sudan Airways, Swissair and United Arab Airways also serve Addis Ababa.

TOURISM

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Imperial Ethiopian Academy: Addis Ababa; f. 1959; the principal learned body in Ethiopia.

Creative Arts Centre: Addis Ababa; f. 1963.

THEATRE

Haile Selassie I National Theatre: Addis Ababa; Dir. TSEGAYE GABRE-MEDHIN.

UNIVERSITY

Haile Selassie I University: P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa; 308 teachers, 2,256 students.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

GUADELOUPE
FRENCH GUIANA

MARTINIQUE
RÉUNION

The Overseas Departments (Départements d'Outre-Mer) are integral parts of the French Republic, administered by a Prefect, with elected General Councils and with elected representatives in the French National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris. The administrative structure is the same as in other French Departments; however, each of the Overseas Departments has its own Court of Appeal. Educational services are attached to the Bordeaux educational district for the Caribbean Departments, and to the Marseilles district for Réunion.

Minister of Overseas Departments and Territories: PIERRE BILLOTTE.
Secretary-General: RAYMOND JACQUET.

GUADELOUPE

Guadeloupe is the most northerly of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean; Dominica lies to the south, and Antigua and Montserrat to the north-west. Guadeloupe is formed by two large islands, Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, separated by a narrow sea channel, with a smaller island, Marie-Galante, to the south-east. There are also a number of small dependencies. The capital is the town of Basse-Terre; the other main town and principal commercial centre is Pointe-à-Pitre on Grande-Terre.

Guadeloupe was first occupied by the French in 1635, and has been an integral part of the French Republic since 1815. She gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on sugar cane, which is mainly exported to France, together with its by-products molasses and rum, and smaller amounts of bananas, vanilla and cocoa. As in the other island departments, the population is rising quickly and there is considerable emigration; attempts are being made to create processing industries and to develop the tourist potential of the islands.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1966): *Area:* 1,509 sq. km. Dependencies (La Désirade, Petite-Terre, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Martin) 271 sq. km. *Population:* 320,000, Basse Terre (capital) 13,078, Pointe-à-Pitre 40,000.

Agriculture (1966 exports—metric tons): Bananas 79,400, Coffee 9, Cocoa 21.

Livestock (1966): Cattle 75,000, Pigs 20,500, Goats 18,000, Horses 1,200.

Industry (1966 exports—metric tons): Sugar 143,300, Molasses 35,694, Rum 43,900 hl.

Budget (1966): 125,720,220 French francs.

External Trade (1966): *Imports:* 458.9m. N.F.; *Exports:* 172.8m. N.F. More than two-thirds of the trade is with France.

Transport (1966): Cars 17,470, Buses 808, Lorries 3,933, Vans 3,889, Special Vehicles and Tractors 1,099. *Shipping:* Vessels entered 1,140, Freight entered 392,000 metric tons; Freight cleared 309,000 metric tons; Passengers 16,500. *Civil Aviation:* Passengers 94,743, Freight 1,840 metric tons, Mail 539 metric tons.

Tourism: 540 hotel rooms (1967).

Education (1966-67): Number of pupils (primary) 72,284, (secondary) 6,700, (technical) 3,500.

GOVERNMENT

(March 1968)

Prefect: JEAN DELEPLANQUE.

President of the General Council: HENRI RINALDO.

Representatives in the National Assembly: PAUL VALENTINO, Mme. ALBERTINE BACLET, PAUL LACAVE.

Representatives in the Senate: LUCIEN BERNIER, RENÉ TORIBIO.

Political Parties: the U.N.R. (Union pour la Nouvelle République), the S.F.I.O. (Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière), the Progressives and the left-wing Fédération de la Gauche démocratique et socialiste (F.G.D.S.) are active.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Basse-Terre (Pres. M. CHAPPERT); two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion: the majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Bishop of Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre Mgr. JEAN GAY.

Press: *Le Ralliement:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *Clartés—Progrès Social:* Basse-Terre; *Match:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *L'Étincelle:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *France Antilles:* Pointe-à-Pitre.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Française: Région Antilles-Guyane: Centre de Télévision, Pointe-à-Pitre; transmission daily.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; frs. = French francs).

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Pointe-à-Pitre, Faubourg Frébault, B.P. 196.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—GUADELOUPE

COMMERCIAL BANKS

- Banque de la Guadeloupe:** Pointe-à-Pitre, square de la Banque; Basse Terre, cours Novilios; f. 1853; cap. 3m. frs; dep. 45m. frs; Man. **ANDRÉ BOUDIN**.
- Banque Antillaise:** 21 rue Gambetta, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1915; brs. at Basse-Terre and Marie Galante; cap. 3m. frs.; Pres. **F. CHERDIEU d'ALEXIS**.
- Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie:** 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Pointe-à-Pitre, rue Boisneuf; Basse-Terre, rue Baudot.
- Caisse Régionale du Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Guadeloupe:** Pointe-à-Pitre, 5 quai Gatine; Basse-Terre, rue de la République.
- Crédit Guadeloupéen:** Pointe-à-Pitre, angle rues Boisneuf et Nozières; f. 1926; cap. 3m. frs.; dep. 59m. frs; Pres. and Gen. Man. **G. BEUZELIN**, Basse-Terre, rue du Docteur Cabre.
- Royal Bank of Canada:** 30 rue Frébault, Pointe-à-Pitre.

INSURANCE

Pointe-à-Pitre

- Compagnie Antillaise d'Assurances, Société d'Assurance à Forme Mutuelle:** 21 rue Gambetta, B.P. 409; f. 1937/1963; Dir.-Gen. **F. CHARDIEU d'ALEXIS**.
- L'Abeille, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie, Les Accidents et Les R.D.:** Paris; Rep. **R. Marry**, 40 rue A. R. Bois-Neuf.
- L'Abeille, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Sur la Vie:** Paris; Rep. **R. Marry**, 40 rue A. R. Bois-Neuf.
- Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Rep. **A. Blandin**, B.P. 98.
- La Bâloise:** Marcel Guatier, 41 rue Bois-Neuf, B.P. 12.
- Caledonian Insurance Co.:** Edinburgh; Rep. **U. Petrelluzzi-Questel**, 2 rue Henri IV, B.P. 61.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Rep. **E. Charles-Gervais**, 26 rue Schoelcher.
- Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Accidents:** Paris; Rep. **M. Wachter**, 12 rue Thiers, B.P. 95.
- Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Contre L'Incendie et les Explosions:** Paris; Rep. **M. Wachter**, 12 rue Thiers, B.P. 95.
- La Concorde, Cie. d'Assurances Contre les Risques de Toute Nature:** Paris; Rep. **Société P. F. Baby et M. Th. Lignières**; 32 rue René Bois-Neuf.
- Groupement Français d'Assurances (G.F.A.):** Paris; Rep. **R. et G. Lacascade**, 59 rue Frébault, B.P. 112.
- Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Rep. **M. Devaux**, B.P. 35.
- Helvetia Allg. Vers.-Ges.:** St. Gallen, Switzerland; Rep. **E. Ch. Gervais**, 26 rue Schoelcher.
- Liverpool, London and Globe:** London; Rep. **Barbotteau et Cie.**, B.P. 58, 3 quai Foulon.
- Lloyd's:** Rep. **Andre Bonnet**, 5 quai Lardenoy.
- London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Rep. **Mme S. Collomb**, 15 rue Schoelcher, B.P. 165.
- Le Monde-Vie, Cie. d'Assurances Sur la Vie Humaine:** Paris; Rep. **Ch. Cirany**, 16 rue Condé, B.P. 134.
- Motor Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Rep. **H. Audebert**, 1 rue Dubouchage.
- Mutuelle Générale Française Accidents:** Le Mans; Rep. **R. Vivies Frères et Cie.**, 8 quai Ferdinand de Lesseps, B.P. 121.
- Mutuelle Générale Française Vie:** Le Mans; Rep. **R. Vivies Frères et Cie.**, 8 quai Ferdinand de Lesseps, B.P. 121.

- La Nationale:** Rep. **Damoiseau**, 15 quai Ferdinand de Lesseps.
- Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Rep. **A. Bonnet**, 8 quai Lardenoy.
- La Paix:** Rep. **Lacascade**, 59 rue Frébault.
- La Providence, Cie. d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie:** Paris; Rep. **Cie. Caraïbe**.
- Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.:** Edinburgh; Rep. **R. Vivies Frères et Cie.**, 8 quai Ferdinand de Lesseps, B.P. 121.
- Le Secours:** Rep. **Dubois Gontran**, 10 and 22 rue Peynier.
- L'Union, Cie. d'Assur. Contre L'Incendie, Les Accidents et R.D.:** Paris; Rep. **F. Petrelluzzi**, 2 rue Henri IV, B.P. 61.
- L'Union Cie. d'Assurances Sur la Vie Humaine:** Paris; Rep. **U. Petrelluzzi**, 2 rue Henri IV, B.P. 61.
- L'Urbaine et La Seine, S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents:** Rep. **G. Aubery**, 10 rue de Nozières, B.P. 202.
- Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Rep. **E. Levalois**, **J. Levalois Sucrier**, B.P. 65.

Basse-Terre

- De Nederlanden Van 1845, Assur. Mij.:** 's Gravenhage; Rep. **Lignières et Cie.**, 17 rue Christophe Colombe.
- Le Nord:** c/o Pauvert et Cie., cours Novillos.
- La Préservatrice, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Contre Les Accidents et les Risques de Toute Nature:** Paris; Rep. **G. Lubin**, rue du Cours Novillos.
- La Protectrice:** c/o Gerville-Réache, 3 rue Barbès.
- La Seine:** c/o Guy Blandin, 22 rue Baudot.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Pointe-à-Pitre:** Pointe-à-Pitre, B.P. 64; Pres. **M. JOSEPH BARBOTTEAU**.
- Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Basse-Terre:** 45 rue du Docteur-Cabre, B.P. 17, Basse-Terre; Pres. **PIERRE RENAISON**; Sec.-Gen. **GERMAIN WILLIAM**.
- Syndicat des Producteurs-Exportateurs de Sucre et de Rhum de la Guadeloupe:** 11 rue Schoelcher, B.P. 175, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; 8 mems.; Sec.-Gen. **MAX MARTIN**.
- Syndicat Professionnel des Planteurs-Exportateurs de Bananes de la Guadeloupe:** Basse-Terre.
- Union Départementale des Syndicats C.G.T.F.O.:** Pointe-à-Pitre; about 800 mems.; Gen.-Sec. **CLOTAIRE BERNOS**.
- Union Départementale de la Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens:** Pointe-à-Pitre, 15 rue Victor Hugo; f. 1937; about 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. **E. DEMOCRITE**.
- Confédération Générale du Travail:** Pointe-à-Pitre; affiliated to WFTU; about 5,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. **NICOLAS LUDGER**.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways on Guadeloupe.

ROADS

There are 1,924 km. of roads in Guadeloupe of which 323 km. are Routes Nationales.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—GUADELOUPE, FRENCH GUIANA

SHIPPING

Alcoa Steamship Co.: Pointe-à-Pitre, 6 quai de Lesseps.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: Pointe-à-Pitre; services to France, Martinique, Algeria and New Caledonia.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: Pointe-à-Pitre, quai Lefèvre; ag. at Basse-Terre; services to France, British West Indies and Venezuela.
Société Générale des Transports Maritimes: Point-à-Pitre and Basse-Terre.
Régie Départementale du Service Maritime: Sous-Préfecture, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1951; Dir. M. E. BOTINO; services between Guadeloupe and Dependencies.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air-France: B.P. 372, blvd. Legitimus, Pointe-à-Pitre; agency at Basse-Terre; services to France, U.S.A., the

Caribbean, Venezuela, Colombia, Portugal, Ecuador, Chile and Peru.

Air Antilles: Raizet International Airport; scheduled service between Guadeloupe and Dependencies; air charter to all the islands of the Caribbean.

Services are also provided by B.W.I.A., K.L.M., L.I.A.T. and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Bureau du Développement Touristique: Pointe-à-Pitre; Dir. MAX VINCENT.

Syndicats d'Initiative: de la Guadeloupe—quai Ferdinand de Lesseps; Pointe-à-Pitre; de la Basse-Terre—Mairie Basse Terre; de Saint-Martin—Marigot, Saint Martin, F.W.I.

FRENCH GUIANA

French Guiana lies on the coast of South America with Surinam to the west and Brazil to the south and east. Much the largest of the Overseas Departments, it is also the least densely populated. The climate is humid, with a season of heavy rains from April to July and another short rainy season in December and January. The population includes nomadic Indians, Creoles, Africans and Europeans. The capital and main centre of population is Cayenne.

French occupation commenced in the early seventeenth century, and after periods of Dutch and English rule Guiana reverted to France in 1816. She gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on forestry and agriculture; cassava, bananas, maize and other tropical crops are grown for local consumption, while sugar cane is the only cash crop of importance. There are vast timber reserves and important mineral sources, particularly of gold and bauxite. Extractive industries are being developed.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1964): Area 90,000 sq. km.; Population 35,000, Cayenne (capital) 19,700.

Professional Employment (1966): Agriculture and Forestry 700, Industry and Commerce 3,418, Public Services 2,052.

Agriculture and Forestry (1966): Sugar Cane 5,000 metric tons, Rough Timber 71,388 cubic metres, Sawn Timber 11,662 cubic metres.

Mining and Industry (1965—exports): Rum 1,696 hl., Gold 217.5 kg., Timber 8,274 metric tons.

Budget (1967): 50,266,345 French francs.

External Trade (1966): Imports: 125 m. frs. (Foodstuffs, Manufactures, Petroleum Products, Iron and Steel); Exports: 5.5 m. frs. (Timber, Rum, Essences).

Transport (1966): Shipping: Freight unloaded 74,024 metric tons, loaded 28,834 metric tons. Civil Aviation: Freight carried 422 metric tons; Passengers 18,733. Roads: 4,952 vehicles.

Education (1966): Public Primary 173 teachers, 6,624 pupils; Private Primary 72 teachers, 1,320 pupils;

Secondary 64 teachers, 2,237 pupils; Technical 34 teachers, 530 students.

GOVERNMENT

(March 1968)

Prefect: PAUL BOUTELLER.

President of the General Council: HENRI PLÉNET.

Representative to the National Assembly: H. RIVIEREZ.

Representative to the Senate: ROBERT VIGNON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cayenne

Parti Socialiste Guyanais: 34 rue Voltaire; f. 1956; Leader LÉOPOLD HÉDER.

S.F.I.O.: 29 chaussée Laussat; f. 1951.

Union pour la Nouvelle République (U.N.R.): 7 rue Madame Paillé; f. 1959.

Union du Peuple Guyanais: chaussée Laussat; f. 1958.

Mouvement Populaire Guyanais: rue Lt.-Goinet; Communist.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A separate Chamber of the Cour d'Appel of Fort-de-France (Martinique) sits at Cayenne.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics: 80 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic; Bishop of Cayenne Mgr. ALFRED MARIE.

There are some Evangelists, Orthodox Protestants and Seventh Day Adventists.

PRESS AND RADIO

La Presse de Guyane: daily; circ. 1,500.

Conscience Guyanaise: Cayenne.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—FRENCH GUIANA, MARTINIQUE

Debout Guyane: organ of Parti Socialiste Guyanais; weekly; circ. 3,000.

Fraternité: Cayenne.

La Guyane Républicaine: Cayenne.

L'Union: bi-monthly; circ. 1,500.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Française: Région Antilles-Guyane: rue Madame Paillé, Cayenne; three transmissions a day. In 1966 there were 3,000 listeners.

BANKS

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Paris 7e; Cayenne, 8 rue Christophe Colomb; Dir. HENRI TOUSSAINT.

Banque de la Guyane: Cayenne, 2 Place Victor Schoelcher, B.P. 35; f. 1855; Man. PIERRE FRICKER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce de la Guyane: Cayenne; Pres. VICTOR TOUBI.

Jeune Chambre Economique: Cayenne; Pres. HENRI PARFAIT.

Syndicat des Commerçants Détaillants: Cayenne; Pres. M. THÉBIA.

TRADE UNION

Union Départementale des Syndicats C.G.T.: Cayenne; affiliated to WFTU; about 100 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TURENNE RADAMONTE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in French Guiana.

ROADS

There are 350 km. of *routes nationales* (163 asphalt) and 150 km. of departmental roads (46 asphalt).

SHIPPING

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: Cayenne.

Société Générale des Transports Maritimes: Cayenne.

Société Maritime Guyanaise (SOMARIG): Cayenne; f. 1965; coastal and river services; Pres. HENRI CHARDON; Dir. LUCIEN VIGUIER.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air-France: three flights a week.

Cruzeiro do Sul: once a week to Brazil.

Transports Aériens Antillo-Guyane (T.A.A.G.): 12 avenue du Général de Gaulle, Cayenne; Dir. HUBERT RAINOUARD.

MARTINIQUE

Martinique is one of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean, with Dominica to the north and St. Lucia to the south. The island is dominated by the volcanic peak of Mont Pelée. The population is of mixed origin, including some descendants of immigrants from the former French Indo-China. The capital is Fort-de-France.

Martinique has been in French occupation since 1635, became an integral part of the Republic in 1790 and gained department status in 1946.

The economy is agricultural, based on sugar cane and tropical fruits. There is extensive emigration to France and to a lesser extent to French Guiana, but there are also many Frenchmen from the mainland in service as civil servants. A number of tax exemptions are designed to encourage industrial and commercial development.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1966): Area 1,100 sq. km.; Population 340,000, Fort-de-France (capital) 88,000.

Employment (1965): Agriculture 33,000, Fishing 2,700, Industry, Commerce and Professions 40,000, Public Services 10,500, Others 12,500.

Agriculture (1965) (hectares): Sugar Cane 11,500, Bananas 9,000, Pineapples 850.

Livestock (1965 est.): Cattle 45,000, Pigs 30,000, Sheep 25,000.

Fishing (annual average catch): 4,280 metric tons.

Industry (1964—tons): Sugar 61,500, Bananas 102,200, Tinned Pineapples 21,000, Rum 112,500 hl.

Budget (1965): 178m. French francs.

Aid from France (1963): FIDOM 36.4m. French francs; State 24.6m. French francs.

External Trade (1965): Imports: 449.5m. francs (Food-stuffs, Petroleum products, Fertilizers, Machinery, Cars and Electrical apparatus); Exports: 185.6m. francs (Bananas, Sugar, Rum).

Roads (1964): Number of vehicles: Cars 16,744, Lorries 7,085, Buses 745, Motor cycles 2,969.

Shipping (1964): Vessels entered 1,409, Freight entered 383,000 tons; Freight cleared 193,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passengers 83,000, Freight 758.

Education (1965—number of pupils): Primary 93,000, Secondary 5,000, Superior 373, Technical 1,800.

GOVERNMENT

(March 1968)

Prefect: JEAN DELIAU.

President of the General Council: FRANÇOIS DUVAL.

Representatives to the National Assembly: AIMÉ CÉSAIRE, CAMILLE PETIT, VICTOR SABLE.

Representatives to the Senate: PAUL SYMPHOR, GEORGES MARIE-ANNE.

Political Parties: Parti Socialiste; S.F.I.O.; U.N.R.; Parti Progressiste Martiniquais (PPM); Union Démocratique Martiniquaise.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Fort-de-France which is the highest court for Martinique and French Guiana (Pres. M. MALIGNON); one Tribunal de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion: the majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Bishop of Fort-de-France and St. Pierre Mgr. HENRI MARIE VARIN DE LA BRUNELIERE.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—MARTINIQUE

PRESS AND RADIO

Fort-de-France

- France-Antilles:** Place Stalingrad; f. 1964; daily; Dir. HENRI PIERRE; circ. 30,000.
- Antilles-Presse:** 90 rue de la République, Fort-de-France; Chief Editor E. HUTIN-DESGREES; bi-weekly.
- Le Combat.**
- Le Courrier:** 26 rue Victor-Hugo; Dirs. D. DE GRAND-MAISON, AUGUSTE JOYAU; weekly.
- L'Information:** angle rues Isambert et Perrinon, B.P. 173; Dir. VICTOR SURENA; daily.
- Justice:** Carénage; Dir. L. BISSOL; weekly.
- Les Nouvelles des Antilles:** 87 rue Blénac.
- La Paix.**
- La Petite Patrie:** 64 rue Lazare-Carnot; Dir. ROLAND GABOLY; weekly.
- Le Progressiste:** monthly.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Française: Région Antilles-Guyane: Paris; Martinique: La Clairière, Fort-de-France; transmissions three times a day; Representative M. REIBER (Fort-de-France).

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; frs. = French Frs.).

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

- Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique:** 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e, France.
- Banque d'Aide Mutuelle:** Fort-de-France, rue Schoelcher.
- Banque de la Martinique:** Fort-de-France, rue Lamartine; f. 1853; cap. 5.5m. frs., dep. 44m. frs.; Pres. and Man. RENÉ ARNAUD.
- Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie:** 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Fort-de-France, Avenue Duparquet.
- Banque Ouvrière:** Fort-de-France, 30 rue F. Roosevelt.
- Crédit Agricole Mutuelle de la Martinique:** Fort-de-France, 106 boulevard Général de Gaulle; f. 1950; 9,500 mems.
- Crédit Martiniquais:** Fort-de-France, rue de la Liberté; cap. 4.5m. NF.; dep. 133.5m. NF.; Gen. Man. ANDRÉ GARCIN.
- Crédit Populaire:** Fort-de-France, rue Gabriel Péri.
- Royal Bank of Canada:** Fort-de-France, rue E. Renan.

INSURANCE

(Fort-de-France, unless otherwise stated)

- L'Abeille, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie, Les Accidents et Les Risques Diverses:** Paris; Rep. R. Marry, 55 rue Lamartine.
- L'Abeille, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Sur la Vie:** Paris; Rep. R. Marry, 55 rue Lamartine.
- Basler Transport Vers. Ges.:** Basle; Rep. A. Sainte-Croix and Co., 58 rue Ernest-Deproge.
- Basler Vers. Ges. Feuerschaden:** Basle; Rep. J. Rimbaud, 10 rue Schoelcher.
- Galedonian Insurance Co.:** Edinburgh; Rep. R. Cottrell, 48 rue Ernest-Deproge.
- Car and General Insurance Corp. Ltd.:** London; Rep. Rimbaud and de Jaham, B.P. 197.

- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Rep. Etablissements Reynoard S.A.R.L.
- Compagnie Africaine d'Assurances:** Rabat, Morocco; Rep. R. Marsan, 87 rue Lamartine.
- Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Accidents:** Paris; Rep. R. Marsan, 87 rue Lamartine.
- Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Contre L'Incendie et les Explosions:** Paris; Rep. R. Marsan, 87 rue Lamartine.
- Comptoire Antillais d'Assurances (Fabre-Domergue et Cie.):** rue Ernest-Deproge.
- La Concorde, Cie. d'Assurances Contre les Risques de Toute Nature:** Paris; Rep. Concorde-Martinique, 113 rue Ernest-Deproge.
- La Fiduciaire:** Rep. M. Roirol, 28 boulevard Général de Gaulle.
- La Foncière, Cie. d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie:** Paris; Rep. Deleuze Frères, 27 rue du Maréchal Galliéni.
- Groupeement Français d'Assurances (G.F.A.):** Paris; Rep. Deleuze Frères, 27 rue du Maréchal Galliéni.
- Hartford Fire Insurance:** Rep. Roger Marry, 55 rue Lamartine.
- Helvetia Allg. Vers. Ges.:** St. Gallen; Rep. Deleuze Frères, 27 rue Galliéni.
- Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Rep. D. A. Montplaisir, B.P. 236.
- Mutuelle Générale Française Accidents:** Le Mans; Rep. A. Dormoy, P. Plissoneau et Cie., 40 rue Ernest-Deproge.
- La Nationale:** Rep. Marcel et Roger Boullanger, boulevard Général de Gaulle, B.P. 185.
- National Union Fire Insurance Co.:** Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rep. F. Tannon et Cie., 1 rue de la République.
- Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Rep. C. de Gryse, Trinité.
- La Préservatrice, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Contre les Accidents et les Risques de Toute Nature:** Paris; Rep. P. Doméan et Cie., Rive droite Rivière Levassor, B.P. 259.
- Le Phénix:** 82 rue Perrinon.
- La Protectrice:** Rep. René Maximin, 51 Ernest Renan.
- Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.:** Edinburgh; Rep. A. Dormoy, P. Plissoneau et Cie., 40 rue Ernest-Deproge.
- Le Secours:** Rep. M. A. Frenaison, 69 rue Am.-de-Güeydon.
- L'Union, Cie. d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie, Les Accidents et Risques Diverses:** Paris; R. de Reynal, rue de la République, B.P. 105.
- L'Union, Cie. d'Assurances Sur la Vie Humaine:** Paris; Rep. R. de Reynal, rue de la République, B.P. 105.
- L'Urbaine et La Seine S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents:** Paris; Rep. Société Foncelac, 17 rue Victor Hugo.
- Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.:** York; Rep. M. and E. Hayot, 1 rue Isambert, B.P. 18.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Fort-de-France

- Chambre de Commerce de Fort-de-France:** 53 rue Victor-Hugo; Pres. YVON SAINT-YVES.
- Chambre Départementale d'Agriculture:** 55 rue Isambert, B.P. 432; Pres. GERARD DESPORTES.
- Coopérative Agricole Départementale de la Martinique:** 13 rue Capitaine-Manuel; Pres. M. BRANGLIDOR.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—MARTINIQUE, RÉUNION

Sicabam Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole Bananière de la Martinique: 33 rue Lamartine; Pres. MARCEL FABRE; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE LEBON.

Syndicat des Distilleries Agricoles: rue Ernest-Deproge.

Syndicat National des Conservateurs et Planteurs d'Ananas: Trinité; Pres. Dr. DOMERGUE.

Syndicat des Planteurs et Manipulateurs de la Canne: 33, rue Lamartine; Pres. GUY DE POMPIGNAN.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum Agricole: Pres. A. DORN.

Union Départementale des Coopératives Agricoles de la Martinique: boulevard Chev.-Ste.-Marthe; Pres. M. URSULET.

Union Départementale des Syndicats—F.O.: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to ICFTU; about 1,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANTZ AGASTA.

Union Départementale des Syndicats Chrétiens: Palais de la Mutualité, La Levée, Martinique; Pres. R. CECINA.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to WFTU; about 4,000 mems.; Sec. Gen. VICTOR LAMON.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways on Martinique.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,150 km. of roads in Martinique.

Automobile-Club Martiniquais: Fort-de-France, 106 rue Ernest-Deproge; f. 1935.

SHIPPING

Fort-de-France

Alcoa Steamship Co., Alpine Line, Agdwa Line, Delta Line, Raymond Witcomb Co., Moore MacCormack, Eastern Steamship Co.: c/o Ets. René Cottrell, 48 rue Ernest-Deproge.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: route du Lamentin. Various other Lines are represented by Louis de la Houssaye et Cie., 6 rue Ernest-Deproge.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Surinam Navigation Co.: c/o Dormoy-Plissonneau et Cie., 40 rue Ernest-Deproge.

United States Lines, Cie. Navale Guyanaise, Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: c/o Société Martiniquaise de Commerce et de Représentation, 14 rue Ernest-Deproge.

CIVIL AVIATION

Fort-de-France

Air France: B.P. 569; regular services throughout the Caribbean.

British Overseas Airways Corporation, British West Indian Airways: c/o Société Martiniquaise de Commerce et de Représentation, 14 rue Ernest-Deproge.

Pan American Airways: 1 rue de la Liberté.

TOURISM

Fort-de-France

Office du Tourisme: Pavillon du Tourisme, boulevard Alfassa.

Syndicat d'Initiative: B.P. 299, Pres. M. R. ROSE-ROSETTE.

Touring-Club de France: route de la Dillon.

RÉUNION

Réunion is an island in the Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar. The population is of mixed origin, including some Muslims of Persian and Arab descent. The capital is Saint-Denis.

First occupied by France in 1642, Réunion gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on sugar cane and rum. Tropical fruits and essences are produced in small quantities.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,510 sq. km. **Population** 418,062, Saint-Denis (capital) 79,666.

Employment: Agriculture 20,000, Industry 19,500, Commerce 3,961, Administration 8,372, Domestic Service 12,000.

Agriculture (1967-68): Sugar 229,855 metric tons, Potatoes 3,000 metric tons, Pure Alcohol 54,841 hl., Vanilla 20 metric tons.

Livestock: Cattle 31,800, Pigs 50,000, Goats 10,000, Sheep 2,000.

Currency: 1 franc CFA = 0.02 French francs.

Budget: *Departmental Budget (1966):* 9,753m. CFA; *Aid from France (central section of FIDOM 1968):* 1,450m. CFA; *(local section of FIDOM 1968):* 462.5m. CFA.

External Trade (1966): *Imports:* 516 million French francs (Foodstuffs, Machinery, Fertilisers, Vehicles); *Exports:* 193 million French francs (Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Essences, Vanilla, Fruit). Three-quarters of trade is with France.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered 345, Freight entered 481,662 metric tons, Freight cleared 259,258 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers entered 25,887, Passengers cleared 26,947; Freight entered 1,196 metric tons, Freight cleared 156 metric tons; Mail entered 180 metric tons, Mail cleared 59 metric tons.

Education (1967-68): *Primary:* Schools 384, Teachers 3,450, Pupils 115,693; *Secondary:* Schools 5, Teachers 310, Pupils 4,551; *Teacher Training:* 2 Colleges, 95 Teachers, 501 Students.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1968)

Prefect: JEAN VAUDEVILLE.

President of the General Council: PIERRE LAGOURGUE.

Representatives to the National Assembly: HENRY SPES, PEYRET-FORCADE, MARCEL CLENEAU.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—RÉUNION

Representatives to the Senate: GEORGES REPIQUET, ALFRED ISAUTIER.

Political Parties: Almost all the French parties are represented.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Saint-Denis (Pres. M. DUPERTUYS); two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion: 400,000 of the population are Roman Catholics; Bishop of Saint-Denis S.E. Mgr. GEORGES GUIBERT, 42 rue de Paris, Saint Denis, B.P. 55.

PRESS AND RADIO

Saint-Denis

Croix-Sud: 42 rue de Paris, Saint-Denis, B.P. 55; f. 1924; weekly; Editor R. P. PAYET.

Journal de l'Île de la Réunion: 42 rue A.-de-Villeneuve, B.P. 98; daily; Dir. HENRI CAZAL.

La Démocratie: 143 rue Maréchal-Leclerc; twice weekly; Dir. L. SALEZ.

La Gazette de l'Île de la Réunion: weekly.

Le Cri du Peuple: daily.

Sundiste: weekly.

Tribune: weekly.

Trident: weekly.

Témoignages: 76 rue Maréchal-Leclerc, B.P. 192; f. 1944; daily; Communist; Editor BRUNY PAYET; circ. 5,000.

Hebdo-Bourbon: weekly.

Radio Réunion: place du Barchois, B.P. 309; Government station administered by Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française; Dir. R. VILLENEUVE; daily services; in March 1968 there were 48,200 radio and 12,300 television sets.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Saint-Denis.

Banque de la Réunion: Saint-Denis, 15 rue Jean-Chatel; cap. 100m. fr. C.F.A.; dep. 6,238m. fr. C.F.A.; Pres. R. DE LA FORTELLE; Dir.-Gen. A. GOY.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris; Saint-Denis, rue Juliette Dodu.

Caisse d'Epargne et de Prévoyance: 77 rue de Paris, Saint-Denis.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Réunion: rue Maréchal-Leclerc, B.P. 84; f. 1949; Pres. HENRY ISAUTIER; Dir. JEAN DE CAMBIAIRE.

INSURANCE

Saint-Denis

La Créole, Société d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie: 8 rue Labourdonnais, B.P. 89; f. 1865.

La Prudence Automobile, Cie. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents: 36 rue Alexis de Villeneuve.

Atlanta, Cie. d'Assurances et de Réassurances: Casablanca; Rep. M. Chatel, rue Jean-Chatel, B.P. 248.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Edinburgh; Rep. Mancini et Cie., 22 rue Labourdonnais.

Car and General Insurance Corp. Ltd.: London; Rep. Mancini et Cie., 22 rue Labourdonnais.

Compagnie Africaine d'Assurances: Rabat, Morocco; Rep. Mancini et Cie., 22 rue Labourdonnais.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Accidents, Vol, Mari-times, Risques Diverses, Réassurances, S.A.: Paris; Rep. Mancini et Cie., 22 rue Labourdonnais.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Contre L'Incendie et les Explosions: Paris; Rep. Mancini et Cie., 22 rue Labourdonnais.

La Foncière: Rep. Jules Caillé et Cie., 19 rue Jean-Chatel, B.P. 23.

Groupement Français d'Assurances (G.F.A.): Paris; Rep. La Créole, Société d'Assurances, 8 rue Labourdonnais, B.P. 89.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: Rep. E. A. J. M. Joly, 36 rue Alexis de Villeneuve.

London and Scottish Assurance Corp. Ltd.: London; Rep. Mancini et Cie., 22 rue Labourdonnais.

Lloyd's: Rep. Société Commerciale Maurice-Réunion, B.P. 144.

La Neufchâtelaise: Rep. Société Commerciale Maurice-Réunion, B.P. 144.

Le Nord: Rep. Société Commerciale Maurice-Réunion, B.P. 144.

La Paix: Rep. V. Cafarelli, 28 Labourdonnais, B.P. 220.

La Préservatrice, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Contre les Accidents et les Risques de Toute Nature: Paris; Rep. M. Chatel, rue Jean-Chatel, B.P. 248.

La Prévoyance, Cie. d'Assurances et de Réassurances des Risques de Toute Nature: Paris; Rep. La Prudence Automobile, 36 rue Alexis de Villeneuve.

La Sécurité: Rep. de la Hogue et P. Gueze, 1 rue Rontaunay B.P. 1.

Sun Fire Insurance Co.: Rep. Mancini et Cie., 22 rue Labourdonnais.

L'Union, Cie. d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie, Les Accidents et Risques Diverses: Paris; Rep. Société La Hogue et P. Gueze, rue Rontaunay.

Saint-Pierre

Madagascar-Mascareignes-Réunion: c/o M. Payet.

La Paternelle: c/o Mme. Y. Plantier.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Saint-Denis

Bureau de Promotion Industrielle: rue de Nice.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion: B.P. 120; Pres. JACQUES CAILLE.

Jeune Chambre Economique: B.P. 120; f. 1963; 43 mems.; Pres. M. J. M. DUPUIS.

Société de Développement Economique: 22 rue de Paris.

Syndicat des Commerçants: 13 rue Edouard.

Syndicat des Fabricants de sucre de l'Île de la Réunion: 46 rue Labourdonnais.

Syndicat des Producteurs de rhum de l'Île de la Réunion: 46 rue Labourdonnais.

Syndicat des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment: Résidence des Remparts, 26 rue Ste-Marie.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—RÉUNION

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Rail services ceased in 1962.

ROADS

A Route Nationale runs all round the island, generally following the coast and linking all the main towns. Another Route Nationale crosses the island from south-west to north-east linking Saint-Pierre and Saint-Benoît. Routes Nationales 337 km., Departmental roads 521 km., other roads and tracks 1,850 km.

SHIPPING

Saint-Denis

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: Place de la Préfecture, B.P. 61.

Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Péninsulaire de Navigation
Résidence du Barachois, St. Denis.

Scandinavian East Africa Line, Bank Line, Clan Line, Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., K.P.M. Amsterdam and States Marine Lines: c/o Sauger et Cie., B.P. 90.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air-France: Angle des Rues de la Victoire et du Mât de Pavillon.

TOURISM

Syndicat d'Initiative Office du Tourisme: rue Rontauny, Saint-Denis; Pres. M. VAUTHIER.

Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien: Préfecture.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

COMORO ISLANDS

NEW CALEDONIA

FRENCH POLYNESIA

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFAR AND ISSA PEOPLES—

FRENCH SOMALILAND (DJIBUTOI)

SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

The Overseas Territories (Territoires d'Outre-Mer) are integral parts of the French Republic administered by a Governor or Superior Administrator appointed by the French Government, who is the *ex-officio* President of the Council of Government. A Territorial Assembly elected by universal suffrage chooses the Vice-President of the Council. Members of the Council are nominated by the Governor after consultation with the Vice-President. Certain members of the Assembly sit in the National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris.

Minister for the Overseas Territories: PIERRE BILLOTTE.

Director of Overseas Territories: PIERRE BRASSEUR.

COMORO ISLANDS

The Comoro Islands lie between North Madagascar and East Africa.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,236 sq. km. **Population** (1966 estimates): 245,000 (including 1,500 Europeans); Moroni (capital) 11,515.

Agriculture (1966—metric tons): Copra 3,628, Vanilla 134.5, Coffee 46.3, Cacao 69.4; also sisal, perfumes, peppers and spices.

Livestock (1967): Cattle 52,000, Goats 84,000, Sheep 5,600.

Fisheries: Annual catch: 3,000 metric tons approx.

Currency: 1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs.

Budget (1968): 1,000,000 CFA.

Aid from France (local section of FIDES): (1967), 610m. CFA.

External Trade (1966): *Imports:* 1,783m. C.F.A. (Rice, Petroleum products, Vehicles); *Exports:* 953m. C.F.A. (Vanilla, Essences, Copra). Most trade is with France, U.S.A., Federal Germany and Madagascar.

Roads (1966) (number of vehicles): Cars 500, Lorries 300, Motorcycles 350, Tractors 20.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers 11,093, Freight 256.5 metric tons, Mail 45 metric tons.

Education (1967): Primary: 72 schools, 10,395 pupils; Secondary: 3 schools, 813 pupils.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1968)

High Commissioner: ANTOINE COLOMBANI.

Secretary-General: ANDRÉ LEROLLAND.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President: SAÏD MOHAMED CHEIKH.

Minister of Economy, Planning and Tourism: AHMED DAHALANI.

Minister of Production and Agrarian Industry: AFANE MOHAMED.

Minister of Education: MADI SABILI.

Minister of Finance: MOHAMED DAHALANI.

Minister of Public Works and Telecommunications: SALIM BEN ALI.

Minister of Health and Population: DANIEL SALIM.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour, Youth and Sports: SAÏD MOHAMED DJOHAR.

President of the Territorial Assembly: Prince SAÏD IBRAHIM.

Representatives to the National Assembly: SAÏD IBRAHIM ABDULLAH, MOHAMED AHMED.

Representative to the Senate: AHMED ABDULLAH ABDERAMANE.

Judicial System: Superior Court of Appeal at Moroni; Courts of First Instance at Mamoutzou and Mutsamudu; also 16 Qadi Courts (Mohammedan law).

Religion: the majority of the population are Moslems.

Radio: Radio Moroni, B.P. 250, Ile Mayotte; 10,200 listeners; Dir.-Gen. A. SÁBAS.

Finance: Banque de Madagascar et des Comores: 23 avenue Matignon, Paris; Moroni (Grande-Comore).

Trade: Chambers of Commerce at Moroni (Grande-Comore) (Pres. M. ANGOT) and Dzaoudzi (Mayotte).

Transport: There are approximately 800 km. of roads serviceable throughout the year; shipping services run to Madagascar from Moroni.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES—NEW CALEDONIA

NEW CALEDONIA

New Caledonia lies in the South Pacific east of Queensland, Australia.

STATISTICS

Area: 19,000 sq. km.; **Population** (1966): 88,844 (Melane-
sians 44,190, Europeans (mainly French) 33,355,
Indonesians 3,563, Wallisians 3,016, Polynesians 2,542,
Vietnamese 2,811, others 42); Nouméa (capital) 35,000.

Employment (1966): Commerce 3,200, Public Sector 2,963,
Metallurgy 2,915, Building 1,773, Mines 1,696, Domestic
Service 1,374, other industries 1,326, Transport 978,
Liberal Professions 685, Agriculture and Forestry 585.

Agriculture (1966—metric tons): yams 10,000, bananas
6,000, cassava 4,500, copra 3,065, taro 3,000, sweet
potatoes 3,000, fruit 3,000, fresh vegetables 2,500,
coffee 1,770, maize 1,300, potatoes 1,200, wheat 400,
sorghum 80, dried vegetables 60, sunflower 45.

Livestock (1966): Cattle 112,171, Goats 4,347, Sheep 3,700
Pigs 21,953, Horses 10,434.

Mining and Metallurgy (1967—metric tons): Nickel Ore
3,800,000, Iron Ore 203,935, Chrome Ore (Gibbsite)
1,418, Chrome 1,824, Nickel Matte 13,840,220, Ferro-
Nickel 20,656,236.

Currency: 1 C.F.P. (Colonial Pacific franc)=0.05 French
francs.

Budget (1968 est.): Balanced at 2,556,451,000 C.E.P.

Aid from France: Local section of FIDES (1968) 165m.
C.F.P.; General section of FIDES (1967) 18m.
C.F.P.; State Budget (1966) 2,140.6m. C.F.P.

External Trade (1966—million C.F.P.): *Imports:* 6,037;
Exports: 6,768.7 (Nickel 1,079.7, Iron 47, Nickel
Castings 3,180.5, Nickel Matte 2,461.5).

Roads (1967): Motor Vehicles 26,201, Motor Cycles 8,668,
Tractors 342.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered 438, Freight entered
757,402 tons*, Freight cleared 1,820,731 tons*, Pas-
sengers arriving 1,967, Passengers departing 1,381.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers arriving 26,956, Pas-
sengers departing 27,202, Mail arriving 47,446 kg.,
Mail departing 30,699 kg.

Education (1966): Primary: Schools 270, pupils 21,081;
Secondary: Schools 14, pupils 2,519; Technical:
Schools 6, students 1,005.

*Includes air freight.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1968)

High Commissioner: JEAN RISTERUCCI.

Secretary-General: JEAN-MARIE JOUVE.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President: JEAN RISTERUCCI.

Members: ARNOLD DALY, PIERRE GOMEZ, EUGÈNE
TÉNINON AYAWA, FRANÇOIS KAPÉOU NEOERE, ANDRÉ
VACHE.

Representative to the National Assembly: ROCK PIDJOT.

Representative to the Senate: HENRI LAFLEUR.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: JEAN
GUILLARD.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

President: A. OHLÉN.

GENERAL ELECTION (1966)

PARTY	SEATS
Union Calédonienne	22
Entente (U.N.R. and Rassemblement Calé- donien)	10
Calédonie Nouvelle	2
Union des Patentés et propriétaires fonciers	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Calédonienne: Leader MAURICE LENORMAND.

U.N.R. (Union pour la Nouvelle République): Leaders
GEORGES CHATENAY, RENÉ HENIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Nouméa; Pres. M. HERISSON.

Procureur Général: M. MARTIN.

Tribunal of First Instance: Pres. M. TRANI.

Tribunal of Commerce: Pres. M. GARCON.

Police Tribunal of Correction: Pres. M. LANGLET.

RELIGION

The population is Christian, Roman Catholics comprising
some 63 per cent.

Roman Catholicism: In the Vicariate Apostolic of New
Caledonia there are approximately 600 religious per-
sonnel. Archbishop of Nouméa, Mgr. PIERRE MARTIN.

Protestantism: There are about 150 centres with a total
personnel of some 200.

PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

L'Avenir: Nouméa.

Bulletin du Commerce: Nouméa.

Bulletin du Pacifique Sud (South Pacific Bulletin): South
Pacific Commission, B.P. 9, Nouméa; English and
French editions.

Le Cagou: Nouméa.

France-Australe: B.P. 25, Nouméa; f. 1889; daily; Dir.-
Gen. MICHEL GERARD; circ. 3,900.

Horizons Calédoniens: Nouméa.

Journal Calédonien: Nouméa.

Reveil Calédonien: Nouméa.

Semur Calédonien: B.P. 170, Nouméa; f. 1954; weekly;
circ. 2,200.

Sud Pacific Noumea: Nouméa.

Radio Nouméa, Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Fran-
çaise, B.P. 327, Nouméa; Government station; daily
programmes in French and English; 15,000 listeners
in 1967; Dir. R. LE LEZOUR.

Télé Nouméa: O.R.T.F., B.P. 327, Nouméa; 3,500 viewers
in 1967.

BANK

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 boulevard Haussmann, Paris;
Rue de Verdun, B.P. 32, Nouméa; Central Bank.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES—NEW CALEDONIA, FRENCH POLYNESIA

INSURANCE

Nouméa

Assurance Franco-Asiatique, S.A.F.: Rep. M. Lambert, rue de Verdun.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Les Etablissements Ballande, S.A., rue de l'Alma, B.P. 18.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Accidents, Vol, Maritimes, R.D., Réassur.: Paris; Rep. R. Lambert, Imm. du Docteur J. Brun, rue de Verdun, B.P. 152.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Contre L'Incendie et les Explosions: Paris; Rep. R. Lambert, Imm. du Docteur J. Brun, rue de Verdun, B.P. 152.

La Concorde, Cie. d'Assurances Contre les Risques de Toute Nature: Paris; Rep. P. Duchosal, 27 rue de Sébastopol, B.P. 282.

Groupeement Français d'Assurances (G.F.A.): Paris; Rep. E. Pentecost, B.P. 656.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Les Etablissements Ballande, S.A., rue de l'Alma, B.P. 18.

La Préservatrice, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Contre les Accidents et les Risques de Toute Nature: Paris; Rep. M. Legras, 49 rue de l'Alma, B.P. 143.

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: Sydney, N.S.W.; Rep. L. H. & W. A. Johnston.

L'Union, Cie. d'Assurances Contre L'Incendie, les Accidents et Risques Diverses: Paris; Rep. Société du Chalandage, rue de la Somme.

L'Union, Cie. d'Assurances sur la Vie Humaine: Paris; Rep. Société du Chalandage, rue de la Somme.

L'Urbaine et la Seine, S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents: Paris; Rep. R. Busiau, 9. rue Jean-Jaurès, B.P. 144.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce: B.P. 10, Nouméa; f. 1880; 12 members; Pres. JEAN CHALIER; Vice-Pres. ROGER LAROCHE; Sec. Treas. ERNEST BARRAU; publs. *Bulletin* (monthly); *Annuaire* (yearly).

Chambre d'Agriculture: B.P. 111, Nouméa; f. 1909; 12 mems.; Pres. M. BORDES.

TRADE UNIONS

Fédération Patronale de Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances: Pres. M. FAURE.

Syndicat des Ouvriers et Employés de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. MOGLIA.

Union des Syndicats Autonomes: Sec.-Gen. M. FABRE.

Syndicat des Fonctionnaires, Agents et Ouvriers des Services Publics: Sec.-Gen. M. KOLHEN.

Fédération des Syndicats des Mines Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. BENETEAU.

Syndicat National des Cadres et Similaires de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. DARBON.

TRANSPORT

Roads: there are a total of 4,671 km. of roads in New Caledonia, of which 296 are bitumen-surfaced, 1,882 stone-surfaced and 2,493 tracks.

Shipping: services are maintained by the *Pacific Island Transport Line* to Tahiti and San Francisco, *Messageries Maritimes* to Tahiti and thence to Europe by the Panama Canal, and to Australia and thence to Europe by the Red Sea and Suez Canal, *Ned Lloyd Lines* to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and *Daima Navigation* to Japan and the Pacific Islands.

Civil Aviation: U.T.A. maintains services to France, via Sydney, Singapore, Colombo, Athens; via Tahiti and Los Angeles; via Sydney; via Auckland; via Nandi, Fiji. *Qantas* maintains a service to Sydney. *Air New Zealand* maintains a service to Auckland. *Transpac* runs internal flights.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

French Polynesia consists of the following South Pacific Islands: Iles du Vent (the Chief of which is Tahiti), Iles Sous le Vent, Tuamotu-Gambier Archipelago, Marquesas Archipelago. The islands cover a wide area lying about two-thirds of the way from the Panama Canal to New Zealand.

STATISTICS

Area: 3,750 sq. km. **Population** (1964): 88,000 (Native 70,000, Asiatic 8,000, European 2,000); Papeete (capital) 19,903.

Employment (1961): Agriculture and Fishing 460, Mining 725, Industry and Building 1,360, Commerce and Professions 1,520, Transport 860, Domestic 500, Public Services 1,804.

Agriculture (principal crops 1966): Copra 21,103 metric tons, Coffee 172 metric tons, Vanilla 132 metric tons, Citrus Fruits 1,233 metric tons.

Livestock (1966 estimates): Cattle 10,000, Sheep and Goats 5,000, Horses 3,600, Pigs 15,500.

Fishing (1966): Lagoon 948 metric tons, Deep-sea 627 metric tons.

Mining (1966): Phosphates (exports) 318,620 metric tons. The mine closed in November 1966.

Industry (1966): Mother of Pearl 100 metric tons, Beer 64,000 hl.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.P. = 0.05 French francs.

Budget: (1967): 2,332,458,000 C.F.P.

Aid from France (FIDES 1966-70): Local section 1,535 million francs C.F.P., General section 292 million francs C.F.P.

External Trade (1966): *Imports:* 15,024m. francs C.F.P. (Cereals, Petroleum Products, Metal Manufactures); *Exports:* 1,537m. francs C.F.P. (Phosphates, Copra, Vanilla, Mother of Pearl, Coffee, Citrus Fruits). Most trade is with France, New Zealand, U.S.A. and Japan.

Tourism (1966): 16,200 visitors; expenditure 734m. francs C.F.P.

Vehicles (1961): Cars 1,677, Commercial 1,350, Buses 89, Special 112.

Shipping (1966): Vessels entered 218, Freight entered 360,371 metric tons, Freight cleared 37,138 metric tons. Passengers entered 1,586, Passengers cleared 1,814.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES—FRENCH POLYNESIA

Civil Aviation (1966, International): Passengers 59,937. Freight entered 133.1 metric tons, cleared 166.0 metric tons.

Education (1964): Primary: 138 schools, 488 teachers, 2,500 pupils; Secondary: 10 schools, 80 teachers, 500 pupils; Technical: 7 schools, 21 teachers, 460 students.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1967)

Governor: JEAN SICURANI.

Secrétaire-Générale: ROBERT LANGLOIS.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President: JEAN SICURANI.

Councillors: JOSEPH LEHARTEL, EMILE LE CAILL, GASTON FLOSSE, PAUL TEFAATAU, ROBERT PEA.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

President of the Territorial Assembly: JACQUES TAURAA.

ELECTIONS (September 1967)

PARTY	SEATS
Te Ea Api	10
U.T.-U.N.R. . . .	7
Pupu Here Aia . . .	7
U.T.D.	3
Independents . . .	3

Representative to the National Assembly: FRANCIS SANFORD.

Representative to the Senate: ALFRED POROI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Tahitienne-Union pour la Nouvelle République (U.T.-U.N.R.): Papeete, 103 Rue Bréa; f. 1958; Pres. RUDY BAMBRIDGE.

Union Tahitienne Démocratique (U.T.D.): Papeete, Rue François Cardella, B.P. 616; f. 1956; Pres. ALFRED POROI.

Pupu Here Aia: Papeete; f. 1965; 7-8,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN TEARIKI.

Te Ea Api: Papeete; Leader FRANCIS SANFORD.

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, Tribunal de Première Instance, Juge de Paix at Papeete; Section of the Tribunal de Première Instance at Uturoa and Juge de Paix at Taiohae; Procureur attached to the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel and Head of Judicial Service C. WADDY; Pres. Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel A. RELINGER.

Religion: 55 per cent of the population are Protestants, 30 per cent Roman Catholics, and there are small animist and Buddhist minorities. The Protestant missions comprise 79 societies and about 45,000 adherents (Pres. Conseil Supérieur des Eglises Tahitiennes Pastor RAAROTO). Roman Catholics number about 25,000 (Archbishop Tahiti Mgr. PAUL MAZÉ). There are also Sanito, Mormon and Adventist missions with about 4,000 adherents in all.

PRESS AND RADIO

Papeete

Le Journal de Tahiti: B.P. 600; f. 1962; daily; Dir. J. DOMINIQUE.

Les Nouvelles: B.P. 629; f. 1956; daily; Dir. R. BRISSAUD.

La Dépêche de Tahiti: Société Polynésienne de Presse, B.P. 50; f. 1964; daily; Dir. PHILLIPE MAZELLIER.

Le Canard Tahitien: rue Clapier; satirical weekly; Dir. Mme LIENARDS.

Reef: B.P. 966; bi-monthly; English; Editor BOB DIXON.

Tahiti—Echoes of Polynesia: B.P. 83; monthly; English; Editor BUZZ MILLER.

Radio Tahiti: 410 rue Dumont d'Urville, Papeete; f. 1951; controlled by Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française; weekly programmes in French and Tahitian; Dir. M. ESPINASSE. In 1966 there were 30,000 radio sets.

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris; Papeete, rue Général de Gaulle; Central Bank.

Société de Crédit et de Développement de l'Océanie (SOCREDO): B.P. 130, Papeete; f. 1959; Pres. R. QUESNOT.

INSURANCE

Papeete

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Av. Bruat, B.P. 22; Agent Preston Moore.

La Bâloise: Basle, Switzerland; Agent A. Bambridge.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Accidents, Vol, Mari-times, R.D., Réassur.: Paris; Av. Bruat, B.P. 22; Agent Preston Moore.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Contre L'Incendie et les Explosions: Paris; Av. Bruat, B.P. 22; Agent Preston Moore.

La Concorde, Cie. d'Assurances Contre les Risques de Toute Nature: Paris; B.P. 591; Agent J. Bres.

Groupe des Urbaines: Agent M. MANUEL.

Groupement Français d'Assurances (G.F.A.): Paris; B.P. 339; Agent A. Fourcade.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; rue Bréa, B.P. 512; Agent J. Hamon.

New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.: Agent D. Shields.

La Préservatrice, Cie. Anonyme d'Assurances Contre les Accidents et les Risques de Toute Nature: Paris; rue Tépano-Jaussen, B.P. 590; Agent Y. Raffin.

L'Urbaine et La Seine, S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents: Paris; Agent H. Gallois.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: York; Av. Bruat, B.P. 22; Agent Preston Moore.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Papeete

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Polynésie: B.P. 118; f. 1880; 18 mems.; Pres. ROBERT HERVÉ; Sec.-Gen. A. ARNOULD; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel* (monthly).

Chambre d'Agriculture et d'Elevage: B.P. 626, Papeete (Tahiti); f. 1886; 10 mems.; Pres. VIVIEAU RAHAUT.

Union Territoriale des Syndicats de la Confédération Générale du Travail "Force Ouvrière": Sec. Gen. W. BREDIN.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES—FRENCH POLYNESIA, SOMALILAND (DJIBOUTI)

Centrale des Travailleurs Chrétiens du Pacifique: B.P. 333; f. 1946; Pres. CHRISTIAN BODIN, Sec. Gen. JEAN-BAPTISTE VERNIER.

Syndicat Autonome des Fonctionnaires Indépendants: f. 1948; Sec.-Gen. Mlle A. LAGARDE.

Syndicat des Eleveurs de Bovins: f. 1951; 214 mems.; Pres. JULES MILLAUD.

Syndicat des Armateurs: Pres. A. BLOUIN.

Union Patronale: B.P. 317; f. 1948.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 215 km. of bitumen-surfaced and 368 km. of stone-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

Papeete

Agence Tahiti Poroï: B.P. 83; telegraph: Poroï; f. 1958; commission agents, exporters and importers; Dir. ROBERT WAN.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: services to Marseilles via the Panama Canal and to New Caledonia and Australia and thence to Europe via the Suez Canal.

Matson Line: Pacific tours.

United States Lines: P.O. Box 68, Papeete-Tahiti; services every two months to New York and Australia; Pres. B. T. BAMBRIDGE.

Pacific Island Transport Line: B.P. 274, Papeete-Tahiti; services every six weeks to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Suva, Nouméa, Pago Pago, Vancouver and New Caledonia.

Mitsui Steamship Co.: services to Makatea.

New Zealand Shipping Co.

Nederland Line.

Norwegian American Lines.

Sitmar Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

Papeete

Réseau Aérien Interinsulaire (R.A.I.): Quai Bir-Hakeim; telegraph: Messagerie; local services, general agent for Canadian Pacific, Japan Air Lines, T.W.A., U.T.A. and Air France.

OVERSEAS AIRLINES

Air New Zealand: 15 quai Bir-Hakeim, B.P. 73; Man. R. G. MILLENSTED.

Pan Am: Hôtel Stuart, Quai Bir-Hakeim.

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.: Services to Sydney via Fiji and to London via Mexico City.

Union de Transports Aériens: Quai Bir-Hakeim; service to New Caledonia and Sydney four times a week; France via Sydney or Los Angeles.

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFAR AND ISSA PEOPLES— FRENCH SOMALILAND (DJIBOUTI)

French Somaliland is in East Africa at the head of the Gulf of Aden.

STATISTICS

Area: 23,000 sq. km. **Population** (1966 estimate): 90,000, of which 33,000 Danakil, 29,000 Somali, 8,000 Arab, 8,500 Europeans and 14,000 other foreigners. Djibouti (capital) 43,000. Other main towns Tadjoura, Dikhil, Ali Sabieh, Obock. (1967 est.): Total 108,000; Djibouti 62,000.

Agriculture: There is little cultivated land. **Livestock** (estimates): 16,000 Cattle, 85,000 Sheep, 600,000 Goats, 4,000 Asses, 2,000 Camels, 2,500 Poultry.

Fishing: About 700 tons of sea fish annually.

Currency: 1 franc Djibouti = 0.023 French francs; U.S. \$1 = 214.392 francs Djibouti; £1 sterling = 600 francs Djibouti.

Budget (1966): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 1,917,700,000 francs Djibouti.

Aid from France: (local section of FIDES): Total to December 1966, 17,866,000 francs.

External Trade (1965—million Djibouti francs): **Imports:** 4,835 (Metal Products 1,560, Automobiles 502); **Exports:** 6,276 (Hides and Skins, Ships Stores). There is considerable transit trade, mostly with Ethiopia.

Railways (1965–66): Passengers 471,349, Freight 396,968 metric tons, Freight ton-km. 226,413,655.

Roads (1964): Number of Cars 3,654, Number of Lorries 742.

Shipping (1965): Vessels entered 3,090, Freight entered 224,395 metric tons; Freight cleared 139,173 metric tons, Petroleum products handled 1,850,251 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Passengers 31,051, Freight 1,589 metric tons, Mail 88.3 metric tons.

Education (1965): Primary: 25 schools, 4,364 pupils; Secondary: 3 schools, 596 pupils; Technical: 5 schools, 337 students.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Territory is administered by a Governmental Council of from six to twelve Ministers, presided over by a Chairman who will be the Head of State. These Ministers are elected by the Territorial Assembly and have the right to pass legislation affecting the administration of the Territory. The Territorial Assembly consists of 32 members, elected by direct universal suffrage. One Deputy and one Senator are elected to the National Assembly and the Senate in Paris. The French High Commissioner has responsibility for foreign policy, defence, currency, credit, citizenship and law other than traditional civil law. The Territory is divided into four administrative areas: Djibouti, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh and Tadjoura (including the sub-district of Obock).

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: LOUIS SAGET.

Secretary-General: JEAN MAURICE COMTE.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

(April 1968)

President: LOUIS SAGET.

Vice-President, Minister of Public Works and Ports: ALI AREF BOURHAN.

Minister of Health: CHEHEM DAOUD.

Minister of the Interior: AHMED DINI.

Minister of Civil Service: HASSAN MOHAMED MOYALE.

Minister of Finance: JULIEN VÉTILLARD.

Minister of Education: OMAR MOHAMED KAMIL.

Minister of Labour: MOHAMED OTHMAN YOUSSEF.

Minister of Economy: AHMED HASSAN AHMED.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Territorial Assembly: A. V. SAHATDJIAN.

Representative to the National Assembly: ABDUL KADER MOUSSA ALI.

Representative to the Senate: HAMADOU BARKAT GOURAT.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Regroupement Democratique Afar: Djibouti; ruling party; Pres. ALI AREF BOURHAN.

Union Afar Démocratique: Djibouti; Pres. M. KAMIL.

Mouvement Populaire: Djibouti; an opposition pro-Somali (Issa) party; Pres. AHMED IDRIS MOUSSA; Sec.-Gen. HASSAN GULAI (dissolved by decree, July 1967).

Front pour la Libération de la Côte des Somalis: Mogadishu, Somalia; exiled pro-Somali (Issa) party; leader ABDULLAH ARDEYE.

Democratic Union Party: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; exiled Afar Party; leaders AHMED DINI, MUHAMMAD AHMAD ISSA.

Djibouti Liberation Movement: Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Afar party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, a Tribunal de Première Instance and a Justice de Paix. Criminal cases come under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, which is the only criminal court. Civil matters come under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal de Première Instance and the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel in cases affecting Europeans and other French citizens. Cases involving native customary law are heard by a Qadi, who has conciliatory functions, and by Tribunals of the 1st and 2nd degree.

President of the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel: M. GESLIN.

President of the Tribunal de Première Instance: G. JEANSON.

General Attorney: M. MACÉ.

RELIGION

Islam: almost the entire native population are Muslims; Qadi of Djibouti SAYED ALI ABOUBAKER ASSAKAF.

Roman Catholics: Secretariat of the Bishopric, B.P. 94, Djibouti; there are about 7,500 Roman Catholics; Bishop of Djibouti Mgr. BERNARDIN HENRI HOFFMANN.

Protestants: Église Évangélique Française à l'Extérieure: B.P. 416, Djibouti; f. 1957; 400 mems.; Pasteur ROGER MULLER; publ. *Echos Protestants de la Mer Rouge* (monthly).

Orthodox: there are about 350 Greek Orthodox; Archimandrite STAVROS GEORGANAS.

PRESS AND RADIO

Carrefour Africain: Djibouti, B.P. 393; bi-monthly; published by the Roman Catholic mission; circ. 500.

Journal Officiel: B.P. 268; monthly.

Le Réveil de Djibouti: Djibouti, B.P. 38; weekly; published by the Information Service, Ministry of the Interior; circ. 1,850-2,000; Dir. J. P. POINSOT.

Radio-Djibouti: B.P. 97, Djibouti; administered by Office de la Radiodiffusion-Télévision-Française; daily programmes in French, Somali, Afar and Arabic; 21 hours radio, and 2½ hours television per day; Dir. J. FRANCO. There were 5,000 radio sets in 1966.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Trésorerie du Territoire Français des Issas: B.P. 19, place Albert Bernard, Djibouti.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 boulevard Haussmann, Paris; Djibouti, place Lagarde, B.P. 88.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): Head Office, 7 place Vendôme, Paris; Djibouti, place Lagarde, B.P. 99.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, S.C.: Addis Ababa; P.O. Box No. 187, Djibouti.

INSURANCE

Djibouti

Basler Transport-Vers.-Ges.: Basle; c/o Cie. Maritime de l'Afrique Orientale.

Comité des Assureurs: c/o Maritime de l'Afrique Orientale, B.P. 89.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Accidents, Vol, Maritimes, R.C., Réassurances: Paris; c/o Cie. Française de l'Océan Indien, 3 rue Marchand, B.P. 43.

Compagnie d'Assurances Générales Contre l'Incendie et les Explosions: Paris; c/o Cie. Française de l'Océan Indien, 3 rue Marchand, B.P. 43.

Lloyd's: c/o Gellatly, Hankey et Cie. (Djibouti) S.A., B.P. 81.

Le Phénix: c/o Ets. B. Koumoundouros, B.P. 64.

Phoenix Assurance Co.: c/o Myriallis, Papaphilippou et Cie., B.P. 132.

L'Union, Cie. d'Assurances Contre l'Incendie, les Accidents et R.D.: Paris; c/o Cie. Maritime de l'Afrique Orientale. Other companies are represented by Mitchell Cotte & Co. (Middle East), B.P. 85 and L. Savon et Cie., B.P. 125.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 84, Djibouti; f. 1907; 14 mems.; Pres. SAID ALI COUÛÈCHE; Sec. MOHAMED DJAMA ELABE; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Djibouti*.

Union Syndicale Interprofessionnelle des Entreprises de la Côte Française des Somalis: Pres. M. BALLARD.

Association Professionnelle des Banques: Pres. M. CLAUDE CHAUVIN DE PRECOURT.

Union des Syndicats Indépendants Autochtones: Sec. ABDULLAHI AMIR.

Syndicat Autonome des Cheminots: Sec. M. FOND.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopien: Addis Ababa, P.O. Box 1051; f. 1959; 781 km. of track, linking Djibouti with Addis Ababa; metre gauge; Pres. Ato EMMANUEL ABRAHAM; Dir.-Gen. M. B. PETIT.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,875 km. of roads, of which 75 km. are bitumen-surfaced, including the 40-km. road from Djibouti to Arta. Of the remaining 1,800 km., 800 km. are serviceable throughout the year, the rest only during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Djibouti

Aden Coasters Ltd.: rue Marchand, B.P. 125; Gen. Man. I. FERMON.

A. Besse et Cie. (Mer Rouge) S.A.R.L.: blvd. Bonhoure, B.P. 96; agents for American Export Line, Glen Line, Halal Shipping Co. and Wilhelm Wilhelmsen Co.; Dir.-Gen. V. DELL'AQUILA.

Compagnie d'Armement Maritime: 1 rue de Paris.

Compagnie Maritime de l'Afrique Orientale: rue du Port, B.P. 89; agents for Achille Onorato, Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Ellerman Lines, Kerk Line, Netherlands Lloyd Line, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire, Rotterdamsche Lloyd, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Svenska Ostasiatiska Kt., Worms et Cie. and Zim Israel Navigation Co.; Gen. Agent M. POUPEAU.

Cie. Maritime (Est Africaine) Ltd.: Agents for Hellenic Lines Ltd., A. Halcoussis & Co., International Navigation, Heinrich C. Horn; Dir. G. EFTHIMIATOS.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: place Lagarde, B.P. 182; agents for Cie. Maritime Belge, Société Navale Caennaise, Cie. Auxiliaire de Navigation, Cie. Africaine d'Armement, Cie. Générale Transatlantique, Mitsui OSK Lines; Manager B. LEJAUD.

Cowasjee, Dinshaw and Bros.: B.P. 102; f. 1855; agents for East Asiatic Co. and Mogul Line; Dirs. DINSHAW H. C. DINSHAW, S. J. KOTHARI, PADAMJEE, HATHADARU.

French Somaliland Shipping Co.: boulevard de la République, B.P. 15; agents for Deutsche Ostafrika Linie, Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Immediate Transport Co. (Aden), Norddeutscher Lloyd and Società d'Armamento Gestioni Navali; Dir. M. COUNINIS.

Gellatly Hankey et Cie. (Djibouti) S.A.: rue de Genève, B.P. 81; agents for American President Line, Blue Funnel Line, Bibby Line, Hoegh Line, Lloyd's, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. Henderson, Peninsular and Orient, Yugoslav Line; Man. G. W. JOHN.

J. J. Kothari & Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box No. 171, Place Lagarde; agents for Fratelli d'Amico, Fratelli Delfino, Lloyd Mediterraneo, Medimar, Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.; Dirs. R. J. KOTHARI, S. J. KOTHARI, J. J. KOTHARI.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Red Sea) Ltd.: blvd. de la République, B.P. 85; agents for Ben Line, Clan Line, Fearnley and Eger, Harrison Line, Iraqi Maritime Transport Co., and Socony Mobil Oil, Inc.; Dir. G. MARTIRE.

Société d'Armement et de Manutention de la Mer Rouge (SAMER): B.P. 10; agents for Pacific International Line, The JNO Brockelbank, Glen Line, Wilhelm Wilhelmsen Co., Pakistan Shipping Co., Halal Shipping Co., Aktiebolaget Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet, Adafar Yemenite Line and others.

Société Maritime L. Savon et Riès: ave. St. Laurent du Var, B.P. 125; agents for Blue Star Line, Port Line, Svedel Line, Concordia Line, Lloyd Triestino, Louis Dreyfus, Polish Ocean Lines, Isthmian Lines and D.D.G. Hansa; Dir. H. A. JONES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Djibouti

Air Djibouti: B.P. 505; f. 1963; internal flights and services to Aden, Ethiopia and Yemen; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Cdt. B. ASTRAUD DE ROBIGNIO; Mans. M. J. BRAXMEYER, J. BONNEAU.

Aden Airways: c/o Soc. Maritime L. Savon et Riès, avenue St. Laurent du Var, B.P. 125.

Air-France: c/o Cie. Messageries Maritimes, B.P. 182.

Air Madagascar: c/o Cie. Messageries Maritimes, B.P. 182.

Alitalia: c/o Aden Coasters Ltd., B.P. 125.

British Overseas Airways Corporation: c/o Soc. Maritime L. Savon et Riès, avenue St. Laurent du Var, B.P. 125.

East African Airways Corporation: c/o Soc. Maritime L. Savon et Riès, avenue St. Laurent du Var, P.B. 125.

Ethiopian Air Lines: rue de Marseille, B.P. 90.

Yemen Airlines Co.: c/o Air Djibouti, B.P. 505.

SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON

The islands of St.-Pierre et Miquelon lie close to the south coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

STATISTICS

Area: 242 sq. km. **Population:** (1962) total 5,205, St.-Pierre (capital) 4,362; (1965) Births 179, Marriages 44, Deaths 51.

Employment (1964): Public Services 321, Agriculture and Fishing 292, Trade 290, Transport 135, Industry 180.

Agriculture: Vegetables 70 metric tons, Hay 370 metric tons, Charollais Cattle 175, Cattle 50.

Fishing: 8,718 tons.

Industry (1963): Frozen Fish 2,188 metric tons, Fish flour 731 metric tons, Salted fish 220 metric tons, Smoked fish 3 metric tons.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.A. = 0.02 French francs.

Budget (1966): 541,225,000 Frs. C.F.A.

External Trade: (1963 millions C.F.A.): *Imports:* 1,272 (Fuel, Petroleum products, Timber and Metal Manufactures); *Exports:* 418 (Fish, Marine Equipment). Most trade is with Canada, France and U.S.A.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES—WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS, ETC.

Transport: Cars 330, Lorries 167, Buses 1, *Shipping:* Vessels entered 1,118, Passengers 4,944.

Education: (1965) Pre-Primary: 3 schools, 10 teachers, 313 pupils; Primary: 9 schools, 53 teachers, 842 pupils; Secondary: 3 schools, 33 teachers, 235 pupils; Technical: 2 schools, 14 teachers, 142 pupils.

Tourism (1965): 4,135 visitors, average length of stay 3 days; spendings Canadian \$293,500; hotel rooms 149.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1968)

Governor: G. POULET.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the service chiefs and 2 members appointed by the Minister of Overseas Territories.

President of the General Council: PAUL LEBAILLY.

Vice-Presidents: MM. ANDRÉ TILLY and ALBERT PEN.

The General Council is composed of 14 members, and the President and Vice-Presidents.

Representative to the National Assembly: HENRI LE BESNERAIS.

Representative to the Senate: HENRI CLAIREAUX.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: FERDINAND LOUIS LEGASSE.

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel at Saint-Pierre (Pres. M. GASTINEL); one Tribunal de Première Instance.

Religion: The population is Roman Catholic, with 40 religious personnel.

Press: *Journal Officiel* published by the Government Printer; f. 1886; fortnightly.

Radio: Radio Saint-Pierre, a Government station, broadcasts about 56 hours a week; Dir. C. BALLON.

Banks: Banque des Iles de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Saint-Pierre; cap. 25m. Francs, dep. 825m. Francs; Man. G. ROULET.

Crédit Saint-Pierrais: Man. J. BENE.

Insurance: *Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.*: London; Rep. American House, Saint-Pierre; *Compagnie d'Assurances Générales*: Paris; Rep. G. Paturel, B.P. 87, Saint-Pierre.

Trade: Chambre de Commerce, Saint-Pierre; Pres. L. E. HARDY; Société de Pêche et de Congélation: St. Pierre; f. 1952.

Transport: *Shipping:* C.O.M.A.T. and La Compagnie Fabre. Packet boats run to Halifax, Sydney and Louisbourg in Canada. *Civil Aviation:* Air St.-Pierre connects the territory with Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Tourism: Syndicat d'Initiative; f. 1959.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

The Wallis and Futuna Islands lie in the South Pacific. This former French Protectorate voted by referendum in December 1959 to become an Overseas Territory.

Area (sq. km.): Wallis Island 95, Futuna Island and Alofi Island 115.

Population: Wallis Island and Futuna Island 11,400; Alofi Island uninhabited; Mata-Utu (capital).

Agriculture: the principal crop is copra, with an annual production of about 1,000 metric tons. Yams, taros, bananas and arrowroot are also cultivated.

Budget (1968): 33,550,000 C.F.P.

External Trade (1966): *Imports:* 53.6 million C.F.P.; *Exports:* 2 million C.F.P. (Copra). (1 franc C.F.P. = 0.05 French francs.)

Government: Senior Administrator: FERNAND LANODIÈRE; President of Territorial Assembly: SOSEFO MAKAPE; Representative to National Assembly: BENJAMIN BRIAL; Representative to Senate: HENRY LOSTE.

Religion: Roman Catholic missions are active, Bishop of Wallis and Futuna Mgr. MICHEL DARMANCIER.

Aviation: *Union de Transport Aériens (U.T.A.):* Wallis Island; service to Nouméa.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: service to Fiji and Samoa.

FRENCH AUSTRAL LANDS

The French Austral Lands (Terres Australes Françaises) do not rank as an Overseas Territory but are administered under a special statute. Adélie Land is a narrow segment of the Antarctic mainland. The Kerguelen Archipelago lies in the Southern Indian Ocean.

Area (sq. km.): Kerguelen Archipelago 7,000, Crozet Archipelago 500, New Amsterdam Island 60, St. Paul Island 7, Adélie Land (Antarctica) 500,000.

Population: Kerguelen Archipelago, Port-aux-Français 80; New Amsterdam Island, Camp Heurtin 35; Adélie Land temporary bases at Dumont d'Urville 20; the Crozet Archipelago 15; St. Paul Island is uninhabited.

Production: *Kerguelen:* Société Industrielle des Terres Australes Françaises (S.I.T.A.F.); concession to take 2,000 sea-elephants a year. *New Amsterdam:* Société Anonyme de Pêche Malgache et Réunionnaise (SAP-MER): 220-260 lobster-tails a year.

Budget: Balanced at 8m. francs approx. annually.

External Trade (metric tons): *Imports:* 2,800 (including Food 400, Fuel 100, Technical Equipment 900,

Scientific Equipment 500), 2,700 from France and 30 from Madagascar; *Exports:* 900 including Oil and Powder 600, Lobsters 200, Other Fish 100, 800 to France and 100 to Réunion.

Government: Superior Administrator PIERRE ROLLAND.

Consultative Council: composed of 7 members appointed by the Ministries of National Defence, the Community, Education, Air, Merchant Marine and two scientists. The President and Secretary are elected annually. There is a Central Administration in Paris.

Transport: *Shipping:* Charter vessels call at Kerguelen, New Amsterdam and Crozet.

Research Stations: There are meteorological stations and geophysical research stations on Kerguelen, New Amsterdam and Crozet.

GABON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Gabon is an equatorial country on the west coast of Africa with Cameroon to the north and the Congo (Brazzaville) to the south and east. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 79°F (26°C) and an annual rainfall of 98 inches. The official language is French but Bantu dialects are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Most of the others follow animist beliefs. The flag consists of horizontal green, gold and blue stripes. The capital is Libreville.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Gabon gained internal autonomy in 1957. In 1958 it joined the French Community and attained independence in August 1960. Gabon is a member of the Conference of Heads of State of Equatorial Africa. French intervention under a defence treaty assisted in suppressing a military coup against the Government in February 1964. A general election was held in mid-April 1964. The first President, Léon M'ba, died in November 1967 and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Albert Bongo.

Government

The Constitution of 1967 vests executive power in the President and a Council of Ministers appointed by him. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 47 Deputies elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. The country is divided into 9 administrative regions, each under a Prefect.

Defence

Cadres have been formed with a view to building up an Army, Navy and Air Force. A Treaty of Military Assistance is in force with France.

Economic Affairs

Gabon is rich in resources, with exports considerably exceeding imports. The economy, hitherto largely dependent on forestry, is now dominated by mining. The manganese deposits at Moanda in the south form one of the world's richest sources. There have also been recent discoveries of major iron ore deposits at Mékambo in the north-east. Other minerals produced are petroleum, uranium and gold, and an oil refinery for the five states of the Equatorial African Customs Union is being built at Port-Gentil. Agricultural products include palm oil, coffee, cocoa and rice. There is fishing in the lagoons, rivers and lakes. A Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, provides for the investment of about £37 million mainly to develop natural resources. Gabon is an associate member of the European

Economic Community (EEC), and a member of the Central African Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC), and the Afro-Malagasy Union for Economic Co-operation (UAMCE).

Transport and Communications

There is a 47-mile cableway and a 184-mile railroad linking the manganese mines at Moanda with the Congo (Brazzaville) port of Pointe-Noire. Another line is planned for the newly-discovered iron ore deposits at Mékambo. There are 1,000 miles of national roads and 1,500 miles of regional roads. The widespread forests make air transport very important and there is an airport capable of handling jets at Libreville. The two Atlantic ports are at Libreville and Port Gentil.

Social Welfare

There is a national Fund for State Insurance, and the aged and the sick are given assistance at several centres.

Education

Education is undertaken by state and mission schools. In 1965 there were 631 schools with 77,021 pupils, representing 88 per cent of children of school age. There is no higher education.

Tourism

The main attraction is the world-famous hospital of the late Dr. Schweitzer at Lambaréné. Wild animals abound in the forests and there is excellent hunting. Fishing takes place in coastal and inland waters. Expenditure on tourism was 16 million CFA in 1965.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension), June 3 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption), August 17 (Independence Day), November 1 (All Saints), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in official use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

There is a customs union with the Congo (Brazzaville), Chad and the Central African Republic. The currency unit is the Franc CFA.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 594 Francs CFA = £1 sterling

244 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICS

Area: 267,000 sq. km. **Population** (1966 est.): total 630,000; Libreville (capital) 50,000, Port-Gentil 25,000, Lambaréné 5,000.

Employment: Agriculture 184,000, Mining 6,400, Industry 27,000, Public Services 15,000, Administration 3,000.

Agriculture (principal crops—metric tons) (1965): Paddy 1,000, Manioc 165,000. Coffee 1,000, Cocoa 3,700, Palm Oil 1,100, Unshelled Groundnuts 900.

Fishing (1965): 2,100 tons.

Forestry (1965—metric tons): Okoumé 793,916, Other Timber 174,000 cubic metres.

Mining (1966): Crude Oil 1,447,000 metric tons, Natural Gas 11,493,000 metres, Gold 1,071 kg., Manganese 1,274,000 metric tons.

Industry (1965): Electricity 39m. kWh., Palm Oil 1,067 metric tons, Sawn Timber 40,000 cu. metres.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.A. = 0.02 French francs; 1,000 C.F.A. = £1 13s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$4.05.

Budget (1967): Ordinary 11,534m. C.F.A., Development 2,902m. C.F.A.

Aid from France (FAC) (1965): 452m. C.F.A.

Five-Year Plan (1966–70): Total investment 62,000 million C.F.A. Principal projects include the Port-Gentil refinery, to come on-stream in October 1968, a hydro-electric dam at Kinguélé, a large cellulose factory, exploitation of iron ore deposits, and the enlargement of the road system. A deep-water port is to be built at Owengo.

External Trade (1966—m. C.F.A.): *Imports:* 16,400 (Consumer Goods, Oil, Machinery, Metals; Vehicles suppliers: France 59 per cent, EEC Countries together 75 per cent); *Exports:* 24,900 (France 49 per cent, EEC 63 per cent). Gabon is a member of the Equatorial Customs Union; for more detailed figures see under the Central African Republic.

Roads (1964): Cars 679, Vans and Lorries 588, Motor Cycles and Scooters 1,099.

Shipping (1966): Vessels entered 1,521, Freight entered 230,000 metric tons, Freight cleared 2,194,000 metric tons, Passengers 6,966.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers 71,599, Freight 4,532 metric tons.

Education (1964–65): Primary Schools 602, pupils 73,006; Secondary Schools 29, pupils 4,015; Technical Colleges 18, pupils 1,269; Higher Educational Institutes 1, pupils 160.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Revised, February 1967)

Preamble: Upholds the Rights of Man, liberty of conscience and of the person, religious freedom and freedom of education. Sovereignty is vested in the people, who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is direct, universal and secret suffrage.

Head of State: The President is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of State, of the administration and of the Armed Forces. The President may, after consultation with his Ministers and the leaders of the National Assembly, order a referendum to be held. There is a Vice-President elected by direct suffrage. He will replace the President in case of his disability for any reason.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers, who are appointed by the President and are responsible to him. The President presides over the Council.

Legislative Power: The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and normally holds

two sessions a year. It may be dissolved or prorogued for up to 18 months by the President, after consultation with the Council of Ministers and the President of the Assembly. The President may return a Bill to the Assembly for a second reading when it must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members. If the President dissolves the Assembly, elections must take place within 40 days.

Judicial Power: The President guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and presides over the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature. There is a Supreme Court and a High Court of Justice. The High Court, which is composed of deputies of the National Assembly elected from among themselves, has power to try the President or members of the government.

French Community: Gabon signed Agreements with France to become an independent member of the Community in July 1960.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO.

Vice-President: LÉON MEBIAME.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Information: ALBERT BONGO.

Vice-President of the Council and Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: LÉON MEBIAME.

Minister of State for Public Works, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications: JEAN-STANISLAS MIGÔLET.

Minister of State for Youth, Sports, Cultural Affairs and Tourism: JEAN-MARC EKOË.

Minister of State and Ambassador to France: GEORGES RAWIRI.

Minister-Delegate to the Presidency for Foreign Affairs: PAUL MALEKOU.

Minister of the Interior: AUGUSTIN BOUMAH.

Minister of Finance and the Budget: PIERRE MEBALEY.

Minister of Economic Affairs, Development, Planning, Mines and Electric Power: EMILÉ KASSA-MAPSEY.

Minister of Education and Civic Service: BENJAMIN NGOUBOU.

Minister of Public Health and Population: EUGÈNE AMOCHO.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: JOSEPH ETOUGHE.

Minister of Public Administration and Technical Co-operation: JEAN-REMY AYOUNE.

Minister of Housing and Town Planning: PAUL-MAURICE TOMO.

Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Economy: SAMUEL MINKO.

Minister of Water and Forest Resources: ANDRÉ MINTSA.

Minister-Delegate for Information: JEAN MBOUDY.

Secretary of State for Education: JEAN-BAPTISTE OBIANG-EKOMIE.

Secretary of State for Transport, Posts and Telecommunications: RIGOBERT LANDJI.

Secretary of State for Mines and Electricity: FRANÇOIS NGUEMA NDONG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GABON

Belgium: B.P. 106, Libreville.

China, Republic: B.P. 625, Libreville; *Ambassador:* CHIANG HSI LIN.

France: B.P. 25, Libreville; *Ambassador:* MAURICE DELAUNAY.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 299, Libreville; *Ambassador:* WERNER KLINGEBER.

Israel: B.P. 1201, Libreville; *Ambassador:* SHIMON AVI-MORT.

Spain: Libreville; *Ambassador:* TEODOMIRO DE AGUILAR COLOMER.

U.S.A.: B.P. 185, Libreville; *Ambassador:* DAVID BANE.

Gabon also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Italy, Japan, Korea (Republic), Lebanon, Mali, Netherlands, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Vietnam (Republic).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: GEORGES DAMAS.

ELECTION

(March 1967)

PARTY	SEATS
Bloc Démocratique Gabonais	47

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Démocratique Gabonais (P.D.G.): Libreville; f. 1968 in succession to the *Bloc Démocratique Gabonais (B.D.G.)*; a united front grouping supporting links with France; Leader ALBERT BONGO.

Parti Pour la Défense des Institutions Démocratiques: Libreville; opposition front; not represented in the 1967 Assembly; principal member Gabonese Democratic and Social Union (U.D.S.G.).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Libreville; has four chambers; Pres. ADANDE RAPONTCHOMBO.

High Court of Justice: members appointed by and from the deputies of the National Assembly.

Court of Appeal.

RELIGION

Gabon is the most Christianised of the states of the French Community in Africa. 65 per cent of the population are Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 42 per cent of the total population. 42 per cent are Animists and less than 1 per cent Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: Ste. Marie, Libreville, B.P. 1146.

There are 250,000 Roman Catholics with 36 Missions, 100 Priests, 57 Brothers, 130 Sisters and 251 schools with 37,494 pupils.

Archbishop of Libreville: JEAN JÉRÔME ADAM.

Bishop of Mouila: RAYMOND DE LA MOUREYRE.

Apostolic Delegate: Mgr. LUIGI POGGI (resident in Yaoundé).

Protestant Missions:

Eglise Evangélique du Gabon: B.P. 80, Libreville; f. 1842; the Church has 20 Pastors, 180 African teachers, 4 colleges, 66 primary schools and 2 hospitals making a Christian community of about 60,000; Pres. Pastor BASIL NDONG AMVAME.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: The Alliance devotes its activities to the south of the country. There is a total Christian community of 16,000, 7 Pastors, 29 Missionaries, 1 college and several primary schools with 20 teachers.

PRESS AND RADIO

Libreville

Bulletin quotidien d'Information: daily; issued by Agence Gabonaise d'Information; circ. 500.

Gabon d'Aujourd'hui: B.P. 750; weekly; published by the Ministry of Information.

Bulletin Evangélique d'Information et de Presse (BEIP): B.P. 80; monthly; religious.

Ezango-Zogango: monthly bulletin of the Ministry of Public Health; circ. 500.

Le Patriote: B.P. 469.

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce du Gabon: B.P. 110; f. 1937.

Journal du Lycée de Libreville.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence Gabonaise d'Information: Libreville, B.P. 168.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Gabonaise: Libreville, B.P. 150; started transmission 1959; Government station; programmes in French and local languages; 65,000 listeners; Dir. PAUL KIEL.

TELEVISION

Télévision Gabonaise: Libreville, B.P. 1029; started transmission 1963. There are about 1,800 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

(cap = capital; amounts in Francs C.F.A.)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 Rue du Colisée, Paris; Libreville, B.P. 112; cap. 250m.; Dir. M. MOULIN.

Banque Commerciale Africaine: 52 rue Laffitte, Paris; Libreville.

Banque Gabonaise de Développement: B.P. 5, Libreville; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE RAYNAUD.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; f. 1965.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Libreville, rue Schoelcher.

Crédit du Gabon: B.P. 5, Libreville; f. 1959 in collaboration with C.C.C.E.; Pres. EL Hadj IGNACE BEKALE; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE RAYNAUD.

Union Gabonaise de Banque: Libreville, avenue Colonel-Parant, B.P. 315; cap. 300m.

INSURANCE

There are no national insurance companies, but some twenty foreign firms, notably the major French insurers, operate agencies in Gabon.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie et des Mines du Gabon: Libreville, B.P. 110; f. 1937; Pres. JEAN WACK.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS

Union Interprofessionnelle, Economique et Sociale du Gabon (UNIGABON): Libreville, B.P. 84; f. 1959; groups together the principal industrial, mining, public works, forestry and shipping concerns; Pres. MARC MOULIN DE BESSE; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES KIEFFER.

Coopérative Africaine des Bois Equatoriaux: Libreville-Owendo, Gabon.

Société Nationale Gabonaise pour l'Expansion Commerciale (GABECO): to improve production and distribution.

Syndicat Forestier du Gabon: B.P. 84, Libreville; Gen. Sec. J. KIEFFER.

Syndicat des Entreprises Minières du Gabon: Libreville, B.P. 578; Pres. M. MOUSSEL; Sec.-Gen. C. L. DURAND.

Syndicat des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises: Libreville.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (CATC): B.P. 361, Libreville; f. 1956; 8,000 mems.; 10 affiliates; affiliated with the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the Pan-African Union of Believing Workers; Sec.-Gen. WALKER ANGUILLT.

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Gabonais (CNTG): B.P. 1046, Libreville; f. 1962; 6,800 mems.; 4 affiliates; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. LAURENT ESSON-NDONG.

Confédération Générale Africaine du Travail (CGAT): B.P. 254, Libreville; f. 1957; 3,000 mems.; affiliated to WFTU; Sec.-Gen. AUGUSTIN ANGUILLT.

Union Générale des Travailleurs de Port Gentil (UGTG): B.P. 385, Port Gentil; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD KOUFREY.

Gabonese Mineworkers' Union (UTNG): Libreville, Pres. JOHN BAIOT.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There is a 270-km. railway line from Franceville to Pointe-Noire, Congo (Brazzaville). The manganese mine at Moanda is connected with Pointe-Noire by a 47-mile cableway and a 184-mile railway.

ROADS

1,565 km. of Route Nationale, and 2,300 km. of Route Régionale. Total roads 5,104, of which 1,000 km. are seasonal tracks.

SHIPPING

Compagnie Maritime de Chargeurs Réunis: B.P. 117, Libreville; agents for Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Line Ltd., Guinea Gulf Line, Nigerian National Line, Cie. Fabre, Nautilus, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Shell

Tankers, Gazocean, Delta Line, Nouvelle Cie. des Paquebots.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: Libreville, B.P. 77 and Port Gentil, B.P. 522.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Gabon: Port Gentil, B.P. 240; f. 1956; Pres. PIERRE NICAISE; Man. YVES-RENÉ JONCOUR; the fleet comprises 4 Beechcraft, 1 Cessna 310, 2 Broussard Max Holst, 1 Britten-Norman, 3 Cessna 185, 2 Cessna 180, 8 helicopters.

Transgabon: Libreville, B.P. 90; f. 1947; internal services; Pres. J.-C. BROUILLET; Dir.-Gen. P. COLLET.

Air Afrique, Air-Cameroon and U.T.A. also operate services to Libreville and Port Gentil.

TOURISM

Office National Gabonais du Tourisme: B.P. 403 Libreville; Dir. DENIS ADANDE-RAPUNTCHOMBO.

GAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Gambia is a narrow territory around the River Gambia in West Africa, surrounded on three sides by Senegal. The climate is tropical, and away from the river swamps most of the country is savanna bush. Languages spoken are English, Mandingo, Wolof and other vernaculars. The main religions are Islam and Christianity, with some adherents of Animism. The flag is of red, blue and green horizontal bands, with two white stripes bordering the centre blue band. Bathurst is the capital.

Recent History

The Gambia made continuous progress towards independence from 1888, when the first legislative council was established. In May 1962 a new constitution came into effect, and after a general election, the leader of the People's Progressive Party, Dr. Dauda K. Jawara, took office as Premier. Full internal self-government followed in October 1963. In February 1965 Gambia became an independent monarchy within the Commonwealth. Special agreements with Senegal cover defence, external affairs, and development of the Gambia River basin. In May 1965 Republican status for the Gambia was rejected by a referendum.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by Parliament; the House of Representatives is made up of an elected Speaker, the Attorney-General, 32 elected members, four elected Head Chiefs, and two nominated members. Executive authority is in the hands of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The Queen's representative is the Governor-General. The Supreme Court and the former protectorate High Court merged in 1965.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on peasant cultivation of groundnuts; the acreage under rice is increasing, making this another potential export item. Textiles and clothing are significant items of Gambia's imports. The need for some form of economic association with Senegal is recognized, and from 1961 there have been inter-ministerial meetings. The future development of Gambia's economic resources largely depends on the joint exploitation of the Gambia River, and on diversification of the economy. Budgetary aid from the U.K. continued until 1967, and the Gambian pound was devalued with sterling in November 1967.

Transport and Communications

Roads in and near Bathurst are bitumenized and this has now been extended to the provinces, but in other parts they may be closed during the rains, from mid-July to early November. River transport is commonly by launch. The port of Bathurst receives about 200 ships annually, and there are intermittent sailings to and from

North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Far East. There is an airport of international standard outside Bathurst.

Social Welfare

There is a well-equipped modern hospital at Bathurst, a small hospital at Bansang in the middle river area, and a network of health centres and dispensaries throughout the country. In addition, there is a tuberculosis sanatorium and a leprosy settlement; treatment for leprosy is available also at fifty clinics. Maternity and child welfare clinics are found at 21 centres.

Education

In Gambia there are 100 schools with 16,009 pupils, half of these being at Bathurst. Gambia High School at Bathurst provides full secondary courses to University entrance, and the Catholic Mission runs separate secondary schools for boys and girls. Education is being expanded in rural areas.

Tourism

The territory has potential as a winter tourist resort. The fort on James Island and the Stone Circles are sights of interest. As well as the traditional sport of wrestling, and sailing, shooting and fishing, Gambia offers a haven for bird watchers, over 400 species of birds having been recorded.

Visas are not required to visit the Gambia by nationals of: Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

Sport

Wrestling is the traditional national sport, as well as fishing, sailing, shooting, golf, cricket, and association football. Athletics, tennis, squash, badminton and volleyball are also available.

Public Holidays

1968: May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 9 (Prophet's Birthday), August 15 (Assumption), December 22 (Id el Fitri), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), February 19 (Independence Day), February 28 (Id el Kebir), April 4-7 (Easter), April 21 (The Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used. Importers and traders also use the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Gambian pound, at par with the £ sterling.

Coins: 1d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 4s.

Notes: 10s., £1, £5.

£ Gambian = £ sterling.

£ Gambian = \$2.40.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 4,003 square miles.

Population (1963): 315,486; Bathurst (1966 estimate) 30,865. Nearly half the inhabitants belong to the Mandingo tribe.

Employment: Central and Local Government 5,306, Commercial and others 3,765.

Agriculture (Annual production—tons): Paddy 25,000, Millet and Sorghum 20,000, Maize 1,000, Beans and Legumes 2,000, Groundnuts 95,000, Palm Kernels 2,000. Groundnuts (1965-66): 118,500 tons; (1966-67): 135,000 tons.

Livestock (1966): Cattle 207,329, Goats 107,586, Sheep 76,089, Pigs 1,999, Poultry 239,195.

FINANCE

£100 Gambia = £100 sterling = U.S. \$240.

BUDGET

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (£'000)

	1964	1965 (Jan.-June)	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Recurrent Revenue	1,968	1,461	2,687	3,075	2,328
Recurrent Expenditure	2,859	1,486	2,810	2,900	3,112

Development Programme (1967-68 to 1970-71): £5,000,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (Year ending June 1966) £2,832,000; (Year ending June 1967) £7,125,000.

Exports: (Year ending June 1966) £4,305,000; (Year ending June 1967) £6,313,000.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1966-67)

IMPORTS	QUANTITY	VALUE (£'000)
Rice (tons)	8,406	364
Wheat Flour (")	2,053	108
Kolanuts (")	773	84
Sugar (")	6,915	210
Tobacco and Cigarettes (")	378	398
Other Food and Drink	—	427
Petroleum Products (tons)	9,600	196
Fabrics, Cotton and Synthetic ('000 sq. yds.)	21,352	1,481
Clothing	—	237
Footwear ('000 pairs)	972	121
Bags and Sacks ('000)	1,638	200
Medicines and Drugs	—	142
Cement (tons)	6,443	86
Metal Sheets (")	1,532	116
Machinery	—	414
Radio Sets (No.)	66,822	268
Motor Cars and Lorries (")	482	270
All Other Goods	—	2,303
EXPORTS	QUANTITY	VALUE (£'000)
Groundnuts, Shelled (tons)	34,898	2,265
Groundnut Meal (")	31,287	1,246
Groundnut Oil (")	23,751	2,328
Palm Kernels (")	2,309	128
Dried Fish (")	545	23
All Other Goods	—	323

TRANSPORT

Roads (1965): Cars 1,193, Commercial Vehicles 900.

Shipping (1966-67): Ships entered 209, Tonnage entered 691,000.

Civil Aviation (1966-67): 648 planes landed.

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary . . .	90	460	14,218
Secondary . . .	17	145	3,689
Vocational . . .	1	14	162
Teacher Training . . .	1	10	112

Source: The Prime Minister's Office, Bathurst.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into effect on February 18th, 1965.

The Prime Minister is President of the Cabinet composed of not less than six Ministers drawn from the legislature.

The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker (elected by the House), the Attorney-General (*ex-officio*, without vote) and 32 Members (elected by universal adult suffrage), 4 Chiefs (elected by the Chiefs in Assembly) and 2 nominated Members. Parliaments will have a five-year term. The leader of the Party commanding the support of a majority of Members of the House, is the Premier.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Alhaji Sir FARIMANG M. SINGHATEH, G.C.M.G.

CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister: Sir DAUDA JAWARA.

Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry: S. M. DIBBA.

Minister of Agriculture: YAYAH CEESAY.

Minister of Education and Welfare: K. SINGHATEH.

Minister of Health: K. C. A. KAH.

Minister for Local Government, Lands and Mines: A. B. N'JIE.

Minister of Works and Communications: AMANG KANYI.

Minister of External Affairs: A. D. CAMARA.

Attorney-General: P. R. BRIDGES, Q.C.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Mr. A. S. JACK.

Elected Members: 32.

Elected by Chiefs in Assembly: 4.

Nominated Members (without vote): J. MADI, A. C. ABLE-THOMAS.

Ex-Officio: ATTORNEY-GENERAL (without vote).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSION IN BATHURST

United Kingdom: Wellington St.; *High Commissioner* JAMES RAMAGE.

The Gambia also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korean Republic, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., U.A.R. and U.S.A.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. S. JACK.

(Election May, 1966)

	SEATS
People's Progressive Party . . .	24
United Party	8

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Progressive Party (P.P.P.): f. 1958; Leader Sir D. K. JAWARA; advocates economic and cultural links with Senegal; merged with Gambia Congress Party 1968.

United Party (U.P.): P.O.B. 63, Buckle St., Bathurst; f. 1952; approx. 120,000 mems.; Leader P. S. N'JIE; Gen. Sec. Coun. I. A. S. BURANG-JONN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Gambia is based on English Common Law but includes subsidiary legislative instruments enacted locally, and a Muslim Law Recognition Ordinance by which a Muslim Court exercises jurisdiction in certain cases between, or exclusively affecting, Muslims.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice; has unlimited jurisdiction.

Chief Justice: Sir J. A. L. WISEHAM.

Registrar: E. S. N'JIE.

The Gambia Court of Appeal: Established in 1961 to succeed the Sierra Leone and the Gambia Court of Appeal. It is the Superior Court of Record and consists of a President, Justice of Appeal and the Judges of the superior courts of the Territories.

President: Sir C. G. AMES.

Justices of Appeal: J. F. DOVE-EDWIN, (one vacancy).

The Bathurst Magistrates Court, the Court of Requests and the Magistrates Court of the Kombo St. Mary Division: the subordinate courts are all courts of summary jurisdiction presided over by the Colonial Magistrate or in his absence by two or more lay Justices of the Peace, who also have power to inquire into all cases punishable on information before the Court of Appeal.

The Muslim Courts have jurisdiction in matters between, or exclusively affecting, Muslim Gambians and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. The Courts administer Muslim Law. A Cadi, or a Cadi and two assessors, preside over and constitute a Muslim Court. Assessors of the Muslim Courts are Justices of the Peace of Muslim faith.

Group Tribunals are established by the Government under the Group Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. Group Tribunals may try criminal cases which can be adequately punished by 12 months' imprisonment or a fine of £25 or both, and civil cases up to a £50 suit value.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

There are a few animists, mostly of the Jola tribe.

ISLAM

Iman of Bathurst: MOMODU LAMIN BAH.

The vast majority of the people are Muslims.

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Bishop on the Niger and Archbishop of the Church of the Province of West Africa and Metropolitan: Most Rev. C. J. PATTERSON, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., M.A., Onitsha, Nigeria.

Bishop of the Gambia and the Rio Pongas: Rt. Rev. TIMOTHY O. OLUFASOYE, O.O.N., S.TH., D.D., Bishops-court, P.O.B. 51, Bathurst.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Bathurst: Most Rev. MICHAEL MOLONEY, C.B.E., c.s.sp., D.D.

THE PRESS

Gambia Echo: 2 Russell Street, Bathurst; weekly; circ. 400; Editor (vacant).

Gambia News Bulletin: Bathurst; Government newspaper issued thrice weekly; Editor the Information Officer, Bathurst; circ. 2,000.

Progressive: Bathurst; twice weekly; Editor M'BAKE N'JIE.

The Nation: People's Press, Bathurst; Editor W. DIXON-COLLEY.

RADIO

Radio Gambia: Bathurst; f. 1962; non-commercial government service of information, education and entertainment; English and local languages; 50,000 licensed receivers; Dir. A. M. LOWE.

FINANCE

BANKING

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 333, Bathurst; f. 1916; Bank of Issue; Head Office: 37 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3.

INSURANCE

Bathurst

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Maurel Frères S.A., P.O. Box 269.

Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale—C.F.A.O., S.A.: Marseille; Rep. P.O. Box 297.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. R. S. Madi Ltd., 11 Russell Street.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Maurel et Prom.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.: London; Rep. Bank of West Africa Ltd., 10 Buckle Street.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. United Africa Co. of Gambia Ltd. (Agencies Dept.).

Royal Exchange Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Bank of West Africa Ltd., 10 Buckle Street.

Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.: London; Rep. Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.

White Cross Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, P.O.B. 297.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gambia Chamber of Commerce: 1 Bedford Place, P.O.B. 333, Bathurst; f. 1916; Pres. D. M. BRAY; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Gambia Oilseeds Marketing Board: Marina Foreshore, Bathurst; Chair. M. M. JALLOW; Gen. Man. A. DRAPER.

Gambia Co-operative Banking and Marketing Union: 4 MacCarthy Square, Bathurst; Sec.-Man. M. M. JALLOW.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Gambia Employer's Association: 1 Bedford Place, P.O.B. 333, Bathurst; f. 1961; affiliated to the Overseas Employers' Federation, London; Chair. D. M. BRAY; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

TRADE UNIONS

Gambia Labour Union: 27 Grant Street, P.O.B. 508, Bathurst; f. 1928; 7,000 mems.; affiliated to the ICFTU; Pres. B. B. KEBBEH; Gen. Sec. M. S. CEESAY.

Gambia Workers' Union: f. 1958; Sec. M. E. JALLOW.

Gambia Trades and Dealers' Union: f. 1960.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Gambia Central Co-operative Banking and Marketing Union Ltd.: Bathurst.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

At the beginning of 1965 there were 322 miles of all-season roads in Gambia, about 129 bitumenized and over 180 all-season laterite surface. There are about 470 miles of local roads available in the dry season (December–July) but closed during the rains. The South Bank trunk road, linking Bathurst with the Trans-Gambia highway, was completed during 1963 and is being extended to Basse (1966).

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services to Bathurst are maintained by **Elder Dempster Lines** and **Palm Lines**. Other British and Scandinavian lines run occasional services.

A river service is maintained between Bathurst and Basse at ten-day intervals.

CIVIL AVIATION

British United Airways: P.O.B. 500, Bathurst.

Nigeria Airways: WAAC (Nigeria) Ltd., 11-12 Buckle St., P.O.B. 272, Bathurst.

GHANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ghana lies on the west coast of Africa between the Ivory Coast and Togo. The climate is tropical with temperatures of 70°–90°F (21°–32°C) and rainfall of 80 inches a year on the coast, decreasing inland. English is the official language, but there are eight major national languages. Most people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians make up 20 per cent of the population. The flag has three horizontal stripes of red, gold and green, the gold stripe being charged with a five-pointed black star. The capital is Accra.

Recent History

Formerly the British Crown Colony of the Gold Coast, Ghana became an independent state in March 1957. Ghana played a leading part in forming two African Groups, subsequently dissolved: the Union of African States and the Casablanca Group. The Government of President Nkrumah was overthrown in February 1966 and the Convention People's Party was disbanded. Rule is by a National Liberation Council through senior army and police officers and civil servants. An unsuccessful attempt at a coup was made in April 1967 by a small section of the army. An eighteen-member Commission was appointed in 1967 to draft a new constitution, aiming at returning the country to civilian rule. In January 1968 a draft constitution was published, providing for the election of a Constituent Assembly.

Government

The Constitution was suspended in February 1966. Executive power is in the hands of a National Liberation Council consisting of military and police officers and fourteen civilians, who were introduced into the administration in June 1967.

The country is divided into eight regions each governed by a two-man committee of administration, and subdivided into a further 47 districts.

Defence

The defence forces consist of units of the Army 15,000, Air Force 1,000 and Navy 1,000. There is a police force of about 9,000. Ghanaian contingents served in the Congo under United Nations command. The headquarters of the Defence Commission of the Organization of African Unity is in Accra.

Economic Affairs

Ghana is primarily an agricultural country, and cocoa, of which she is the world's largest producer, is by far the largest export. Other cash crops include copra, palm oil and kernels, coffee and kola nuts. Over 100 farms are state run. Hardwoods, diamonds and gold are also important. Industrial development is mainly concerned with processing food and raw materials for export. A scheme has been launched—with international aid—to exploit the water power of the Volta River, and in January 1966 the main dam at Akosombo was inaugurated. Ghana opened an oil refinery in 1963, and an aluminium smelting plant being built as part of the Volta River project began production in 1967.

Transport and Communications

The rail network forms a rough triangle linking Accra and Takoradi on the coast with the inland centre of Kumasi. Road traffic is of increasing importance, the Government operating cross-country bus services. Driving on the right-hand side of the road was adopted in 1965. Construction began in 1964 on a metalled road link to Ivory Coast. National air and shipping lines have been formed.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and medical care at nominal rates, and there is a Government pension scheme, but national insurance schemes have yet to be implemented. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare deals with both urban and rural problems including literacy, child welfare and factory legislation.

Education

Primary, secondary and technical education are free, and compulsory for children aged six to twelve in the primary schools and twelve to sixteen in the middle schools. The number of schools has greatly increased during the past decade. There are two universities with over 3,000 students and a new university college has been set up at Cape Coast.

Tourism

Ghana is seeking to develop her tourist trade. The attractions include fine beaches, game reserves, and the old British, Dutch and Portuguese trading forts and castles.

Visas are not required to visit Ghana by nationals of: Australia, Canada, Gambia, India, Ireland, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa (non-whites), United Kingdom and Colonies, or Zambia.

Sport

Ghana's national sport is football and she has three times won the West African Football Competition. Horse racing, tennis, boxing and athletics are popular. The Central Organization of Sports was established in 1960 to develop an active participation in sport and athletics.

Public Holidays

1968: July 1 (Republic Day), September 21 (National Founder's Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 24 (Liberation Day), March 6 (Independence Day), April 4–7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches = 0.9144 metres.

Area: 1 acre = 0.40468 hectares.

Weight: 1 ton = 20 cwt. = 2,240 lb. = 1,016 kilograms.

Capacity: 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 4.5459 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Ghanaian Cedi, equivalent to 100 pence (Pesewa), 10s. sterling. The Cedi was devalued by 30 per cent in July 1967.

Coins: 1, 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 pesewa.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 Cedi.

Exchange rates: 2.45 cedi = £1 sterling
1.04 cedi = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION (1962)

AREA (sq. miles)	TOTAL POPULATION	EASTERN AND ACCRA CAPITAL DISTRICT	WESTERN AND CENTRAL	ASHANTI	BRONG- AHAFO	NORTHERN AND UPPER	VOLTA
92,100	6,726,815	1,586,013	1,377,547	1,109,133	587,920	1,288,917	777,285

Population (1967 estimate): 8,143,000.

Chief Tribal Groups (per cent): Akan 44, Mole-Dagbani 15.9, Ewe 13, Ga-Adangbe 8.3, Guan 3.7, Gurma 3.5.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

Accra (capital)	337.8	Cape Coast	41.2
Kumasi	180.6	Takoradi	40.9
Sekondi	34.5	Tema	14.9
Tamala	40.4		

1967 Estimates: Accra (City Proper) 572,700, Kumasi (Ashanti) 266,800, Sekondi-Takoradi (Western) 120,200.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONS ENGAGED IN WAGE-EARNING EMPLOYMENT

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	46,330	50,698	56,077	49,243
Mining and Quarrying	29,861	27,258	26,738	25,548
Manufacturing	32,364	34,769	32,485	35,820
Construction	58,551	64,532	72,932	46,475
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	14,969	14,412	14,033	15,030
Commerce	37,293	46,200	33,957	35,482
Transport, Storage and Communications	32,733	27,245	30,436	31,537
Services	121,985	121,748	129,153	122,367
	374,086	386,860	395,811	361,502

AGRICULTURE

EXPORTS

(cwts.)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cocoa	8,091,280	8,191,880	10,717,360	7,991,669
Kola Nuts	332,020	87,501	53,677	116,527
Coffee	52,232	131,845	32,364	169,478
Palm Kernels	11,248	20,000	8,000	n.a.
Bananas and Plantain	73,955	43,281	39,554	11,787

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cattle . . .	476,600	504,556	511,242	527,596
Sheep . . .	236,557	332,774	354,677	486,292
Goats . . .	229,945	319,117	380,477	411,998
Pigs . . .	5,435	73,645	50,903	80,511

FISHING (‘000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Herring . . .	33.6	7.7	13.1
Trawl Fish . . .	15.7	33.6	30.9
Line Fish . . .	1.1	7.0	1.5
Unsorted . . .	16.1	7.4	18.0
Tuna . . .	5.4	9.8	9.7
TOTAL . . .	71.9	65.5	73.2

FORESTRY (million cu. ft.)

	1964	1965	1966
Logs . . .	61	56	49
Sawn . . .	16	16	14

COCOA EXPORTS

	TOTAL		UNITED KINGDOM		REST OF STERLING AREA		UNITED STATES	
	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000
1963	404,564	68,096	50,927	8,566	15,710	2,629	91,650	14,927
1964	381,506	68,117	26,815	4,762	11,975	2,163	123,850	21,365
1955	493,989	68,238	28,110	3,809	15,230	2,236	117,099	14,469
1966	391,586	51,529	32,881	3,850	17,100	2,238	68,500	8,625

MINING

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold ('000 fine oz. troy)	921	865	755	684
Diamonds ('000 carat) Total	2,678	2,668	2,273	2,819
African diggers	559	379	51	47
Companies	2,119	2,290	2,222	2,772
Manganese ('000 tons)	401	455	590	568
Bauxite ('000 tons)	309	246	304	347

INDUSTRY

(1966—over 10 employees)

	No. OF WORKS	EMPLOYEES
Food (except Milling and Bakery)	8	476
Bakery	35	974
Beverages, Tobacco	21	2,820
Textiles, Clothes	11	1,724
Wood (except furniture)	43	8,929
Furniture, Fixtures	40	1,223
Printing, Publishing	59	3,134
Leather	3	165
Chemicals	10	794
Non-metallic products	2	58
Metals, Machinery	13	1,323
Body Making, Car and Cycle repairs	53	3,648
Miscellaneous	16	472

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 cedi=100 pesewa.

2.45 cedi=£G1=£1 sterling.

100 cedi=£50 sterling=U.S. \$140.

(N.B. The figures given in this survey are at the rate 2.45 cedis=£1 sterling=U.S. \$2.4.)

BUDGET

(1967-68 Estimates—cedis '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT
Export Duty on Cocoa	70,600	Agriculture and Mining	12,756	13,346
Taxes, etc.	188,302	Industry and Construction	14,368	31,247
Other Items	29,816	Communications	6,900	4,065
		Education	74,821	10,128
		Health and Welfare	17,476	2,388
		N.L.C.	6,640	2,073
		Economic Affairs	602	13,805
		Interior	15,369	946
		Fiscal Administration	19,940	3,238
		Defence	36,982	5,000
TOTAL	288,718	TOTAL (incl. others)	303,824	89,400

THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN*

(Oct. 1963-Sept. 1970)

(£G million)

Budget Surpluses	180
Foreign Loans and Grants	246
Other Funds	60
TOTAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	486
Domestic Investment	255
Foreign Investment	100
TOTAL PRIVATE INVESTMENT	355
TOTAL	841

* Abandoned, March 1966, when it was announced that the two-year period beginning July 1966 would be regarded as a review period.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million cedis)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,393	1,732	1,839
Income from abroad	-12	-19	-14
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	1,381	1,713	1,825
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	36	124	66
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,417	1,837	1,891
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	987	1,255	1,337
Government consumption expenditure	160	205	261
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	232	271	246
Increase in stocks	14	1	15

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY AND RESERVES

	1964	1965	1966
Currency in Circulation (cedis '000)	142,864	128,146	127,379
Gold Reserve Holdings (U.S. \$'000)	4,076	4,076	4,076

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million cedis)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	252.5	375.0	-122.5	183.1	229.1	-45.9
Non-monetary gold	22.9	—	22.9	17.1	—	17.1
Freight and Transportation	20.3	59.2	-38.9	14.5	40.3	-25.8
Travel	0.7	10.0	-9.3	0.1	5.3	-5.2
Investment income	3.8	27.0	-23.2	2.9	17.4	-14.4
Other services	5.0	18.3	-13.3	6.2	17.1	-10.8
Total	305.2	489.5	-184.3	222.4	309.2	-86.7
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	7.0	18.3	-11.3	7.2	13.3	-6.1
CURRENT BALANCE	312.2	507.8	-195.6	229.7	322.5	-92.8
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Private long-term loans	69.2	—	69.2	42.6	0.8	41.8
Central government loans	42.7	—	42.7	39.0	9.3	29.7
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Private institutions; liabilities	11.2	—	11.2	—	—	—
Private institutions; assets	1.1	—	1.1	4.6	—	4.6
Central institutions; liabilities	84.1	—	84.1	36.0	—	36.0
Central institutions; assets	—	23.9	-23.9	—	19.2	19.2
CAPITAL BALANCE	208.3	23.9	184.4	122.2	29.3	92.9
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	11.2	—	—	-0.1

FOREIGN AID

(million U.S.\$)

SOURCE	PERIOD	TOTAL	1964
United States Grants	1945-64	16	3
United States Credits	1945-64	14	5
IBRD Loans	1947-64	26	16
Other International Agency Aid	1949-64	9	2
Other Western Aid	1960-63	10	n.a.
Soviet Aid	1955-March 1965	104.2	n.a.
Chinese People's Republic	" " "	42	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	" " "	14	n.a.
Other Communist Aid	" " "	59.7	n.a.

EXTERNAL TRADE

	('000 £G)				('000 cedis)			
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	143,413	116,745	130,387	121,592	201,821	384,061	251,220	261,523
Exports, incl. re-exports	114,490	115,049	108,809	114,040	275,135	272,250	191,428	245,122

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 cedis)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Aug.)
Food	35,330	39,288	31,152
Beverages and Tobacco	2,299	2,402	2,869
Crude Materials	3,077	2,327	2,614
Mineral Fuels	13,169	10,579	10,095
Oils and Fats	2,999	2,615	2,547
Chemicals	20,147	16,595	20,467
Manufactures	108,448	77,112	44,718
Machinery	105,941	82,193	46,538
Miscellaneous Items	23,250	15,161	10,170
Other Transactions	5,389	2,909	1,115

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Cocoa	136,476	103,057	130,670
Logs	13,257	10,884	12,695
Sawn Timber	11,432	9,977	9,663
Bauxite	1,315	1,487	1,593
Manganese Ore	9,571	9,799	9,233
Diamonds	3,373	10,843	12,636
Gold	19,053	17,054	20,966
Other Items	28,967	22,694	47,666

COUNTRIES

('000 cedis)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
United Kingdom	99,125	86,676	56,619	57,383
Canada	6,514	1,979	7,904	5,565
Hong Kong	3,801	2,676	3	1
Nigeria	4,787	2,834	2,487	1,879
Other Commonwealth	5,927	6,075	5,800	6,467
Federal Republic of Germany	37,635	22,293	26,894	16,838
Italy	12,969	10,109	11,131	7,330
France	9,857	13,040	1,573	1,698
Belgium/Luxembourg	2,259	3,012	8,371	9,071
Netherlands	19,451	15,358	27,740	15,535
U.S.A.	33,487	50,538	42,574	33,196
Japan	16,626	16,018	6,270	11,266
Communist Countries	84,551	40,319	52,204	44,871
Other Countries	45,720	29,734	29,485	18,570
Parcel Post	1,352	790	3	3
TOTAL	301,451	301,451	272,259	229,672

Trade with United Kingdom (1967): Imports: 78,381,000 cedis; Exports: 69,452,000 cedis.

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT TONS CARRIED	PASSENGER- KILOMETRES	NET TON- KILOMETRES
1963 . . .	5,913,859	1,947,105	334,220,985	365,429,908
1964 . . .	6,758,129	1,923,400	391,564,604	352,884,975
1965 . . .	7,795,943	2,081,159	497,597,247	353,434,326

ROAD TRANSPORT

(licences current)

YEAR	TOTAL	CARS (incl. Taxis)	MOTOR CYCLES	PUBLIC CON- VEYANCES	GOODS VEHICLES	TRAILERS AND CARAVANS	SPECIAL SERVICE VEHICLES	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES	TRACTORS AND MECH- ANISED EQUIPMENT
1964 .	48,831	26,317	3,202	2,842	12,916	347	2,368	146	693
1965 .	52,601	27,382	3,635	2,960	13,818	370	2,873	200	1,363
1966 .	46,771	26,250	2,902	2,761	11,873	353	1,938	116	578

SHIPPING

YEAR	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	TONNAGE ENTERED (net reg. tons)	TONNAGE CLEARED (net reg. tons)	CARGO LOADED (tons)	CARGO UNLOADED (tons)
1964 . .	2,276	2,281	7,465,190	7,481,844	2,549,953	2,192,722
1965 . .	2,122	2,107	6,911,721	6,874,496	2,777,330	2,347,343
1966 . .	1,957	1,889	6,443,149	6,222,098	2,271,637	2,138,239

CIVIL AVIATION

(1965)

Arrivals	122,567
Departures	129,480
Freight set down (kg.)	1,702,374
Freight picked up (kg.)	694,337

EDUCATION

(1962-63)

	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary Schools	789,000	30,517
Secondary Schools	127,000	1,223
Technical and Trade Estab- lishments	3,000	250
Teacher Training Colleges	6,500	458
Higher Education Institutes	2,063	n a

Source: Central Statistical Office, Accra.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Suspended, February 1966)

The draft Constitution for the Republic of Ghana was presented to the National Assembly in March 1960, accepted by plebiscite in April, and came into force on July 1 1960.

The main provisions of the Constitution are:

1. That Ghana should be a sovereign unitary Republic with power to surrender any part of her sovereignty to a Union of African States.
2. That the Head of State and holder of executive power should be an elected President responsible to the people.
3. That Parliament should be the Sovereign legislature and should consist of the President and the National Assembly, and that the President should have a power to veto legislation and to dissolve Parliament.
4. That a President should be elected whenever there is a general election by a method which ensures that he will normally be the leader of the party which is successful in the General Election.
5. That there should be a Cabinet appointed by the President from among Members of Parliament to assist the President in the exercise of his executive functions.
6. That the system of Courts and the security of tenure of Judges should continue on present lines.
7. That the control of the armed forces and the civil service should be vested in the President.

Note: A Draft Constitution published in January 1968 by the Constitutional Committee appointed by the National Liberation Council, provides for a President and a Prime Minister for the Executive, a single-chamber Legislative of 140 members to be elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage, and an independent Judiciary.

Presidential Elections

The first President was named in the Constitution, and was elected by the people at the same time as they voted in the plebiscite.

The President's term of office will be identical with that of the National Assembly, unless he dies or resigns, when a new President will be elected by the National Assembly for the remainder of its term of office.

The President will be eligible for re-election.

The election of subsequent Presidents is the subject of the Presidential Elections Act. Should any candidate obtain the support of half the Members of the National Assembly he is automatically declared President. Should there be no candidate with a clear majority, the election is entrusted to the National Assembly, voting by secret ballot. Failing agreement after five ballots the National Assembly is automatically dissolved and another General Election is held.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet shall consist of at least eight Ministers.

The National Assembly

The normal life of the National Assembly shall be five years, after which there shall be a General Election.

Election is by universal adult suffrage.

THE GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL

(Established February 24th, 1966)

Chairman: Lt.-Gen. J. A. ANKRAH.

Vice-Chairman: J. W. K. HARLEY.

MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

Defence: Lt.-Gen. J. A. ANKRAH.

Internal Affairs: J. W. K. HARLEY.

External Affairs: PATRICK DANKWA ANIN.

Justice: VICTOR OWUSU.

Economic Affairs: E. N. OMABOE.

Finance: Brig. A. A. AFRIFA.

Industries and Ghana Industrial Holding: J. V. L. PHILLIPS.

Trade: F. RIBEIRO AYEH.

Information: IBRAHIM MAHAMA.

Agriculture: ALBERT ADOMAKOH.

Forestry: J. O. TORTO.

Lands and Mineral Resources: R. S. AMEGASHIE.

Works and Housing: ISSIFU ALI.

Communications: J. MATHEW POKU.

Education: MODJABON DOWUONA.

Health: Dr. E. AKWEI.

Labour and Social Welfare: S. T. NETTEY.

Local Government: Dr. A. A. Y. KYEREMANTEN.

Cultural Affairs: A. K. DEKU.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Chairman: E. N. OMABOE.

Members: R. S. AMAGASHIE, ALBERT ADOMAKOH, K. N. ARKAAH, K. GYASI-TWUM, S. E. ARTHUR, B. K. MENSAB.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In July 1967 a new committee was appointed to advise the National Liberation Council, replacing the former Political Committee.

Chairman: Dr. K. A. BUSIA.

Deputy Chairman: N. A. M. KOLE.

Total Membership: 31.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN ACCRA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: P.O. Box 2747 (E).
Australia: P.O. Box 2445 (HC).
Brazil: P.O.B. 2918 (E); *Ambassador:* VIEIRA DO MELLO.
Canada: P.O. Box 1639 (HC).
Ceylon: P.O. Box 0122, X'borg (HC).
Czechoslovakia: P.O. Box 2890 (E).
Denmark: P.O. Box 3328 (E).
Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1646 (E); *Ambassador:* Lij INRU ZELLKE.
France: P.O. Box 187 (E).
German Federal Republic: P.O. Box 1757 (E).
India: P.O. Box 3040 (HC).
Israel: P.O. Box 3275 (E).
Italy: P.O. Box 140 (E).
Ivory Coast: P.O. Box 3445 (E).
Japan: P.O. Box 1637 (E).
Lebanon: P.O. Box 562 (E).
Liberia: P.O. Box 895 (E).
Mexico: P.O. Box 1984 (E).
Morocco: P.O. Box 3354 (E).

Netherlands: P.O.B. 3248 (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB VAREKAMP.
Niger: P.O. Box 2685 (E).
Nigeria: P.O. Box 1548 (HC).
Pakistan: P.O. Box 1114 (HC).
Saudi Arabia: P.O. Box 670 (E).
Senegal: P.O. Box 3208 (E).
Sierra Leone: Private Post Bag (HC).
Sudan: P.O. Box M.27 (E).
Switzerland: P.O. Box 359 (E).
Togo: P.O.B. 4308 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL SIMTEPEATI.
Tunisia: P.O. Box 2784 (E).
Turkey: P.O. Box 3104 (E).
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 296 (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. K. MATTHEWS.
U.S.A.: P.O. Box 194 (E).
U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 1634 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILY SEMEN-CHUK.
Upper Volta: P.O. Box 651 (E).
Yugoslavia: P.O. Box 1629 (E).

Ghana also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Belgium, Cameroon, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Congo Republic, Dahomey, Gambia, Iraq, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand and Venezuela.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Civil law in force in Ghana is based on the Common Law, doctrines of equity and general statutes which were in force in England in 1874, as modified by subsequent Ordinances. Ghanaian customary law is however the basis of most personal, domestic and contractual relationships and the Supreme Court has power to enforce it. Criminal law is based on the Criminal Code, enacted at the end of the nineteenth century and dependent on English Criminal Law, and since amended at intervals.

The Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of Ghana was constituted on 1st July, 1960. It consists of the Chief Justice as President and four Judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of Ghana is the highest and final Appellate Court on both civil and criminal matters.

The High Court: The High Court of Ghana has an original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in Ghana and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960, provides that all trials on indictment shall be by a jury or with the aid of Assessors. Appeals from the High Court lie to the Supreme Court of Ghana.

The Circuit Court: Circuit Courts were created in 1960, and the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court consists of an original jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount involved does not exceed £500. It has also jurisdiction with regard to the guardianship and custody of infants, and original jurisdiction in criminal matters in case of offences other than offences where the maximum punishment is death or life imprisonment. Finally it has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of any District Court situated within its circuit.

District Courts: District Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction throughout the country. In criminal cases Magistrates have jurisdiction to impose sentences of imprisonment up to one year and fines not exceeding £100. They also hear civil suits in which the amount involved does not exceed £150.

Juvenile Courts have been set up in Accra, Kumasi, Koforidua, Sekondi, Tamale, Sunyani and Ho. They consist either of three citizens selected from a panel of Juvenile Court Magistrates or of a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting with two of the panel. The public is excluded from proceedings of Juvenile Courts which are empowered to place a child in the care of a relative, Probation Officer or other suitable person, to negotiate with parents to secure the good behaviour of a child.

Local Courts: Local Courts now replace the former Native Courts. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. In civil cases they enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in cases where customary law is involved and in personal suits up to £100. They have limited criminal jurisdiction and cannot impose a fine exceeding £25 or a sentence of three months imprisonment. However, they have unlimited jurisdiction as to persons of all races living within their areas of jurisdiction. Control is exercised by the Judges of the Circuit and High Court by way of appeals and reviews in accordance with the Courts Act, 1960. Appeals lie either to the Circuit or High Court, depending on the nature of the suit and thence to the Supreme Court. Whilst in land causes a person aggrieved by any decision may appeal to the High Court, in succession causes he may appeal to the Circuit Court and thereafter to the Supreme Court if the value of the subject-matter exceeds £100.

Chief Justice: E. AKUFFO-ADDO.

Supreme Court Judges: S. AZU CRABBE; NII AMAA OLLENU; F. K. APALOO; G. S. LASSEY; I. AMISSAH.

High Court Judges: MRS. ANNIE JIAGGE; J. KINGSLEY-NYINAH; E. N. P. SOWAH; P. E. N. K. ARCHER; R. J. HAYFRON-BENJAMIN; G. KORANTENG-ADDOW; SAMPSON BAIDOO; J. S. A. ANTERKYI; D. F. ANNAN; ENOCH EDUSEI; R. H. FRANCOIS; V. C. R. A. C. CRABBE.

RELIGION

According to the 1960 census, the distribution of religious groups was:

	per cent
Christians	42.8
Traditional Religions	38.2
Muslims	12.0
No Religion	7.0

CHRISTIANITY

There are about 650,000 Christians, the principal sects being the Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians.

ANGLICAN COMMUNITY

THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa: The Most Rev. C. J. PATTERSON, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., M.A., Bishop's Court, Onitsha, E. Nigeria.

Bishop of Accra: (Vacant). It is planned to divide the diocese into three parts, based on Accra, Kumasi and Cape Coast.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: Most Rev. JOHN KODWO AMISSAH, P.O. Box 112, Cape Coast.

Bishops: Rt. Rev. GABRIEL CHAMPAGNE, Tamale; Rt. Rev. ANTHONY KONINGS, Keta; Rt. Rev. JOSEPH BOWERS, Accra; Rt. Rev. JOSEPH ESSUAH, Kumasi; Rt. Rev. PETER DERY, Wa; Rt. Rev. GERARD BERTRAND, Navrongo.

METHODIST CHURCH

President: Rev. F. C. F. GRANT.

Secretary: Rev. W. C. CUDJOE.

Methodist Church of Ghana: Liberia Rd., P.O. Box 403; Accra; became fully autonomous July 1961; 221,934 mems.; Pres. Rev. THOMAS WALLACE KOOMSON.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian Church of Ghana: P.O.B. 1800, Accra; 244,405 mems.; Moderator Rt. Rev. G. K. SINTIM MISA.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The majority of the people practise various traditional beliefs, mainly forms of animism or ancestor worship.

ISLAM

There are a considerable number of Muslims in the Northern Region.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILY

- Daily Graphic:** Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; circ. 120,866; Editor HENRY OFORI (acting).
Evening News, The: P.O.B. 2638, Accra; circ. 32,000; Editor FRASER OFORI-ATTA.
Ghanaian Times, The: P.O.B. 2638, Accra; f. 1958; circ. 57,000; Editor J. G. AMAMOO.
Pioneer: Box 325, Kumasi, Ashanti; f. 1939, suppressed 1962-66; Editor A. D. APPEA.

WEEKLIES

- Business Weekly:** P.O.B. 2351, Accra; Editor MARK BOTSIO.
Ghana Radio and T.V. Times: P.O.B. 1633, Accra; publ. by Ghana Radio and Television Corp'n.
India News: P.O.B. 3040, Accra; publ. by Indian High Commission; Editor DEGRAFT ESSUMAN NUNDO.
New Ashanti Times: Ashanti Times Press, P.O.B. 9, Obuasi; f. 1947; publ. Ashanti Goldfields Corp'n.; Sats.; circ. 30,000; Editor C. N. ACKON.
Northern Review: P.O.B. 55, Tamale.
Radio Review and TV Times: Guinea Press Ltd., P.O.B. 2638, Accra; Editor JOHN E. EDU.
Standard, The: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; f. 1938; National Catholic paper; Editor Rev. Father MARTIN T. PETERS; circ. 7,500.
Sunday Mirror: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1953; publ. Ghana Graphic Co. Ltd.; circ. 102,836; Editor NICHOLAS ALANDO.
Sunday Star: P.O.B. X16, James Town, Accra; f. 1966; Editor FRANCIS AWUKU.
Weekly Spectator: P.O.B. 2638, Guinea Press Ltd., Accra; f. 1963; Suns.; Editor AUGUSTUS BRUCE.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

FORTNIGHTLY

- The Bureau of Ghana Languages, P.O.B. 745, Accra, publishes the following works:
Akwansosem (Akuapem Twi) Editor K. S. ODAME.
Kakyevole (Nzema) Editor J. M. NGOAH; circ. 10,500.
Mansralo (Ga) Editor E. N. TETTEH.
Motabiala (Ewe) Editor W. A. K. DZAMEFE.
Nkwantabisa (Fante) Editor A. E. F. MENDES; (Asante-Twi) Editor D. Y. KYEI.

MONTHLY

- Ghana World:** P.O. Box 2208, Accra; Publ. Ghana World Publications.
Northern Review: P.O.B. 55, Tamale.
African Woman: P.O.B. 1496, 1135/1 Ring Road West, Accra; f. 1961; Editor SOPHIA ORGLE.

- Catholic Voice:** P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; publ. Archdiocese of Cape Coast; Editor Father MARTIN T. PETERS.
Christian Messenger: P.O.B. 3075, Accra; f. 1883; English, Twi, Ga and Ewe editions; circ. 20,000; Editor Rev. G. A. ADOM.
Drum: P.O.B. 1197, Accra; f. 1953; circ. 42,701; Editor DES BORDES AQUAH.
Ghana Farmer: Ministry of Agriculture, Accra; publ. Publicity and Information Section.
Ghana Pictorial: P.O.B. 848, Accra.
Ghana Teachers' Journal: P.O.B. 46, Saltpond; f. 1928; publ. Ministry of Education; circ. 16,000.
Ghana Trade Journal: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; f. 1959; Editor MARK BOTSIO.
Kasem Labbare: P.O.B. 745, Tamale; f. 1951; Kasem language; Editor S. P. WEDJONG.
Lahabale Tsusu: P.O.B. 745, Tamale; f. 1951; Dagbani language; Editor R. I. ADANI.
New Ghana: Department of Information Services, P.O. Box 745, Accra.
What's on in Ghana: P.O.B. 2643, Accra; Editor A. ADUMUA-BOSSMAN.

OTHER PERIODICALS

- Economic Bulletin of Ghana:** Economic Society of Ghana, P.O. Box 22, Legon; Editor Dr. NASEEM AHMAD.
Ghana Journal of Science: Ghana Science Association, P.O. Box 7, Legon.
Ghana Teacher: Ghana Union of Teachers, P.O. Box 209.
Ghana Review: Ministry of Information, P.O.B. 745, Accra; f. 1961; quarterly review of economic, social and cultural affairs; circ. 10,000; Editor HENRY ORORI.
West African Pharmacist: Kumasi University, Kumasi; f. 1959; six a year.

NEWS AGENCY

- Ghana News Agency:** P.O.B. 2118, Accra; f. 1957; Chair. MATHIAS OFORI; Gen. Man. PAUL SOGBODJOR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- APN—Novosti Press Agency:** P.O.B. 126, Accra; Chief A. KAZANTSEV.
Czechoslovak News Agency: P.O.B. 4209, Accra.

The following agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur, Reuters and Tass.

PUBLISHERS

- Board of African Affairs:** P.O.B. 24, Accra.
Ghana Universities Press: P.O.B. 4210, Accra; f. 1962; publishes academic works for all the universities and institutions of higher education in Ghana; Dir. F. RIBEIRO AYEH, B.A. (Lond.).
State Publishing Corporation: Accra; f. 1965.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ghana Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, P.O.B. 1633, Accra; f. 1964; Dir. Gen. W. F. COLEMAN, M.B.E.; Dirs. E. ADJOROLO, J. K. ASARE, E. K. SENAYA.

RADIO

There is a national service with services in English and six Ghana languages; also an overseas service in English, French, Portuguese, Hausa, Bambara, Swahili and Arabic. There are 40 relay stations and approximately 50,000

subscribers. In 1966 there were an estimated 505,000 radio receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

The television service came into operation in 1965; stations at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi, with a relay station at Tamale.

In 1966 there were an estimated 1,000 television receivers in the country.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Ghana: P.O.B. 2674, Accra; f. 1957; cap. £1m.; Governor and Chair. J. H. FRIMPONG ANSAH.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank: Accra; f. 1965; cap. £15m.; 51 per cent state-owned; credit facilities for agriculturists.

Ghana Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 2971, Accra; f. 1953; cap. p.u. £500,000, dep. 33m. (June 1963); Chair. and Managing Dir. K. GYASI-TWUM.

National Investment Bank: P.O.B. 3726, Accra; f. 1963; p.u. cap. £3.50m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. P. L. GYAMPOH.

Ghana Savings Bank: General Post Office, Accra.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank, D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Head Office in Ghana: High St., Accra, P.O.B. 2949; Ghana Dirs. G. D. HOLDER, Sir EDWARD OKYERE ASAFU-ADJAYE, R. MENSAH, C. N. PEARCE.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: Head Office: London, E.C.3; Head Office in Ghana: High St., P.O.B. 768, Accra.

INSURANCE

GHANAIAN COMPANIES

Ghana State Insurance Corporation: Accra; f. 1962 to undertake general insurance for the Government and Government bodies.

Ghana Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 2363, Accra.

Some 20 foreign insurance companies, notably the major British firms, are represented in Ghana.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

(Many of the industries nationalized by the Nkrumah government are now being sold back to private interests; most of the others are now managed by the new Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation.)

Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation: Accra; f. 1967; took over the management of 20 of the 44 state enterprises in 1967, including the steel, paper, bricks, paint, sugar, textile and boat-building monopolies; aims to run these on a purely commercial basis; foreign investment in some of these interests is being encouraged; Man. Dir. J. K. QUARTEY.

Capital Investments Board: P.O.B. M193, Accra; central investment promotion agency of the Government; Chair. S. OHENE-NYAKO; Sec. M. E. BADU.

Diamond Marketing Corporation: P.O. Box M.108, Accra; incorporated by Government, January, 1963; Chair. Dr. E. AYEH-KUMI; Man. Dir. D. T. ACKAH.

Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board: P.O. Box 933, Accra; f. 1947; incorporated 1961 into Ghana Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, re-constituted 1963, re-constituted 1965; responsible for purchase and export of cocoa, coffee, palm kernels and palm kernel oil,

copra, coconut, shea nuts, shea butter, groundnuts, bananas, kola nuts and other produce; Chair. Sir WILLIAM OFIN ATTA; Man. Dir. H. A. DODOO.

Ghana Fishing Corporation: Accra; f. 1962; Government sponsored deep-sea fishing and marketing organization; Chair and Chief Executive Dr. K. E. ADJEI.

Ghana Gold Mining Corporation: Accra.

Ghana Guarantee Corporation: P.O. Box 2971, Accra; f. 1954 to provide short-term credit for African traders; auth. cap. £G 840,000; credit is issued by the Ghana Commercial Bank on the authority of the Corporation's local committees; the Accra Manager of the Bank is *ex officio* Managing Director of the Corporation.

Ghana National Trading Corporation (G.N.T.C.): P.O.B. 67, Accra.

Ghana Shipping Corporation: Accra.

Ghana Timber Marketing Board: P.O. Box 515, Takoradi; f. 1960, incorporated 1961 into Ghana Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, re-constituted 1963; assists general development and controls exports of timber; 9 mems.; Chair. W. E. D. ACQUAH; J. M. ETWULEY.

GHANA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Ghana Workers' Brigade: P.O. Box 1853, Accra; f. 1957; c. 7,500 mems.; voluntary organization to organize youth otherwise unemployed for large-scale agricultural and food production enterprises and other development projects of public value. Two-year term of service. Attached to Army for discipline and training, national organizer Col. ABABIO; publ. *The Workers' Brigade*.

Graphic Corporation: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1950 to publish the *Daily Graphic* and *Sunday Mirror*; also publish *Ghana Year Book*; Chair. J. B. ODUNTON; Man. Dir. (vacant).

State Diamond Mining Corporation: Accra; Chair. W. K. ADUHEHE.

State Farms Corporation: Accra.

State Hotels Corporation: Accra; Chair. E. A. MAHAMA.

State Housing Corporation: P.O. Box 2753, Accra; f. 1956; offices in Kumasi, Takoradi, Saltpond, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Obuasi, Ho, Tamale and Sunyani; Chair. F. E. TACHIE-MENSON; Chief Exec. Officer DAVID ANDERSON.

State Mining Corporation: P.O. Box 3634, Accra; f. 1961; to be holding company for gold mines bought by the Government; Chair. E. A. METTLE-NUNO.

VOLTA RIVER PROJECT

The Volta River Authority: P.O.B. M77, Accra; operates the Volta hydro-electric power station at Akosombo, which produces 883 MW of electricity for smelting aluminium, mining and domestic consumption; the main contract was awarded in May 1961; formal completion of the dam in February 1965; first phase (4 generators) completed June 1966; Chief Exec. E. L. QUARTEY.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Accra and Tema Chamber of Commerce: Accra.

Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, The: P.O. Box 2325, Accra; f. 1961; 460 mems. Pres. S. C. APPENTENG; Sec. J. C. TETTEY.

Ho Chamber of Commerce: Ho.

Keta Chamber of Commerce: Keta.

Koforidua Chamber of Commerce: Koforidua.

Kumasi Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 528, Kumasi.

Sekondi and Takoradi Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 45, Takoradi.

Sunyani Chamber of Commerce: Sunyani.

Tarkwa Chamber of Commerce: Tarkwa.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 2891, Accra; f. 1939; Sec. SADHWANI JAYDEE.

Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ghana, The: P.O.B. 4268, Accra; f. 1963; mems. 143; Pres. R. S. AMEGASHIE, B.COM., A.C.A.; Hon. Sec. F. A. PAGE, F.C.A.

Lebanese and Syrian Traders' Association: P.O.B. 1080, Accra; f. 1956; 38 mems.; Principal Officers E. S. NASSAR, E. BARBARA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Ghana Employers' Association: Kojo Thompson Rd., P.O.B. 2010, Accra; f. 1950; 233 mems.; Chair. C. C. K. BAAH; Chief Exec. O. P. PARTRIDGE; Deputy F. BANNERMAN-MENSON.

AFFILIATED BODIES

Ghana Booksellers' Association: P.O.B. 899, Accra.

Ghana Chamber of Mines, The: P.O.B. 991, Accra; f. 1928; promotes mining interests in Ghana; Dir. and Sec. Col. L. H. BEAN, O.B.E.

Ghana Electrical Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 1858, Accra.

Ghana National Contractors' Association: P.O. Box 134, Accra.

Ghana Port Employers' Association, The: P.O. Box 2241, Accra.

Ghana Road Association: P.O. Box 1535, Accra.

Ghana Timber Federation, The: P.O. Box 246, Takoradi; f. 1952; Dir. Gen. J. H. YORSTON; represents expatriate producers and saw-millers.

TRADE UNIONS

Ghana Trades Union Congress: Hall of Trade Unions, P.O.B. 701, Accra; f. 1945; governed by an Executive Board comprising the Chairmen and Secretaries of each of the 16 national unions, the Secretary-General and the Chairman; 6 specialized departments; total membership 332,689; Chair. DAVID EYGIH; Sec.-Gen. B. A. BENTUM; publs. *Workers' Bulletin* (fortnightly).

The following unions are affiliated to the Congress:

Teachers' and Educational Workers' Union: 14,000 mems.

Public Services Workers' Union: 22,000 mems.

Private Road Transport Union: 45,000 mems.

Local Government Workers' Union: 22,000 mems.

Construction and Building Trades Workers' Union: 39,103 mems.

Maritime and Dockworkers' Union: 10,000 mems.

Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union: 4,400 mems.

Timber and Woodworkers' Union: 16,000 mems.

General Transport and Petroleum Workers' Union: 6,700 mems.

Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union: 85,000 mems.

General Agricultural Workers' Union: 28,000 mems.

Mineworkers' Union: 23,000 mems.

Health Services Workers' Union: 7,000 mems.

Railway Enginemen's Union: 900 mems.

National Union of Seamen: 3,030 mems.

Railway and Ports Workers' Union: 6,556 mems.

CO-OPERATIVES

National Co-operative Council: Accra; f. 1960; to co-ordinate the activities of all co-operative societies; Pres. M. APPIAH-DANKWA; Sec. ATTA MENSAH; Registrar D. T. ACKAH.

The Co-operative movement began in 1928 among cocoa producers. There are now 481 societies with a total membership of 46,136 and over £1m. capital and £7m. annual trade.

TRADE FAIR

Accra International Trade Fair: Accra; held in February; next Fair 1971; Principal Commercial Officer J. A. SITTEH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAY AND PORTS DEVELOPMENT

Ghana Railway and Ports Administration: Box 251, Takoradi; is responsible for the operation of 592 miles of railway and the deep-water harbour at Takoradi and for the maintenance of 8 lighthouses and the new deep-water harbour at Tema, opened in January 1962; General Manager and Ports Authority G. K. B. DE GRAFT-JOHNSON, M.B.E.

ROADS

There are 19,236 miles of roads, of which 4,420 miles (1,912 miles bitumen) are maintained by the Division of Public Construction. Regional Organisations maintain 3,896 miles, Local and Municipal Councils 5,920, and there are about 5,000 miles of private and Chiefs' roads. A motorway is to be constructed from Accra to Lomé (Togo) within the next three years.

Automobile Association of Ghana: Fanum Place, Boundary Road, P.O. Box 1985, Accra; f. 1961; mems. 3,000; Chair. E. A. METTLE-NUNOO; Exec. Dir. DELA SESHIE.

SHIPPING

Black Star Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 2760, Accra; f. 1957; Government-owned line to provide Ghana with her own merchant marine. Operates passenger and cargo services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Canada and the eastern United States. Agents for Gold Star Line Ltd.; Zim West Africa Lines Ltd.; Seven Stars Africa Line; The Zim Navigation Company of Israel are the managing agents; co-operation agreement with Nigerian National Shipping Line; fleet of 15 freighters; Man. Dir. A. K. QUARSHIE.

American West African Line: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 180, Accra; and P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; fortnightly cargo service to U.S.A., limited passenger service.

Compagnie Fabre Marseille: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O.B. 180, Accra; twice monthly sailings to Mediterranean ports.

Compagnio Marítimo des Chargeurs Réunis: c/o Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; coastal services; services to Europe.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd.; P.O.B. 180, Accra; regular passenger service to Marseilles, and to Gabon, Congo and Angola.

Compagnie de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; coastal services, services to North Africa and Europe.

Delta Line: Mississippi Shipping Co. Inc., P.O. Box 230, Takoradi; services to U.S. Gulf Ports and West Coast of Africa, and Angolan ports.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.: Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 66, Accra and at Takoradi and Tema; services to United Kingdom, Europe, U.S.A., Canada and Italy; intermediate services between West African ports; freight services from India and Pakistan; Man. J. D. PRIETI.

Farrell Lines Inc.: Farrell Lines Inc., Private Mail Bag 1151, Apapa; services to North America, General Manager Capt. RAYMOND BALLARD.

Guinea Gulf Line, The: John Holt Shipping Services, Ltd., P.O. Box 112, Tema; P.O. Box 261, Takoradi; services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O. Box 269, Accra; and P.O. Box 18, Takoradi; passenger and cargo services to Europe, coastal services.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd.; P.O. Box 180, Accra; P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; monthly sailings to Australia, New Zealand and Japan via Hong Kong, Singapore and South Africa.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: formerly **Osaka Shosen Kaisha**, Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 180, Accra; P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; twice-monthly services to Japan via Hong Kong, Las Palmas, Mediterranean and South Africa.

Nautilus Line S.A.: Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O. Box 2013, Accra; services to Mediterranean ports, Portugal, Spain and West Africa.

Royal Inter-ocean Lines: c/o P.O. Box 269, Accra; passenger/cargo express service Japan, China, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand.

Palm Line Ltd.: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 180; Accra; P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; frequent sailings to United Kingdom and northern Continental ports, also Mediterranean.

Woermann-Line: P.O.B. 3317, Accra; services to Europe.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Accra.

Ghana Airways Corporation: Ghana House, P.O.B. 1636, Accra; f. 1958; Government owned company operates international, regional and domestic services. Chair. REGINALD AMPONSAH; Man. Dir. EDWARD BOOHENE; fleet of 4 DC-3, 2 Viscounts, 2 VC-10.

Accra is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Alitalia, BOAC, BUA, Ethiopian, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, Nigeria Airways, PAA, Swissair, UAA, UTA, Air France.

TOURISM

Ghana Tourist Board: Indusco House, Barnes Road, P.O. Box 2923, Accra.

State Hotels Corporation: P.O.B. 154, Accra; f. 1959; affiliated to the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, Geneva; Chair. E. K. DADSON; Man. Dir. M. D. QUIST.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: P.O. Box 1627, Accra.

In 1964 construction began on a nuclear reactor at Kwabenya, near Accra; early in 1968 this was halted as an economy measure.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Ghana: P.O.B. 25, Legon, near Accra; 295 teachers, 2,000 students.

University of Science and Technology: Kumasi; 203 teachers, 1,100 students.

University College of Cape Coast: Cape Coast; 140 teachers, 1,100 students.

GUATEMALA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Guatemala is one of the seven territories of the Central American isthmus and is bounded to the north and west by Mexico with Honduras and El Salvador to the east and south. It has a long Pacific coastline and a narrow outlet on to the Caribbean. The climate is tropical in the lowlands with an average temperature of 83°F (28°C) and more temperate in the central highland area with an average temperature of 68°F (20°C). The official language is Spanish, but Indian dialects are widely spoken. Most of the people are Roman Catholics and there are some Protestants. The flag consists of vertical stripes of blue, white and blue, the white stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is Guatemala City.

Recent History

In 1954 President Arbenz Guzman was overthrown by a military junta, its leader Castillo Armas being installed as President. He was assassinated in 1957. In 1958 Ydígoras Fuentes was elected President, succeeded in suppressing an uprising in 1960 but was himself deposed by the armed forces in March 1963. Congress was dissolved, the Constitution suspended and a military regime established under Colonel Enrique Peralta Azurdia. A Government Charter was promulgated in place of the Constitution and elections to Congress were held in 1964. Presidential elections in 1966 resulted in victory for Lic. Julio César Méndez Montenegro. Terrorist activities have led to the imposition of a state of siege several times in recent years, the latest occasion being a State of Emergency (January 1968) extended to Siege in March. Guatemala is a member of the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of Central American States.

Government

Executive and legislative power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet of ten Ministers. A new Constitution was promulgated in September 1965.

Defence

A military bloc alliance was formed in 1965 with El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural and nearly one-third of the land is cultivable. Cotton, maize and coffee are the principal products, coffee accounting for about half the exports. The extensive forests provide timber and chicle. Mineral products include lead, zinc and chrome and deposits of uranium ore, sulphur and mercury have been found in commercial quantities. Sugar refining and beverages are the main industries and other light consumer goods are produced. Foreign trade is largely with the United States. In 1960 a common market was established with El Salvador and Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica joining later to form the Central American Common Market. A five-year development plan, 1964-69, is aimed especially at rural development.

Transport and Communications

There are 539 miles of railways operated by one state-owned and one private company, and 7,000 miles of roads. The chief ports are Puerto Barrios, San José, and Matías de Galves and a new commercial fishing port is to be built on the Pacific coast at an estimated cost of 15 million quetzales. Internal and international flights are provided by two Guatemalan and seven foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Social security is compulsory, all employers with five or more workers being required to enrol with the State Institute of Social Security. Benefits are available to registered workers for industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, disability, widowhood and hospitalization. A seven-year programme of rural aid involving expenditure of 44 million quetzales was instituted in 1964.

Education

Elementary education is free and, in urban areas, compulsory. Primary education lasts for six years and secondary education for five years. An intensive programme to eradicate illiteracy was launched at the end of 1964.

Tourism

The main attractions lie in the mountain regions, with their volcanoes, lakes and mountain villages which remain much the same as in the days of the Maya Empire. The old capital, Antigua, retains the ruins of buildings wrecked in the great earthquake of 1773.

Sport

The main sports are football, baseball, swimming and basketball.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), July 1 (Bank Employees' Day), August 15 (Assumption Day), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 24, 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in official use, but Spanish weights and measures are used in local trade.

1 libra = 1.014 lb.	1 league = 3.46 miles
1 arroba = 25.35 lb.	1 vara = 32.5 in.
1 quintal = 101.4 lb.	1 quarta = 8.224 in.
1 tonelada = 18.10 cwt.	1 caballería = 110 acres

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Quetzal of 100 Centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Guatemala has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. \$) for transactions within the market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 Quetzales.

Exchange rate: 2.4 quetzales = £1 sterling
1 quetzal = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1967 estimates)			
	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths
108,889	4,717,284	207,911*	16,346*	75,774*

* 1966 estimates.

DEPARTMENTS

(1967 estimates)

Alta Verapaz . . .	279,037	Jalapa . . .	103,994
Baja Verapaz . . .	103,623	Jutiapa . . .	212,482
Chimaltenango . . .	174,288	Quezaltenango . . .	291,341
Chiquimula . . .	159,555	Retalhuleu . . .	137,370
El Petén . . .	30,057	Sacatepéquez . . .	85,405
El Progreso . . .	71,445	San Marcos . . .	357,853
El Quiché . . .	268,392	Santa Rosa . . .	168,426
Escuintla . . .	313,235	Sololá . . .	115,475
Guatemala . . .	920,588	Suchitepéquez . . .	201,800
Huehuetenango . . .	309,029	Totonicapán . . .	151,245
Izabal . . .	133,575	Zacapa . . .	102,450

CHIEF TOWNS

Guatemala City (capital)	652,934	Cobán . . .	41,259
Escuintla . . .	62,913	Puerto Barrios . . .	37,446
Quezaltenango . . .	61,657	Zacapa . . .	32,224
Retalhuleu . . .	41,290		

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	UNIT	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Cotton . . .	'000 quintals	1,477.0	1,751.8	1,254.6
Maize . . .	" "	16,308.8	14,036.1	13,962.5
Rice . . .	" "	433.0	285.9	305.2
Beans . . .	" "	1,130.2	1,076.3	951.8
Wheat . . .	" "	881.6	590.5	628.9
Coffee . . .	" "	2,858.1	3,425.2	n.a.
Bananas . . .	'000 stems	1,624.2	2,973.4	n.a.

Rice (1967-68 est.): 520,000 quintals.

Livestock (1964-66): Cattle 1,327,637, Horses 312,591, Sheep 794,137, Pigs 542,880; (1966-67): Cattle 1,295,224, Pigs 814,227.

GUATEMALA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	1965	1966	1967*
Cement (Index: 1950=100)	543	479	487
Beer ('000 litres)	22,587	24,128	19,042
Other Alcoholic Beverages ('000 litres)	7,953	8,283	6,467
Sugar ('000 quintals)	2,716	3,481	n.a.
Electricity (million kWh)	354,269	347,691	280,260
Cigarettes (million)	2,303	2,408	2,153
Lead (tons)	523	757	n.a.
Zinc (tons)	1,770	276	n.a.

* Jan.-Oct. only.

FINANCE

1 quetzal = 100 centavos

100 quetzales = £41 9s. 10d. sterling = U.S. \$100.000 = C.A. \$100.00.

BUDGET

(1967—million quetzales)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	112.1	Communications and Public Works	15.9
Treasury Bills and Foreign Loans	22.5	Education	22.3
		Defence	14.7
		Health	14.4
		Finance and Public Credit	41.6
		Other items	25.7
TOTAL	134.6	TOTAL	134.6

Budget Estimates 1968: 198.1m. quetzales.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1965-69 ('000 quetzales)

Electrical Power Supply	69,400
Highway Construction	126,400
Telecommunications	17,000
Housing	34,500
Health and Social Assistance	68,800
Construction of Schools	13,500
Others	101,700
TOTAL	431,300

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(August 1946 = 100)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Food	146.2	149.1	149.0	149.0
Fuel	105.4	107.3	109.1	109.6
Housing	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8
Clothing	137.8	120.0	133.2	131.0
Others	131.0	120.0	132.5	129.2
GENERAL	137.5	130.1	137.3	135.0

GUATEMALA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 quetzales)

	1963	1964*	1965*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,133,674	1,239,079	1,323,679
Net factor income from abroad	-14,156	-17,425	-17,753
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	1,119,518	1,221,654	1,305,926
Less depreciation allowance	-52,259	-54,621	-58,924
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,067,259	1,167,033	1,247,002
Taxes	80,553	89,513	103,830
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,147,812	1,256,546	1,350,832
Depreciation allowance	52,259	54,621	58,924
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,200,071	1,311,167	1,409,756
Less balance of exports and imports	21,362	39,418	38,206
Less net factor income from abroad	14,156	17,425	17,753
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,235,589	1,368,010	1,465,715
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	1,016,728	1,107,939	1,167,261
Government consumption expenditure	83,392	89,621	104,209
Gross domestic fixed capital investment	125,357	160,349	164,550
Increase in stocks	10,112	10,101	29,695

* Provisional.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

('000 Central American pesos)

(C.A. \$1=1 quetzal)

	1964	1965	1966
Gross International Reserves	64,903	72,492	64,627
of which gold in Banco de Guatemala	22,925	21,675	n.a.
Currency in Circulation	160,316	165,494	179,870
of which coins and notes	71,741	76,401	80,777

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Central American pesos)

	1964			1965			1966
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>							
Merchandise	165.2	185.7	-20.5	192.5	214.0	-21.5	35.7
Services	31.4	67.7	-36.3	38.6	73.0	-34.4	-55.6
Total	196.6	253.4	-56.8	231.1	287.0	-55.9	-19.9
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	8.4	1.5	6.9	7.7	1.6	6.1	9.3
CURRENT BALANCE	205.0	254.9	-49.9	238.8	288.6	-49.8	-10.6
<i>Capital Operations:</i>							
Private capital	92.9	48.5	44.4			41.6	-11.6
Official and banking capital	33.5	30.7	2.8			25.0	6.2
CAPITAL BALANCE	126.4	79.3	47.1	179.9	111.0	66.6	-5.4
Net Errors and Omissions	6.7	—	6.7	—	11.5	-9.1	8.1
Changes in Reserves	—	3.9	-3.9*	—	7.5	-7.5*	7.9

* Increase.

GUATEMALA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 quetzales)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1964	202,109	161,969
1965	229,292	185,804
1966	206,858	226,120
1967 (Jan.-June) .	113,447	125,242

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 quetzales)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Food, Drink, Tobacco	22,834	21,269	12,086
Fuels and Lubricants	15,872	11,033	5,725
Fertilizers	5,666	4,809	3,405
Textiles and Manufactures	60,991	56,653	31,873
Tractors and Lorries	7,724	4,006	1,866
Electrical Machinery	13,473	12,944	5,730
Other Machinery	44,625	41,727	22,698

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Bananas	2,307	4,649	1,995
Chicle	1,333	352	1,730
Coffee	92,206	101,815	46,100
Cotton	34,447	44,535	29,889
Essential Oils	2,189	1,673	895
Wood and Timber	1,392	1,151	480
Zinc, Lead, Chrome	110	216	131

* Jan.-June.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Costa Rica	3,883.2	4,271.2	4,269.7	7,256.4
El Salvador	22,428.0	19,569.0	23,521.3	28,481.5
German Federal Republic	22,024.1	25,443.8	17,721.5	30,272.7
Honduras	3,776.1	6,565.4	3,946.5	7,230.5
Italy	5,322.4	3,327.2	4,319.8	5,530.2
Japan	15,290.3	20,632.6	15,445.6	19,403.9
Netherlands	3,754.8	6,405.1	3,400.8	5,380.3
Nicaragua	1,442.8	5,160.4	2,100.1	7,857.0
United Kingdom	10,509.2	1,560.1	9,888.9	1,592.7
United States	96,826.3	67,945.2	86,571.4	70,694.2
Venezuela	7,344.1	81.3	7,336.7	4.5

Tourism: In 1964 there were 23,843 visitors; in 1965 30,525; in 1966 32,100.

GUATEMALA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PAS- SENGERS TRANS- PORTED ('000)	GOODS FOR EXPORT ('000 tons)	IMPORTED GOODS ('000 tons)	LOCAL GOODS ('000 tons)
1963 .	1,786.4	312.2	321.0	208.9
1964 .	1,757.4	244.7	293.6	187.8
1965 .	1,601.3	178.6	262.3	185.6
1966 .	1,647.2	232.8	238.9	223.1

ROADS

	1965	1966
Four-wheel Vehicles . .	50,940	51,512
Two-wheel Vehicles . .	74,212	68,701

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
Passengers Carried . .	53,667	59,901
Cargo Carried (kilos) . .	3,646,739	4,477,414

EDUCATION

(1966)

CATEGORY	NUMBER	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary (rural) . .	3,234	161,583	4,024
Primary (urban) . .	1,052	245,924	7,763
Secondary . .	327	53,136	4,630
Technical . .	18	2,854	111
University . .	3	8,171	705

Source: Dirección General de Estadística, Guatemala City.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of Guatemala was decreed on September 15th, 1965. The main points are as follows:

Nation, State and Government

Guatemala is a free, sovereign, independent nation in which the inhabitants are guaranteed freedom, security and justice. It has a republican representative democratic system of government and power is exercised equally by the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Organisms. As a part of the Central American community Guatemala will maintain and cultivate relations of co-operation and solidarity with the other States of the Federation and will make every effort to take all just and peaceful measures to lead to the total or partial realization of Central American union. The official language is Spanish.

Suffrage is universal and secret, obligatory for those who can read and write and optional for those who are illiterate; electors are all Guatemalans in possession of their rights as citizens who are on the Electoral Roll. The State guarantees the free formation and growth of political parties whose aims are democratic; it is forbidden to form parties or groups with communist ideology or any which attack the sovereignty of the State or the democratic fundamentals of Guatemala. To register, parties must have at least 50,000 adherents, of which at least twenty per cent must be literate.

All elections must be completed in one day; elections for

President and Vice-President, deputies and their substitutes and members of municipal corporation in the Central District and departmental leaders will be general.

Constitutional Guarantees

In Guatemala all men are free and have equal dignity and rights. The State guarantees life, bodily inviolability, dignity and the security of the person and its effects; there is no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinions. The death penalty may be enforced in certain circumstances, but not to women, minors, those over 70, political offenders or those who are liable to extradition.

Social Guarantees

The State will promulgate the laws and dispositions necessary to protect the family as a fundamental element of society; motherhood, childhood, old age and infirmity will be the object of special protection. One of the prime objects of the State is to encourage and promote all aspects of culture. Freedom of education is guaranteed; religious education is optional in official establishments. Primary education is obligatory between the ages laid down by law and State primary education is free. Literacy is a primary aim of State and people. The State protects all objects making up the cultural wealth of the country and is responsible for conserving the natural beauty of the country.

labour is a social obligation and every person has a right to it. Vagrancy is punishable. The State will give protection to capital and private enterprise in order to develop sources of labour and stimulate creative activity. The State is particularly concerned with the conservation and development of agricultural and natural resources. The State will aid technical development of any programme of health and welfare, either by itself or in co-operation with international bodies.

Monopolies are forbidden and the State will limit any enterprise which might prejudice the development of the economy. The right to social security is recognized and shall be on a national, unitary, obligatory basis, with decentralized executive offices; State, employers and employees have the obligation to contribute to its financing and to achieve its progressive improvement.

The municipalities and decentralized bodies, both autonomous and semi-autonomous, act through delegation by the State. Autonomy in the majority of cases is granted by a two-thirds favourable majority in Congress.

Public Power

Public power is exercised subject to the dispositions of the constitution and the law, and the authorities have the obligation of maintaining full constitutional rights for all the inhabitants of the Republic. Constitutional guarantees may be suspended in certain circumstances for up to thirty days (unlimited in the case of war).

Legislative Power

Legislative power is in the hands of Congress, which is made up of deputies elected directly by the people through universal suffrage. Congress meets on June 15th each year and ordinary sessions last four months; extraordinary sessions can be called by the Permanent Commission or the Executive. All Congress decisions must be taken by absolute majority of the members, except in special cases laid down by law. Deputies must be Guatemalan citizens, over thirty, in full exercise of their citizen's rights. They are elected for four years; they may be re-elected after a lapse of one session, but only once. Congress elects its Management Committee each year.

Congress is responsible for all matters concerning the President and Vice-President and their execution of their offices; for all electoral matters; for all matters concerning the laws of the Republic; for approving the Budget, decreeing taxes; for declaring war; for conferring honours, both civil and military; for fixing the coinage and the system of weights and measures; for approving, by two-thirds majority, any international treaty or agreement affecting the law, sovereignty, financial status or security of the country.

Laws must first be debated at three separate sessions and must be approved by a two-thirds majority of Congress, with favourable ruling by the Council of State. When the sessions of Congress close, eight deputies are elected to form the Permanent Commission, presided over by the President of the Legislature, and this functions during recesses of Congress.

The Executive

Executive functions are exercised by the President of the Republic, who represents national unity and is Head of State, together with the Ministers.

The President is elected by universal suffrage, by absolute majority for a non-extendable period of four years. The President must be a Guatemalan citizen, over forty, in full exercise of his citizen's rights. Re-election or prolongation of the presidential term of office are punishable by law. The President must call general elections to be held on the first or second Sunday in March at the end of

his term, giving four months' notice. The elected President will take office on July 1st following. The President is responsible for national defence and security, fulfilling the Constitution, leading the armed forces, taking any necessary steps in time of national emergency (and informing Congress thereof), passing and executing laws, international policy, nominating and removing ministers, officials and diplomats, co-ordinating the actions of Ministers of State.

The Vice-President is elected in the same way as the President and may not be re-elected, or elected President for the following term. His duties include presiding over Congress and taking part in the discussions of the Council of Ministers.

The Executive will have ministries, according to the law; each ministry is under a Minister of State, who is responsible for all matters concerning his Ministry and its officials. Ministers must be Guatemalan citizens, over thirty, in full exercise of their citizen's rights. The Minister of Defence is a special appointment of the Armed Forces and is not directly responsible to the President; during a state of siege matters of security are handled by the Ministry of Defence and not the Ministry of the Interior.

The *Council of State* is made up of the Vice-President of the Republic (Chairman), two councillors for each of the State organisms, designated by Congress, President and the Supreme Court of Justice respectively, one councillor designated by the recognized professional colleges of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala; one councillor named by the municipalities, one councillor for urban workers and one for agricultural workers; one councillor each for agriculture, industry, commerce and private banking. Councillors of State take office on August 1st following their selection and hold office for four years; they may only serve two terms, non-consecutively. Councillors must be over forty, and of recognized respectability and competence in State affairs and fulfil all the other qualities of a Minister of State. The functions of the Council are mainly advisory; it meets whenever necessary and decisions are taken by absolute majority.

The *Guatemalan Army* is intended to maintain national independence, sovereignty and honour, territorial integrity and peace within the Republic. It is an indivisible, apolitical, non-deliberating body and is made up of land, sea and air forces. The organization and functioning of militias other than the Guatemalan Army is a punishable offence. The President of the Republic is General Commander of the Army and gives his orders through the Minister of National Defence. The Army must co-operate in times of emergency or public disaster.

The functions of the *Public Ministry* are exercised by the Procurator-General, nominated by the President, and his agents. He represents the State and defends its rights and interests in both the judicial and extra-judicial spheres.

For the purposes of administration the territory of the Republic is divided into departments and these into municipalities, but this division can be modified by Congress to suit the interests and general development of the Nation without loss of municipal autonomy.

Municipal government will be exercised by municipal corporations presided over by mayors, in accordance with the law. Mayors and other corporation members will be elected by direct popular vote and cannot be re-elected for the immediately following period. Municipal autonomy is technical in nature and tends towards economic strengthening and administrative decentralization. Each year the Executive will divert a percentage of the ordinary budget revenue towards investment in fulfilling the needs of the municipalities, paying attention to reports from the municipalities these arrangements in no way prejudicing local or regional plans. The Executive is empowered to

GUATEMALA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

undertake large-scale projects beyond the resources of the municipalities.

The Judiciary

Justice is carried out according to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic; it is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Court of Justice and other tribunals. Administration of Justice is obligatory, free and independent of the other functions of State. Judges and Magistrates should be Guatemalans, of recognized respectability and be in exercise of their citizen's rights; they should be qualified lawyers; municipal mayors may act as lesser judges in certain cases. The President of the Judiciary, judges and other officials are elected by Congress for four years.

The *Supreme Court of Justice* is made up of at least seven judges. The President of the Judiciary is also President of the Supreme Court, and his authority in

matters of administration and discipline of Tribunals extends throughout the Republic. The Supreme Court nominates all other judges. Under the Supreme Court come the Court of Appeal, the Administrative Disputes Tribunal, the Tribunals of Second Instance of Accounts, Jurisdiction Conflicts, First Instance and Military, the Extraordinary Tribunal of Protection. There is a Court of Constitutionality presided over by the President of the Supreme Court.

Constitutional Reforms

Congress and the Council of State, meeting together, may draft, with a two-thirds majority of each, any reforms of the Constitution which may be necessary to enable Guatemala to be organized as part of the total or partial union of Central America. They may also pass any decrees to reincorporate Belize into the National Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

Constitutional President: Lic. JULIO CÉSAR MÉNDEZ MONTENEGRO (*took office July 1st, 1966*).

Vice-President: CLEMENTE MARROQUÍN ROJAS.

THE CABINET

(*April 1968*)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. EMILIO ARENALES CATALÁN.

Minister of Agriculture: FRANCISCO MONTENEGRO GIRÓN.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: Ing. OSCAR CASTAÑEDA FERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Economy: Ing. JOSÉ LUIS BOUSCAYROL.

Minister of Education: Dr. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ DURÁN.

Minister of the Interior: Lic. HECTOR MANSILLA PINTO.

Minister of National Defence: Col. RAFAEL ARRIAGA BOSQUE.

Minister of the Treasury and Public Finance: Lic. MARIO FUENTES PIERUCCINI.

Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance: Dr. EMILIO POITEVIN.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. JOSÉ LUIS DE LA ROCA SANTA CRUZ.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Lic. CARLOS SAGASTUME PÉREZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN GUATEMALA CITY

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

(Guatemala City, unless otherwise stated.)

Argentina: 2A Avda. 11-22, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GABRIEL GÁLVEZ.

Austria: Mexico D.F. (E).

Belgium: 11 Calle 8-35, Zona 1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN LECOMTE (also accred. to Honduras and Nicaragua).

Brazil: 5A Avda. 8-24, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIGUEL DO RIO BRANCO.

Canada: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Chile: Avda. Reforma 12-59, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HORACIO SUÁREZ HERREROS.

China Republic of: 13 Calle 6-77, Zona 1, Edif. Panamericano (E); *Ambassador:* FENG WANG.

Colombia: 7A Avda. 3-17, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO SERRANO GÓMEZ.

Costa Rica: 2A Avda. 12-51, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. EDWIN GÓNGORA ARROYO.

Denmark: Mexico D.F. (E).

Dominican Republic: 4A Avda. "A" 7-78, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL EUGENIO RUIZ M.

Ecuador: 13 Calle 6-77, Zona 1, Edif. Panamericano (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA PONCE YÉPEZ.

El Salvador: Edif. Valenzuela, 14 Calle 6-12, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR YANES URÍAS.

France: 11 Calle 9-33, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENE WERNERT.

German Federal Republic: 5A Avda. 11-70, Zona 1, Edif. Herrera (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILHELM HELMUT VAN ALMSICK.

Greece: Mexico D.F. (E).

Haiti: 3A Avda. 8-32, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. HUBERT CARRE.

Honduras: 15 Calle "A" 11-08, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. FEDERICO POIJOL FERNÁNDEZ.

Israel: 10A Calle 6-47, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. SHMUEL R. KAPAL (also accred. to Honduras).

Italy: 8A Calle 2-40, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. Pio RICCARDO JANNUZZI.

Japan: 7A Avda. 7-78, Zona 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HISAJIRO FUGITA.

Korean Republic: Mexico D.F. (E).

Lebanon: Mexico D.F. (E).

Malta: 7A Avda. 7-74, Zona 9 (L); *Minister:* PETER J. VÉLEZ DE SILVA.

Mexico: 7A Avda. 3-50, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. RAMÓN RUIZ VASCONCELLOS.

Netherlands: Galerías España, of. 73, Plaza España, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. GERARD JOHANNES DE CPAAG (also accred. to Honduras).

Nicaragua: 7A Avda. 8-02, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO GARCÍA LECLAIR.

Norway: Mexico D.F. (E).

Panama: Hotel Maya-Excelsior (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN M. VILLALAZ.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Peru: 14 Calle 9-30, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS.

Portugal: Mexico D.F. (E).

Spain: Galerías España, Plazuela España, 6° piso, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO TABANENES RUIZ.

Sweden: Edif. La Continental, 7A Avda. 10-34, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARNE BJÖRNBERG (also accred. to Nicaragua).

Switzerland: 12 Calle 6-51, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEAN HUMBERT (also accred. to Honduras and Nicaragua).

Turkey: Mexico D.F. (E).

United States: 8A Avda. 11-65, Zona 1, and Avda. La Reforma 7-01, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN GORDON MEIN.

Uruguay: Avda. La Reforma 15-45, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ATILO ARRILLAGA.

Vatican: 10 Calle 4-47, Zona 9 (Apostolic Nunciature, Nuncio: Mgr. Dr. BRUNO TORPIGLIANI).

Venezuela: 5A Avda. 3-05, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN ERNESTO ROTHÉ.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(March 6th, 1966)

JULIO CÉSAR MÉNDEZ MONTENEGRO (P.R.)	201,977
Col. JUAN DE DIOS AGUILAR (P.I.D.)	146,087
Col. MIGUEL ÁNGEL PORCIANO (M.L.N.)	110,145

Since no candidate achieved an overall majority, the final decision was made by the new Congress when it met in May 1966, and Julio César Méndez Montenegro was elected by 35 votes to 19.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

An 80-seat Constituent Assembly was inaugurated on 6th July 1964, composed of members of the Movimiento de Liberación Nacional and the Partido Revolucionario, who presented a single list of candidates who were unopposed. The elections of March 1966 for a 55-seat Assembly resulted in 30 candidates being elected for the Partido Revolucionario.

President: JOSÉ GREGORIO PREM BETETA.

Vice-President: Lic. MANUEL VILLACORTA VIELMAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Revolucionario (PR): 3A Avda. 3-64, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1957; democratic party; Leader JULIO CÉSAR MÉNDEZ MONTENEGRO; 97,000 mems.

Partido Institucional Democrático (PID): f. 1964; Leader Ing. JUAN DE DIOS AGUILAR; 123,000 mems.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): democratic party; Leader Lic. MARIO SANDOVAL ALARCÓN; 135,000 mems.

Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (FAR): pro-communist guerilla organization; f. 1965.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supremo Court: Lic. ROMEO AUGUSTO DE LEÓN.

Civil Courts of Appeal: 9 courts, 4 in Guatemala City, 2 in Quezaltenango, 1 each in Jalapa, Zacapa and Antigua. The two Labour Courts of Appeal are in Guatemala City.

Judges of the First Instance: 6 civil and 6 penal in Guatemala City, 2 civil each in Quezaltenango, Escuintla, Jutiapa and San Marcos, 1 civil in each of the 18 remaining departments of the Republic.

RELIGION

The predominant religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Guatemala City: Most Rev. MARIO CASARIEGO.

Suffragan Sees:

Jalapa: Rt. Rev. MIGUEL ÁNGEL GARCÍA Y ARAUZ.

Quezaltenango: Rt. Rev. LUIS L. MANRESA FORMOSA.

San Marcos: Rt. Rev. CELESTINO MIGUEL FERNÁNDEZ PÉREZ.

Solola: Rt. Rev. ANGELICO MELOTTO MAZZARDO.

Vera Paz: (vacant).

Zacapa: Rt. Rev. CONSTANTINO CRISTIANO LUNA.

PROTESTANT

Anglican:

Presbyterian: 6A Avenida "A" 6-48, Zona 1.

Lutheran:

Union: Plazuela España, Zona 9.

Episcopal: 14 Calle 8-14, Zona 1.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: 12 Calle 3-37, Zona 9.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Guatemala City

Diario de Centro América: 9A Avenida 11-34, Zona 1; f. 1880; evening; official; Dir. BENJAMIN PANIAGUA SANTIZO; circ. 12,000.

El Gráfico: morning.

El Guatemalteco: official gazette; circ. 3,000.

La Hora: 1A Avenida 9-18, Zona 1; f. 1920; evening; independent; Editor-Dir. CLEMENTE MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 25,000.

Impacto: 9A Calle "A" 1-56, Zona 1; f. 1959; morning; independent; Dir. OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 12,000.

El Imparcial: 3A Avda. Sur; f. 1921; evening; independent; Dir. RAMÓN BLANCO; Editor DAVID VELA; circ. 34,000.

Prensa Libre: 13 Calle 9-31, Zona 1; f. 1951; morning; independent; Dir. PEDRO JULIA GARCÍA; Man. MARIO SANDOVAL FIGUEROA; circ. 50,000.

Quetzaltenango

El correo de Occidente

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Guatemala City

AGA: 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1; agricultural monthly.

APG—Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (*Organ of the Guatemalan Journalists' Association*): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; f. 1949; quarterly; Dir. LUIS EDGARDO TEJEDA; circ. 1,000.

Boletín del Colegio de Abogados de Guatemala: Avda. Elena 14-45, Zona 1; f. 1952; every four months.

Boletín Económico: f. 1964; monthly; publ. by Ministerio de Economía, Palacio Nacional.

Guayacán: 16 Calle 19-80, Zona 10; agricultural monthly.

La Hora Dominical: f. 1948; weekly; Editor OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 20,000.

Industria: 3A Avenida 11-24, Zona 1; monthly; official organ of the Chamber of Industry.

Ingeniería Nacional: mechanics and engineering monthly.

Revista Cafetalera: 9A Calle 3-07; monthly; official organ of the National Coffee Association.

Revista de la Economía Nacional: f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Ministerio de Economía, Palacio Nacional.

Revista de la Federación Médica de Guatemala: f. 1947; monthly.

Revista Militar: Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Palacio Nacional; quarterly; military technics; publ. by the Army Staff; circ. 1,200.

Revista Oficial de la Cruz Roja Guatemalteca: 3A Calle 8-40, Zona 1; f. 1935; monthly; organ of the Guatemala Red Cross; Editor RODOLFO FIGUERA GUILLÉN.

Verbum: weekly; Catholic.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (APG): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; Pres. MANUEL EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ.

FOREIGN BUREAU

ANSA: Ruta 1, 4-36, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Chief ALFONSO ANZUETO.

PUBLISHERS

Guatemala City

Arimany y Cia.: 8A Calle 10-38, Zona 1; Dir. JOSÉ JAIME ARIMANY.

Byron Zadik & Cia., S.C. Suc.: 9A Calle 10-13, Zona 1; f. 1926; Propr. ERWIN ZADIK.

Gutenberg: 6A Avenida 15-70, Zona 1; Propr. J. M. ORDÓÑEZ.

Hispania: 5A Avenida 14-44, Zona 1; reorganized 1967; textbooks; Pres. WILLIAM A. ROBINSON.

Tipografía Nacional: 18 Calle y 7A Avenida, Zona 1; Government Printers.

Sánchez y de Guise: 8A Avenida 12-58, Zona 1; Propr. RAUL DE LA ROSA Y COBAR.

Editorial Universitaria: 10A Calle 9-59, Zona 1; Dir. GUILLERMO PUTZEYS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión Nacional: Guatemala City, Edificio Tipografía Nacional, Calle 18 de Septiembre 6-72, Zona 1; f. 1931; Government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. MARIO MENDOZA HIDALGO. There are 5 government and 6 educational stations, including:

La Voz de Guatemala: Calle 18 de Septiembre 6-72, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Government station; Dir. MARIO MENDOZA HIDALGO.

Radio Cultural: 30 Calle No. 3-05, Zona 3, Guatemala City; religious and cultural station owned by Central American Mission, P.O.B. 28005, Dallas, Tex. 75228, U.S.A.; programmes in Spanish and English, Quiche and Cakchiquel; Dir. DONALD RUTLEDGE.

There are 56 commercial stations of which the most important are:

La Voz de las Américas: 2A Avenida 13-39, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. JOSÉ FLAMENCO Y COTERO.

Radio 1210: 3A Avenida 13-07, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Radio Fabulosa: Via 6, 3-74, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Propr. FRANCISCO MAZA C.

Radio Internacional: Km. 12, 37 Avenida Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 7, Guatemala City; Man. Dir. JOSE MONTEROS L.

Radio Nuevo Mundo: 6A Avenida 10-45, Zona 1, Apdo. 281, Guatemala City; Man. M. COTERO A.

Radio Centroamericana: 2A Calle 36-79, Zona 11, Guatemala City; Dir. C. PAYNADO.

Radio Panamericana: Km. 12, Carretera Roosevelt, Guatemala City; Dir. A. V. DE PANIAGUA.

In 1967 there were 210,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional: Guatemala City, Edificio Tipografía Nacional, Calle 18 de Septiembre 6-72, Zona 1; Government station; Dir.-Gen. C. T. Y MURGA.

Radio-Televisión Guatemala, S.A.: Guatemala City, 30A Avenida 3-40, Zona 11, Apdo. 1367; f. 1956; commercial station; Gen. Man. W. G. CAMPBELL.

Televisión Centro: 3A Calle 6-24, Zona 9, Guatemala City; Dir. Dr. J. VILLANUEVA P.; commercial station.

Teleonce: Calle 20, 5-02, 210, Guatemala City; commercial; Dir. A. MOURRA.

In 1967 there were 61,000 T.V. receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in quetzales)

BANKING

Superintendent of Banks: TOMÁS VILLAMAR CONTRERAS.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Guatemala: 8A Avenida 9-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1946; guarantee fund 10.3m. (December 1967); Pres. J. FRANCISCO FERNÁNDEZ RIVAS; Gen. Man. GILBERTO SECARRA E.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Guatemala City

Banco Agrícola Mercantil: 7A Avenida 9-11, Zona 1; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 20m. (Dec. 1966); Man. Dir. JULIO VIELMAN.

Banco de Comercio e Industria: 5A Avenida 15-00, Zona 1; f. 1958; cap. 0.7m., dep. 4m. (May 1965); Pres. Dr. LUIS BELTRANENA VALLADARES; Man. Dr. ALBERTO DIAZ MASVIDAL.

Banco de Industrias: f. 1964, operations began June 1966, to promote industrial development; government owned; cap. 25m.

Banco del Agro S.A.: 9A Calle 5-30, Zona 1; f. 1956; cap. 3.2m., dep. 17.7m. (May 1967); Pres. RICARDO RODRÍGUEZ PAUL; Man. AUGUSTO CONTRERAS GODOY.

Banco de la Previsión, S.A. de Ahorro y Préstamo para la Vivienda: 11 Calle 10-56, Zona 1; f. 1963; cap. 0.5m., dep. 80,000 (May 1965); Pres. and Man. RICARDO INSUA RICO.

Banco de los Trabajadores: f. 1965, began operations 1966; cap. 1.3m.; government owned; deals with loans for establishing and improving small industries as well as normal banking business.

Banco Granal y Townson S.A.: 7A Avenida 1-80, Zona 1; f. 1961; cap. 0.2m.; dep. 12m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. MANUEL GRANAL ANDRINO; Man. MARIO ASTURIAS ALFARO.

Banco Inmobiliario: 8A Avenida 10-57, Zona 1; f. 1961; cap. 1m., dep. 10,000 (Dec. 1966); Pres. LUIS MOLINA ORANTES; Man. Dir. MARIO MORA.

Banco Nacional Agrario: Avda. de la Reforma y 3A Calle Zona 6; f. 1953; government owned; cap. 15m., dep. 0.3m. (May 1965); Pres. and Man. LEO MARIANO VILLACORTA ESCOBAR.

GUATEMALA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Credito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avenida 10-35, Zona 1; f. 1930; government owned; cap. 3.2m., dep. 37.7m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CARLOS CLAVERIE M.; Man. CARLOS E. MANDUJANO.

Instituto de Fomento de la Producción: 9A Calle 9-47, Zona 1; f. 1948; cap. 18.7m., dep. 3.4m. (Aug. 1965); Pres. ADOLFO GONZÁLEZ RODAS; Man. Lic. MANUEL VILLACORTA ESCOBAR. (See also under Trade and Industry.)

Quezaltenango

Banco de Occidente: 4A Calle 11-38, Zona 1; f. 1881; cap. and res. 1.9m., dep. 18m. (Jan. 1968); Man. HERCULANO AGUIRRE.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Financiera Industrial y Agropecuaria (FIASA): Guatemala City; f. 1967; private development bank; medium and long term loans to private industrial enterprises in Central America; init. cap. \$6.25m. (including \$5m. Aid loan).

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif.; 5A Avda. y 11 Calle, Zone 1, Guatemala City; cap. 1.5m., dep. 20m. (May 1965); Man. ARTHUR GIRALDI.

Bank of London and Montreal: P.O.B. 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; 8A Avenida 10-37, Zona 1, Guatemala City; cap. 2.1m., dep. 30m. (Jan. 1968); Man. O. G. CÁCERES; agencies: 3 in Guatemala City and at Escuintla, Puerto Barrios.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Guatemala: 4A Av. No. 12-39 (altos) Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1894; Pres. ARTURO BIANCHI.

CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY

Cámara de Industria de Guatemala: 3A Avenida 12-22, Zona 1; Guatemala City; f. 1959; Pres. ENRIQUE MATHEU; Man. ADOLFO MONTES VILLAGRÁN.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Instituto de Fomento de la Producción: 9A Calle 9-47, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1948; to promote the national economy, with particular respect to industry and agriculture, by means of electrification and irrigation projects, guaranteed prices, experimental stations; cap. p.u. 18.7m. quetzales; dep. 3.4m. quetzales; Pres. ADOLFO GONZÁLEZ RODAS; Man. Lic. MANUEL VILLACORTA ESCOBAR; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Empresa Nacional de Fomento y Desarrollo Económico de El Petén (FYDEP): Guatemala City; attached to the Ministry of Economy; economic development agency for the Department of El Petén; Dir. OLIVERIO CASASOLA.

Instituto de Fomento de Hipotecas Aseguradas (FHA): Edificio La Continental, 4° piso, 7A Avenida 10-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1961; insured mortgage institution for the promotion of house construction; Pres. Dr. ARTURO CLASSON MAZARIEGOS; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE SANTA CRUZ.

Instituto Nacional de Administración para el Desarrollo (INAD): f. 1965; provides technical experts to assist the Ministries of Education and Economy and Finance.

Instituto Nacional de Transformación Agraria: f. 1962 to carry out agrarian reform; current programme includes development of Sebol and Chinaja projects.

ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de Guatemala: 7A Avda. 10-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1961; represents all state and private banks; Pres. AUGUSTO CONTRERAS GODOY; Sec. Señorita THELMA ZEBADUA.

INSURANCE

Guatemala City

Afianzadora Guatemalteca, S.A.: 8A Avenida 10-64, Zona 1; f. 1946; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ERNESTO ANDRADE KELLER.

Aseguradora Quetzal, S.A.: 5A Calle 4-67, Zona 1; f. 1952; Man. J. BONILLA BARNOYA.

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avda. 22-77, Zona 1; f. 1930; fire and other forms of insurance; Pres. CARLOS CLAVERIE M.

Comercial Aseguradora Suizo-Americana, S.A.: 6A Avenida No. 1-72, Zona 4, C.P. 132; Gen. Man. I. B. QUINTANA.

Granai Townson, S.A.: 7A Avenida 1-86, Zona 4.

La Previsora, Ltda. Cia de Seguros Generales y Fianzas: 14 Calle 7-53, Zona 1; f. 1961; Exec. Pres. Lic. DONALD SHAW BRUNI.

Seguros Cruz Azul de Guatemala, S.A.: 5A Avenida 8-24, Zona 1; f. 1951; life, marine, fire, auto; Man. Dir. WILLIAM PENNINGTON BUZZINI.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación General de Agricultores (Association of Agriculturalists): 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación Guatemalteca de Productores de Algodón (Cotton Producers' Association): Edif. Granai and Townson, 7A Avenida 1-82, Zona 4, Guatemala City; f. 1954; 60 mems.; Pres. OSCAR S. MOLINA; publ. *Boletín Algodonero*.

Asociación de Productores de Aceites Esenciales (Essential Oils Producers' Association): 10A Calle 2-56, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación de Azucareros de Guatemala (Sugar Producers' Association): 4A Avenida 14-53, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación Nacional del Café—Anacafé (Coffee Planters' Association): 9A Calle 3-07, Guatemala City.

Consejo Nacional del Algodón: f. 1965; consultative body for cultivation and classification of cotton; mems.: 15 growers.

TRADE UNIONS

Consejo Sindical de Guatemala—CSG (Trade Union Council of Guatemala): 18 Calle 3-75, Zona 1; f. 1955; admitted to CIO-SL and ORIT; 30,000 mems. in 105 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. FÉLIX VÁSQUEZ GRAJEDA.

A number of unions exist without a national centre, including the Union of Chicle and Wood Workers and the Union of Workers of the Enterprise of the United Fruit Company.

Gremial de Ganaderos (National Cattlemen's Guild): Guatemala City; f. 1965, replacing former *Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos*; represents all beef and dairy cattlemen's interests.

GUATEMALA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

International Railways of Central America: Head Office: 714 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1904; 795 miles open, of which 510 are in Guatemala and 285 miles in El Salvador. The Railway extends from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic Coast to Ayutla on the Mexican frontier, via Zacapa, Guatemala City and Santa María. Br. lines: Santa María-San José; Muluá-San Felipe; Las Cruces-Champerico; Ayutla-Ocos; Palo Gordo-San Antonio. From Zacapa another line branches southward to Anguiatu, on the border with El Salvador, thence runs through Salvadorean territory via Taxis Junction and Soyapango to Cutuco on the Gulf of Fonseca (Pacific Coast). Chair. O. ROY CHALK, New York; Pres. HAROLD HAASE, Guatemala City.

OTHER RAILWAY

Verapaz Railway: Livingston, Izabal; 29 miles, Panzos-Pancajche; serves the coffee district. The Company, which is under Government management, owns river steamers connecting the Polochic River and Livingston via Lake Izabal and Río Dulce. Man. Col. MANUEL MALDONADO.

ROADS

There are 11,230 km. of roads. The Guatemala section of the Pan-American highway is 516 miles long, including 343 miles of paved roads. The 115 km. section of the Inter-American Highway between Barberena and San Cristobal on the Salvadorean frontier was completed in 1966; work started in 1967 on a 97 km. road from Río Hondo to Puente Atulapa; 30 km. were opened in 1967 of a 65 km. highway to run from Morales to Puerto Modesto Méndez; total estimated cost 6m. quetzales.

SHIPPING

Various port improvements are under way including a \$6m. expansion project for the State Port of Matías de Gálvez. Guatemala's merchant fleet has a total tonnage of 3,629 g.r.t.

Flota Mercante Gran Centro-Americana, S.A.: 6A Avda. 12-21, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1959; services to Europe (in association with WITASS), Gulf of Mexico, U.S. Atlantic and East Coast Central American ports; Gen. Man. Lic. HUGO H. VARGAS O.

CIVIL AVIATION

AVIATECA—Empresa Guatemalteca de Aviación: Avda. Hincapié, Aeropuerto "La Aurora", Guatemala City; f. 1944; operate internal services connecting almost all the principal towns with the capital; external services to Miami, New Orleans, Mexico City, Acapulco, San

Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa and San Salvador; fleet: four DC-6B, one DC-4, two C-46, four DC-3; Administrator Maj. GUSTAVO A. GIRÓN C.

Atlantic Airlines: Guatemala City; DC-6 services to Panama, Miami, Houston; Pres. Col. ANTONIO BATRES.

The following foreign airlines also serve Guatemala: B.O.A.C., K.L.M., PanAm, Sahsa, Taca and Tan.

TOURISM

Consejo Nacional de Turismo: f. 1966; policy and planning council; mems. Dir.-Gen. and Asst. Dir. of Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo, representatives from Ministries of Economy, Communications and Public Works, Foreign Affairs and Interior, and Guatemala Press, Tourist and Hotel Associations.

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo: 6A Avenida, No. 5-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1967; executive body: Dir.-Gen. Col. RICARDO PORRAS.

Asociación Guatemalteca de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. JORGE A. CASTELLANOS A., 12 Calle 647, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Federación de Asociaciones de Agencias de Viajes de Centro América (FAAVCA): Pres. PEDRO G. ORTEGA G., 12 Calle 3-72, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes y de Extensión Cultural de Guatemala: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Guatemala City; seven branches covering all aspects of Fine Arts.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1944.

Ballet Guatemala: f. 1947.

Compañía Nacional de Teatro de Bellas Artes: 3A Avda. 7-40, Zona 1, Guatemala; f. 1964; state-aided; three seasons annually: classical, contemporary international, Guatemalan; Dir. HUGO CARILLO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

GUATEMALA CITY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Nuclear: 6A Avenida 5-34, Zona 1; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO VIAV D.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala: Avenida Petapa y 31 Calle, Zona 12, Guatemala City; 665 teachers, 9,388 students.

Universidad Rafael Landívar: 17 Calle 8-64, Zona 10, Guatemala City; f. 1962; 130 teachers, 1,310 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Mariano Gálvez.

Universidad del Valle de Guatemala.

GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa with Sierra Leone and Liberia to the south, Senegal to the north and Mali and the Ivory Coast inland to the east. The coastal strip is hot and moist with temperatures ranging from about 62°F (17°C) in the dry season to about 86°F (30°C) in the wet season. The interior is higher and cooler. The official language is French. The major African languages are Malinke, Kissi and Poulah. Most of the people are Moslems but some still adhere to traditional animist beliefs. There are a few thousand Roman Catholics. The flag consists of three vertical stripes—red, yellow and green. The capital is Conakry.

Recent History

Formerly a French Colony, Guinea became independent in October 1958. Given the choice between independence within the French Community and complete independence, Guinea voted to sever all ties with France, following which there was a brief period of union with Ghana. Under the leadership of President Sékou Touré (re-elected for a second seven-year term in 1968), the country has followed a policy of nationalization and state control of trade and industry. In May 1963 the country signed agreements of co-operation with France in finance, trade and cultural matters. Diplomatic relations with France have since worsened, however, and were broken off in November 1965. In March 1966 Guinea gave refuge to the deposed President of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah.

Government

The Republic is governed by a president supported by a unicameral legislature. The president is elected by universal suffrage. There is only one political party, the *Parti Démocratique de Guinée* (PDG). Tribal chieftaincies have been abolished, and the government is highly centralised.

Defence

The army, police and Republican Guard number in all about 2,000 men, and are equipped with modern weapons.

Economic Affairs

Ninety-five per cent of the population are engaged in farming, the principal export crops being bananas, palm nuts, pineapples, and coffee. Iron ore, diamonds and bauxite are mined and exported, and there are important reserves of calcium carbide. Bauxite dominates the export trade; in 1965 the Soviet Union agreed to finance a major hydro-electric dam and aluminium smelter at Konkouré. Foreign trade is controlled by the National Trade Office. The principal trading partners are the French Community and Eastern European countries. Guinea belongs to a West African Free Trade Area with Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone. A Seven-Year Economic Development Plan commenced in 1964.

Transport and Communications

The capital, Conakry, is also a large harbour and there is a railway, 411 miles long, to Kankan. The airport at Conakry is used by Air Guinea and international airlines. There are about 10,000 miles of roads, mostly soft-surfaced. A cross-country road runs from Conakry to Bamako, the capital of Mali (589 miles) and an international road crosses Guinea connecting Dakar, capital of Senegal, with Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast.

Social Welfare

All workers must belong to the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is affiliated to the General Union of the Workers of Black Africa, both of which are led by President Sékou Touré. Wages are fixed according to the government Labour Code. The 48-hour week is in force for industrial workers.

Education

Education is free. There were over 200,000 children at school in 1965. There are three grades of schools—Primary, Superior Primary, and Secondary. There are also vocational training institutes. In 1966, about 1,000 Guinean students were studying abroad. French is the main medium of instruction.

Tourism

Guinea is noted for the beauty of its scenery, especially in the mountains of the Futa Jallon. There is a National Theatre and the Keita Fodeba Ballet Company specialises in African dancing. The National Orchestra of Guinea is equipped with purely African instruments.

Visas are not required to visit Guinea by nationals of: Cameroon, Liberia, Morocco and Togo.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 9 (Prophet's Birthday), September 28 (Referendum Day), October 2 (Republic Day), November 1 (All Saints'), December 22 (End of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Guinean Franc. The Guinean Franc is not tied to any currency area. According to Guinean law, 1 Guinean Franc = 1 CFA Franc.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 FG.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 FG.

Exchange rate: 585 FG = £1 sterling
244 FG = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1964)

REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (‘000)	REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (‘000)
Beyla	17,452	170	Kindia	8,828	152
Boffa	6,003	90	Kissidougou	8,872	133
Boke	11,053	105	Kouroussa	16,405	93
Conakry	308	172	Labe	7,616	283
Dabola	6,000	54	Macenta	8,710	123
Dalaba	5,750	105	Mali	8,800	152
Dinguiraye	11,000	67	Mamou	6,159	162
Dubreka	5,676	86	N'zerekore	10,183	195
Faranah	12,397	94	Pita	4,000	154
Forecariah	4,265	98	Siguiri	23,377	179
Fria	n.a.	27	Telemele	8,155	147
Gaoual	11,503	81	Tougue	6,200	75
Gueckedou	4,157	130	Youkounkoun	5,500	55
Kankan	27,488	176			
			TOTAL	245,857	3,420

Principal Towns: Conakry (capital) 172,500, Kankan 176,000, Kindia 152,000.

Employment (1964 official estimate): 1.6 m. labour force.

AGRICULTURE

(1964 estimates—'000 tons)

MANIOC	RICE	FUNIO	MAIZE	SWEET POTATOES	GROUND- NUTS	COFFEE	BANANAS
430	315	65	315	86	18	15	87

Livestock (1964): Cattle 1,750,000, Goats 500,000, Sheep 400,000.

MINING

(Exports—'000 tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Bauxite	44	135	166.6	244
Iron Ore	720	558	841	683
Diamonds ('000 carats)	41.9	n.a.	42	n.a.
Alumina	n.a.	480	480	n.a.

FINANCE

1 Guinea franc=100 centimes.

1,000FG = £1 14s. 2d. sterling = \$U.S. 4.05.

BUDGET

(million G. fr.—1967–68)

Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 20,700 (Wages and salaries 10,300, Materials and maintenance 4,700, Public debt 4,600). Capital and current expenditure under the Seven-Year Plan 20,200.

(million G. fr.—1968–69)

Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 63,000 (including capital investments under the Seven-Year Plan and local authority budgets.)

GUINEA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID

(million U.S.\$)

SOURCE	PERIOD	TOTAL	1964
United States Grants	1945-64	21	8
United States Credits	1945-64	1	—
Other U.S. Aid	1945-64	15	3
International Agency Aid	1949-64	4	1
Other Western Aid	1960-63	13	n.a.
Soviet Loans and Grants	1955-March 1965	68	n.a.
Chinese People's Republic	" " "	25	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	" " "	10	n.a.
Other Communist Aid	" " "	28.5	n.a.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1962—million Guinea francs)

Imports: 16,195.

Exports: 11,087.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Motor Cars and Parts	1,705	Fresh Bananas	1,120
Cotton Textiles	2,050	Raw Coffee	712
Machinery	1,195	Fresh Pineapple	167
Petroleum Products	1,188	Groundnuts	315
Iron and Steel	887	Palmetto	735
Metal Products	705	Iron Ore	665
Electrical Equipment	604	Aluminium Ore	23
Rice	1,546	Aluminium	6,663
Cement	420	Diamonds	498

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
France	2,381	France	2,036
Other Franc Zone	653	Other Franc Zone	1,680
German Federal Republic	1,252	Eastern Bloc	2,914
U.S.S.R.	3,269	Dollar Zone	1,462
United States	1,814	Netherlands	469

(1964—million Guinea francs)

Imports: 11,201.

Exports: 16,100.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
U.S.A.	2,478	France	2,500
U.S.S.R.	1,300	U.S.A.	1,794
China, People's Republic	1,100	Cameroon	1,647
		Poland	1,343

TRANSPORT

Railways: Passengers 591,000, Passenger-km. 43 m., Freight 123,000 metric tons, Freight ton-km. 42 m.

Roads: Cars 3,242, Buses 93, Lorries and Commercial vehicles 6,045, Tractors 125, Other 133.

Shipping (1962): Vessels entered 709, Freight entered 614,163 metric tons, Freight cleared 1,314,154 metric tons, Passengers 8,008.

Civil Aviation (1961—Air Guinea): Passengers 10,242; Freight, ton-km. 120; Mail, ton-km. 7.

Education (1963-64): Primary: 1,459 schools, 188,717 pupils; Secondary: 41 schools, 10,143 pupils.

Source: Direction de la Statistique Générale et de la Mécanographie, Conakry.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated November 1958)

Guinea is a free and sovereign state, constituted as a democratic, lay and social republic. The National Assembly is elected by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage for a period of five years and holds two ordinary sessions every year. The President of the Republic is Head of State, Head of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Agreements of association may be concluded with other African states with a view to realising a united Africa. Judicial power is separated from both the

executive and legislative powers. All discrimination on grounds of race, sex or religion is abjured. Freedom of speech, of the press, of conscience and assembly is guaranteed, as are also the rights to work, to receive social assistance and education, to form trade unions and to strike. Proposals to revise the constitutions may be initiated by the President or the Assembly, provided the republican form of government is not prejudiced.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: SÉKOU TOURÉ (*re-elected January 1968 by 99.7 per cent of electorate; sole candidate.*)

CABINET

(April 1968)

In January 1968 the President reorganized his Government. Instead of the former cabinet of a dozen Ministers, he has now appointed six senior Ministers, each assisted by from one to three Secretaries of State.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. LOUIS LANSANA BEAVOU-GUL.

Minister of Economic Development: ISMAEL TOURÉ.

Minister of Trade: N'FAMARA KÉITA.

Minister of Social Affairs: MAMOUNA TOURÉ.

Minister of the People's Army: Gen. LANSANA DIANI.

Ministry of State for Finance: SAÏBOUAYE DIALLO.

Secretary of State to the Presidency, without Portfolio: ALDOUFARIANE DIALLO.

Secretary of State to the Presidency for Informations: Dr. AMADOU ALBA.

Secretary of State to the Presidency for the Interior: MAMOUNA TOURÉ.

Secretary of State to the Presidency for Justice: MAMOUNA TOURÉ.

Secretary of State for Finance: OUSMANE BASSAL.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: ALBA AMADOU ALBA.

Secretary of State for Public Works: ELHADJ FORDJ.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: ELHADJ FORDJ.

Secretary of State for Transport: ELHADJ FORDJ.

Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications: SOUFI BARRY.

Secretary of State for Education: ELHADJ FORDJ.

Secretary of State for Civil Service and Labour: Dr. ALBA AMADOU ALBA.

Secretary of State for Social Affairs: MAMOUNA TOURÉ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO GUINEA

Conakry, unless otherwise stated.

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (CA) Chargé d'Affaires.

Algeria: B.P. 1004 (E); *Ambassador:* DJELLOUL MEMMICHE.
Belgium: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARCEL DE MOUDT.
Bulgaria: B.P. 629 (E); *Ambassador:* TENTCHO METCHKOV (also accred. to Congo Republic (Brazzaville)).
China, People's Republic: B.P. 714 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAI TSE-MIN.
Cuba: B.P. 71 (A); *Ambassador:* OSCAR ORAMAS.
Czechoslovakia: rue d l'Aviation, B.P. 1009 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOS VOJTA.
German Federal Republic: B.P. 540 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER HAAS.
Hungary: B.P. 1008 bis (E); *Ambassador:* GUSZTAV GOGOLYAK (also accred. to Mali and Mauritania).
India: (E); *Ambassador:* R. R. SINHA (also accred. to Mali).
Indonesia: B.P. 722 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ALI MOERSID.
Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO UNGARO.
Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO HIROSE.
Korea, Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* KIM KWAN SEUP.

Liberia: (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIE W. DOE.
Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* MAHFOUD EL KHATIB.
Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador:* TOUMBACHIN POUREVJAL (also accred. to Mali).
Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* L. J. DOSUNMU.
Poland: B.P. 1063 (E); *Ambassador:* WLODIMIERZ MIGON.
Romania: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* POPESCU IVANLIU (also accred. to Mali).
Saudi Arabia: (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER GOUTH.
Sierra Leone: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MAHMOUD.
Spain: (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS MARTIN.
Syrian Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* NAIM KADAH.
United Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN K. ARNOUT.
U.S.A.: B.P. 603 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES LOEB.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: B.P. 551 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN-THUONG (also accred. to Congo Republic (Brazzaville)).
Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* VVRLJE CEDOMIL.

Guinea also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Cameroon, Canada, Ethiopia, Finland, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: LÉON MAKÀ.

Composition: All 75 Deputies are members of the Parti Démocratique de Guinée.

Elections: January 1968; the term is for five years.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti Démocratique de Guinée: Conakry; activities are co-ordinated by the Bureau Politique National du Parti Démocratique de Guinée which has 8,000 branches in towns throughout the country; Sec.-Gen. SÉKOU TOURÉ; publ. *Révolution Démocratique Africaine*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court whose jurisdiction covers political cases. The Cour d'Appel, the Chambre des Mises en Accusation and the Tribunal Supérieur de Cassation are at Conakry.

Tribunaux du 1er Degré exist at Conakry and Kankan and have jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases and also act as Industrial Courts. A Justice of the Peace sits at N'Zerekore.

Procurator General: PAUL FABER.

President, Cour d'Appel: FODÉ MAMADOU TOURÉ.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 62 per cent of the population are Muslims, about 35 per cent animists and 1.5 per cent Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

In May 1967, the President ordered that all priests should be Guinea nationals.

Roman Catholic Missions: L'Archevêché, B.P. 1006 bis; in the archdiocese of Conakry there are about 32 mission centres, with a personnel of 41; Archbishop of Conakry Mgr. RAYMOND TCHIDIMBO.

Protestant Missions: There are six mission centres, four run by British and two by American societies.

PRESS AND RADIO

Bulletin d'Information de la Présidence: Conakry; monthly.

Bulletin de l'Agence de Presse: B.P. 191; daily.

Horoya (Dignity): Guinea Press Service, Conakry, B.P. 191; three times a week; organ of the Parti Démocratique de Guinée.

Journal Officiel de Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 156; fortnightly government publication.

Travailleur de Guinée: Conakry; organ of the Confédération National des Travailleurs de Guinée.

GUINEA—(PRESS AND RADIO, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Guinéenne de Presse: B.P. 191, Conakry; f. 1960; Dir. ALPHA DIALLO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

APN—Novosti Press Agency: c/o U.S.S.R. Embassy, Conakry.

Tass are also represented.

Radiodiffusion Nationale de Guinée: B.P. 617, Conakry; programmes in French, English, Créole-English, Portuguese, Arabic and local languages; Dir. E. TOMPARA.

In 1965 there were about 75,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; G. fr.=Guinea franc)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée: 3^{ème} Avenue, en face de la Cathédrale, B.P. 692, Conakry; f. 1960; cap. 500m. G. fr.; Gov. BALLA CAMARA.

Banque Guinéenne du Commerce Extérieur: Conakry; cap. 150m. G. fr.

Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole: Conakry.

Crédit National pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Habitat: B.P. 137 Conakry; f. 1961; in 1962 it took over the Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale.

INSURANCE

Conakry

National Insurance Co.: B.P. 719; f. 1961; State company.

Société Guinéenne d'Assurances: B.P. 500.

Ten of the main French insurance companies maintain agencies in Conakry.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre Economique de Guinée: B.P. 609, Conakry; f. 1960; replaces the former Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Agriculture and Industry; Pres. BAIDI GUYE.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation National des Travailleurs de Guinée: P.O.B. 237, Bourse du Travail, Conakry; Pres. MAMADI KANA; 100,000 mems.; 19 federations and national unions, 32 local administrative offices.

National Federation of Women: Conakry; f. 1959; Gen. Sec. JEANNE MARTIN Cissé.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemins de Fer de Guinée: B.P. 581, Conakry; Dir. PIERRE DIANÉ; 662 km. of 1 metre gauge track from Conakry to Kankan in the east of the country, crossing the Niger at Kouroussa. A second line links Conakry and the aluminium works at Fria. A new line linking up with Mali is being surveyed.

ROADS

There are some 18,000 km. of classified roads and 2,500 km. of seasonal tracks. The main roads are those running along the coast from Sierra Leone to Portuguese Guinea (via Conakry) and from Conakry into the interior, with branches to the frontiers of Senegal, Sudan and the Ivory Coast.

SHIPPING

Conakry's 2,450 metres of quays provide 9 alongside berths for ocean-going vessels.

Entreprise Nationale de Transport Routier, d'Acconage, de Transit et de Consignation Maritime: Conakry; State shipping line; 1 bulk carrier; Managers Harrisons (Clyde) Ltd., Glasgow, U.K.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis and Cie. de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: c/o Entrat, B.P. 315, Conakry.

Delta Steamship Lines Inc.: Conakry; c/o Entrat, B.P. 315.

Elder Dempster Line: Conakry, c/o Paterson Zochonis, 86 boulevard, B.P. 598.

Hanseatic Africa Line: Conakry; c/o Entrat, B.P. 315.

Leif Hoëgh and Co. A/S: Conakry; c/o Entrat, B.P. 315.

Jugoslavenska Linijinska Plovidba: service to Conakry.

Lloyd Triestino: Conakry, c/o Entrat, B.P. 315, Conakry.

Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots (N.C.P.): Conakry, c/o Entrat, B.P. 315.

Palm Line Ltd.: Conakry; c/o Entrat, B.P. 315.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: Conakry; c/o Entrat, B.P. 315.

Société Navale de L'Ouest: service to Conakry.

United West Africa Service: Conakry; c/o Entrat, B.P. 315.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 12; f. 1960; internal and regional services.

Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air France, Air Mali, C.S.A. (Czechoslovakia), Ghana Airways, Interflug, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Pan-American Airways and U.T.A. also serve Conakry.

GUYANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Guyana lies on the north coast of South America between Venezuela to the west and Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) to the east, with Brazil to the south. The narrow coastal belt which supports most of the population has a moderate climate with a wet season from April to August and a dry season from September to November; inland there are tropical forest and savannah and the dry season extends into February. The average temperature is 80°F (27°C). English is the official language but Indian dialects are also spoken. The principal religions are Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. The flag consists of a yellow vee outlined in white, enclosing a red vee outlined in black on a green background. The capital is Georgetown.

Recent History

Formerly the British colony of British Guiana, Guyana achieved its independence on May 26th, 1966. A bicameral legislature was introduced in 1953, and the present Constitution was established in 1961, with subsequent modifications. A coalition of the People's National Congress and the United Force led the country to independence under Mr. Forbes Burnham. An extensive area in the west of the country is claimed by Venezuela, and the Venezuelan claim has been laid before a mixed commission which will report in 1970. An area of 6,000 sq. miles in the east is claimed by Surinam, who announced a "state of emergency of war" in January 1968; the Guyana Government refused to concede any territory, but offered to reopen talks.

Government

The Queen is Head of State and is represented by a Governor-General. The executive body is the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, and is responsible to Parliament. This consists of the 53-man National Assembly, elected by proportional representation for four years. There are independent Commissions for the judicial, police and public services. Provision is made for a change to Republican status after 1969. The country is divided into nine administrative districts.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, chiefly sugar and rice; bananas are increasingly being exported, also West African oil plants; coconuts are now the third most important agricultural crop and citrus production is increasing. Forestry, potentially an important source of income, is limited by insufficient transport facilities. There are important deposits of bauxite, gold, and diamonds; commercially viable deposits of copper and molybdenum have also been discovered. A seven-year Development Programme (1966-72), with an estimated expenditure of \$300 million, was launched in 1966 and aims to increase economic growth to 5 or 6 per cent per

annum by 1972; research and surveys are being carried out into hydro-electric possibilities and that of smelting aluminium in order to relieve the country's dependence on sugar, rice and bauxite, by diversification. Guyana is a founder member of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA), which comes into effect on May 1st, 1968.

Transport and Communication

The coastal strip has a well developed road system and two state-owned railways with 80 miles of track. There are about 239 miles of hard-surfaced road out of a total of 1,100 miles. A new bituminous road to link Georgetown and Mackenzie, the centre for bauxite mining, is under construction. Communication with the interior is still chiefly by river, the main rivers being the Mazuruni, the Cuyuni, the Essequibo, the Demerara, and the Berbice. There are airstrips at the more important settlements in the interior.

Social Welfare

In 1967 there were 35 health centres, 15 general hospitals, 9 private hospitals, 3 specialized hospitals, 9 cottage hospitals, 3 sugar estate hospitals and 112 maternal and child health units in rural areas. Between 1950 and 1967 the death rate decreased from 14.6 to 8.2 per thousand (excluding Amerindians). In recent years improved water supplies, anti-tuberculosis campaigns and the control of malaria have steadily improved general health.

Education

Education is free between the ages of 5 and 16, and compulsory between 6 and 14. The estimated literacy rate is 80 to 85 per cent. There are 378 state-aided primary schools and 39 state-aided secondary schools. The total number of pupils in all schools was 190,000 in 1966. There are also 18 domestic science and 3 technical training centres. In Georgetown are the University of Guyana and a Teacher Training Centre.

Tourism

Guyana has only begun to exploit the attractions of her beautiful scenery. Tours to the interior, especially to see the famous Kaieteur falls (741 ft.) may be arranged.

Visas are not required to visit Guyana by nationals of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, San Marino, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Sport

Cricket is very popular, also hockey, basketball, table tennis, lawn tennis, football, boxing and cycling.

GUYANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 26 (Independence Day), June 9 (Youman Naubi), August 5 (Commonwealth Day), October 21 (Deepavali), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1, February 28 (Eid ul Azha), March 4 (Phagwah), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

English weights and measures are used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The main unit of currency is the Guyanan dollar which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, and 100 dollars.

Exchange rate: 4.80 Guyanan dollar (\$G.) = £1 sterling

2 Guyanan dollar (\$G.) = U.S. \$1

1 Guyanan dollar (\$G.) = EC \$1.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (square miles): 83,000.

Population (1965 est.): 654,716 (East Indian 331,094, Africans 203,213, Mixed 78,121, Portuguese 6,118, Chinese 3,901, Europeans 1,660, Amerindians 30,609); Georgetown (capital) 162,000.

Livestock (1965): Cattle 350,000, Pigs 65,000, Sheep 87,000, Goats 33,000, Horses, Donkeys, Mules 9,240, Poultry 3,000,000.

Fishing (1964): Fish 15m. pounds, Shrimp 7m. pounds.

AGRICULTURE

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965
Sugar	tons	317,000	258,378	309,000
Rum	proof gal.	2,539,000	3,059,000	3,643,000
Molasses	gallons	13,783,000	18,294,000	18,967,000
Rice (milled)	tons	124,000	155,926	165,000
Copra	"	n.a.	5,804	4,636

Sugar: (1966) 288,869 tons; (1967) 345,000 tons.

FORESTRY

(cubic feet)

	1966	1967
Timber	7,668,390	7,473,074
Roundwood	100,822	100,959
Splitwood	50,920	30,166
Firewood	759,530	896,960
Charcoal	433,863	146,340
TOTAL	9,013,525	8,647,499

MINING

(1965 production)

Bauxite 2,873,000 tons, Alumina 279,000 tons, Manganese 166,000 tons, Diamonds 113,000 metric carats, Gold 2,100 oz.

(1965 exports)

Dried Bauxite 881,000 tons, Calcined Bauxite 495,000 tons, Alumina 275,000 tons.

(1966 exports)

Dried Bauxite 994,000 tons, Calcined Bauxite 493,000 tons, Alumina 297,000 tons.

GUYANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

100 \$G = £20 16s. 8d. sterling = \$ U.S. 50.00.

BUDGET

(1967—\$G '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Ordinary Revenue	85,151	Education	13,890
Other Receipts	24,026	Defence	10,432
		Health	8,279
		Transport	2,556
		Public Works	7,352
		Debt Charges	13,031
		Other Current Expenditure	48,432
		Capital Expenditure	31,927
TOTAL	109,177	TOTAL	135,899

Budget (1968 est.): Revenue: \$G 137,064,000; Expenditure: \$G 141,122,000.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(\$G million)

	1963	1964	1965
Government Notes	235	230	—
British Caribbean Currency Board	41,798	43,260	14,136*
Bank of Guyana Notes	—	—	22,024
Commercial Bank Notes	37	36	34
TOTAL	42,070	43,526	36,194

* Takes into account estimated outflow of \$13m. B.C.C.B. estimated to have occurred between 1961 and 1963.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(\$G million)

	1964	1965	1966*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	302.9	332.8	359.5
Net income paid abroad	—28.8	—25.9	—31.0
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	274.1	306.9	328.5
Less depreciation	—17.6	—18.8	—20.0
NET NATIONAL INCOME	256.5	288.1	308.5

* Provisional figures.

GUYANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(\$G'000)

	1963	1964	1965
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Imports c.i.f.	-118,685	-151,074	-181,408
Exports f.o.b.	175,744	169,369	177,127
Balance of visible trade	57,059	18,295	-4,281
Freight, insurance	1,139	1,141	922
Transportation	657	-640	-1,190
Travel	-1,616	-3,950	-3,930
Investment income	-28,476	-29,776	-25,890
Government n.e.s.	42	279	-3,100
Other services	-2,912	-2,618	1,563
Total	25,893	-17,269	-35,906
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	3,345	5,574	9,352
CURRENT BALANCE	29,238	-11,695	-26,554
<i>Capital Operations:</i>			
Net long-term private	5,586	10,042	18,633
Net short-term private	-4,168	1,457	452
Net investment loan to Central Government	5,437	2,496	1,870
Decrease in Government external liabilities	-2,936	-1,368	-3,071
Increase (-), decrease (+) in commercial banks, external assets	-15,201	-5,487	+8,040
Unidentified external transactions	-17,956	4,555	630
Total	-29,238	11,695	26,554

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$G '000)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	149,781	178,831	202,006
Exports	162,816	166,744*	186,431*

* Includes re-exports

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966		1965	1966
Food	30,695	33,432	Food	76,099	84,303
Dairy Products	7,361	8,488	Rice	23,038	24,870
Cereals	7,260	8,140	Unrefined Cane Sugar	43,886	48,506
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	16,035	16,489	Molasses	2,109	2,761
Gas, Diesel and other Fuel Oils	15,796	16,305	Shrimps	5,444	6,461
Chemicals	18,304	20,076	Beverages and Tobacco	4,340	3,513
Chemical Elements and Compounds	4,768	5,159	Crude Materials except Fuels	76,424	87,371
Manufactured Goods	42,590	45,981	Wood, Lumber and Cork	3,094	3,568
Manufactures of Metals	7,628	9,235	Alumina	30,259	33,011
Machinery and Vehicles	47,474	59,873	Bauxite	37,379	44,586
Electrical Machinery	6,625	9,175	Chemicals	1,484	1,432
Transport Equipment	14,000	17,012	Manufactured Goods	6,152	5,701
Miscellaneous Manufactures	17,421	19,965	Precious Stones	5,578	5,128
Other Items	6,312	6,190	Other Items	165	275
TOTAL	178,831	202,006	Re-Exports	2,060	3,836
			TOTAL	166,744	186,431

GUYANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966
United Kingdom . . .	55,405	55,620
U.S.A.	43,393	46,076
Trinidad and Tobago . . .	19,547	20,596
All Other Countries . . .	60,486	69,714

EXPORTS	1965	1966
Canada	38,178	40,047
United Kingdom	41,214	41,068
U.S.A.	31,004	40,605
All Other Countries	54,268	64,711

TRANSPORT

(1965)

Railways: Passengers 3,586,309, Freight 45,932 tons.

Roads: Passenger Cars 10,046, Lorries and Vans 2,671, Buses 143, Tractors 3,262, Motor Cycles 5,272; long-distance buses link the principal towns, villages and sugar estates.

Shipping (1965): Tonnage entered 2,683,000 net registered tons, cleared 2,649,000 net registered tons.

Civil Aviation: Passenger arrivals 26,306, departures 26,925; Freight picked up 2,824 tons, set down 3,141 tons.

EDUCATION

(1965)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING
Number of Schools . . .	377	52	3	1
Number of Pupils . . .	163,194	14,431*	1,334	407
Number of Teachers . . .	5,294	620*	n.a.	31

*Government and aided only.

Source: Government Information Services, Georgetown; Barclays Bank, D.C.O. Review.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Guyana was originally prepared in July 1961 and modified by a British Guiana Order in Council on June 23rd, 1964. Following the agreement reached at the Independence Conference in November 1965 Guyana became an independent state on May 26th, 1966.

According to the present constitution Guyana is a sovereign democratic state in which the Queen is represented by a Governor-General, but provision exists for conversion of the state to a republic after January 1969 if the majority legislative vote is in favour.

The executive body consists of a Council of Ministers, presided over by the Prime Minister, which is collectively responsible to the legislature. The National Assembly, which has a term of four years, contains 53 members elected by a system of proportional representation. Adult suffrage is universal.

Impartial commissions exist for the judiciary, the public service and the police service, and incorporated in the constitution are safeguards to protect the rights to equality, personal freedom and property of all individuals and minority groups. An Ombudsman is appointed, after consultation between Prime Minister and leader of the Opposition, to hold office for four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir DAVID ROSE, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Coalition of People's National Congress and United Force)

(April 1968)

Prime Minister: FORBES BURNHAM.

Minister of Finance and Deputy Prime Minister: Dr. PTOLEMY ALEXANDER REID.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs: NEVILLE JAMES BISSEMBER.

Minister of Local Government: RANDOLPH EMANUEL CHEEKS.

Minister of Communications: EUGENE FRANCIS CORREIA.

Minister of Education: Mrs. WINIFRED GASKIN.

Minister of Home Affairs: C. M. LLEWELLYN JOHN.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: ROBERT JAMES JORDAN.

Minister of Health and Housing: WILLIAM OSCAR RUDYARD KENDALL.

Minister of Labour: CLAUDE ALFONSO MERRIMAN.

Minister of Works and Hydraulics: M. FIELDEN SINGH.

Attorney General and Minister of State for External Affairs: SHRIDATH SURENDRANATH RAMPHAL.

Minister of Trade: HILBERT CEDRIC SPENCE.

Minister of Information: MARTIN W. CARTER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO GUYANA

(Georgetown unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Canada: (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN K. DOUGAN.

German Federal Republic: 33 North St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. M. JOVY.

India: 78 Church St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. J. WILFRED.

Jamaica: St. Clair, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Trinidad and Tobago: 91 Middle St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. K. SABGA-ABOUD.

United Kingdom: 44 Main St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. G. RITCHIE.

U.S.A.: 31 Main St. (E); *Ambassador:* DELMAR R. CARLSON.

Venezuela: 92 Middle St. (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO PENA PENA.

Guyana also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: HON AUBREY P. ALLEYNE.

Elected Members: 53.

Non-Elected Members: 3.

ELECTION, 1964

PARTY	SEATS
People's Progressive Party .	24
People's National Congress .	22
United Force .	7

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Congress: 227 Camp Street, Georgetown; left-wing Socialist; founded 1955 after a split with the P.P.P.; Leader L. F. S. BURNHAM; Chair. Mrs. W. GASKIN; Sec. HAMILTON GREEN; publ. *New Nation* (weekly).

United Force: 96 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; advocates rapid industrialization through Government partnership and private capital; Leader PETER D'AGUIAR; publ. *Sun* (weekly).

People's Progressive Party: 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; extreme socialist party; Leader Dr. CHEDDI JAGAN; Chair. C. V. NUNES; Gen. Sec. JANET JAGAN; publ. *Thunder* (monthly).

The Guyana United Muslim Party: 1 Croal Street, Stabroek, Georgetown; f. 1963; religious party formed to protect the interests of Muslims; Leader and founder HOOSAIN GHANIE; publ. *Truth* (weekly).

National Labour Front: King and Robb Streets, Georgetown; f. 1961; middle-of-the-road party; Leader CECIL GRAY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicature of Guyana comprises the Supreme Court of Judicature, which consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court (both of which are superior courts of record), and a number of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeal is constituted of the Chancellor as President, the Chief Justice and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament. This Court came into operation on June 30th, 1966.

The High Court of the Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice as President of the Court and eight Puisne Judges. Its jurisdiction is both original and appellate. It has criminal jurisdiction in matters brought before it on indictment. A person convicted by the Court has a right of appeal to the Guyana Court of Appeal. The High Court of the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty and certain other matters. Under certain circumstances, appeal in civil matters lies either to the Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court, which is constituted by not less than two judges, or to the Guyana Court of Appeal.

A magistrate has jurisdiction to determine claims where the amount involved does not exceed \$250. Appeal lies to the Full Court.

Chancellor: Hon. Sir KENNETH SIEVEWRIGHT STOBY.

Chief Justice: Hon. Mr. H. B. S. BOLLERS.

Justices of Appeal: Hons. E. V. LUCKHOO, Q.C., G. L. B. PERSAUD, P. A. CUMMINGS.

Puisne Judges: Hons. A. KHAN, V. E. CRANE, A. CHUNG, G. A. S. VAN SERTIMA, D. JHAPPAN, C. J. E. FUNG-A-FATT, H. L. MITCHELL, F. VIEIRA, K. M. GEORGE.

RELIGION

The principal Christian Religious bodies with places of worship in the state are Anglican (Church of the West Indies), Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Guyana Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational Union, Moravian, Lutheran and Salvation Army. Hindus and Muslims also maintain places of worship.

Archbishop of the West Indies and Bishop of Guyana (Anglican): Most Rev. A. J. KNIGHT, C.M.G., D.D., LL.B., F.C.P., Austin House, Georgetown; Anglicans in Guyana number about 130,000.

Bishop of Georgetown (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. Monsignor R. L. GUILLY, S.J., O.B.E., 27 Brickdam, Georgetown; Roman Catholics number about 99,000.

THE PRESS

Evening Post: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara; f. 1957; daily; Editor PETER TAYLOR; circ. 9,500.

Guyana Graphic: Bel Air Park, Georgetown; f. 1945; circ. 29,130; owned by the Thomson Group; Editor W. M. SMITH.

Mirror: Ruimveldt, East Bank, Demerara; circ. daily 7,500, Sun. 25,300; Editor H. J. M. HUBBARD.

Booker News: 185 Charlotte and King Streets, Georgetown; f. 1955; fortnightly; house journal of the Booker Cos.; Editor LLOYD MANNING; circ. 11,000.

Catholic Standard, The: Catholic Centre, Georgetown; f. 1905; circ. 4,500; weekly; Editor Rev. H. WONG, S.J.

Commercial Review: 10 America St., Georgetown; f. 1889; organ of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce; bi-monthly; Editor PERCY ARMSTRONG.

Labour Advocate, The: 61 Hadfield Street, Lucytown, Georgetown; f. 1937; Sun.; organ of the M.P.C.A. Trade Union; Editor RICHARD ISHMAEL; circ. 20,000.

New Nation: 227 Camp Street, Georgetown; f. 1955; organ of the People's National Congress; weekly; Editor SYDNEY SMITH; circ. 16,000.

News from Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,500.

The Official Gazette of Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,000.

Pace: Mackenzie, Demerara River; f. 1967; monthly; Editor/Publ. STEPHEN LEACOCK; circ. 2,000.

Sun: Unity House, 95 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; f. 1960; organ of the United Force; weekly; Editor COMPTON YOUNG; circ. 3,000.

Sunday Chronicle: 24 Main St., Georgetown; f. 1881; Democratic; circ. 16,800; Editor C. CHICHESTER; London Rep. Colin Turner (London) Ltd.

Sunday Graphic: Bel Air Park, Georgetown; circ. 44,414; owned by the Thomson Group; Editor C. A. BLACKMAN.

Thunder: 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; organ of the People's Progressive Party; monthly; Editor JANET JAGAN; circ. 10,000.

Truth: 61 Hadfield St., Werk-en-Rust, Georgetown; f. 1963; organ of a section of the Muslim community; weekly; Editor HOSEIN GHANIE; circ. 5,000.

Week End Post and Sunday Argosy: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara; f. 1880; weekly; Editor PETER TAYLOR; circ. 19,500.

PUBLISHERS

Guyana Graphic Ltd., The: Lama Ave., Bel Air, Georgetown.

Guyana Lithographic Co. Ltd.: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara.

Guyana Times Publishing Co.: 45 Robb Street, Georgetown.

New Guyana Publishing Co.: Ruimveldt, East Bank, Demerara.

Peter Taylor & Co. Ltd.: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara.

RADIO

Guyana United Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (Radio Demerara): P.O. Box 561, Georgetown; f. 1950; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; provides the territory's entire broadcasting; commercial; two stations (Radio Demerara and G.B.S.) since 1958, with national coverage; Gen. Man. E. SAUL.

In 1967 there were approximately 136,000 radios in use in Guyana.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Guyana: P.O.B. 658, Georgetown; f. 1965; cap. p.u. \$G.4.3m.; Central Bank of note issue; Gov. W. P. D'ANDRADE, C.M.G.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda; 45 Water St., Georgetown; Man. M. DESAI.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; 15 offices throughout Guyana; main branch Water St., Georgetown; Manager J. K. K. CHRISTIE.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York, U.S.A.; Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; Man. BRIAN C. BENNETT.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; 8 branches including 4 in Georgetown; Man. E. RODRIGUES.

INSURANCE

Guyana National General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 23 Brickdam, P.O.B. 549, Georgetown; f. 1963; cap. \$100,000; Gen. Man. Dr. THEODORE R. HARVEY; Sec./Dir. R. G. B. FIELD-RIDLEY.

Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 27/29 Robb and Hincks Streets, Georgetown; f. 1925; Chair. C. J. BETTENCOURT-GOMES; Sec. R. E. BOLLERS.

Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 61-62 and 91/92 High and Robb Streets, Georgetown; f. 1891; Chair. P. W. KING, C.B.E.; Sec. and Man. W. K. BRASSINGTON.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 1, 2 and 3, High St., Georgetown; f. 1865; Chair. Maj. A. D. GOMES, M.B.E.; Sec./Manager CECIL P. FITT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ASSOCIATIONS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Berbice Chamber of Commerce and Development Association: New Amsterdam; Pres. W. G. STUART-YOUNG.

Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry Ltd.: 154 Charlotte and King Streets, Georgetown, P.O.B. 527; f. 1962; 12 member associations; Chair. Col. G. B. THOMSON, C.B.E.

Forest Products Association of Guyana: 7 Water St., Georgetown; f. 1943; 20 mems.; Pres. V. J. WILLEMS; Sec. W. WELSHMAN.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 10, Georgetown; f. 1889; 144 mems.; Pres. M. B. GAJRAJ; publ. *Commercial Review* (bi-monthly).

Guyana Rice Marketing Board: Georgetown; f. 1939 to handle exports.

Rice Millers' Association: 13A Bentinck St., Georgetown; Pres. DEO ROOP MARAJ; Sec. ROOP NARAYAN SINGH.

Rice Producers' Association: Lot 1, Water St., Georgetown; f. 1946; c. 45,000 families; Pres. D. RAMLAKHAN; Gen. Sec. LALTA RAMGOPAL; publ. *Rice Review* (quarterly).

Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of Guyana: Georgetown; Hon. Sec. K. I. R. KIRKPATRICK, O.B.E.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holmes Sts., Georgetown; f. 1952; 5 mems.; Chair. M. A. MATTHEWS; Sec. and Man. GEORGE H. D. MORGAN.

Sugar Producers' Association: Lot 201, Camp St., Georgetown; f. 1942; 7 mem. companies; Exec. Dir. P. E. FREDERICKS; Sec. W. E. V. HARRISON.

TRADE UNIONS

There are 68 trade unions with a total membership of over 77,000. The **Trades Union Council (T.U.C.)** is the national trade union body, with 27 affiliates.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Friendly Societies: C. CHUNG WEE, Georgetown.

In 1966 there were 661 registered co-operative societies, mainly agricultural credit societies, with a total membership of 53,601.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Guyana Credit Corporation: f. 1954; financed by the Government; provides financial credits and is authorized to raise loans either privately or from the United Kingdom or Guyana Government; loans made to June 1967 G\$32,643,559.

Guyana Development Corporation: Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; f. 1963; public corporation to stimulate and facilitate economic development; allocated U.S.\$11.6m. for pioneer industries; Chair. C. J. B. HARRIS; Gen. Man. G. B. KENNARD, C.B.E.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Transport and Harbours Department: 40 Main St., Georgetown; Gen. Man. J. W. EVELYN.

RAILWAYS

Guyana Railways and Shipping Services: Main Street, Georgetown; f. 1922; there are two short railway lines, one running east from Georgetown for a distance of 60½ miles, to Rosignol on the west bank of the Berbice River, opposite New Amsterdam; and another 18½ miles long, from Vreed-en-Hoop on the Demerara River opposite Georgetown, to Parika on the east bank of the Essequibo.

There are also two short privately-owned railways: African Manganese Co. run one in the North-West District for handling manganese ore; Demarara Bauxite Co. run a line connecting Mackenzie with Ituni for ore transportation.

ROADS

Roads total some 1,600 miles, of which 365 are all-weather roads; 1,267 miles are maintained by the Government, 69 miles by the municipalities of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and 30 miles by local authorities. Work started in 1968 on the reconstruction and improvement of 72 miles of road along the Corentyne coast at a cost of G.\$12.8m.

SHIPPING

Guyana's principal ports are at Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Guyana Railways and Shipping Services operate passenger, cargo and ferry services in and across the main rivers, with a fleet of twelve vessels.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holme Sts., Georgetown; Chair. M. A. MATHEWS; members:

Bookers Shipping (Dem.) Ltd.: 5/9 Lombard St., La Penitence, Georgetown; reps. for Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc., Booker, Harrison and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines.

Sandbach, Parker & Co. Ltd.: 45/48 Water St., Georgetown; reps. for Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. and K-Line.

Sprotons Ltd.: 3/9 Lombard St., Charlestown, Georgetown; reps. for Fabre, N.Y.K., Saguenay Steamship and West India Lines.

Wieting and Richter Ltd.: 11/13 Water St., Georgetown; reps. for Booth Steamship, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Cie. des Messageries Maritimes, Lamport and Holt and Línea Amazónica.

Caribbean Molasses Co. Ltd.: 3/4 Water St., Kingston, Georgetown; bulk carriers of molasses.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Atkinson International Airport, about 25 miles from Georgetown; it is being extended to take jet aircraft.

Guyana Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 102, Georgetown; state-owned, became a Corporation Sept. 1st, 1963; Chair. J. YIEIRA; Gen. Man. R. L. ABRAMS; operates internal scheduled services and internal and external charter flights; fleet of 4 DC-3, 1 Grumman Goose amphibious aircraft, 2 Twin Otter.

Guyana is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., Cruzeiro do Sul, K.L.M. and Pan Am.

TOURISM

TOURIST AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tourist Division, Guyana Development Corporation: P.O.B. 708, Georgetown; Tourist Officer M. I. ALI.

National History and Arts Council: Queen Elizabeth II National Park, Thomas Lands, Georgetown; f. 1965 to promote the study of national history and to encourage cultural development in Guyana as a whole; a division of the Ministry of Education, run by Government funds; Chair. Miss LYNETTE DOLPHIN, M.B.E.; Sec. H. T. HARPER (acting).

The Theatre Guild of Guyana Ltd.: P.O.B. 814, Parade St., Kingston, Georgetown; f. 1957 to sponsor and support West Indian and international plays, promote the writing of local plays and encourage the development of all aspects of theatre in Guyana; non-profit organization, Government subsidy since 1966; Pres. Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS; Playhouse Dir. GRAHAM JONES.

UNIVERSITY

University of Guyana: P.O.B. 841, Georgetown; 55 teachers, 618 students.

HAITI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Haiti is the western third of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies. (The Dominican Republic occupies the rest of the island.) Cuba, to the west, is less than 50 miles away. The climate is tropical but the mountains and fresh sea winds mitigate the heat. Temperatures move little with the seasons, the average in Port-au-Prince being about 80°F (26.6°C). May to September is the rainy season. The official language is French but a Creole dialect is generally spoken. Roman Catholicism is predominant although voodoo is also practised. The flag consists of vertical bands of black and red, with the red next to the hoist. The capital is Port-au-Prince.

Recent History

Haiti has a predominantly negro population, mainly the descendants of former slaves. A military coup in 1950 led to the present Constitution. There were further risings in 1956 and 1957 when Dr. François Duvalier was elected President. In May, 1963, Dr. Duvalier's term of office was extended for a further six years, and in 1964 this was extended to life Presidency. In August 1963 the Constitution was suspended for six months and special powers granted to President Duvalier.

Government

The country is governed by a President, elected for life by direct popular vote, and by a Cabinet of 12. There is a Chamber of Deputies of 67 members elected by direct popular vote for six years. There are nine Départements.

Defence

A member of the Organization of American States, Haiti has an Army of 399 officers and 4,815 men who also serve as a Gendarmerie. There is an Air Corps of 26 officers and 140 men and a Coastguard of 300 officers and men. The President has a 1,200-strong militia (Tonton Macoute) and a reserve force of armed supporters with basic military training.

Economic Affairs

A predominantly agricultural land, coffee accounts for 75 per cent of Haiti's exports. Other exports are sugar (second to coffee), sisal, oils, cocoa and cotton. The Government is developing the Artibonite Valley to irrigate 100,000 acres. Considerable resources are untapped. These include timber, fishing and minerals (gold, silver, copper, bauxite, tin). There is a sugar industry and some facilities for producing soap, cloth, cement, cigarettes and drinks. Trade is overwhelmingly with the U.S.A. The island was badly hit by hurricane "Flora" in October 1963, and again by hurricane "Cleo" in August 1964.

Transport and Communications

Main roads are asphalted and in good repair. Two companies operate some 189 miles of railways connecting Port-au-Prince with other towns. The Artibone is the only navigable river. There are regular shipping services to New York, Panama, Jamaica and Cuba and freight services to Europe and South America. The state airline COHATA operates an internal service and foreign lines link Haiti internationally.

Social Welfare

Industrial and commercial workers are provided with free health care.

Education

Elementary education is free, where available. Some secondary education is provided, chiefly by the Roman Catholic Church. There is one university.

Tourism

Haiti's bays, bazaars and mountains are of interest to tourists. Another attraction is the magnificent 150-year old citadel and palace of King Henri Christophe. There is much wild life.

Visas are not required to visit Haiti by nationals of Canada, France and the French Community, Netherlands, Switzerland and U.S.A.

Sport

The most popular games are football and volleyball. There is gamehunting and sea-fishing.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Flag Day), May 22 (National Sovereignty), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 5 (Army Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year), January 2 (Independence), April 4 (Good Friday), April 7 (World Health Day), April 14 (Pan American Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the gourde, which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 centimes.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 gourdes.

Exchange rate: 12.05 gourdes = £1 sterling
5 gourdes = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION			
	1965 estimates	Males	Females	Port-au-Prince (capital)
27,750 sq. km.	4,660,000	2,352,000	2,308,000	200,000

Births (1965—per '000): 37.8; Deaths (1965—per '000): 18.4.

AGRICULTURE

(metric tons)

PRODUCT	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Sugar . . .	58,656	63,496	66,502
Coffee . . .	33,484	32,237	36,263
Cocoa . . .	1,000	3,288	n.a.
Flour . . .	48,439	50,328	n.a.

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1962	1963	1964
Cement .	metric tons	56,585	50,484	56,170
Cotton				
Fabrics .	'000 metres	4,333	3,126	3,541
Cigarettes .	'000	1,673	1,678	1,759

Other industries: Rum, shoes, leather goods, handicrafts, lumber, salt.

FINANCE

1 Gourde=100 cents

100 Gourdes = £8 6s. od. sterling = \$U.S. 20.00.

BUDGET

(1965-66—million gourdes)

REVENUE		
Customs Duties		60
Direct Taxation		57
Indirect Taxation		24
TOTAL		141

EXPENDITURE		
Defence		35
Public Health		16
Education		15
Servicing Public Debt		12
Other		63
TOTAL		141

HAITI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million gourdes)

	1964-65			1965-66		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise f.o.b.	118.8	212.5	— 23.7	173.1	211.6	— 38.5
Non-monetary gold	—	0.5	— 0.5	0.5	—	0.5
Freight and insurance	0.1	26.0	— 25.9	0.1	24.4	— 24.3
Other transportation	4.5	7.5	— 3.0	4.3	6.1	— 1.8
Travel	7.2	28.2	— 21.0	8.3	24.7	— 16.4
Investment income	—	25.8	— 25.8	—	18.4	— 18.4
Government n.e.s.	17.2	25.2	— 8.0	18.7	25.0	— 6.3
Other services	6.8	11.5	— 4.7	6.8	11.1	— 4.3
Total	224.6	337.2	— 112.6	211.8	321.3	— 109.5
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	54.6	30.9	23.7	94.6	30.0	64.6
Central Government	20.5	0.2	20.3	20.6	0.2	20.4
Total	75.1	31.1	44.0	115.2	30.2	85.0
CURRENT BALANCE			— 68.6			— 24.5
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-monetary Sectors:</i>						
Direct investment	5.1	—	5.1	5.1	—	5.1
Other private short-term	19.2	—	19.2	—	12.1	— 12.1
Central Government	4.6	—	4.6	—	4.2	— 4.2
Total	28.9	—	28.9	5.1	16.3	— 11.2
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Commercial banks: liabilities	4.0	—	4.0	—	2.0	— 2.0
Commercial banks: assets	0.1	—	0.1	0.6	—	0.6
National bank: liabilities	5.6	—	5.6	18.4	—	18.4
National bank: assets	4.2	—	4.2	—	17.4	— 17.4
Total	13.9	—	13.9	19.0	19.4	— 0.4
CAPITAL BALANCE			42.8			— 11.6
Net Errors and Omissions			37.1			36.1

LOANS RECEIVED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(million gourdes)

	1961-62	1964-65	1965-66
<i>Drawings from:</i>			
IBRD	1.2	—	—
U.S. Government Agencies:			
Export-Import Bank	—	6.3	—
Other	7.6	2.0	0.4
Other Lenders	—	0.2	—
CREDIT	8.8	8.5	0.4
<i>Repayments to:</i>			
IBRD	2.0	0.9	1.0
U.S. Government Agencies:			
Export-Import Bank	1.8	1.0	1.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other Lenders	1.9	2.1	2.3
DEBIT	5.8	4.2	4.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 Gourdes)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Imports	180,071	185,400	212,500	211,600
Exports	216,059	189,809	188,847	173,600

HAITI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1963-64	EXPORTS		1964-65
Cotton Textiles		22,973	Coffee		96,605
Pharmaceuticals		6,827	Bauxite		18,234
Cooking Oil		6,300	Sisal Fibre		12,094
Car and Parts		5,500	Raw Sugar		12,083
Canned Milk		4,440	Twine		6,582
Dried Fish		3,133	Essences		6,077

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS		1963-64	EXPORTS		1963-64
U.S.A.		104,700	U.S.A.		90,005
United Kingdom		7,965	Belgium		23,557
German Federal Republic		7,686	Italy		13,727
Netherlands		6,351	Japan		12,462
France		5,818	France		11,848
Belgium		5,299	Netherlands		10,306

Trade with U.S.A. (1964-65): *Imports* 103,500, *Exports* 80,500 gourdes.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

	1957	1958
Freight transported (tons)	260,771	243,095
Passengers transported ('000)	7,720	7,016

Roads: (1964): 5,098 cars, 841 trucks.

Shipping: (1964): Goods loaded 3,534,325 metric tons, unloaded 225,434.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964	1965
Number of Passengers on Internal Flights	15,455	14,722
Number of Passengers Arriving on International Flights	11,377	16,644
Number of Passengers Departing on International Flights	16,593	20,205

Tourism: About 100,000 visitors annually. Tourism comes second to coffee as a source of external income.

Education (1964): Primary Schools 1,684, pupils 362,492; Secondary Schools 75, pupils 18,303; Higher Education establishments 15, 1,651 students.

Source: Institut Haitien de Statistique, Port-au-Prince.

THE CONSTITUTION

Haiti acquired its independence from the French in 1804 but was controlled by the U.S.A. from 1915-34. The Constitution was promulgated in 1957 and revised in 1964.

President: Elected by direct vote of the people for life. The President is assisted by a Council of Secretaries of State nominated by him. The President may dismiss the National Assembly and Cabinet, and govern by decree, in cases of grave conflict.

Legislature: In April 1961 the two houses of the legislature

were amalgamated into one, with a National Assembly consisting of 67 deputies who are elected for six years. Men and women over 21 have the vote. Deputies may be re-elected for an indefinite period.

Judicature: A Supreme Court called the Court of Cassation, and subordinate courts.

THE GOVERNMENT

President of the Republic: Dr. FRANÇOIS DUVALIER.

COUNCIL OF SECRETARIES

(April 1968)

Secretary of State for Co-ordination and Information: PAUL BLANCHET.

Secretary of State for the Interior and National Defence: AURÉLE JOSEPH.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Religion: RENÉ CHALMERS.

Secretary of State for Justice: FRÉDÉRIC DÉVARIEUX.

Secretary of State for Finance and Economic Affairs: CLOVIS M. DÉSINOR.

Secretary of State for Public Works: RAOUL LESPINASSE.

Secretary of State for Commerce and Industry: JEAN-PIERRE LEBERT.

Secretary of State for Labour and Social Welfare: MAX ANTOINE.

Secretary of State for Public Health and Population: FRITZ AUDOUIN.

Secretary of State for Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development: LOUIS BLANCHET.

Secretary of State for National Education: LÉONCE VIAUD.

Secretary of State for Tourism: LUC ALBERT FOUCARD.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Haiti has diplomatic relations with the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China (Republic), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela.

CONGRESS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

67 deputies—all supporters of President Duvalier—elected April 30th, 1961.

President: ULRICK ST. LOUIS.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti Unique de l'Action Révolutionnaire et Gouvernementale: Port-au-Prince; f. 1963; the official party; Leader President DUVALIER.

There are several unofficial opposition parties, some in exile, actively in rebellion against the régime of President Duvalier, including: *Front National de Résistance*, *Parti Uni des Démocrates Haïtiens*, *Parti d'Entente Populaire*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Court of Cassation: Port-au-Prince.

President of the Court of Cassation: F. ROBINSON.

Courts of Appeal. Civil Courts. Magistrates Courts. Judges of the Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal appointed by the President. Law is based on the French Code.

RELIGION

Nearly all Haitians are Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Port-au-Prince: FRANÇOIS WOLFF LIGONDÉ. Auxiliary Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE DÉCOSTE, The Cathedral, Port-au-Prince. There are four Suffragan Bishops.

THE PRESS

Port-au-Prince

DAILIES

Le Nouvelliste: P.O. Box 1013; f. 1896; oldest newspaper in the country; independent; circulation 6,000; Editor MAX CHAUVET.

Haiti-Journal: P.O.B. 866; f. 1930; independent; circ. 5,000.

Le Moniteur: the official gazette; three times weekly.

Le Matin: Rue Américaine; f. 1908; independent; circulation 9,000; Editor F. C. MAGLOIRE Jr.

Le Jour: French; pro-government; circ. 2,600; Editor, PIERRE BAZILE.

Panorama: French.

PERIODICALS

- Haiti Herald:** Port-au-Prince; English weekly.
Le Nouveau Monde: Port-au-Prince; Sundays.
Oedipe: Port-au-Prince; French weekly.
Optique: P.O. Box 1316; monthly; literature and arts; Dir. LUCIEN MONTAS.
Revue Diplomatique: Port-au-Prince; French monthly.
Revue de la Société Haitienne d'Histoire: Port-au-Prince; f. 1925; quarterly; Editor HENOCK TROUILLOT.
Rond Point: Port-au-Prince; French monthly.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

There are 4 religious stations and 19 commercial stations.
 Principal stations:

- Radiodiffusion Haitienne:** ruelle Jeanty, Port-au-Prince; Dir. Y. MICHEL.
Radio Caribes: 23 ruelle Chavannes, Port-au-Prince.
Radio Haiti: B.P. 737, Port-au-Prince; Dir. R. WIDMAIER.
Radio Indépendance: rue Egalité, Gonaives; Dir.-Gen. P. MITTON.
Radio Lumière: B.P. 71, Aux Cayes; Dir. L. A. MARKWOOD; non-commercial.
Radio Union: ruelle Louverture, Port-au-Prince.
La Voix de la Révolution Duvalieriste: B.P. 1143, Port-au-Prince; Dir.-Gen. J. BORGES.
La Voix du Nord: Cap Haïtien; Dir. E. ANACRÉON.
La Voix Evangélique d'Haïti—Station 4 VEH: B.P. 1, Cap Haïtien; Dir.-Gen. E. ERNY; non-commercial.
 In 1967 there were 75,000 radios in use in Haiti.

TELEVISION

- Télé Haïti:** B.P. 1126, Port-au-Prince; f. 1959; private, commercial company, at present holding monopoly rights of transmission; Gen. Man. A. APAID; 10,000 receivers (1967).

FINANCE

cap.=capital; m.=million

BANKING

- Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti:** corner Rue Américaine and Rue Férou, Port-au-Prince; f. 1911; the central bank and bank of issue; cap. 14m., dep. 149m. (Sept. 1966); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. A. ANDRÉ; Man. F. MURAT.
Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel: Port-au-Prince; f. 1961; state bank; cap. Gourdes 50 m.; Dir. J. DELEJ.
Banque Populaire Colombo-Haïtienne: Rue Pavée et Américaine, Port-au-Prince, P.O. Box 13-22; f. 1955; cap. U.S. \$1 m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. JEAN VIALAR; Gen. Sec. VERGNAUD DUVELLA.
Royal Bank of Canada: Port-au-Prince.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce d'Haïti: Port-au-Prince; Pres. C. J. CHARLES; Sec. JULIEN LAUTURE; publ.: *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Institute of Agricultural and Industrial Development: f. 1961 as an autonomous branch of the government with a \$3.5 m. credit agreement with IDB; provides financial and technical assistance for the small farmer and a market for his product; loan programmes for industrial building; Dir. JEAN DELEJ.

TRADE UNIONS

- Union Nationale des Ouvriers d'Haïti—UNOH** (*National Union of Workers of Haiti*): P.O. Box 276, Port-au-Prince; f. 1951; admitted to ORIT; 3,000 mems. from 8 affiliated unions; Pres. MARCEL VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. FRITZNER ST. VIL.
Fédération Haïtienne de Syndicats Chrétiens: B.P. 416, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Pres. LÉONVIL LEBLANC.
 A number of unions are non-affiliated and without a national centre, including a number of unions which have been organised for the workers of particular companies.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

- National Railroad Company of Haiti:** Port-au-Prince; 112 miles open (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); Gen. Man. JEANNOT LEPELLETIER.
Cie. des Chemins de Fer de la Plaine du Cul-de-Sac: Port-au-Prince; 75 miles open (2 ft. 6 in.); Pres. ALBERT J. HILL.

Roads: 3,107 kms. of which 348 kms. are asphalted.

Shipping: Vessels of many European and American lines call at Haiti, most of them en route to other ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

- Compagnie Haïtienne de Transports Aériens "Cohata":** Bowen Field, Port-au-Prince; f. 1944; state-owned; internal services from Port-au-Prince to Hinche, Port-de-Paix, Jacmel, Cayes and Jérémie; Chief Officers Lt.-Col. RAYMOND DULYX, Lt.-Col. HERMIN LECONTE.
 Haiti is also served by the following foreign airlines; K.L.M., Pan Am.

TOURISM

- Département du Tourisme:** Ave. Marie Jeanne, Port-au-Prince; f. 1957; 93 mems.; Sec. GÉRARD DE CATALOGNE; brs. in New York and Chicago.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commission Nationale à l'Energie Nucléaire: Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Haïti: Place des Héros de l'Indépendance, Port-au-Prince; 135 teachers, 1,822 students.

HONDURAS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Honduras lies in the middle of the Central American isthmus linking North and South America. It has a long northern coastline on the Caribbean and a narrow southern outlet to the Pacific. Its neighbours are Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua. The coastal plains are hot and humid but the highland interior has a more moderate climate. The rainy season is from May to November. The national language is Spanish. Roman Catholicism is the predominant faith. The flag consists of three broad stripes of blue, white and blue, with a circle of five blue stars in the centre of the white band. The capital is Tegucigalpa.

Recent History

In 1957 there was a brief passage of arms with Nicaragua over a border dispute. President Ramón Villeda Morales who assumed office in December 1957 was the first President under the new Constitution. In October 1963, the President was deposed after a coup led by the Armed Forces. Colonel Oswaldo López Arellano became Head of State, and the constitution was suspended. In June, 1965, a new constitution was promulgated and Colonel (now General) López Arellano became constitutional President for 6 years. At the same time the constituent assembly which had been elected in February was transformed into a national congress. Honduras is a member of the Organization of American States, the Organization of Central American States and the Alliance for Progress.

Government

Under the 1965 constitution there is an elected President and a National Congress of 64 members elected by proportional representation for six years.

Defence

A period of military service is obligatory between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five. Active service lasts eight months, with subsequent reserve training. The size of the regular army is fixed at 2,500 men. The state has a squadron of fighter bombers.

Economic Affairs

Honduras is principally an agricultural country. Bananas form nearly half the exports. Coffee, tobacco, coconuts, cotton, beans, maize and sugar are also grown. Timber is an important export. The most valuable mineral is silver and there is some gold, copper, iron and antimony. Industry is still on a small scale but is being developed, particularly in the San Pedro Sula area. A five-year development programme was introduced in 1964. Honduras is a member of the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

There are about 700 miles of railways, located entirely in the North and used to carry bananas to the ports. There are 2,080 miles of national roads. The five principal highways are: the Honduras sector of the Pan-American Highway (151 miles); the 75-mile spur connecting Teguci-

galpa with the Pan-American Highway; the Inter-Coasta Highway connecting Tegucigalpa with San Pedro, Sula and Tela; the highway (170 miles) from the El Salvador border to San Pedro Sula and the road from Tegucigalpa to Catacamas (145 miles). There are internal and international air services including daily flights to the United States.

Social Welfare

There is a state social security system in operation in the capital, which is expected to be extended to northern districts shortly; it provides benefits for sickness, maternity, orphans, unemployment, accidents and professional sickness and also family and old age allowances. A Labour Code affords guarantees for employees.

Education

Education is free and compulsory from seven to fifteen. There are 3,903 primary schools and 99 secondary and technical schools. There is a national university in Tegucigalpa.

Tourism

The ruins of Copan, second largest city of the old Mayan Empire, attract tourists and archeologists. Lake Yojoa, near San Pedro Sula, provides fishing and boating, and there is bathing on the Bay Islands and along the beaches of the Northern coast.

Visas are not required to visit Honduras by nationals of Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Guatemala, Panama, United Kingdom and United States.

Sport

Basketball and football are the most popular sports in Honduras.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), September 15 (Independence Day), October 3 (Morazán Day), October 12 (Discovery Day), October 21 (Army Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4-7 (Easter), April 14 (Panamerican Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially recognised but the U.S.A. measures are in general use. The old Spanish measures are used locally.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit in Honduras is the Lempira (L), 100 centavos constitute 1 Lempira.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Honduras has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. \$) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Centavos

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Lempiras.

Exchange rate: 4.82 Lempiras = £1 sterling
2 Lempiras = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1967)		BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1966)		
	Total	Tegucigalpa (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
112,088	2,445,440	195,319	100,754	7,499	20,493

AGRICULTURE

	AREA CULTIVATED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Maize	403	415.6	422.8	302	351.5	357.7
Rice	14	14.2	16.7	22	23.0	27.2
Bananas and Plantains .	68	70.5	72.5	885	916.9	1,179.8
Dry Beans	101	110.7	107.9	44	50.4	49.2
Coffee	109	110.9	113.2	29	28.8	35.0
Tobacco	8	9.4	9.6	4	4.7	4.8

Forestry: There are many kinds of wood in the Honduran forests, including pine, mahogany, carreto, lignum vitae, grenadino, walnut and rosewood. The African palm is cultivated. The value of timber exports in 1966 was 18,377,154 lempiras uncut and 2,725,072 lempiras cut.

MINING

(1966 exports—fine metal)

Lead 8,251.9 tons, Zinc 9,610.8 tons, Gold 120.1 kg., Cadmium 513.2 tons, Silver 120.1 tons. Other minerals include antimony, iron, copper, coal, cinnabar and pitchblende.

INDUSTRY

	1965	1966
Sugar (tons)	29,599	34,630
Beer (hectolitres)	190,167	184,940
Cigarettes (million)	1,175	1,193

FINANCE

1 lempira = 100 centavos.

100 Lempiras = £20 14s. 11d. sterling = \$U.S. 50.00 = C.A.\$ 50.00.

BUDGET

(1967)

('000 lempiras)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Import Duties	41,645.0	Communications and Public Works	46,002.0
Loans	41,196.8	Education	32,301.9
Internal Indirect Taxes	39,766.8	Public Credit	19,055.0
Income Tax	30,531.9	Health and Social Assistance	12,310.6
Export Taxes	5,888.7	Others	60,235.9
Others	10,876.2		
TOTAL	169,905.4	TOTAL	169,905.4

Budget estimate (1968): 196.1m. lempiras (Communications 59.3m., Education 35.7m., Economy 9.8m. lempiras).

Five-Year Development Plan (1965-69): involves a total investment of over 1,000m. lempiras in both public and private sectors.

HONDURAS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million lempiras)

	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	933.7	1,029.2
Income paid abroad	12.8	20.7
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	920.9	1,008.5
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	17.6	-8.0
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	938.5	1,000.5
of which:		
Private consumption expenditure	721.2	785.1
Government consumption expenditure	87.9	98.4
Gross fixed capital formation	129.4	130.3

RESERVES AND CURRENCY ('000 Central American pesos)

	1965	1966	1967
Gross Reserves	30,802	35,523	31,585
of which gold	109	109	113
Total Currency in Circulation	52,219	52,961	60,129
of which notes and coins	24,624	26,054	26,911

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million C.A.\$)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	128.2	113.2	15.0	144.4	138.0	6.4
Services	10.9	36.1	-25.2	14.2	43.8	-29.6
Total	139.1	149.3	-10.2	158.6	181.8	-23.2
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	5.2	1.6	3.6	5.8	1.5	4.3
<i>Capital Operations</i>	20.1	4.2	15.9	19.1	4.2	14.9
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	—	4.0	-4.0	6.4	—	6.4
<i>Change in Reserves</i>	—	5.3	-5.3	—	2.4	-2.4

SOURCES OF FOREIGN AID (million lempiras)

	1965	1966
International Development Association	4,051,800	3,126,501
Inter American Development Bank	1,863,200	2,738,872
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2,606,054	7,000,000
Central American Economic Integration Bank	198,700	1,218,900
Other Loans	2,100,000	—
TOTAL	10,819,754	14,834,273

HONDURAS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total Imports (1964): L.203,267,866; (1965): L.243,875,193; (1966): L.298,100,942.

Total Exports (1964): L.183,662,433; (1965): L.251,965,262; (1966): L.288,262,769.

COMMODITIES

('000 lempiras)

IMPORTS	1966	EXPORTS	1966
Foodstuffs	29,048	Bananas	144,624
Fuels and Lubricants	15,644	Coffee	39,740
Fats and Oils (Animal and Vegetable)	2,623	Other Foodstuffs	31,891
Chemical Products	38,268	Drinks and Tobacco	4,087
Machinery and Transport Materials	82,221	Raw Materials, excluding Fuels	50,332
Various Manufactured Articles	28,663	Manufactured Articles	5,036

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 lempiras)

IMPORTS	1966	EXPORTS	1966
Belgium	3,582	Canada	57
Canada	1,930	German Federal Republic	44,938
German Federal Republic	15,964	Jamaica	3,211
Japan	10,743	Netherlands	4,733
Netherlands	5,730	Puerto Rico	3,415
Netherlands Antilles	6,036	United Kingdom	917
United Kingdom	8,933	United States	160,984
United States	148,457	Venezuela	26
Central American Common Market	68,106	Central American Common Market	39,036

TRANSPORT

Railways: In 1965, 587,847 passengers and 595,969 tons of cargo were transported.

Roads: In 1965 there were 10,273 cars, 1,526 buses, 6,682 lorries and 316 other vehicles; total 18,797; 1966: total vehicles 21,609.

Shipping: In 1965, 843,051 tons were loaded and 382,136 tons unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964		1965	
	DOMESTIC	INTERNATIONAL	DOMESTIC	INTERNATIONAL
Passengers	97,615	35,019	104,482	45,105
Freight (ton kilometres)	1,091,485	3,579,907	1,082,039	3,484,093
Mail (ton kilometres)	34,859	9	32,037	18

EDUCATION

(1966)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Infant and Primary	4,173	11,228	345,002
Secondary	106	2,296	27,432
University and Colleges	12	n.a.	2,965

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Tegucigalpa.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Constitution was passed by the Constituent National Assembly on June 5th, 1965.

The following are some of its main points:

Honduras is a sovereign and independent State, constituted as a democratic Republic, whose aim is to assure the maintenance of liberty and justice, the social and economic well-being and the individual and collective advancement of its citizens in whose hands sovereignty resides, and who exercise it directly or through the public power created by their freely-expressed will. All Hondurans over the age of 18 are citizens.

The Suffrage and Political Parties

The vote is direct and secret. The existence of political parties, other than those based on race, sex or class, is guaranteed by the Constitution, but any political party which proclaims or practises doctrines contrary to the democratic spirit, or which, by its ideological programme or foreign connections, acts against the sovereignty of the State, is forbidden. This ban does not extend to those parties which advocate Central American Union, or the doctrines of Pan-Americanism. A National Electoral Council will be set up at the end of each Presidential term. Its general function will be to supervise all elections and to register political parties. Its members will be taken from each of the political parties and from commercial, industrial, agricultural, trade union, professional, student and women's organisations; it will sit for six years. A proportional system of voting will be adopted for the election of Deputies to Congress, and for the election of Municipal Corporations.

Individual Rights and Guarantees

The right to life is declared inviolable; the death penalty remains abolished. The Constitution recognises the right of Habeas Corpus and arrests may only be made by judicial order. Remand for interrogation may not last for more than six days, and no-one may be held *incomunicado* for more than twenty-four hours. No-one may be forced to incriminate himself, nor to give evidence against his or her spouse, nor against relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or the second degree of affinity. The silence of the accused is neither to be taken into account nor held against him. There is to be no imprisonment for debt and bail must always be allowed for accused facing a possible penalty of less than three years' imprisonment. The right to personal freedom is inviolable, and may only be temporarily restricted or suspended by legal disposition. The right to defence is inviolable, and no-one may be judged for special offences not covered by the law, nor by judges other than those designated by the law. State lawyers are provided for the poor, minors and other incapacitated persons. Every man's home is inviolable. The Constitution recognises the rights of free expression of thought and opinion, the free circulation of information, of peaceful, unarmed association, of free movement within and out of the country, of political asylum and of religious and educational freedom. Retroactive laws are unconstitutional, except those in favour of the criminal or accused. Ministers of religion may not hold office. Constitutional guarantees may only be suspended by the President, with the agreement of the Council of Ministers, in cases of invasion or serious disturbance of the peace.

Social Guarantees

Poor families of five or more children under age will receive special protection and assistance from the State, which holds itself responsible for the physical, mental and moral health of children, and will set up necessary and adequate institutions for this end. Civil marriage and divorce are recognised.

Workers' Welfare

All have a right to work, to free movement in work, to equitable and satisfactory conditions, and to protection from unemployment. Day work shall not exceed eight hours a day or forty-four hours a week; night work shall not exceed six hours a night or thirty-six hours a week. Equal pay shall be given for equal work, without distinction, and wages will be fixed by State intervention where necessary. Employers are responsible for hygiene and safety precautions. The Constitution recognises the legality of trade unions and syndicates, and of the right to strike. The law guarantees the stability of employment; every man has the right to security of means of subsistence during incapacity or unemployment.

Education

The State is responsible for education, which shall be free, lay, and, in the primary stage, compulsory. Private education is liable to State inspection and regulation.

Legislative Power

Congress is uni-cameral; its sessions begin in the capital on May 26th and continue until October 26th. Extraordinary sessions may be convened when one half plus one of the deputies desire, or when summoned by the Executive Power; only the matter in hand may be discussed at extraordinary sessions. Neither Congress itself, nor any other authority may prevent its installation or decree its dissolution. Should the Executive Power or any other authority impede its installation or sessions, any five members may convene an extraordinary session anywhere in the Republic. Deputies are obliged to attend meetings of Congress unless prevented by authentic illness. Deputies are obliged to vote, for or against, on any measure at the discussion of which they are present. Congress has power to grant amnesties to political prisoners; approve or disapprove of the actions of the Executive; declare part or the whole of the Republic subject to a state of siege; declare war; approve or withhold approval of treaties; withhold approval of the accounts of public expenditure when these exceed the sums fixed in the Budget; decree, interpret, repeal and amend laws, and pass legislation fixing the rate of exchange or stabilising the national currency. Congress may suspend certain guarantees in all or part of the Republic for sixty days in case of grave danger from civil or foreign war, epidemics or any other calamity. If Congress is unable to meet, the Executive may suspend these certain guarantees for thirty days, but must submit its reasons for doing so and an account of its actions during the period of suspension to the next Congress. Deputies are elected in the proportion of one Deputy and one substitute for every 30,000 inhabitants, or fraction over 15,000. Congress may amend the basis in the light of increasing population.

HONDURAS—(THE CONSTITUTION)

Executive Power

The Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic or, in his absence, by one of his three deputies. These are elected for a period of six years, beginning on June 6th, by a simple majority of the people. No President may serve two terms in succession, and should any President seek immediate re-election, the people have a right to rebel. The President appoints at least ten Secretaries of State, who are entirely responsible for their respective offices; the President may not take any action within the fields of any Secretary of State without the express approval of the Secretary concerned. Actions undertaken by the Council of Ministers must be approved by simple majority, in the case of an *impasse*, the President has a double vote.

Judicial Power

The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and various lesser tribunals. The seven judges and five substitute judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Congress for a period of six years. The Supreme Court will elect its President from among its members at the first session for the period of six years. Among the powers of the Supreme Court are that of declaring laws unconstitutional, and of taking cognisance of misconduct of ministers or officials when Congress has declared there is a case to answer.

National Economy

The State, through its Legislative and Executive powers, with the aid of a higher economic planning organisation

and other technical organisations, will formulate and execute economic and social development aiming to attain a higher standard of living and a greater degree of social justice for every citizen. The Executive is responsible for directing and co-ordinating general economic policy. Economic activities are primarily in the hands of private enterprise, but the State reserves the right to intervene in certain basic industries and services to ensure greatest economic benefits; it will intervene in exploiting natural resources for the common good. The State guarantees freedom of consumption, savings and investment, trade and all other freedoms tending to strengthen the system of free trade.

The Armed Forces

The Armed Forces are declared by the Constitution to be essentially professional and non-political. Their duty is to defend the Republic, and not to violate the principles of free suffrage and non-re-election of the President. They are to be subject to law, and to co-operate with the Executive in all its tasks. The President exercises his power through a Commander-in-Chief who is designated for a period of six years by Congress, which alone, by a two-thirds majority, may dismiss him. Military service is obligatory.

Local Administration

The country is divided into eighteen departments for purposes of local administration; and these are subdivided into autonomous municipalities; the functions of local offices shall only be economic and administrative.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General OSWALDO LÓPEZ ARELLANO

CABINET

(April 1968)

Vice President and Minister of the Presidency: LIC. RICARDO ZUÑIGA AUGUSTINOS RAMÍREZ.

Vice President: LIC. HORACIO MOYA POSAS.

Vice President: Dr. J. NAPOLEÓN ALCERRO OLIVA.

Minister of Interior and Justice: LIC. VIRGILIO URMENETA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. TUBURCIO CARÍAS CASTILLO.

Minister of Education: Prof. RAFAEL BARDALES B.

Minister of Economy and Finance: LIC. MANUEL ACOSTA BONILLA.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Gen. OSWALDO LÓPEZ ARELLANO (a.i.).

Minister of Health and Social Security: Dr. J. ANTONIO PERAZA.

Minister of Natural Resources: Ing. JULIO C. PINEDA.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: LIC. AMADO H. NÚÑEZ.

Minister of Defence and Public Security: Lt.-Col. SALOMÓN CILIEZAR UCLÉS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO HONDURAS

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Tegucigalpa (E).

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Belgium: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Brazil: Tegucigalpa (E).

Chile: Tegucigalpa (E).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Tegucigalpa (E).

Colombia: Tegucigalpa (E).

Costa Rica: Tegucigalpa (E).

Denmark: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Ecuador: Tegucigalpa (E).

El Salvador: Tegucigalpa (E).

France: Tegucigalpa (E).

German Federal Republic: Tegucigalpa (E).

Guatemala: Colonia Matamoros 121, Apdo. Postal 34-C, Tegucigalpa (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO GARCÍA GÁLVEZ.

Israel: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Italy: Tegucigalpa (E).

Japan: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Lebanon: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Mexico: Tegucigalpa (E).

Netherlands: Guatemala City, Guatemala (L).

Nicaragua: Tegucigalpa (E).

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Panama: Tegucigalpa (E).

Peru: Tegucigalpa (E).

Poland: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Portugal: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Spain: Tegucigalpa (E).

Sweden: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

United Arab Republic: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

United Kingdom: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

U.S.A.: Tegucigalpa (E).

Vatican: Tegucigalpa (Apostolic Delegate).

Yugoslavia: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

CONGRESS

President: Lic. MARIO RIVERA LÓPEZ
(Elections, February 1965)

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Nacional .	35
Partido Liberal .	29
TOTAL . .	64

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Nacional (PN): Traditionally right-wing party;
Leader Lic. MARTÍN AGÜERO VEGA.

Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH): Liberal Party; Chair.
CARLOS H. REINA.

Partido Popular Progresista: Leader Dr. Gen. TIBURCIO
CARIAS ANDINO; not legally recognized.

Partido Republicano Ortodoxo: not legally recognized.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a supreme court with seven judges elected by Congress for terms of six years. In addition, there are five courts of appeal and departmental courts with their own local jurisdiction.

Tegucigalpa has two courts of appeal which have jurisdiction (1) in the department of Francisco Morazan, and (2) in the departments of Choluteca Valle, El Paraíso and Olancha.

The appeal court of San Pedro Sula has jurisdiction in the departments of Cortés, Atlántida and Colón, and the Bahía Islands. That of Comayagua has jurisdiction in the departments of Comayagua, La Paz and Yoro; that of Santa Bárbara in the departments of Santa Bárbara, Lempira, Copán, Intibueá and Acatepique.

President of the Supreme Court of Justice: Lic. FABIO
MURILLO DIAZ.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics, although the 1965 Constitution guaranteed toleration to all forms of religious belief.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Tegucigalpa; Mgr. HECTOR ENRIQUE
SANTOS HERNÁNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Santa Rosa de Copán; Mgr. JOSÉ CARRANZA CHÉVEZ.
San Pedro Sula; Mgr. JAIME BRUFAU MACÍA.
Comayagua; Mgr. BERNARDINO MAZZARELLA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Correo del Norte: San Pedro Sula; f. 1956; evening;
independent; circ. 7,500.

El Día: Apartado 185, Tegucigalpa; f. 1948; evening;
independent, anti-Communist; Dir. and Gen. Manager
JULIO LÓPEZ PINEDA; circ. 15,000.

La Gaceta: Tegucigalpa; morning; official Government
paper.

El Nacional: Tegucigalpa.

El Pueblo: Tegucigalpa; f. 1949; Liberal; Dir. Lic. MANUEL
DE J. PINEDA; circ. 7,500; evening.

El Cronista: Tegucigalpa; f. 1912; left-wing; Dir. ALEJAN-
DRO VALLADARES; evening; circ. 12,000.

La Voz de Atlántida: La Ceiba.

El Faro Porteño: Puerto Cortes.

El Crisol: Puerto Cortes.

La Luz: Santa Bárbara; Catholic.

La Prensa: San Pedro Sula; f. 1965.

La Opinión: San Pedro Sula.

PERIODICALS

El Comercio: Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa; Edif. La Capitalizadora Hondureña, 2° piso,
No. 209, Tegucigalpa; weekly.

El Espectador: Tegucigalpa.

Guía Oficial de Centro-América: Apdo. 494, Tegucigalpa;
f. 1922; monthly; general official, commercial, industrial
and agricultural news; circ. 15,000.

Hacienda y Comercio: Tegucigalpa.

El Herald: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

Honduras Agrícola: Tegucigalpa.

Honduras Rotaria: Apartado 38, Tegucigalpa; f. 1943;
monthly rotarian review; Dir. JORGE FIDEL DURÓN;
Co-Editors ARTURO H. MEDRANO, J. ADÁN CUEVA; circ.
1,000.

Letras: Tegucigalpa; literary and political; quarterly.

El Mensajero del Maestro: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

Presente: Tegucigalpa.

Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales: Tegucigalpa;
f. 1904; Historical Review of the Society of Geography
and History of Honduras; Dir. ROBERTO GÓMEZ
ROBELE; circ. 5,000.

Revista Farmacéutica: Tegucigalpa; scientific review; Dir.
JOSÉ REINA VALENZUELA.

Revista Honduras: Tegucigalpa.

Revista Pan-Americana: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

Sucesos: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

El Trópico: Av. Atlántida, 3A Calle, La Ceiba; f. 1938;
weekly; independent; general news; Dir. RODOLFO
ZAVALA.

Visión: Tegucigalpa; fortnightly.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Prensa Hondureña (*Press Assen. of Hon-*
duras): Casa del Periodista, Tegucigalpa; Vice-Pres.
SANTIAGO FLORES OCHDA.

PUBLISHERS

Tegucigalpa

Imprenta La Democracia, Tuburcio Carias Andino: 3A Calle, 11A y 12A Avenidas.

Imprenta López & Cia.: 11A y 12A Calles No. 1112.

Compañía Editora Nacional, S.A.: 5A Calle Oriente No. 410.

Litografía e Imprenta Suárez Romero Ltda.: 3A Avda. No. 605.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Dpto. de Publicaciones.

Editorial Paulino Valladares, Carlota Vda. de Valladares: 5A Avda. 5A y 6A Calles.

Comayagüela

Imprenta Héctor A. Bulnes: 6A Avda., 4A y 5A Calles, No. 433.

Imprenta Cultura, Mario Mencia G.: 7A Avda. 8A y 9A Calles No. 812.

Imprenta José Francisco Gómez Vallejo: 6A Avda., 5A Calle.

Talleres Gráficos, S.R.L.: 4A Avda., 11A Calle, No. 1102.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Comunicaciones Eléctricas: Tegucigalpa; Dir. *Radio Nacional:* H. ANDINO N.

La Voz de Honduras: 8A Calle 410, Tegucigalpa; Man. R. BREVE M.

There are 56 other commercial stations and religious stations. 136,000 receivers (1967).

TELEVISION

Compañía Televisora Hondureña S.A.: Tegucigalpa, Apdo. Postal 734; one station, two relay stations; transmissions began in 1959; Dir. Gen. J. R. FERRARI.
20,000 receivers (1967).

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in lempiras)

BANKING

Tegucigalpa

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Honduras: Calle Juan Ramón Molina entre 6A y 7A Avda.; f. 1950; cap. 6.2m., dep. 51.8m. (Dec. 1967); bank of issue; Pres. ROBERTO RAMÍREZ; Gen. Man. ARTURO H. MEDRANO; publs. *Boletín Mensual, Revista Trimestral, Memoria Anual*.

Banco Atlántida: 7A Avda. 501, esq. 5A Calle; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 4m., dep. 73.5m. (June 1966); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MENDOZA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. PAUL VINELLI.

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica: Tegucigalpa, Apdo. 772; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 40m. U.S. dollars for the economic development of member countries and the Central American common market; mems. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; Pres. GUSTAVO A. GUERRERO; publ. *Annual Report*.

Banco de El Ahorro Hondureño S.A.: 17 de Enero de 1917; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 400,000, dep. 9.4m. (December 1965); Pres. ALBERTO F. SMITH.

Banco de Honduras: Plaza Morazán; f. 1889; affiliated to First National City Bank, New York; cap. p.u. 3m., dep. 23.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JUAN D. SÁNCHEZ; Gen. Man. H. ENRIQUE CHINCHILLA.

Banco de la Propiedad: Apdo. 343; f. 1952; savings bank.

Banco de los Trabajadores: Tegucigalpa; f. 1967; Government subsidised; shares sold to workers.

Banco La Capitalizadora Hondureña S.A.: 5A Calle 501, JUAN D. SÉNCHÉZ, Apdo. 344; f. 1948; Pres. ARMANDO SAN MARTÍN C.; Gen. Man. P. M. POMPILIO CORRALES H.; brs. San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Apdo. 212; f. 1950; government development bank; cap. 15.2m., resources 55.5m. (Dec. 1965), loans mainly in agricultural sector, some also to industry; Pres. Lic. ALBERTO GALEANO; Vice-Pres. RICARDO ALVAREZ.

Financiera Hondureña, S.A.: Tegucigalpa; private finance organization but with loans from Alliance for Progress; industrial loans, some for construction industry, medium and long-term loans; Pres. GABRIEL MEJÍA.

San Rosa de Copán

Banco de Occidente: f. 1951; cap. p.u. 100,000, dep. 1.3m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. MANUEL BUESO; Gen. Man. JORGE BUESO ARIAS.

FOREIGN BANK

Tegucigalpa

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; P.O.B. 29-C, Cruce entre 6A Avenida y 3A Calle No. 209; Man. N. V. DARLINGTON; brs. at San Pedro Sula, P.O.B. 152 and La Ceiba, P.O.B. 11; agencies at Comayagüela, D.C., P.O.B. 29-c, and Puerto Cortés, P.O.B. 26.

INSURANCE

Tegucigalpa

El Ahorro Hondureño, S.A.: Avenida Colón; f. 1917; Gen. Man. Lic. D. CASCO L.

Aseguradora Hondureña, S.A.: Avenida Jérez, C.P. 312; f. 1954; Gen. Man. S. DA COSTA GÓMEZ.

Compañía de Seguros Interamericana, S.A.: 3A Calle 1016, Apdo. Postal 593; Gen. Man. RUBÉN ALVAREZ H.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa: Edif. La Capitalizadora Hondureña, 2° piso, No. 209, Tegucigalpa; f. 1910; 161 mems.; Pres. JUAN ELIAS FLEIL; Sec. ADOLFO S. NUÑEZ; publ. *El Comercio* (weekly).

Cámara de Comercio del Departamento de Cortés: San Pedro Sula; Pres. GABRIEL MEJÍA; publ. *La Carta Semanal*.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán and Puerto de Tela.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Industriales: Tegucigalpa.

Oficina del Café: Banco Nacional de Fomento, Apdo. 212, Tegucigalpa; Dir. Ing. JUAN R. MOLINA.

HONDURAS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

TRADE UNIONS

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Norteros de Honduras—FESITRANH (*North Coast Federation of Workers' Unions of Honduras*): Tela, Atlántida; f. 1957; 12,000 mems. from 14 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. CÉLZO GONZALES Y GONZALES; Organisation Dir. LUIS FELIPE GUERRA.

Federación Central de Sindicatos de Trabajadores Libres de Honduras—FECSITLIH (*Central Federation of Unions of Free Workers of Honduras*): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1958; affiliated to ORIT; 2,400 mems. (est.) from 16 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JULIO C. VILLALTA.

There are a number of unions not affiliated to a national centre, including the Standard Fruit Company Workers' Union.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

The greater part of the rail transport is in the hands of the fruit companies with plantations on the north coast. The companies transport chiefly bananas and sugar, although passengers are taken on most of the routes. The Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras owns the railway which connects the northern terminus of the main highway system at Potrerillos with the largest port on the Atlantic side, Puerto Cortés. Near this port the railway turns east, passing through the port of Tela and, with one change, continues through another Atlantic port, La Ceiba, and terminates in the valley of the Aguan River. No railway goes direct to Tegucigalpa, the connection being made by road transport. The three railways, totalling approximately 1,075 km., are:

Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras (*National Railway of Honduras*): San Pedro Sula; 160 km. of track open (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); owned by the Government, but operated by the Tela Railroad Co.; Gen. Man. HERMAN PASCUAL LEIVA.

Tela Railroad Co.: Local Offices: La Lima; Head Office: 30 St. James Avenue, Boston 10, Mass., U.S.A.; 435 km. of track open (3 ft. 6 in. gauge), excluding track operated for the account of the F.O.N. de Honduras; Pres. J. M. Fox; Man. MAURICE H. BOSTICK; the railway is a common carrier.

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co. Railway (Vaccaro Line): Local Offices: La Ceiba; Head Office: 2 Canal St., International Trade Mart Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70150, U.S.A.; 471 km. of track (3 ft. gauge); routes between La Ceiba and Tela, and La Ceiba and Olancho; a common carrier on all routes operated; Pres. D. J. KIRCHHOFF (U.S.A.); Gen. Man. C. M. WAITE (La Ceiba).

ROADS

Dirección General de Caminos: Tegucigalpa; Highways board.

There were 2,080 miles of roads in Honduras in 1964, including 228 miles of paved roads. The Pan American Highway section in Honduras has been completed, also a road connecting it with Tegucigalpa. An all-weather road from the Salvadorean frontier at Nueva Ocotepeque through to San Pedro Sula was completed in 1964. Work completed in 1966 totalled 240 km. of new highway constructed and 43 road bridges. Work on re-routing and

paving the road between Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula has started and is expected to take 2-3 years.

Highway improvements costing a total of U.S.\$12.5m. are scheduled for completion by 1971.

SHIPPING

The United Fruit Co. (U.S.A.), sailing from New York and New Orleans, calls at the Atlantic port of Tela and at Puerto Cortés in Honduras. The Standard Fruit Co. (who own one of the country's railways) also calls at La Ceiba. The ports on the Pacific coast may be reached by the Grace Line, sailing between San Francisco and Los Angeles and Amapala.

Empresa Nacional Portuaria (*National Harbours Commission*): f. 1965 to manage Puerto Cortés on Atlantic coast not far from San Pedro Sula; an improvement programme costing \$4.8m. is under way to increase the ports' trade by 50 per cent, new roads are to be built to San Pedro Sula and the Pacific coast via Tegucigalpa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Local airlines in Honduras supply the deficiencies of road and rail transport, linking together small towns and inaccessible districts. A second international airport was opened at La Mesa, San Pedro Sula, in 1965.

ANHA (Aerovías Nacionales de Honduras S.A.): c/o Sahsa, Avda. Colón y 4A Calle, Tegucigalpa; internal and external services.

SAHSA (Servicio Aéreo de Honduras S.A.): Avda. Colón y 4A Calle, Tegucigalpa; owned by the State; operates internal routes and also to New Orleans, San Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, San José, San Andrés Islands and Panama; Pres. JOSÉ T. MENDOZA; Gen. Man. Capt. JORGE A. TORRES (P.O.B. 129).

TAN Airlines (*Transportes Aéreos Nacionales, S.A.*): Edificio Salame, Tegucigalpa; operates passenger and cargo services, internal and international.

Honduras is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Peruanas, PanAm and TACA.

TOURISM

Asociación Hondureña de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. Postal 54, San Pedro Sula; Pres. LEON C. FUNES.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE

Teatro Nacional de Honduras.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Hondureña de Energía Atómica: Tegucigalpa; Pres. Dr. JESÚS AGUILAR PAZ.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Tegucigalpa; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, physics, biology, mathematics, medicine, pharmacy and geology.

UNIVERSITY

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; 1,600 students.

THE UNION OF INDIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

India forms a natural sub-continent with the Himalayas to the north and is flanked by the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Its neighbours are China and Nepal to the north, Pakistan to the north-west and Burma to the east. East Pakistan lies wholly within Indian territory, except for a short frontier with Burma in the east. The climate ranges from temperate to tropical with an average summer temperature over the plains of approximately 85°F (27°C). There are heavy monsoons in June and July and rainfall varies widely. The official language is Hindi, and English is used as an associate language for many official purposes. Fifteen regional languages are also recognized. About 85 per cent of the population are Hindu and there are Muslim, Christian and Parsee minorities. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of saffron, white and green with a blue wheel on the white stripe. The capital is New Delhi.

Recent History

India became an independent State in 1947 when British India was partitioned into the independent states of India and Pakistan. In 1948 India occupied the large State of the Nizam of Hyderabad and within a year the Government had concluded agreements with the rulers of the 554 princely states, incorporating their territories into the Union of India. In 1949 a Kashmir Cease-Fire Agreement was negotiated with Pakistan and Kashmir is administered as a self-governing State pending a permanent Kashmir settlement. In 1961 Indian forces occupied Goa and other Portuguese enclaves on the west coast of India thus bringing to an end foreign rule on the sub-continent. Following clashes with Chinese troops at disputed points on the Himalayan frontier the Chinese launched a major attack on north-east India in October 1962. No basis of agreement has yet been found for this dispute (April 1967). After an armed conflict in September 1965, India and Pakistan signed a declaration in Tashkent in January 1966 to seek peaceful settlements of disputes and to withdraw troops to positions existing on August 5th, 1965. In February 1968 the International Tribunal, set up in 1966 by India and Pakistan to determine their borders in the Rann of Kutch, awarded about 90 per cent of the territory to India and the rest to Pakistan. India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, died in May 1964, and was succeeded by Lal Bahadur Shastri, who maintained the same principle of international non-alignment. On his death in January 1966 he was succeeded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. At general elections in February 1967 the Congress Party government was returned with a much reduced majority. The subsequent period has been marked by political instability in many of the States.

Government

India is a Union of States governed by an executive consisting of the President, the Vice-President and the

Council of Ministers led and nominated by the Prime Minister. The President is elected for a five-year term. Parliament consists of two Houses, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The country is divided into seventeen self-governing States each having a Governor, appointed by the President of India, a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister and an elected Legislature. The States have bi-cameral Legislatures, except Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa and Rajasthan (uni-cameral).

Defence

India has an army of over 800,000 men, units of which served in the Congo under United Nations command. A Navy and Air Force are also maintained. In 1963 compulsory training in the National Cadet Corps for all male undergraduate students was introduced. Indian forces were increased further after the conflict with Pakistan began in August 1965.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, about 70 per cent of the population living on the land. The most important products are tea, sugar, cotton, groundnuts, linseed, jute, rice and wheat. The principal minerals are coal, iron, manganese, copper and bauxite. The chief industries are cotton textiles, jute, iron and steel, sugar refining and chemicals. Four Five-Year Plans running from 1951-1971 aim to double the national income. The success of the Plans has been seriously modified by the rapid growth in population, which increased by more than one-fifth in the decade 1951-61. Moreover the poor harvests of 1966 resulted in a reduction of national income of more than 4 per cent. In June 1966 the rupee was devalued, but another poor monsoon and the continuing economic disruption from the Pakistan conflict held up the initiation of the fourth Five-Year Plan, which should have begun in 1966. In December 1967 it was announced that the Plan's operation would be postponed until April 1969. In January 1968 India and the U.S.S.R. agreed to co-ordinate their future five-year plans in order to increase trade between the two countries. The food situation improved in 1967 when very good harvests resulted in the target of 95 million tons of food grains being exceeded.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 35,000 miles of railway track and 5,144 miles of navigable waterways, of which 1,557 miles are open to power-driven craft. 15,000 miles of national highways connect the main towns. Indian Airlines Corporation provides internal air transport and there are international airports at Calcutta, New Delhi and Bombay. A large-scale modernisation scheme for the port of Bombay was initiated in August 1965.

Social Welfare

Health is primarily a concern of the State Governments but nearly Rs. 3,500 million of the Third Development Plan have been set aside to improve public health services. Health insurance has made a start among Government employees in New Delhi and among certain industrial workers. The Central Social Welfare Board runs over 3,000 village centres dealing with crime, poverty and disease. Family planning plays an important part in India's social welfare services. By April 1964 over Rs. 4,000 million had been spent on rehabilitating displaced persons from Pakistan. A Special Officer, appointed by the President, supervises the welfare of over seven million "untouchable" members of the scheduled castes and tribes.

Education

Each State is responsible for education under the overall supervision of the Central Ministry of Education. Where possible, education is both free and compulsory. Schooling is divided into pre-primary, primary and secondary grades. About 20 per cent of the primary schools use a basic education curriculum which teaches through social activity. Secondary education lasts from the age of eleven to seventeen. There are 60 universities and over 1,000 affiliated colleges and technical colleges.

Tourism

India's temples, palaces and fortresses, the achievements of Hindu and Moslem civilisations, attract visitors from all over the world. The most famous building in India is the Taj Mahal at Agra. Other attractions are the great Hindu temples of Benares and South India, the carved caves at Ajanta and Ellora, the lower valleys and hill stations of the Himalayas, the three great ports, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and the modern cities of New Delhi and Chandigarh.

Visas: Citizens of Commonwealth countries do not require visas to visit India, with the exception of citizens of Ceylon and Pakistan, Commonwealth citizens of Chinese origin, and missionaries.

Sport

The most popular sports in India are hockey, cricket, football, tennis and badminton.

Public Holidays

1968: May 23 (Buddha Purnima), August 15 (Independence Day), August 28 (Janamastami), October 2 (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday), October 11-12 (Dussehra), November 1 (Diwali), November 17 (Guru Nanak's Birthday), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 2 (Il ul Fitr), January 26 (Republic Day), March 10 (Id uz Zuha), March (Holi), April 12 (Good Friday), April 8 (Muharram), April (Ramanavami).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System has been introduced and is to be enforced by 1967. Meanwhile both Imperial and traditional Indian weights and measures continue in use:

1 tola = 11.66 grammes
1 lakh = (1,00,000) = 100,000
1 seer = 933.1 grammes
1 crore = (1,00,00,000) = 10,000,000
1 maund = 37.32 kg.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Rupee divided into 100 Paise. The Rupee was devalued from 4.75Rs. to the U.S. dollar to 7.5Rs. = \$1 on June 6th, 1966.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 Paise; 1 R.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 R.

Exchange rate: 18.04 Rs. = £1 sterling
7.5 Rs. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles): 1,127,345; Population (mid-1965 estimate): 487 million.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

(1965)

STATES	CAPITALS	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (millions)
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	106,052	39.10
Assam	Shillong	47,098	13.45
Bihar	Patna	67,198	51.28
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	72,154	23.20
Haryana	Chandigarh	16,670	7.50
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	15,003	3.78
Kerala	Trivandrum	15,003	18.82
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	171,210	36.03
Madras	Madras	50,132	36.23
Maharashtra	Bombay	118,530	44.18
Mysore	Bangalore	74,122	26.06
Nagaland	Kohima	6,236	0.40
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	60,182	19.30
Punjab	Chandigarh	21,630	11.40
Rajasthan	Jaipur	132,150	22.82
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	113,452	81.16
West Bengal	Calcutta	33,928	39.24
TERRITORIES			
CHIEF TOWNS			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	3,215	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	189	0.06
Delhi	Delhi	573	3.30
Goa, Daman and Diu	Panjim, Daman and Diu	1,619	0.66
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	10,880	1.49
Laccadive, Minicory and Amindive Islands	H.Q.: Kozhikode	11	0.03
Manipur	Imphal	8,628	0.92
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	196	0.40
Tripura	Agartala	4,022	1.30
North-East Frontier Agency	H.Q.: Shillong	32,969	0.36

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (mid-1965 estimates)*

New Delhi (capital)	2,711,808	Agra	566,322	Cochin-Ernakulam-Allwaye	347,600
(includes Old Delhi)		Varanasi (Benares)	547,970	Trivandrum	347,549
Greater Bombay	4,653,687	Howrah†	546,818	Surat	341,425
Greater Calcutta	4,641,817	Allahabad	473,387	Baroda	331,431
Madras	1,864,813	Madurai	452,123	Srinagar	328,000
Bangalore	1,389,230	Jaipur	452,112	Gwalior	326,158
Ahmedabad	1,348,425	Indore	431,376	Meerut	306,015
Hyderabad	1,305,520	Amritsar	424,883	Bareilly	300,886
Kanpur	1,086,190	Jabalpur	414,689	Jullundur	292,347
Poona	796,827	Patna	398,462	Mysore	257,999
Nagpur	779,153	Jamshedpur	375,659		
Lucknow	724,491	Sholapur	363,800		

* Figures for the urban agglomeration have been given where available, in preference to those for the city proper.

† Included in the urban agglomeration of Calcutta.

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1953-54	1955-56	1958-59	1960	1963-64
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)*	40.9	38.9	38.3	38.9	38.4
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.8	11.5	10.8	10.1	12.9

* Estimated annual averages based on National Sample Surveys for rural India.

EMPLOYMENT (1961 Census—millions)

Agriculture	131.0	Construction	2.1
Mining, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting	5.2	Trade and Commerce	7.7
Domestic Service	12.0	Transport, Storage and Communications	3.0
Manufacturing	8.0	Other Services	19.6

Total Employed 188.7 million.

AGRICULTURE

CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Rice	34,256	34,934	35,474	34,807	31,914	36,489
Jowar	17,798	18,021	18,174	7,741	9,621	9,227
Bajra	11,057	10,800	10,810	3,554	3,892	3,736
Maize	4,493	4,607	4,546	4,269	4,578	4,527
Ragi	2,367	2,316	2,364	1,873	1,891	1,852
Small Millets	4,768	4,693	4,614	1,970	1,860	2,031
Wheat	13,520	13,657	13,305	12,039	10,829	9,708
Barley	3,315	3,022	2,794	3,152	2,423	1,985
Pulses	23,685	23,959	23,768	11,631	11,440	9,875
Sugarcane	2,423	2,280	2,214	10,144	9,371	10,288
Black Pepper	102	102	102	28	26	24
Ginger	18	21	21	17	20	20
Tobacco	421	416	397	349	366	336
Groundnut	6,422	6,864	6,804	4,685	4,821	5,291
Castor-seed	443	435	449	101	101	101
Sesamum	2,245	2,488	2,243	379	464	410
Rape and Mustard	3,140	3,168	3,004	1,337	1,294	909
Linseed	1,964	1,899	1,954	456	433	385
Cotton	7,719	7,845	7,919	4,557*	5,309*	5,426*
Jute	923	851	862	6,398	5,449*	5,957*
Mesta	389	379	385	1,706	1,697	1,819
Tea	333	334	n.a.	354	347	346
Coffee	117	n.a.	n.a.	40	n.a.	n.a.

* '000 bales of 180 kg.

The following provisional figures of production in 1964-65 have been published: ('000 metric tons) Rice 37,955, Wheat 11,838, Other Cereals 24,706, Pulses 12,132, Sugar Cane 12,073, Tobacco 333, Tea 373, Coffee 59; ('000 bales of 180 kg.) Cotton 5,410, Jute 6,080.

Fisheries (metric tons): (1963) 1,046,300; (1964) 1,320,000; (1965) 1,331,300.

Livestock (1961—'000): Cattle 176,670, Buffaloes 51,037, Sheep 40,260, Goats 60,813, Horses 1,350, Poultry 116,012.

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	569	592	703
Iron Ore	" "	14,995	15,311	16,503
Manganese Ore	" "	1,101	1,304	1,440
Salt	" "	4,544	4,647	n.a.
Copper Ore	" "	474	473	n.a.
Ilmenite	" "	26	12	31
Coal	" "	65,956	62,440	66,664
Mica, crude	Metric tons	25,098	22,800	22,100
Petroleum	'000 metric tons	1,653	2,212	3,153
Gold	Kilograms	4,305	4,603	n.a.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1962	1963	1964
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	5,798	6,604	6,593
Finished Steel	" "	3,799	4,258	4,342
Cement	" "	8,586	9,355	9,690
Sulphuric Acid	" "	469	568	678
Caustic Soda	" "	127	152	184
Soda Ash	" "	222	266	282
Petroleum Products	" "	6,584	7,650	8,450
Sugar	" "	2,786	2,316	2,627
Jute Goods	" "	1,187	1,236	1,272
Paper	" "	318	384	411
Copper, Refined	Metric tons	9,800	9,600	9,500
Aluminium	" "	35,211	53,386	54,538
Cotton Cloth	Million metres	6,972	7,303	7,720
Railway Wagons	Units	13,932	18,960	24,240
Diesel Engines, Stationary	"	42,648	55,644	69,236
Motor Vehicles	"	58,099	52,200	67,094
Sewing Machines	"	342,972	345,900	255,329
Radio Receivers	"	343,281	419,460	474,649
Electric Fans	"	1,130,000	1,144,000	1,142,000
Storage Batteries	"	566,000	686,000	767,000

*Ingot steel (1964-65): 6.14 million metric tons.

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rupee=100 Paise.

100 Rupees=£5 10s. 9½d. sterling=U.S. \$13.33.

Rs. crore=Rs. 10,000,000.

BUDGET

(million rupees)

REVENUE	1966-67 (Revised)	1967-68	EXPENDITURE	1966-67 (Revised)	1967-68
Customs	5,960.0	6,540.0	Tax Collection	324.1	345.3
Union Excise Duties	10,302.1	11,158.8	Debt Services	4,628.1	5,099.7
Corporation Tax	3,450.0	3,500.0	Administrative Services	1,229.0	1,237.7
Income Tax	2,800.0	2,900.0	Social and Development Services	1,959.2	2,474.4
Taxes on Wealth	122.5	125.0	Multi-Purpose Schemes and Pub- lic Works	281.2	315.5
Gift Tax	18.5	1.5	Transport and Communications .	129.2	139.9
Miscellaneous Taxes, Duties and Fees	357.5	394.0	Currency and Mint	205.5	214.5
Interest	3,717.3	4,091.1	Miscellaneous Adjustments and Payments	6,392.1	6,872.3
Administrative Services	93.9	93.0	Extraordinary Items	1,830.2	1,735.0
Social and Development Services	222.3	228.7	Defence Services	151.4	104.8
Multi-Purpose Schemes and Pub- lic Works	44.5	47.5	Excess of Revenue over Expen- diture	8,272.9	8,454.9
Transport and Communications .	95.9	109.5		1,744.9	2,328.4
Currency and Mint	658.0	780.2			
Miscellaneous Contributions, .					
Dividends, etc.	635.6	630.6			
Other, including Extraordinary Items	85.3	94.8			
TOTAL	28,564.2	30,707.0	TOTAL	27,147.8	29,322.4

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-71*

(Rs. crores)

	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Agriculture	2,410	n.a.	n.a.
Irrigation	964	n.a.	n.a.
Power	2,030	n.a.	n.a.
Organised Industry	3,936	n.a.	n.a.
Education	1,210	n.a.	n.a.
Health	492	n.a.	n.a.
Transport	3,010	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL (inc. others)	16,000	7,750	23,750

*(abandoned, December 1967).

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Rs.)

	1961	1962	1963
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	148.7	154.8	172.9
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	69.6	70.0	81.0
Mining	1.7	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing and building	27.1	28.9	31.7
Transport and commerce	27.9	24.4	25.6
Banking	1.9	2.1	2.3
Property ownership	5.5	5.6	5.7
Public administration and defence	10.0	11.3	13.0
Services	10.0	10.6	11.4
Income from abroad	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9
NET NATIONAL INCOME	148.0	154.0	172.0
Taxes less subsidies	13.0	14.0	n.a.
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	161.0	168.0	n.a.

GOLD AND MONEY SUPPLY

	1962	1963	1964
Gold Holdings (million \$)	247	247	247
Foreign Exchange (million \$)	265	360	251
Currency in Circulation (million Rs.)	31,140	35,410	39,000
Monetary Reserves (million Rs.)	24,000	26,490	28,480

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WORLDWIDE

(million Rs.)

	1963			1964		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	7,727	11,870	-4,143	8,176	13,879	-4,703
Freight and insurance	329	29	300	363	42	321
Other transportation	258	253	8	253	269	-16
Travel	163	101	62	23	104	-81
Investment income	99	999	-900	111	1,114	-1,003
Government, n.i.e.	667	145	522	874	137	737
Other services	409	493	-84	417	528	-111
Total	9,652	13,890	-4,238	10,217	16,073	-5,856
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	1,323	261	1,062	1,774	250	1,524
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Private long-term	149	—	149	133	—	133
Private short-term	—	11	-11	—	18	-18
Local government	40	—	40	36	—	36
Central government	3,378	—	3,378	5,053	—	5,053
Total	3,567	11	-3,556	5,222	18	5,204
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Commercial banks; liabilities	98	—	98	77	—	77
Commercial banks; assets	18	—	18	—	77	-77
Reserve bank; liabilities	—	32	-32	—	204	-204
Reserve bank; assets	—	77	77	86	—	86
Total	116	109	7	163	281	-118
Total Capital and Monetary Gold	3,683	120	3,563	5,385	299	5,086
Net Errors and Omissions	—	387	-387	—	754	-754

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL (1964—million Rs.)

	U.S.A. and Canada	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	Other OECD Countries	Centrally Planned Economies	Inter- national Insts.	Other Countries	Total
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	—3,808	—550	397	—1,274	—653	—	—391	—5,803
Freight and insurance . .	32	23	84	32	62	—	88	321
Other transportation . .	— 14	31	4	— 58	34	—	— 13	— 16
Travel	— 14	— 26	— 1	— 17	— 2	—	— 21	— 81
Investment income . . .	— 357	—281	—10	— 123	— 30	—173	— 29	—1,003
Government, n.i.e. . . .	702	11	7	— 1	18	10	— 10	737
Other services	—	— 46	19	— 31	— 46	—	— 7	— 111
Total	—3,459	—262	500	—1,472	—617	—163	—383	—5,856
<i>Transfer Payments</i> . . .	1,456	38	122	— 2	2	—102	10	1,524
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
<i>Non-Monetary Sectors:</i>								
Private long-term	273	—121	9	— 3	—	— 25	—	133
Private short-term	—	— 1	— 4	— 3	—	—	— 10	— 18
Local Government	—	—	—	—	—	136	—	36
Central government	2,733	641	28	382	651	445	173	5,053
Total	3,006	519	33	376	651	456	163	5,204
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>								
<i>Commercial banks:</i>								
liabilities	27	— 5	14	— 4	28	—	17	77
assets	— 6	— 52	6	— 5	— 5	—	— 15	— 77
<i>Reserve bank:</i>								
liabilities	—	—	—14	—	18	—210	2	— 204
assets	9	59	—	17	—	—	1	86
Total	30	2	6	8	41	—210	5	— 118
Total Capital and Monetary Gold	3,036	521	39	384	692	246	168	5,086

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID

(Position at end of September 1965—million U.S.\$)

SOURCE	TOTAL AUTHORIZA- TIONS	AMOUNT UTILIZED
<i>Loans Repayable in Foreign Currencies:</i>		
World Bank	978.1	775.0
IDA	585.0	336.1
U.S.A.	2,007.9	1,447.1
German Federal Republic	874.1	673.3
U.S.S.R.	1,017.1	557.4
United Kingdom	705.5	551.9
Japan	364.4	208.6
Canada	98.0	53.0
France	120.0	28.5
Italy	170.8	24.2
Poland	84.6	22.3
Czechoslovakia	132.5	19.9
Yugoslavia	45.0	15.0
Netherlands	33.1	11.9
Belgium	24.0	10.3
Switzerland	35.5	9.1
Austria	13.8	8.3
Sweden	4.6	—
Denmark	2.9	—
Total	7,296.9	4,751.6
<i>Loans Repayable in Rupees:</i>		
U.S.A.	611.6	569.2
Denmark	2.2	1.0
Total	613.8	570.2
<i>Grants:</i>		
UN Special Fund	17.9	3.2
U.S.A.	349.2	337.0
Colombo Plan Countries (U.K., Canada, Australia, New Zealand)	338.2	292.7
Others	18.5	15.6
Total	723.8	648.5
GRAND TOTAL*	8,634.4	5,970.4

* Totals do not add due to rounding.

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million rupees)

Imports: (1963-64) 12,229; (1964-65) 13,490; (1965-66) 13,940; (1966-67) 18,017.

Exports: (1963-64) 7,893; (1964-65) 8,132; (1965-66) 8,056; (1966-67) 10,903.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	1965-66	1966-67	EXPORTS	1965-66	1966-67
Food	3,408	6,190	Food	2,414	3,373
Cereals	3,091	5,724	Tea	1,148	1,562
Beverages and Tobacco	6	5	Beverages and Tobacco	217	197
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,216	11,932	Crude Materials, Inedible	1,349	1,955
Textile Fibres	772	11,251	Metal Ores and Scrap	595	901
Minerals, excl. Fuels and Precious Stones	115	185	Cotton Fibres	131	183
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	683	617	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	93	118
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	153	143	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	45	27
Chemicals	1,048	1,853	Chemicals	115	140
Fertilizers, Manufactured	389	836	Manufactures	3,430	4,628
Manufactures	2,159	2,320	Leather and Leather Goods	285	584
Iron and Steel	978	905	Textile Yarns, Fabrics, etc.	2,765	3,451
Copper	333	379	Cotton Manufactures, excl.		
Metal Manufactures	181	159	Yarn, Thread and Clothing	633	715
Machinery and Transport Equipment	4,895	5,285	Jute Manufactures	1,817	2,349
Non-electrical Machinery	3,324	3,774	Machinery and Transport Equipment	105	149
Power-generating Machinery, non-electrical	394	491	Miscellaneous Manufactures	216	262
Metal-working Machinery	432	492	Other Items, n.e.s.	37	54
Industrial Machinery and Parts	2,357	2,624	Various Adjustments	35	—
Electrical Machinery	871	950			
Transport Equipment	699	563			
Miscellaneous Manufactures	186	217			
Other Items, n.e.s.	166	453			
Articles under Reference	20	—			
TOTAL	13,940	18,017	TOTAL	8,056	10,903

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1965-66	1966-67	EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	1965-66	1966-67
Australia	241	500	Australia	175	240
Belgium	115	232	Belgium	95	166
Burma	94	363	Canada	203	280
Canada	305	888	Ceylon	128	172
Ceylon	40	26	Czechoslovakia	158	200
Czechoslovakia	212	306	France	110	169
France	176	301	German Democratic Republic	137	181
German Democratic Republic	130	196	German Federal Republic	180	441
German Federal Republic	1,369	1,518	Italy	84	145
Iran	341	308	Japan	569	1,012
Italy	192	361	Malaysia	122	95
Japan	792	397	Netherlands	79	112
Malaysia	128	110	Nepal	196	190
Netherlands	197	307	New Zealand	66	70
Pakistan	57	13	Pakistan	49	—
Poland	137	164	Poland	91	126
Sweden	106	120	Sudan	82	140
Switzerland	145	168	U.S.S.R.	929	1,403
Thailand	289	463	United Arab Republic	271	250
U.S.S.R.	825	1,021	United Kingdom	1,455	1,015
United Kingdom	1,491	1,522	United States	1,470	2,041
United States	5,253	7,002	Yugoslavia	112	175
Yugoslavia	119	205			

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (1963-64)

PASSENGERS CARRIED (million)	PASSENGER KM. (million)	FREIGHT TONS CARRIED (million)	TON-KM. (million)
1,888	88,942	193.4	106,905

ROADS NEW VEHICLES LICENSED (1963)

MOTOR-CYCLES	PRIVATE CARS	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES	GOODS VEHICLES
143,796	365,520	65,985	203,901

SHIPPING (1964-65)

SHIPS ENTERED	NET REGISTERED (million)	CARGO UNLOADED (million metric tons)	CARGO LOADED (million metric tons)
6,065	22.6	17.3	8.3

CIVIL AVIATION (1964)

	KM. FLOWN (‘000)	PASSENGERS CARRIED (‘000)	FREIGHT CARRIED (‘000 metric tons)	MAIL CARRIED (‘000 metric tons)
Schedules	49,023	1,389	32.6	10
Non-Scheduled	6,685	107	26,752	—

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1963-64)

Radios (number)	3,736,688
Television sets (number)	1,000
Telephones (number)	665,482
Newspapers and periodicals (number)	4,889
Newspapers and periodicals (circulation)	20,744,000

TOURISM FOREIGN TOURISTS—1964

Australia/New Zealand	6,122
Canada	2,998
Ceylon	8,920
France	6,150
German Federal Republic	7,734
Italy	2,939
Japan	4,920
Kenya	8,205
Malaysia	7,303
United Kingdom	23,238
U.S.S.R.	2,049
United States	42,674
Others	33,421
TOTAL	156,673

EDUCATION (1962-63)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	367,676	39,758,757	819,984
Secondary	76,816	22,179,170	767,128
Special School Education	268,811	2,262,138	31,583
Arts and Science Colleges	1,195	1,150,769	72,758
Professional and Technical Colleges	1,080		
Special Education Colleges	256		
Universities	54		
Research Institutions	44	464,993	30,287
Vocational and Educational Schools	3,919		

Sources: Central Statistical Organization, New Delhi and United Nations publications.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, adopted by the Constituent Assembly in November 1949, was inaugurated on January 26th, 1950, on which date India became a sovereign democratic republic. India's relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations were defined at the London Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers in April 1949, when it was unanimously agreed that the Republic of India should remain a full member of the Commonwealth.

A Constituent Assembly was set up in 1946 in accordance with the Cabinet Mission Plan, and was subject to the final authority of the British Parliament. In consequence of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, it re-assembled as a sovereign body to assume power on behalf of the Government of India, thereby superseding the former Indian legislature, consisting of the Council of States and the Legislative Assembly. The new Constitution provided, under Article 379, that the Constituent Assembly should act as the Provisional Parliament for the Union of India until both Houses of the new Parliament were constituted.

The Constitution declares in the preamble that the People of India solemnly resolve to constitute a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. There are 397 articles and 9 schedules, which form a comprehensive document. The Constitution is flexible in character, and a simple process of amendment has been adopted.

Union of States. The Union of India comprises 17 states and eight centrally administered territories. There are provisions for the formation and admission of new states.

The Constitution confers citizenship on a threefold basis of birth, descent, and residence. Provisions are made for refugees who have migrated from Pakistan and for persons of Indian origin residing abroad.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The rights of the citizen contained in Part III of the Constitution are declared fundamental and enforceable in law. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is a punishable offence. The Directive Principles of State Policy provide a code intended to ensure promotion of the economic, social and educational welfare of the State in future legislation.

The President is the head of the Union, exercising all executive power on the advice of ministers responsible to Parliament. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures of the States. The President holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. He may be impeached for violation of the Constitution. The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Upper House and is elected by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

The Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Rajya Sabha consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President. One-third of its members retire every two years. Elections are indirect, each state's legislative quota being elected by the members of the state's legislative assembly. The Lok Sabha consists of not more than 525 members elected by adult franchise; not more than 500 represent territorial constituencies in the State and not more than 25 represent the Union Territories.

Government of the States. The governmental machinery of states closely resembles that of the Union. Each of these

states has a governor at its head appointed by the President for a term of five years to exercise executive power on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The state's legislatures consist of the Governor and either one house (legislative assembly) or, in 10 of the 16 states, two houses (legislative assembly and legislative council). The term of the assembly is five years, but the council is not subject to dissolution.

Language. The Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. (The English language will continue to be an associate language for many official purposes.)

Legislation—Federal System. The Constitution provides that bills, other than money bills, can be introduced in either House. To become law, they must be passed by both Houses and receive the assent of the President. In financial affairs the authority of the Lower House is final. The various subjects of legislation are enumerated on three lists in the seventh schedule of the Constitution: the Union List, containing over 90 entries, including external affairs, defence, communications, and atomic energy; the State List, containing over 60 entries, including local government, police, public health, education; and the Concurrent List, with under 40 entries, including criminal law, marriage and divorce, labour welfare. The Constitution vests residuary authority in the Centre. All matters not enumerated in the Concurrent or State Lists will be deemed to be included in the Union List, and in the event of conflict between Union and State Law on any subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Union Law will prevail. In time of emergency Parliament may even exercise powers otherwise exclusively vested in the states. Under Article 356, "If the President on receipt of a report from the Government of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation: (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers of the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State; (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament; (c) make such incidental provisions as appear to the President to be necessary": provided that none of the powers of a High Court be assumed by the President or suspended in any way. Unless such a Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it ceases to operate after two months. A Proclamation so approved ceases to operate after six months, unless renewed by Parliament. Its renewal cannot be extended beyond a total period of three years. An independent judiciary exists to define and interpret the Constitution and to resolve constitutional disputes arising between states, or between a state and the Government of India.

Other Provisions of the Constitution deal with the administration of tribal areas, relations between the Union and States, inter-state trade and finance.

The Panchayat Raj scheme, which is designed to decentralise the powers of the Central and State Governments, has been introduced in seven states. This scheme is based on the Panchayat (Village Council) and the Gram Sabha (Village Parliament) and envisages the gradual transference of local government from State to local authority. Revenue and internal security will remain State responsibilities at present.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. ZAKIR HUSSAIN.

Vice-President: V. V. GIRI.

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Atomic Energy and Minister of Planning: MRS. INDIRA GANDHI.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: MORARJI DESAI.

Minister of Home Affairs: Y. B. CHAVAN.

Minister of Defence: SARDAR SWARAN SINGH.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: JAGJIVAN RAM.

Minister of Planning, Petroleum, Chemicals and Social Welfare: ASOKA MEHTA.

Minister of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development: SATYANARAIN SINHA.

Minister of Industrial Development: SHRI FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED.

Minister of Commerce: DINESH SINGH.

Minister of Railways: C. M. POONACHA.

Minister of Education: Dr. TRIGUNA SEN.

Minister of Law: P. GOVINDA MENON.

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: Dr. KARAN SINGH.

Minister of Transport and Shipping: Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: K. K. SHAH.

Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation: JAISUKHLAL HATHI.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications: Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Metal: CHENNA REDDY.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Irrigation and Power: Dr. K. L. RAO.

Health and Family Planning: Dr. S. CHANDRASEKHAR.

Finance: K. C. PANT.

Home Affairs: V. C. SHUKLA.

Defence: L. N. MISHRA.

Food and Agriculture: ANNASAHIB SHINDE.

Works, Housing and Supply: JAGANNATH RAO.

Dept. of Parliamentary Affairs: I. K. GUJRAL.

External Affairs: B. R. BHAGAT.

Social Welfare: MRS. PHULRENU GUHA.

Industrial Development: RAGHUNATHA REDDY.

Steel, Mines and Metals: P. V. C. SETHI.

Education: Prof. SHER SINGH, B. J. AZAD.

Railways: PARIMAL GHOSH.

Atomic Energy: M. S. GURUPADSWAMI.

Law: K. RAGHURAMAIAH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO INDIA

(New Delhi, unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 24 Ratendone Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* M. KABIR LUDIN.

Albania: Baghdad, Iraq (L).

Algeria: 13 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* ALI LAKHDARI.

Argentina: 13 Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* ADOLFO A. BOLLINI.

Australia: 9/48 Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir ARTHUR TANGE, C.B.E.

Austria: 3A Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNA NESTOR.

Belgium: 7 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN LEROY.

Bolivia: (address not available) (E).

Brazil: 8 Aurangzeb Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* RENATO F. MAIA DE MENDONÇA.

Bulgaria: 198 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTO DIMITROV.

Burma: Plot 3, Block 50F, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* MAHA THIRI THUDHAMMA DAW KHIN KYI.

Cambodia: 25 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* NONG KIMMY.

Canada: 4 Aurangzeb Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

Ceylon: 25/39 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* SIRI PERERA.

Chile: C-108 New Delhi South Ext., Part II (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO BARRENECHEA P.

China, People's Republic: 28 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* CHEN CHAO-YUAN.

Colombia: 188 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Col. MANUEL AGUDELO G.

Cuba: 40 Ratendone Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* MARTÍN MORA.

Czechoslovakia: 45-46 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. JAROSLAV KOHOUT.

Denmark: 6 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* EYVIND BARTELS.

Ethiopia: 29 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ASSEFA GABRE MARIAM.

Finland: 43A Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ASKO IVALO.

France: 2 Aurangzeb Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DARIAN.

PARLIAMENT

RAJYA SABHA

Chairman: Dr. ZAKIR HUSSAIN.

(Elections, February 1964)

STATE	SEATS
Andhra Pradesh	18
Assam	7
Bihar	22
Maharashtra	19
Gujarat	11
Kerala	9
Madhya Pradesh	16
Madras	18
Mysore	12
Orissa	10
Punjab	11
Rajasthan	10
Uttar Pradesh	34
West Bengal	16
Jammu and Kashmir	4
Delhi	3
Himachal Pradesh	2
Manipur	1
Tripura	1
Pondicherry	1
Nominated by the President	12

LOK SABHA

Speaker: SANJIVA REDDY.

(Elections, February 1967)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress	281
Swatantra	42
Jan Sangh	35
Samyukta-Socialists	23
Communists	23
Communists (Marxist)	19
Praja-Socialists	13
Others	38

STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

(Capital—Hyderabad)

Governor: PATTON THANU PILLAI.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister: K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY (Congress Party Government).

Minister for Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: P. THIMMA REDDI.

Minister for Home and Commercial Taxes: A. C. SUBBA REDDI.

Minister for Revenue, Civil Supplies and Rationing: V. B. RAJU.

Minister for Buildings and Highways: J. V. NARSINGA RAO.

Minister for Education: T. V. RAGHAVULU.

Minister for Labour and Information: KONDA LAKSHMAN.

Minister for Health: P. V. NARASIMHA RAO.

Minister for Industries: B. V. GURUMURTHY.

Minister for Housing and Forestry: N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU.

Minister for Co-operation: K. VIJAYBHASKER REDDY.

Minister for Religious Endowments: R. RAMALINGA RAJU.

Minister for Irrigation: S. SIDHA REDDY.

Minister for Home and Commercial Taxes: A. C. SUBBA REDDI.

Minister for Planning, Economic Affairs, Commerce and Law: K. V. NARAYANA REDDI.

Minister for Prisons and Wakfs: MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI.

Minister for Social Welfare: ARIGE RAMASWAMY.

Minister for Excise and Prohibition: V. SATYANARAYANA RAO.

ASSAM

(Capital—Shillong)

Governor: VISHNU SAHAY.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister: B. P. CHALIHA (Congress Party Government).

Finance and Labour: K. P. TRIPATHI.

Revenue, Forests, Flood Control and Irrigation: M. M. CHOUDHURI.

Trade and Commerce: R. C. BARUA.

Health and Rehabilitation: S. M. DEB.

Welfare and Backward Classes and Soil Conservation: C. S. TERON.

Education: J. B. HAGJER.

Weaving and Village Industries: M. M. HAZARIKA.

Agriculture and Community Development: L. P. GOSWAMI.

Law and Social Welfare: ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR.

Industries and Mines: BISWADEV SHARMA.

Ministers of State: AHMED ALI, P. K. GOHAIN, P. K. CHOUDHURY, D. N. HAZARIKA, R. BASUMATARY, ALTAF HUSSAIN MAZUMDAR.

BIHAR

(Capital—Patna)

Governor: NITYANAND KANUNGO.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, General Administration and Heavy Industries: BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI.

Deputy Chief Minister, Finance and Education: KARPOORI THAKUR.

INDIA—(STATES)

Labour and Light Industries: BASAWAN SINGH.
Law and Information: HABIBUR REHMAN.
Mines: K. N. SINGH.
Animal Husbandry, Transport and Engineering: SRIKRISHNA SINGH.
Housing and Tourism: BHOLA PRASAD SINGH.
Forest and Excise: BASANT NARAYAN SINGH.
Food and Civil Supplies: KAPIL DEVA SINGH.
Agriculture: BIJAY KUMAR MITRA.
Co-operation: RAM DEO MAHTO.
Community Development: RAMANAND TEWARI.
Revenue: INDRADIP SINHA.
Irrigation and Power: CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH.
Health: BINDESHWARI PRASAD MANDAL.
Ministers of State: MAHABIR BASWAN, SABHAPATI SINGH, RAMAPATI SINGH, UPENDRA VERMA, RUDRA PRATAP SARANGI, TEJ NARAYAN JHA.

GUJERAT

(Capital: Ahmedabad)

Governor: SHRIMAN NARAYAN.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, Administration, Planning, Home, Information: H. D. DESAI (Congress Party Government).
Finance, Industry: JASHWANT MEHTA.
Education, Municipalities: GORHENDAS CHOKHAWALA.
Electricity, Civil Supplies: BABUBHAI D. PATEL.
Revenue, Law, Ports: PREMJI BHAI B. THAKKAR.
Health, Fisheries, Gaol: FATEHSINHRAO GAEKWAD.
Panchayats, Community Projects, Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Agriculture, Forests: THAKORE BHAI DESAI.
Labour, Social Welfare, Housing: SHANTILAL R. SHAH.
Road Transport, Sports, Culture: CHIMANBHAI PATEL.
 A new capital is being built at Gandhinagar (1967).

HARYANA

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: B. N. CHAKRAVARTY.

The United Front Government under Rao Birendra Singh was dismissed on November 21st, 1967, after a period of instability caused by frequent changes of allegiance by members of the Assembly, and Presidential rule was introduced. (See Constitution.)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(Capital—Srinagar)

Governor: BHAGWAN SAHAY.

Chief Minister: G. M. SADIQ (Congress Party Government).
Minister for Revenue and Rehabilitation: G. L. DOGRA.
Minister for Finance, Planning and Agriculture: D. P. DHAR.
Minister for Health and Social Welfare: MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN.
Minister for Industries and Power: PIR GIAS-UD-DIN.
Minister for Public Works and Transport: RANJIT SINGH JAMWAL.
Ministers of State: ABDUL GANI GONI, GHULAM RASOOL KAR.

KERALA

(Capital—Trivandrum)

Governor: V. VISWANATHAN.

Chief Minister: E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD (non-Congress Coalition Government).

Revenue Minister: Mrs. K. R. GOURI.

Transport Minister: E. K. IMBICH BEWA.

Forests and Harijan Welfare Minister: M. K. KRISHNAN.

Agriculture and Electricity: M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR.

Industries: T. V. THOMAS.

Irrigation and Co-operation: P. R. KARUP.

Finance Minister: P. K. KUNJU.

Education Minister: C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA.

Panchayats and Community Development: AHMED KURIKAL.

Public Works Minister: T. K. DIVAKARAN.

Health Minister: B. WILLINGTON.

Labour Minister: MATHAI MANJOORAN.

MADHYA PRADESH

(Capital—Bhopal)

Governor: K. C. REDDY.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, Administration, Labour, Agriculture: GOVIND NARAIN SINGH (non-Congress Coalition).

Deputy Chief Minister, Home: VIRENDRA KUMAR SAKLECHA,
Tribal Welfare: GANESH RAM ANANT.

Commerce, Industry: GOPAL SARAN SINGH.

Health: RAM CHARAN RAI.

Food, Civil Supplies: RAMESHWAR PRASAD SHARMA.

Public Works: NARBADA PRASAD SHRIVASTAVA.

Revenue, Land: LAXMI NARAIN GUPTA.

Natural Resources, Economics, Law: BRIJLAL VERMA.

Education: DHARMA PAL SINGH GUPTA.

Revenue Registration: BALWANT SANGLE.

Tribal Welfare: BHANU PRATAP SINGH.

Finance: RAMHIT GUPTA.

Minister without Portfolio: ARIF BEG.

MADRAS

(Capital—Madras)

Governor: Sardar UJJAL SINGH.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister: C. N. ANNADURAI (non-Congress Coalition Government).

Education and Industry: V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN.

Public Works: M. KARUNANIDHI.

Food and Revenue: K. A. MATHIALAGAN.

Agriculture: A. GOVINDASWAMI.

Harijan Welfare and Information: Mrs. SATYAVANI MUTHU.

Law and Co-operation: S. MADHAVAN.

Public Health: S. J. SADIQ PASHA.

Local Administration: M. MUTHUSWAMI.

MAHARASHTRA

(Capital—Bombay)

Governor: Dr. P. V. CHERIAN.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, General Administration, Home and Planning:

V. P. NAIK (Congress Party Government).

Revenue: D. S. DESAI.

Irrigation, Power, Buildings and Communications: S. B. CHAVAN.

Rural Development: G. B. KHEDKAR.

Agriculture: P. K. SAWANT.

Co-operation: VINAYAKRAO PATIL.

Urban Development: P. G. KHER.

Finance, Law and Judiciary: S. K. WANKHEDE.

Education and Forests: M. D. CHOUDHARI.

Labour: N. M. TIDKE.

Public Health and Wakfs: Dr. RAFIQ ZAKARIA.

Industry, Electricity and Printing Presses: R. A. PATIL.

Housing, Road Transport Corporation and Savings: Y. J. MOHITE.

Social Welfare and Tourism: M. A. VAIRALE.

Food, Civil Supplies, Khar lands and Fisheries: H. G. VARTAK.

Prohibition: B. M. YAGNIK.

MYSORE

(Capital—Bangalore)

Governor: G. S. PATHAK.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, General Administration, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce: S. NIJALINGAPPA (Congress Party Government).

Transport and Tourism: MOHAMMED ALI.

Law: S. R. KANTHI.

Food and Civil Supplies: B. D. JATTI.

Home (Police) and Labour: M. V. RAMARAO.

Municipal Administration: R. M. PATIL.

P.W.D. and Electricity: VEERANDRA PATIL.

Revenue and Forest: B. RACHIAH.

Finance, Planning, Excise and Prohibition: RAMAKRISHNA HEDGE.

Health, Housing: K. PUTTASWAMY.

Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Sericulture and Information: D. DEVARAJA URS.

Social Welfare: G. NARAYANA GOWDA.

Education: K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.

Co-operation, Panchayat Raj and Community Development: P. M. NAD GOWDA.

NAGALAND

(Capital—Kohima)

Governor: The Governor of Assam, VISHNU SAHAY.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister: T. N. ANGANI (Congress Party Government).

Finance, Health: HOKISHE SEMA.

Forest, Transport, Excise: JASOKIE ANGAMI.

Agriculture, Law, Commerce: R. C. CHITEN JAMIR.

Tuensang Affairs, Community Development: AKUM IMLONG.

Education, Social Welfare: MHONDAMO KITHAN.

ORISSA

(Capital—Bhubaneswar)

Governor: Dr. A. N. KHOSLA.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, Finance, Home, Planning and Co-ordination: R. N. SINGH DEO (Swat) (non-Congress Coalition Government).

Deputy Chief Minister, Political and Services, Education, Mining and Geology: PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (JC).

Community Development and Panchavati Raj, Labour and Tourist Traffic, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: Raj BALLABH MISRA (Swat).

Revenue, Irrigation and Power: SURENDRANATH PATNAIK (JC).

Industries, Commerce, Forestry, Co-operation and Fisheries: HARIHAR PATEL (Swat).

Tribal and Rural Welfare and Excise: SANTANU KUMAR DAS (JC).

Supply and Cultural Affairs: NITYANANDA MAHAPATRA (JC).

Health: N. R. RAMASESHAIAH (Swat).

Law and Urban Development: HARAPRASAD MAHAPATRA (Swat).

Works and Transport: DAYANIDHI NAYAK (Swat).

PUNJAB

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: Dr. D. C. PAVATE.

On March 21st, 1968, the State Assembly was prorogued by the Governor and Presidential Rule established in order to resolve the constitutional crisis which had prevented the House from approving the state budget.

RAJASTHAN

(Capital—Jaipur)

Governor: HUKAM SINGH.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, General Administration: MOHANLAL SUKHADIA (Congress Party Government).

Finance Planning: MATHURADAS MATHUR.

Defence: DAMODARLAL VYAS.

Industries, Mines: HARIDEO JOSHI.

Revenue, Labour: BRIJ SUNDER SHARMA.

Education, Law: A. BARKAT ULLAH KHAN.

Agriculture, Panchayat, Community Development: PARASRAM MADERNA.

P.W.D., Transport: AMINUDDIN KHAN.

Housing, Social Welfare: NARAJAN SINGH MASOODA.

UTTAR PRADESH

(Capital—Lucknow)

Governor: S. GOPALA REDDY.

Following the failure of the United Front coalition under Mr. Charan Singh to maintain its majority in the Assembly, the President, on February 15th, 1968, suspended the Assembly for an undefined period, and Presidential rule was established. (See Constitution.)

INDIA—(STATES)

WEST BENGAL

(Capital—Calcutta)

Governor: DHARMA VIRA.

Following unsuccessful attempts by non-Congress coalitions to maintain a majority in the Assembly, and the Speaker's repeated indefinite adjournment of the House, Dr. P. C. Ghosh resigned as Chief Minister on February 20th, 1968, and Presidential rule was established. (See Constitution.)

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: *Chief Commissioner:* MAHABIR SINGH.

Delhi: *Lieut.-Governor:* A. N. JHA.

Himachal Pradesh: *Lieut.-Governor:* Lt.-Gen. BAHADUR SINGH.

Laccadive and Amindive Islands: *Administrator:* C. H. NAIRE.

Manipur: *Chief Commissioner* B. PRASAD.

Pondicherry: *Lieut.-Governor:* S. L. SILAM.

Tripura: *Chief Commissioner:* U. N. SHARMA.

North-East Frontier Agency: *Administrator:* THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Goa, Daman and Diu: *Lieut.-Governor:* NAKUL SEN.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli: H. K. KHAN.

SIKKIM

Sikkim, in the Himalayas, is ruled by His Highness Maharajah PALDEN THONDUP NAMYGAL with the assistance of a Principal Administrative Officer and Council. The Government of India are responsible for external relations, defence, communications and the maintenance of law and order.

Principal Administrative Officer: R. N. HALDIPUR.

(See chapter on Sikkim at end of this chapter.)

POLITICAL PARTIES

The principal parties are:

The Indian National Congress: 7 Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi; was founded in 1885 by A. O. Hume, with the main object of creating national consciousness in India, and securing economic advance in the country. In 1907 Congress was split in two—the Extremists and the Moderates. In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi began to take a leading part in its activities and policies, and Congress soon became a mass organization fighting for complete independence. By 1939 Congress held power in six of the eleven provinces and in two others there were Congress-Coalition Governments. At the outbreak of war in 1939 these ministries gave up office. In 1942 the Congress adopted the policy of "quit India" towards the British. The 1946 elections led to Congress ministries in eight provinces, Congress-Coalition ministries in two, and a Muslim League ministry in one. In 1965 the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference was dissolved and its members joined Congress. Before the 1967 elections a number of splinter groups broke away from Congress to form new parties.

Aims: The well-being and advancement of the people and the establishment by peaceful means of a Socialist, co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and rights, aiming at World peace. The provision of basic needs and opportunities for culture. Full employment in 10 years. Government control of large-scale industries and services. Co-operative industry and agriculture. A neutral foreign policy.

President: S. NIJALINGAPPA.

Leader: Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI.

Gen. Secretaries: SADIQ ALI, M. V. RAMA RAO.

Membership: about 11 million, active members 208,954.

Swatantra Party: 143 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1; f. 1959; aims: maximum individual freedom; peasant proprietorship in agriculture and free competitive enterprise in industry and trade; alignment with Western democracies in foreign policy; anti-communist.

Founder: C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

President: Prof. N. G. RANGA, M.P.

General Secretary: N. DANDEKER, M.P.

Jan Sangh (People's Party of India): Ajmere Gate, Delhi; stands for decentralization of economic and political power; pro-American right-wing; anti-Muslim and anti-Sikh; has called for a ban on cow slaughter.

President: ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE.

Membership: 1,300,000.

Samyukta Socialist Party: f. 1964, as a result of union between the former P.S.P. and Socialist Party. Demands free development of industry and liberal inflow of foreign capital.

Chairman: S. M. JOSHI.

General Secretary: RAJ NARAIN.

Membership: about 350,000 (1964).

The Communist Party of India: Central Office, 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi; the main Opposition Party.

Aims: The establishment of a socialist society led by the working class, and ultimately of a communist society. Its immediate task is the liquidation of feudal and imperial survivals and the achievement of a national democratic state.

Chairman: S. A. DANGE.

General Secretary: C. RAJESWARA RAO.

Members of the Secretariat: S. A. DANGE, BHUPESH GUPTA, YOGINDRA SHARMA, C. RAJESWARA RAO, N. K. KRISHNAN, S. G. SARDESAI, BHOWANI SEN, C. ACHUTHA MENON, AUTAR SINGH MALHOTRA.

Membership: 175,000 approx.

Marxist Communist Party of India: New Delhi; f. 1964, pro-Peking breakaway group of C.P.I.

Leaders: E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD, P. SUNDARAYYA, A. K. GOPALAN.

Membership: 40,000.

Praja Socialist Party: 18 Windsor Place, New Delhi; in 1965 the P.S.P. again became a separate party. (See *Samyukta Socialist Party*, above.)

Chairman of Central Parliamentary Board: H. V. KAMATH.

Parliamentary Party Leaders:

Lok Sabha: S. N. DWIVEDY.

Rajya Sabha: MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.

The P.S.P. has participated in the non-Congress coalition governments in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, formed after the 1967 general elections. Its membership has a large trade union base.

Aims: nationalization of credit institutions, encouragement to medium and small entrepreneurs, primacy for agricultural development by effective enforcement of land reform legislation, and promotion of medium irrigation projects. In external relations the P.S.P. advocates friendship with all nations and the promotion of collective efforts of South and South-East Asian states to strengthen the sovereignty of each one of them against Chinese expansionism and American intervention.

Membership: 213,000.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (D.M.K.): Arivaham, Suryanarayana Chetty St., Royapuram, Madras; aimed at a sovereign, independent socialist State of Dravidanad, comprising Tamilnad, Andra, Karnatak and Kerala districts; regional languages as State languages, English as official language.

Leader: C. N. ANNADURAI.

Membership: over 200,000.

Shiromani Akali Dal: Amritsar; Sikh nationalist party; aims at establishment of Punjabi-speaking state.

Pres. GIANI BHUPINDER.

Peasants and Workers Party of India: Koliwadi, Fanaswady, Bombay 2; to establish a People's Democracy; to nationalise all basic industries; industrialisation; unitary state with provincial boundaries drawn on linguistic basis; Marxist.

General Secretary: G. D. LAL.

Membership: about 10,000.

Political Conference: Srinagar; favours association of Kashmir with Pakistan.

Muslim League: Trivandrum; allied with the Marxist Communist Party in 1966 Kerala state elections.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

Article 124 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India.

The Supreme Court exercises exclusive jurisdiction in any dispute between the Union and the States (although there are certain restrictions where an acceding state is involved). It has appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or order of the High Court where that Court certifies that either a substantial question of law or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Chief Justice of India of judges of High Courts as *ad hoc* judges at sittings of the Supreme Court for specified periods, and for the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in respect of questions which may be referred to it by the President for opinion. The Supreme Court is also empowered to hear appeals against a sentence of death passed by a State High Court, in reversal of an order of acquittal by a lower court, and in a case in which a High Court has granted a certificate of fitness.

The Supreme Court also hears appeals which are certified by High Courts to be fit for appeal, subject to rules made by the Court. Parliament may, by law, confer on the Supreme Court any further powers of appeal.

HIGH COURTS

The High Courts are the Courts of Appeal from the lower courts, and their decisions are final except in cases where appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Court, but juries are not employed in civil suits.

LOWER COURTS

Provision is made in the Code for Criminal Procedure for the constitution of lower criminal courts called Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates. The Courts of Session are competent to try all persons duly committed for trial, and inflict any punishment authorised by the law.

Appeals can be made from a single judge's decision in the High Court, sitting as a court of original criminal jurisdiction, to a bench of not less than two judges of the same Court sitting as a Court of Appeal. The President and the local government concerned exercise the prerogative of mercy.

The constitution of inferior civil courts is determined by regulations within each state.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of India: The Hon. M. HIDAYATULLAH.

Judges of the Supreme Court: The Hon. J. C. SHAH, The Hon. RAGHUBAR DAYAL, The Hon. J. R. MUDHOLKAR, The Hon. S. M. SIKRI, The Hon. R. S. BACHAWAT, The Hon. V. RAMASWAMI, The Hon. J. M. SHELAT.

RELIGION

Hinduism, the predominant religion, originated as a simple form of nature worship. It is not a well-defined creed but a way of life, a fellowship of faiths. Hinduism has inspired a vast and poetic literature of which the *Vedas* are the earliest. According to the 1961 census, Hindus form 83.51 per cent of the population.

Islam was introduced in the seventh century by Arab traders, spreading much more widely after the conquest of India by Turko-Afghans in the twelfth century. Among the religions that entered India from abroad, Islam has the largest following. Muslims are divided into two main sects, Shias and Sunnis. Most of the Indian Muslims are Sunnis. In 1961 the Muslim population numbered about 50 million.

Buddhism arose in India in the sixth century B.C. as a revolt against Hindu ritual. Gautama Buddha, its founder, was a prince born in the present State of Bihar; he forsook his kingdom and practised austerities. Buddhism has spread to Ceylon, Burma, Tibet and Thailand and can claim more followers in these countries than in India. The Buddhists in Ladakh owe allegiance to the Dalai Lama. Head Lama of Ladakh KAUSHAK SAKULA, Dalgate, Srinagar, Kashmir. In 1961 there were over three million Buddhists in India.

Sikhism, too, is an offshoot of Hinduism. The movement was founded by Guru Nanak, who was born in the Punjab, in 1469. His teachings are contained in the *Granth Sahib*, the holy book of the Sikhs. Sikhs are conspicuous for their distinctive symbols such as wearing their hair long, steel bracelets and always carrying a dagger. There are over 7.8 million Sikhs in India, the majority living in the Punjab.

Jainism also started as a reformed sect of Hinduism. Its founder, Mahavira, was a contemporary of the Buddha and, like him, a royal prince of Bihar. Among the holy places of the Jains are Mount Abu, Girnar, Satrunjaya and Pavapuri. Jainism has about two million followers located in Rajasthan and Bombay.

Zoroastrians worship fire, the symbol of purity. More than 112,000 Parsees practise the Zoroastrian religion, their ancestors having migrated from Persia to the West coast of India in the eighth century.

Christians fall into two historical groups, the Syrian Christians, who trace their descent from converts in the first centuries of the Christian era, and Christians converted in modern times by Western missionaries. There are about 10.7 million Christians in India of whom roughly half are Roman Catholics, the others being members of the ancient Syrian and the Protestant churches.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Internuncio to India: H.E. the Most Rev. JOSEPH CAPRIO; Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, 21.

The Church has 17 Archdioceses, 57 dioceses and 5 Prefectures Apostolic, 1 Ordianariate, total number of Roman Catholics, 6,500,000.

Archbishops

Agra: The Most Rev. Dr. DOMINIC ATHAIDE, O.F.M.CAP.
Bangalore: The Most Rev. Dr. D. S. LOURDUSAMY.
Bhopal: The Most Rev. Dr. EUGENE D'SOUZA, M.S.F.S.
Bombay: H.E. Cardinal VALERIAN GRACIAS.
Calcutta: The Most Rev. Dr. ALBERT V. D'SOUZA.
Changanacherry: The Most Rev. MATHEW KAVUKATT.
Delhi: The Most Rev. Dr. ANGELO FERNANDES.
Ernakulam: The Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH PARECATIL.
Goa: H.E. the Most Rev. Dom JOSÉ VIEIRA ALVERNANZ.
Hyderabad: The Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH MARK GOPU.
Madras-Mylapore: The Most Rev. ARULAPPA RAYAPPA.
Madurai: The Most Rev. Dr. J. P. LEONARD, S.J.
Nagpur: The Most Rev. Dr. LEONARD RAYMOND.
Pondicherry and Cuddalore: The Most Rev. Dr. R. AMBROSE RAYAPPAN.
Ranchi: The Most Rev. Dr. PIUS KERKETTA, S.J.
Trivandrum: The Most Rev. GREGORIOS B. VARGHESE THANGALATHIL.
Verapoly: The Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH ATTIPETTY.

THE CHURCH OF INDIA

Until 1930 the Church of England in India was in the eyes of the law a part of the Church of England. Since 1930 the Church of India (Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon) has been wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs.

Total number of Anglican Christians, 2,690,500.

Lord Bishop of Calcutta: Most Rev. Dr. H. L. J. DE MEL, 51 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 16.

Bishops

Amritsar: Rt. Rev. K. D. W. ANAND.
Andamans and Nicobars: Rt. Rev. M. D. SRINIVASAN.
Assam: Rt. Rev. ERIC NASIR.
Barrackpore: Rt. Rev. R. W. BRYAN.
Bombay: Rt. Rev. C. J. G. ROBINSON.
Calcutta: Most Rev. Dr. H. L. J. DE MEL.
Chota Nagpur: Rt. Rev. S. A. B. DILBAR HANS.
Colombo: Rt. Rev. C. H. W. DE SOYSA.
Dacca: Rt. Rev. J. D. BLAIR.
Delhi: Rt. Rev. PHILIP PARMAR.
Karachi: Rt. Rev. C. RAY.
Kurunagala: Rt. Rev. C. L. WICKREMESINGHE.
Lahore: Rt. Rev. L. H. WOOLMER.
Lucknow: Rt. Rev. J. AMRITANAND.
Nagpur: Rt. Rev. JOHN W. SADIQ.

Nasik: Rt. Rev. ARTHUR W. LUTHER.

Nandyal: (vacant).

Patna: Rt. Rev. S. K. PATRO.

Rangoon: Rt. Rev. F. AH MYA.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India was founded in 1947 by the union of the Anglicans, Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians in South India.

Officers of the Synod: Moderator: Most Rev. P. SOLOMON, B.D.; Dep. Moderator: Rt. Rev. Dr. LESSLIE NEWBIGIN; Gen. Sec.: S. KANAGARAJ, M.A., L.T.; Hon. Treas.: D. R. VEDANUTHU, M.A., C.A.I.I.B.

Bishops

Coimbatore: Rt. Rev. S. JOSEPH SAMUEL.
Dornakal: Most Rev. P. SOLOMON.
Jaffna: Rt. Rev. Dr. S. KULANDRAN.
Kanyakumari: Rt. Rev. I. R. H. GNANADASON.
N. Kerala: Rt. Rev. T. B. BENJAMIN.
S. Kerala: Rt. Rev. V. WILLIAM.
Krishna-Godavari: Rt. Rev. N. D. A. SAMUEL.
Madhya Kerala: Rt. Rev. Dr. M. M. JOHN.
Madras: Rt. Rev. LESSLIE NEWBIGIN.
Madurai-Ramnad: Rt. Rev. GEORGE DEVADOSS.
Medak: Rt. Rev. H. D. L. ABRAHAM.
Mysore: Rt. Rev. N. C. SARGANT.
Rayalaseema: Rt. Rev. C. S. SUNDARESAN.
Tiruchirapalli: Rt. Rev. SOLOMON DURAISAWMY.
Tirunelveli: Rt. Rev. A. G. JEBARAJ; Bishops without Diocesan responsibility: Rt. Rev. A. B. ELLIOTT, Rt. Rev. BUNYAN JOSEPH, Rt. Rev. Dr. A. J. APPASAMY, Rt. Rev. Dr. H. SUMITRA.

There is a total congregation of about 1,260,164; publ. *The South India Churchman*. Office: C.S.I. Synod Secretariat, Cathedral, P.O. Madras 6.

The National Christian Council of India represents all the major Christian churches except the Roman Catholic Church and the Syrian Orthodox Church in India. This Council was organized in 1914 and is a constituent body of the commission on World Mission and Evangelism of the World Council of Churches. It seeks to serve all Churches.

National Christian Council of India: Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur-1, Maharashtra; Pres. Rt. Rev. J. W. SADIQ; Vice-Pres. Rt. Rev. A. J. SHAW and Prof. F. THAKURDAS; Tres. P. R. GURUSWAMY.

Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India: Bhamavaram, West Godavari District; Sec. G. KRUPADANAM.

Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar: Mar Thoma Sabha Office, Tiruvalla P.O., Kerala State.

Orthodox Syrian Church of Malabar: Cheria Pally, Kottayam, Travancore; Sec. Father K. PHILIPPOS.

United Church of North India and Pakistan: Church House, Mhow, M.P.; Sec. Rev. KENNETHYOHAN MASIH.

Other groups include Baptist and Methodist Churches.

THE PRESS

The Indian Press owes a large part of its development and present form to the traditions established at the time of the British raj. With the coming of independence the National Congress adopted a number of the press controls instituted by the colonial rulers. The right to freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed by Article 19 of the Constitution, which also empowers the central or state governments to impose restrictions through laws relating to libel, contempt of court or to matters liable to offend public morality or weaken the security of the state. This qualification was extended in 1951 to apply to matter likely to incite offence or to prejudice relations with other countries. Conditions for the reporting of political debate in either of the Houses of Parliament were improved by the Parliamentary Proceedings Act of 1956, which gave protection from prosecution to reports which could claim to be "substantially true".

In 1962 the Defence of India Rules were instituted, giving the government complete control of the Press in times of crisis in order to prevent the publication of matter on specified subjects prejudicial to the interests of the state. As the government supplies most of the advertisement matter, which provides the main source of press revenue, its power to withhold this might constitute a means of pressure on editors.

The growth of a thriving Press has been made difficult by cultural barriers caused by religious, caste and language differences. Consequently the English Press, with its appeal to the educated middle-class urban readership throughout the state, has retained its dominance. Though there are more papers in Hindi, the total circulation of the English Press is the greater. The main Indian language dailies also appeal to the urban reader but by paying little attention to rural affairs they fail to cater for the increasingly literate provincial population who know no English. Most Indian papers have a relatively small circulation. Provincial papers frequently play upon religious or local sympathies to ensure their circulation.

The art of reporting and probing for news is far less developed in India than in the West. Many papers, particularly the smaller ones, depend for news on government handouts and on the small number of news agencies, which results in a lack of variety in news content. Provincial papers which cannot afford agencies depend entirely on government handouts. All except the largest newspapers, which have their own correspondents, make use of agencies for foreign news.

The daily papers provide a relatively large proportion of domestic and international news particularly on politics; sports and finance receive good coverage. There is little sensationalism. Advertisements constitute on average 50 per cent of the contents of the larger papers. In contrast to the dailies the periodical press offers more articles of human interest, more coverage of local affairs and among periodicals the English sector plays a far less prominent role.

Problems confronting the Press are the shortage of newsprint, allocation of which is controlled by the government, and, in the case of the smaller papers, the lack of an adequately trained staff and suitable equipment. Frequent government attempts to help the smaller papers have met with only partial success.

According to the Press Registrar's Annual Report of 1965 there were then 514 dailies and 7,647 non-daily papers and periodicals. 72.9 per cent of the dailies had circulations

of less than 10 000 and constituted 22 per cent of the total circulation; 21.5 per cent had circulations of 10 000–50 000 and constituted 38 per cent; 56 per cent had circulations of over 50 000 and constituted 40 per cent.

In 1964 there were 63 newspaper groups owning 195 newspapers with a total circulation of 5.8 million. The most powerful groups own most of the large English dailies and frequently have considerable private commercial and industrial holdings. Three of the major groups are as follows:

Times of India Group (controlled by the JAIN and DALMIA families): includes the dailies, *Times of India*, the *Evening News of India* (Bombay) and the Hindi *Nav Bharat Times*, weeklies including the *Illustrated Weekly of India* and the Hindi *Dharamayug*, the fortnightly *Femina* and *Filmfare* and the Hindi monthly *Parag*.

Indian Express Group (controlled by the GOENKA family): includes the dailies, the *Indian Express*, the Marathi *Lokasatta*, the Tamil *Dinamani*, the Teluga *Andhra Prabha* and the English *Financial Express*, and the English weeklies the *Sunday Standard* and *Screen* and the Teluga *Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly*.

Hindustan Times Group (controlled by the BIRLA family): several dailies including the *Hindustan Times* (Delhi), the *Hindustan Times Evening News*, the *Hindustan Times Kanpur Supplement*, the *Leader* (Allahabad), the *Searchlight* (Patna), the Hindi *Hindustan* (Delhi) and *Bharat* (Allahabad), and the weekly *Overseas Hindustan Times*, *Eastern Economist*, the Hindi *Saptahik Hindustan* (Allahabad) and *Pradeep* (Patna).

The widest circulating and most influential newspapers are the metropolitan dailies in English, closely followed by the principal Hindi and Bengali papers. A few papers are published simultaneously from several centres, notably the *Indian Express* in six cities, and the *Times of India*, the *Statesman* and the *Nav Bharat Times* at two each. But English papers published from a single centre have frequently a very widespread readership and have a reasonable claim to constitute a national Press.

Among the most highly respected daily papers are the *Times of India* and the Hindi *Nav Bharat Times* (Bombay), the *Statesman* (Calcutta), the *Hindu* (Madras), and the *Hindustan Times* and the Hindi *Hindustan* (New Delhi).

In order of circulation the most popular dailies are: the *Indian Express* (351,000), the Tamil *Thanthi* (234,000), the *Times of India* (200,000), the Bengali *Ananda Bazar Patrika* (162,000), the *Statesman* (155,000), the Malayalam *Malayala Manorama* (152,000), the Hindi *Nav Bharat Times* (151,000), the *Hindu* (142,000), the Marathi *Loka Satta* (129,000) and the *Hindustan Times* (113,000).

The more popular weekly periodicals range from the cultural Tamil publications *Kumadam*, *Kalki* and *Anandavikatan* to the sensationalist English *Blitz*. *Filmfare*, *Sports and Pastime* and *Women's Own Weekly* are leading magazines, each catering for a particular readership. Among the largest monthly periodicals are the *Reader's Digest* and the Hindi religious publication *Kalyan*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DELHI

Dinaman: 7 Bahadurshah Zaffer Marg; f. 1965; Hindi; Editor S. H. VATSYAYAN; circ. 23,918.

Hindustan: P.B. 40, Connaught Circus; f. 1933; morning; Hindi; Editor R. L. JOSHI; circ. 84,764.

Hindustan Times: Connaught Circus; London Office: Hindustan Times House, 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1923; morning; English; Nationalist; Gen. Man. G. N. SAHI; Editor S. MULGAOKAR; circ. 113,557.

Indian Express: P.O.B. 570, Mathura Rd.; f. 1953; morning; English; published in five other centres; Chief Editor FRANK MORAES.

Milap: 16B Asaf Ali Rd.; f. 1923; Urdu; Nationalist; Editor RANBIR SINGH; Man. T. R. KAPUR; Advt. Man. R. D. CHOPRA; also published from Jullundur and Hyderabad; circ. 41,286.

National Call: Sohanganj St.; f. 1958; Independent; English; Editor H. C. BANHAJI; circ. 3,000.

Navbharat Times: 7 Bahadurshah Zaffer Marg; f. 1950; Hindi; Editor A. K. JAIN; circ. 107,799.

Patriot: P.B. 727; f. 1963; English; Editor E. NARAYANAN; circ. 28,440.

Pratap: Mathura Rd.; f. 1919; Urdu; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 30,905.

Statesman: Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, P.B. 4; English; Editor PRAN CHOPRA.

Times of India: 7 Bahadurshah Zaffer Marg; f. 1838; English; Resident Editor SHAM LAL; circ. (Delhi) 49,500.

Vir Arjun: Mathura Rd.; f. 1950; Hindi; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 24,403.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

Andhra Janata: Lingampally, Hyderabad-27; f. 1955; Telugu; Editor P. N. RAO.

Rehnuma-e-Deccan (formerly *Rahabar-e-Deccan*): Afzalgunj; f. 1949; morning; Urdu; Independent; Editor Md. M. HASAN; circ. 8,600.

Vijayawada

Indian Express: George Oakes Building, Besant Road, Gandhinagar 3; f. 1959; English; Editor FRANK MORAES.

ASSAM

Assam Tribune: Tribune Buildings, Gauhati; f. 1938; English; Editor S. C. KAKATI; circ. 18,056.

BIHAR

Patna

Aryavarta: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1940; Hindi; morning; Editor S. K. THAKUR; circ. 62,340.

Patna Indian Nation: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1930; morning; Editor SACHIN SEN; Sec. and Man. Dir. U. ACHARYA; circ. 36,610.

Sangum: Lalazar Manzil, Patna-4 (Bihar); f. 1953; Urdu; morning; Editor GHULAM SARWAR; circ. 13,200.

Searchlight: Buddha Marg; f. 1918; English; morning; Editor T. J. S. GEORGE.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Gujarat Samachar: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Kanpur; f. 1932; Gujarati; morning; Editor SHANTILAL A. SHAH; circ. 50,841.

Sandesh: Sandesh Building, Cheekanta Road; f. 1923; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 50,300.

KERALA

Trivandrum

Kaumudi: Vanchiyoar, P.B. 130, Trivandrum 1; f. 1957; Malayalam; Editor K. P. PILLAI.

Kerala Kaumudi: P.B. 77, Pettah, Trivandrum; f. 1940; Malayalam; Editor K. SUKUMARAN; circ. 82,175.

Malayali: T.C. 31 Puthan Chanthal, P.B. 33, Trivandrum; f. 1894; Anglo-Malayalam; Independent Nationalist; Editor N. P. PILLAI.

Other Towns

Malayala Manorama: P.O.B. 26, K. K. Rd., Kottayam; f. 1888; Malayalam; morning; Chief Editor K. M. CHERIAN, M.A.; circ. 152,056.

Mathrubhumi: P.B. No. 46, Robinson Rd., Kozhikode; f. 1923; Malayalam; Editor K. V. KESAVA MENON; circ. 195,280.

MADRAS

Madras

Andhra Patrika: 7 Thambu Chetty St.; f. 1914; evening; Telugu; Editor S. SAMBHU PRASAD; circ. 46,295.

Daily Thanthi: Rundals Road, Vepery; f. 1948; Tamil; Editor R. S. RATHINAM; circ. 108,395.

Hindu, The: 201A Mount Road; London Office: 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1878; morning; English; Independent; Editor S. PARTHASARATHY; circ. 142,855.

Mail, The: Mail Buildings, Mount Rd.; London Office: 151 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1867; evening; English; Independent; Editor V. P. V. RAJAN; circ. 38,462.

Swadesamitran: Victory House, Mount Road; London Office: 2-3 Salisbury Court, E.C.4; f. 1880; evening; Tamil; Man. Editor C. S. NARASIMHAN; circ. 43,272.

Madurai

Dinamani: 137 Ramnad Rd. (S.I.); f. 1951; morning; Tamil; Editor A. N. SIVARAMAN; circ. 90,368.

Indian Express: 137 Ramnad Road; f. 1964; English; Editor FRANK MORAES; circ. 65,630.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

Bombay Samachar: Red House, Brelvi Sayed Abdulla Road, Fort; f. 1819; morning and Sunday weekly; Gujarati; political and commercial; Editors MN00 DESAI (daily), SHANTIKUMAR J. BHATT (Sunday); circ. 63,600 (daily), 79,196 (weekly).

Economic Times: The Times of India Press, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road; London Office: 3 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1961; English; Editor P. S. HARIHARAN; circ. 13,700.

Evening News of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1838; evening; English; Editor N. J. NANPORIA; circ. 10,535.

The Financial Express: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1961; daily; English; Editor G. M. LAUD; circ. 10,156.

Free Press Bulletin: 21 Dalal Street, Fort; f. 1947; English; Independent Nationalist; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 18,033.

Free Press Journal: 21 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1930; Independent Nationalist; English; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 87,482.

Indian Express: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 5; f. 1953; English; Editor-in-Chief FRANK MORAES; circ. 351,329; published simultaneously in Bombay, Bangalore, Delhi, Madras, Madurai and Vijayawada.

Jam-e-Jamshed: Ballard House, Mangalore St.; f. 1832; English and Gujarati; Chair. RUSTOM P. MARZBAN; Editor ADI MARZBAN; circ. 9,000.

Janashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1950; Gujarati; Independent Nationalist; Editor C. P. SHUKLA; circ. 12,277.

INDIA—(THE PRESS)

Janmabhoomi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, 24 Ghoga Street, Fort; f. 1934; Gujarati; Editors M. V. MEHTA, R. V. MEHTA.

Lokasatta: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 5; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor H. R. MAHAJANI; circ. 129,142.

Maharashtra Times: The Times of India Press, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albermarle St., W.1; f. 1962; English; circ. 60,979.

Maratha: Lovegrove Road, Worli; f. 1956; Marathi; Editor P. K. ATRI.

Nav Bharat Times: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road; f. 1950; Hindi; Editor A. JAIN; circ. 47,850.

Navashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1932; Marathi; Editor P. V. GADGIL; circ. 31,982.

Prajatantra: 211-219 Frere Road, Fort, 1; f. 1954; evening; Gujarati; Editor CHIMANLAL SHAH; circ. 23,457.

Times of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1838; morning; English; Editor SHAM LAL; circ. (Bombay) 148,798; also published in Delhi and Ahmedabad.

Nagpur

Hitavada: Wardha Road; f. 1911; morning; English; Editor A. D. MANI; circ. 15,701.

Maharashtra: Ogale Road, Mahal; f. 1914; Marathi; Nationalist; Editor D. B. PANDIT; circ. 7,000.

Nagpur Times: 37 Farmland, Ramdaspath; f. 1933; English; Editor A. G. SHEOREY; circ. 13,957

Poona

Poona Daily News: 303 Narayan Peth; f. 1956; English; Editor C. H. GANDHI.

Sakal: 595 Budhwar Peth, 2; f. 1932; daily and Sunday; Marathi; Editor-in-Chief Dr. N. B. PARULEKAR; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. V. V. JOSHI (retd.); circ. daily 80,581, Sunday 87,731.

MYSORE

Bangalore

Alkalam: 2 New Patnoolpet Kala Sipalyam High Road; f. 1924; Urdu; Editor S. G. MOHIYUDDIN; circ. 5,200.

Deccan Herald: 16 Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1948; morning; English; Editor V. B. MENON; circ. 46,754.

Tainadu: 22 Cubbon Rd., f. 1927; Kannada; Editor M. V. RAMAKRISHNAIAH; circ. 23,860.

PUNJAB

Tribune: Ambala Cantt.; f. 1881; English; Editor R. M. NAIR; circ. 55,035.

RAJASTHAN

Lokvani: Sawai Man Singh Highway, Jaipur; f. 1946; Hindi; Editor SUDHAKAR SHASTRI; circ. 12,668.

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra

Amar Ujala: Belanganj; f. 1948; Hindi; Editor D. L. AGARWAL; circ. 15,000.

Sainik: Kaserat Bazar; f. 1925; Hindi; Editor SANTI PRASAD PATHAK; circ. 18,196.

Allahabad

Bharat: Leader Road; f. 1928; Hindi; Editor S. D. SRIVASTAVA.

Leader, The: Leader Rd.; f. 1909; English; Nationalist; Editor M. CHATTERJI.

Northern India Patrika: 10 Edmonstone Road; f. 1959; English; Editor H. C. ROY; circ. 18,418.

Kanpur

Jagran: 2 Sarvodayanagar, P.O.B. 214; f. 1947; daily; Hindi; Man. Editor P. C. GUPTA; Editor NARENDRA MOHAN; circ. 27,841.

Pratap: 22/120 Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Rd.; f. 1932; Hindi; Editor SURESH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYA; circ. 10,139.

Telegraph: 48/15 Lathimohal, Kanpur; f. 1943; English; Editor A. K. PANDEY.

Lucknow

National Herald: published by Associated Journals Ltd., P.O. Box 122; f. 1938; English; Editor M. CHALAPATHI RAU; circ. 20,786.

Pioneer, The: 20A Vidhan Sabha Marg; f. 1865; English; Editor S. N. GHOSH; circ. 14,784.

Tarun Bharat: P.O.B. 207; f. 1961; Hindi; Editor R. S. AGNIHOTRI; circ. 10,000.

Varanasi

Aj: Kabirchaura, P.O.B. 7; f. 1920; Hindi; Editor S. K. GUPTA; circ. 28,907.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta

Amrita Bazar Patrika: 14 Ananda Chatterji Lane; f. 1868; published at Calcutta; morning; English; Nationalist; Editor TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH; circ. 101,523.

Ananda Bazar Patrika: 6 Sooterkin Street; f. 1878; morning; Bengali; Editor ASHOKE KUMAR SARKAR; circ. 161,809.

Hindusthan Standard: 6 Sooterkin Street; f. 1937; English; Editor SUDHANSHU KUMAR BASU; circ. 51,297.

Jugantar: 12 Ananda Chatterji Lane; Bengali; f. 1937; Editor SUKAMAL GOSH; circ. 131,004.

Sanmarg: 160c Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1948; Hindi; Nationalist; Editor P. A. MISHRA; circ. 12,881.

Statesman: Statesman House, 4 Chowringhee Square, also at Statesman House, New Delhi; London Office: Whitehall House, 41-43 Whitehall, S.W.1; f. 1875; morning; English; Independent; Editor PRAN NATH CHOPRA; circ. 162,490.

Vishwamitra: 12 Dalhousie Square East; f. 1916; morning; Hindi; commercial; Dir B. C. AGARWAL; Editor KRISHNAN CHANDRA AGRAWAL; circ. 87,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

DELHI

Africa Diary: 9-M Bhagat Singh Market; f. 1961; African events, with Index; weekly; circulation in 75 countries; Editor HARI SHARAN CHABRA.

African Recorder: C-1/9 Tilak Marg, P.O.B. 595; f. 1962; fortnightly reference work on African affairs; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.

Akashvani: Akashvani Bhavan, Parliament St.; Sunday; English; Editor R. S. SHARMA; circ. 6,864.

Alochana: 8 Faiz Bazaar, 6; f. 1951; quarterly; literary criticism; Hindi; circ. 1,500.

Asian Recorder: C-1/9 Tilak Marg; f. 1955; weekly reference work on Asian affairs; circ. in 70 countries; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL; circ. 2,000.

Astana: 722 Jama Masjid; f. 1950; Urdu; religion and philosophy; Editor M. M. FARUQI; circ. 60,041.

Awaz: 10 Gurndwara Rakabganj Rd.; All India Radio programmes; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor R. S. SHARMA.

Caravan: Jhandewalan Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1940; fortnightly; English; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 10,455.

Careers and Courses: 94 Baird Rd.; f. 1949; monthly; English; Editor A. C. GOYLE; circ. 45,809.

Diplomat's Directory, The: C-1/19 Tilak Marg; f. 1961; half-yearly journal for diplomats; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.

Eastern Economist: United Commercial Bank Building, Parliament St.; f. 1943; weekly; English; Editor V. BALASUBRAMANIAN; circ. 5,600.

Filma Dunia: Dariba Kalan, Kunjas St.; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; Editor NARENDRA KUMAR; circ. 21,677.

Foreign Affairs Reports: Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, Barakhamba Road 1; f. 1952; monthly; Editor S. L. POPLAI.

Indian and Foreign Review: Hyderabad House; f. 1963; fortnightly; Chief Editor R. P. DHAMIJA.

Indian Journal of Biochemistry: Hillside Road, New Delhi 12; f. 1964; quarterly; original research papers; Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.

Indian Journal of Chemistry: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers; Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,400.

Indian Journal of Experimental Biology: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; quarterly; original research papers; Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.

Indian Journal of Medical Research: Indian Council of Medical Research, Medical Enclave, P.O.B. 494; f. 1913; monthly; English; Editor Lt.-Col. M. L. AHUJA, M.B., CH.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers; Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.

Indian Journal of Technology: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers in applied sciences and technology; Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.

Indian Observer: 26F Connaught Place; f. 1958; weekly; English; Editor DURLAB SINGH; circ. 66,733.

Indian Railways: P.O. Box 467; Ministry of Railways, Govt. of India; f. 1956; English; monthly; Editor KRISHEN GHULATI; circ. 1,006.

Indo-Asian Culture: Azad Bhavan; quarterly; published by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor SACHINDRA LAL GHOSH.

Intensive Agriculture: Ministry of Food and Agriculture; monthly; English; circ. 45,000.

Jagat: 818 Kunde Walan, Ajmere Gate; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; literary and cultural; Editor PREM CHAND VERMA; circ. 23,500.

Journal of Industry and Trade: Ministry of Commerce and Industry; f. 1952; English; monthly; Editor S. R. RAGHAVAN; circ. 5,000.

Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research: Hillside Road, 12; f. 1942; monthly; news, articles, conference reports, book reviews; Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,600.

Krishak Samachar: A-1 Nizamuddin West; f. 1957; monthly; English, Hindi, Marathi; agriculture; Editor R. B. DESHPANDE; circ. (English) 3,000, (Hindi) 3,200, (Marathi) 4,000.

Link Indian News Magazine: Link House, Mathura Road; f. 1958; Independent; weekly; Editor EDATATA NARAYANAN.

Nav Chitrapat: 92 Daryaganj; f. 1932; monthly; Hindi; Editor LAJJA RANI; circ. 14,234.

New Age: 7/14 Asaf Ali Rd.; f. 1953; organ of the Communist Party of India; weekly; English; Editor RAMESH CHANDRA; circ. 7,492.

Organiser: Marina Building, Connaught Circus, 1; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor K. R. MALKANI; circ. 40,000.

Panchayati Raj: Old Secretariat; f. 1960; monthly; English; social welfare; Editor D. RAGHAVAN; circ. 8,037.

Prakashan Samachar: 8 Faiz Bazaar, 6; f. 1953; monthly; trade journal; Hindi; circ. 2,000.

Rang Bhumi: 5A/15 Ansari Road, Darya Ganj; f. 1941; Hindi; films; Editor D. P. GUPTA; circ. 25,269.

Review: Bombay Life Building, Connaught Circus; f. 1928; monthly; English; Editor FRANK ANTHONY; circ. 5,025.

Rice News Teller: I.C.A.R., Queen Victoria Rd.; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Dr. P. KACHROO.

Sainik Samachar: South Block; f. 1909; weekly; English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Punjabi, Telugu, Marathi, Gorkhali, Malayalam editions; for the Indian Defence Forces.

Saptahik Hindustan: N-Block, Connaught Circus; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; Editor B. BHATNAGAR; circ. 68,904.

Sarita: Jhandewala Estate, Rani Jhansi Road; f. 1945; fortnightly; Hindi; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 32,538.

Sarvadeshik: Ram Lila Ground; f. 1927; weekly; organ of Int. Aryan League; Assistant Editor RAGHUNATH PRASAD PATHAK.

Shama: 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd., Ajmeri Gate; f. 1939; monthly; Urdu; Editor M. YUSUF DEHLVI; circ. 120,583.

Shankar's Weekly: Odeon Top, Connaught Place; f. 1948; weekly; English; Editor K. S. PILLAI; circ. 10,995.

Sher-i-Punjab: Union Bank of India Building, Ajmal Khan Rd.; P.O.B. 2549; f. 1911; weekly; Urdu; Editor B. J. SINGH; circ. 10,000.

Social Action: Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, South Extension Part II, D-25/D; f. 1951; six issues a year; Editor A. JONSECA, S.J.

Spokesman: 34 Theatre Communication Bldg., Connaught Place; f. 1951; weekly; English; Man. Editor GHANISHAM SINGH PASRICHA; circ. 10,000.

Sunday Standard: Express Bldg., Mathura Rd.; f. 1951; weekly; English; Editor FRANK MORAES; circ. 52,928.

Sushama: 13/14 Asaf Ali Road; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor M. YUNUS DEHLVI; circ. 62,750.

Thaqafatu'l-Hind: Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, 1; f. 1949; quarterly; Arabic; published by Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor Dr. S. T. LOKHANDWALLA.

Traveller in India: P.O.B. 2011, Delhi 6; f. 1957; monthly; English; transport and communication; Editor Director of Publications Division; circ. 17,551.

Vedic Light: Ram Lila Ground; f. 1967; monthly; journal for Vedic ideology; Editor ACHARYA VAIDYANATH SHASTRI.

Women on the March: Women's Department, Indian National Congress, 7 Jantar Mantar Road; f. 1957; women's rights and welfare; English and Hindi, monthly; Editor Mrs. MUKUL BANERJEE; circ. 2,000.

Yojana: Old Sectt.; f. 1957; fortnightly; journal of Planning Commission; English and Hindi; Editor MAN MATHNATH GUPTA; circ. 12,609 (English); 5,980 (Hindi).

ANDHRA PRADESH Chittoor

Sunday Standard: Andhra Prabha Buildings, Gandlapalle; f. 1960; weekly; English; Editor FRANK MORAES; circ. 21,266.

Hyderabad

Islamic Culture: P.O. Box 171; f. 1927; quarterly; English; Editor Dr. M. A. MUID KHAN.

INDIA—(THE PRESS)

BIHAR

Patna

- Balak:** Govind Mitra Road; f. 1926; monthly; Hindi; for children; Editor S. S. SINGH; circ. 19,833.
- Bihar Herald:** Kadamkuan, Patna 3; f. 1874; weekly; English; Editor ARUN ROY CHOUDHURY; circ. 11,950.
- Chunumunu:** Naya Tola; f. 1950; monthly; Hindi; for children; Editor J. N. MISHRA; circ. 20,000.
- Spark:** Patna-3; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor B. LALL; circ. 7,000.
- Yogi:** Budha Marg; f. 1934; weekly; Hindi; Editor B. S. VERMA; circ. 16,295.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

- Akhand Anand:** Sastu Sahitya Mudranalaya Trust, Swami Akhandanand Road, Bhadra; f. 1947; monthly; Gujarati; mems. A.B.C. Ltd. and I. & E.N.S.; Editor T. K. THAKKAR; circ. 42,153.
- Aram:** Sandesh Limited Press Building, Gheekanta Road; f. 1961; monthly; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 7,549.
- Chitralok:** Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, P.O. Box 254; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; films; Editor S. A. SHAH; circ. 22,551.
- Lokjivan:** Navjivan Mudranalaya, Navrangpura; f. 1948; fortnightly; Gujarati; Editor M. B. DESAI; circ. 1,854.
- Shrirang:** Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1955; monthly; Gujarati; Editor S. A. SHAH; circ. 4,623.
- Zagmag:** Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; for children; Editor S. A. SHAH; circ. 29,730.

KERALA

Trivandrum

- Dakshina Bharathi:** Convent Road; f. 1924; weekly; bilingual; Editor N. V. NAIR; circ. 2,000.
- Kerala Sandesam:** Government of Kerala; f. 1956; monthly; Malayalam; Editor V. R. NAIR; circ. 3,690.

Other Towns

- Kerala Law Journal:** 46 Robinson Rd., Kozhikode; f. 1956; English; weekly; Editor P. GOVINDA MENON.
- Malayala Manorama:** P.O.B. 26, Kottayam; f. 1956; weekly; Malayalam; Editor K. M. MATHEW; circ. 201,424.
- Mathrubhumi (Illustrated Weekly):** Robinson Road, Kozhikode, Calicut; f. 1932; weekly; Malayalam; Chief Editor K. P. K. MENON; circ. 105,372.

MADHYA PRADESH

- Krishnak Jagat:** P.O. Box 3, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh); f. 1946; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. C. BONDRIYA; circ. 15,513.

MADRAS

Madras

- Ananda Vikatan:** 151 Mount Rd.; f. 1961; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. S. VASAN; circ. 184,021.
- Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly:** Express Estate, Mount Rd., Madras 2; f. 1959; weekly; Telugu; Editor N. VENKATASESHAIAH; circ. 132,565.
- Andhra Sachitra Varapatrika:** 6 and 7 Thambu Chetty St.; f. 1908; weekly; Telugu; Editor S. RADHAKRISHNA; circ. 86,883.
- Antiseptic:** 323/24 Thambu Chetty Street; f. 1904; monthly; English; Editor Dr. U. VASUDEVA RAU; circ. 13,975.

- Bharatham:** 2 R. K. Mutt Road, Mylapore; f. 1959; weekly; Tamil; Editor P. S. RAJAGOPALAN; circ. 25,031.
- Chandamama:** 2-3 Arcot Road, Vadapalani; f. 1948; monthly; editions in Hindi, Kannada, Tamil; for children; Editor CHAKRAPANI; circ. all over 200,809.
- Chandoba:** 2-3 Arcot Road, Vadapalani; f. 1952; monthly; Marathi; Editor CHAKRAPANI; circ. 51,813.
- Free India:** 77 General Patters Road, Mount Road; f. 1939; weekly; English; Editor D. KRISHNAMURTHY; circ. 9,400.
- Gangai:** Kodambakkam; f. 1959; fortnightly; Tamil; Editor A. S. V. RAMAN; circ. 56,684.
- Hindu Weekly Review:** 201A Mount Road; f. 1953; weekly; English; Editor S. PARTHASARATHY; circ. 6,732.
- Kalai:** 193 Mount Rd.; f. 1958; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor A. SEENU; circ. 26,575.
- Kalai Magal:** P.O.B. 604, Madras 4; f. 1931; monthly; Tamil; Editor N. RAMARATNAM; circ. 38,365.
- Kalki:** 20 Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar Road, Kilpauk; f. 1941; weekly; Tamil; Editor T. SADASIVAM; circ. 115,699.
- Kumudam:** 83 Purasawalkam High Road; f. 1947; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. A. P. ANNAMALAI; circ. 304,170.
- Madras Law Journal:** P.O.B. 604, Madras 4; f. 1891; weekly; English; Editor K. SANKARANAYNA; circ. 2,582.
- Malai Mani:** 50 Edward Elliotts Rd.; f. 1958; weekly; Tamil; Editor P. S. ELANGO; circ. 48,000.
- My Magazine of India:** 11 Barracks Street, Seven Wells; f. 1929; monthly; English; Editor Miss V. SRVAGAMA-SUNDARI; circ. 12,000.
- New Leader:** 5 Armenian Street; f. 1887; weekly; English; Editor Rev. Fr. J. E. DE SOUZA; circ. 4,362.
- Pesum Padam:** 65/5 Arcot Road, near Power House, 24; f. 1942; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATH; circ. 67,427.
- Picture Post:** 54 Sir Thyagaraya Rd.; f. 1943; monthly; English; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATH; circ. 57,000.
- Puthumai:** 101 Purasawalkam High Road; f. 1957; monthly; Tamil; Editor K. T. KOSALRAM; circ. 34,875.
- Sport and Pastime:** 201-A Mount Road; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor G. KASTURI; circ. 39,067.
- Sunday Times:** 69 Peters Rd.; f. 1956; weekly; English; Editor S. V. S. VINOD; circ. 45,923.
- Swarajya:** 20 Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar Road, Kilpauk; f. 1956; English; weekly; Editor P. JOSEPH; circ. 17,840.
- Tamilnad Times:** 105 C. N. Krishnaswamy Road; f. 1953; fortnightly; English; Editor M. RODGERS; circ. 30,341.
- Thanga Thirai:** 17 Whites Road, Royapettah; f. 1960; fortnightly; Tamil; Editor A. RAMAMURTHI; circ. 28,000.
- Thayaga Kural:** 2-16 Mount Road; f. 1961; weekly; Tamil; Editor A. MA. SAMY; circ. 48,900.
- Vani:** f. 1949; fortnightly; Telugu; All India Radio journal; circ. 16,000.
- Vanoli:** f. 1939; fortnightly; Tamil; All India Radio journal; circ. 54,000.
- Vazha Vazhi:** 8 Somasundara Thevar, 2nd St.; f. 1960; weekly; Tamil; Editor K. U. KUMAR; circ. 8,744.

Other Towns

- Mathajothidam:** 3 Arasamaram, Vellore; f. 1949; monthly; astrology; Tamil; Editor V. K. V. SUBRAMANYAM; circ. 25,961.
- Sunday Standard:** 137 Ramnad Road, Madurai; f. 1957; weekly; English; Editor FRANK MORAES; circ. 77,055.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

- Aryan Path:** 40 New Marine Lines; London Office: 62 Queen's Gardens, W.2; f. 1930; monthly; comparative religion and philosophy, literature and social problems; English; Editor SOPHIA WADIA.
- Asia Bulletin:** c/o Asia Publishing House, Calicut St., Ballard Estate; f. 1954; monthly; English; publicity journal; Editor P. S. JAYASINGHE; circ. 18,000.
- Beej:** 62 Karwar Street; f. 1952; monthly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. M. V. KOTAK; circ. 15,200; other publ. *Jee*: cine-monthly.
- Bharat Jyoti:** 21 Dalal Street, Fort; f. 1938; weekly; English; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 59,952.
- Bhavan's Journal:** Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty; f. 1954; fortnightly; English; Man. Editor J. H. DAVE; Editor S. RAMAKRISHNAN; circ. 39,392.
- Blitz News Magazine:** 17/17-H Cawasji Patel Street, Fort; f. 1941; weekly; English; also Hindi and Urdu editions; Editor R. K. KARANJIA; circ. 200,505.
- Chitrallekha:** Star Printery, 62 Karwar St.; f. 1950; weekly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. M. V. KOTAK; circ. 9,904.
- Commerce:** Brady House, Veer Nariman Rd., Fort; f. 1910; weekly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 5,010.
- Current:** 15 Cawasji Patel Street; f. 1949; weekly; English; Editor D. F. KARAKA; circ. 23,128.
- Dharmayug:** Dadabhai Naoroji Road; London Office: 3 Albemarle Street, W.1; weekly; Hindi; Editor D. V. BHARATI; circ. 101,915.
- Examiner:** 35 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1850; weekly; English; religion, philosophy and general culture; Editor Rev. B. M. AGUIAR; circ. 8,000.
- Hindvasi:** 23 Hamam St., Fort; f. 1939; weekly; Sindhi; Editor MANSING CHUHEMAL.
- Illustrated Weekly of India:** Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road; f. 1929; weekly; English; Editor A. S. RAMAN; circ. 97,279.
- Imprint:** Central Bank Building; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor G. E. HALE; circ. 25,263.
- India Quarterly:** c/o Asia Publishing House, Calicut House, Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1953; journal of the Indian Council of World Affairs; Editor S. L. POPLAI.
- Indian and Eastern Engineer:** Sohrab House, 235 Dadabhai Naoroji Road; f. 1858; monthly; English; Director and Executive Editor M. P. M. DE SOUZA; Technical Editor S. K. GHASWALA.
- Indian P.E.N.:** Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines; f. 1934; monthly; organ of Indian Centre of the International P.E.N.; Editor SOPHIA WADIA.
- Industrial Times:** Peraaj Building, Apollo Street; Editor SUBHASH J. RELE.
- Janmabhoomi Pravasi:** Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1939; weekly; Gujarati; Editors R. V. and M. V. MEHTA; circ. 61,227.
- Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers:** Apollo Street; f. 1930; quarterly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 40,000.
- Kaiser-i-Hind:** Kaiser Chambers, Town Hall Road, Fort; f. 1881; weekly; Anglo-Gujarati; National; Editor J. E. HEERJIBHEDIN; circ. 4,937.
- Marg:** 34/38 Bank Street, Fort; f. 1946; quarterly; arts; Editor Dr. MULK RAJ ANAND.
- Medical Mirror:** P.O.B. 16554, Bombay 18 WB; f. 1959; bi-monthly; English; Editor V. J. H. CRASTO; circ. 10,000.

- Mother India:** Sumati Publications Ltd.; f. 1960; monthly; English; Editor BABURAO PATEL; circ. 6,453.
- Onlooker:** Seervai Building, 206 Sleater Rd.; f. 1939; fortnightly; English; Editor SUNA PATEL; circ. 7,025.
- Parag:** Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; London Office: 3 Albemarle Street, W.1; Editor A. P. JAIN; circ. 63,700.
- People's Raj (Lokrajya):** Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya; f. 1947; economic and social studies; fortnightly; edition in Marathi and English; circ. (all editions) 30,000.
- Radio Times of India:** 29 New Queen's Road; f. 1946; monthly; Editor D. D. LAKHANPAL.
- Reader's Digest:** Orient House, Mangalore St., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1954; monthly; English; Editorial Representative in India T. PARAMESHWAR; circ. 150,000.
- Samarpan:** Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty; f. 1957; fortnightly; Gujarati; circ. 5,966.
- Sarika:** Times of India Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albermarle St., W.1; f. 1960; short story monthly; Hindi; Editor KAMLESHWAR; circ. 31,200.
- Screen:** Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1951; weekly; English; Editor S. S. PILLAI; circ. 82,900.
- Star and Style:** Apollo Street, Fort; incorporating *Trend*; film and fashion fortnightly; English; Editor L. P. RAO; circ. 40,000.
- Sunday Lokasatta:** Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba 5; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor H. R. MAHAJANI; circ. 114,000.
- Sunday Standard:** Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1936; weekly; English; published simultaneously in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Delhi, Madras, Madurai and Vijayawada; Editor-in-Chief FRANK MORAES; circ. 400,000.
- Teaching:** Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Apollo Bunder, 1; f. 1928; quarterly; Editor MARGARET BENJAMIN.
- Urvashi:** Lamington Road; f. 1959; weekly; Hindi; Editor R. R. K. NAHATA; circ. 11,292.
- Vyapar:** Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1949; twice weekly; Gujarati; Editor H. Z. GILANI.

Nagpur

- All India Reporter:** Congress Nagar; f. 1922; monthly; English; Chief Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 29,795.
- Criminal Law Journal:** All India Reporter Ltd., Congress Nagar; f. 1904; monthly; Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 9,700.
- Labour and Industrial Cases:** Congress Nagar; f. 1968; monthly; English; Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 3,000.
- Rekha:** New Itwari Rd.; f. 1955; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. RANDIVE; circ. 22,766.

Poona

- Kesari:** 568 Navayan Peth, Gaikwada Wala 2; three times weekly; Marathi; Editor J. S. TILAK; circ. 35,244.
- Swaraj:** 595 Budhwar Peth; f. 1936; weekly; Marathi; Editor Dr. N. B. PARULEKAR; circ. 51,609.

MYSORE

Bangalore

- Gokula:** 22 Cubbon Rd.; f. 1963; weekly; Kannada; Editor M. V. RAMAKRISHNAIAH; circ. 20,896.
- Kailasa:** 22 Cubbon Rd.; f. 1963; monthly; Kannada; Editor T. C. S. BASAVARAJ; circ. 8,915.

INDIA—(THE PRESS)

- Mysindia:** 38A Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1939; weekly; English; Editor D. N. HOSALI; circ. 13,499.
- Prajamata:** North Anjaneya Temple Rd., Basavangudi; f. 1931; weekly; Kannada; Editor K. LAKSHMIAN; circ. 33,210.
- Vijayamala:** 51 Mamulpet; f. 1952; monthly; Kannada; Editor K. P. MUTHUSWAMY; circ. 8,100.

RAJASTHAN

- Dharti-Ke-Lal:** P.O.B. 12, Kota; f. 1953; monthly; Hindi; agricultural; Editor BABU HINDU; circ. 33,927.
- Navajeevan Sandesh:** Sawai Man Singh Highway, Jaipur; f. 1954; weekly; Hindi; Editor S. SHASTRI; circ. 9,480.
- Rastravani:** Shayam Sunder Bhargava Building, Jaipur Road, Ajmer; f. 1951; weekly; Hindi; Editor K. BARNWALL; circ. 11,132.

UTTAR PRADESH Allahabad

- Jasoosi Duniya:** 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1953; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. 31,500.
- Kahani:** 5 Sardar Patel Marg; f. 1954; monthly; Hindi; Editor SRIPAT RAI; circ. 34,644.
- Manmohan:** Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1949; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. V. A. MITRA; circ. 17,750.
- Manohar Kahaniyan:** Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1940; monthly; Hindi; Editor R. P. SINGH and A. MITRA.
- Manorma:** Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1924; monthly; Hindi; Editor H. D. CHATURVEDI; circ. 17,885.
- Maya:** 166 Muthiganj; f. 1929; monthly; Hindi; Editors R. P. SINGH and A. MITRA; circ. 35,306.
- Saraswati:** 36 Pannalal Road; f. 1900; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. N. CHATURVEDI.

Kanpur

- Citizen:** 40 Bhargova Estate, Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1940; weekly; English; Editor S. P. MEHRA; circ. 3,780.
- Civic Affairs:** 40 Bhargova Estate, Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1953; monthly journal of city government in India; English; Editor S. P. MEHRA; circ. 2,605.
- Vyapar Sandesh:** 26/104 Birhana Rd.; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; gives latest market reports and rates of various commodities; Editor HARISHANKAR SHARMA; circ. 16,900.

Lucknow

- Gyan Bharati:** Aminabad Park; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. RAMESHWARAM; circ. 15,263.
- Janmat:** Bhopal House, Lallbagh, P.O. Box 123; f. 1954; Sunday; Bengali; Editor NARENDRA PANDE; circ. 6,000.
- Jan Yug:** 22 Kaiserbagh; f. 1942; weekly; Hindi; Editor RAMESH SINHA; circ. 12,098.
- Panchjanya:** Sanskrit Bhawan, Dr. Raghubir Nagar, P.O.B. 207, Lucknow; f. 1947; weekly; Hindi; Man. Editor Y. S. DESHMUKH; circ. 35,000.
- People (The):** 10 Bhopal House, Lall Bagh; f. 1959; weekly; English; Editor N. L. GAUTAM; circ. 7,001.
- Rashtradharm:** P.O.B. 207; f. 1962; monthly; Editor RAM SHANKER AGNIHOTRI; circ. 5,000.

Other Towns

- Current Events:** 15 Rajpur Rd., Dehra Dun; f. 1955; monthly news magazine; English; Editor DEV DUTT; circ. about 10,000.

- Dhanwantari:** P.O. Bijai Garh, Distt., Aligarh; f. 1924; monthly; Hindi; Editor V. D. S. GARG; circ. 16,350.
- Indian Forester:** F.R.I. and Colleges, P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun; monthly; English; a journal of forestry, agriculture, Shikar, and travel; Editor I. M. QURESHI.
- Jeevan Shiksha:** Sarvodaya Sahitya Prakashan, Chowk, Varanasi; f. 1957; monthly; Hindi; Editor TARUN BHAI; circ. 11,550.

WEST BENGAL Calcutta

- Akashi:** Eden Gardens; f. 1958; fortnightly; Assamese; Editor G. C. CHUCKERVERTTY; circ. 1,500.
- Asian Books Newsletter:** 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; record of books in English published in Asia; monthly; Editor K. K. ROY.
- Assam Review and Tea News:** 20 Waterloo St.; f. 1928; monthly; tea plantation industry; Editor J. N. BANERJEE.
- Basumati:** 166 Bepin Behari Ganguly Street; f. 1921; monthly; Bengali; independent Nationalist; Editor PRANTOSH GHATTAK; circ. 10,000.
- Betar Jagat:** Eden Gardens; f. 1929; fortnightly; Bengali; Editor G. C. CHUCKERVERTTY; circ. 56,000.
- Bulletin of the Institution of Engineers (India):** 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; monthly; Editor D. K. GHOSH; circ. 60,000.
- Calcutta Medical Journal:** Calcutta Medical Club, 91-B Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1906; Editor Dr. K. K. SEN GUPTA.
- Capital:** 5 Mission Row; f. 1888; weekly; English; leading financial weekly in India; Acting Editor Dr. B. B. GHOSH; circ. 2,653.
- Chitra Bharati:** 3 Bysak Dighi Lane; f. 1955; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 45,000.
- Desh:** 6 Sooterkin Street; f. 1933; weekly; Bengali; Editor A. K. SARKAR; circ. 66,104.
- Fashion:** 3 Bysak Dighi Lane, 7; f. 1961; monthly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 20,000.
- Herald:** 10 Government Place East, P.O. Box 445; f. 1931; weekly; English; Editor H. ROZARIO, S.J.; circ. 14,500.
- Indian Medical Gazette:** 17a Madan Dutt Lane; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor L. K. PANDEYA circ. 3,500.
- Indian Medical Review:** 48B Sankaritola Street; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor Dr. S. GHOSH; circ. 12,000.
- Indian Minerals:** Geological Survey of India; 29 Chowringhee Road, 16; f. 1947; Editors Dr. B. C. ROY, G. N. DUTT, A. BATTACHARYA; circ. 1,000.
- Indian Railway Gazette:** 13 Ezra Mansions; f. 1903; monthly; English; circulates in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, U.K., U.S.A. and other countries; Editor B. R. SUBRAMANYAM; circ. 7,618.
- Indian Trade Journal:** Ministry of Commerce and Industry; weekly; English; circ. 4,487.
- Industry:** 22 R. G. Kar Rd.; monthly; English; Editor K. N. BANERJEE; circ. 2,100.
- Journal of the Indian Medical Association:** 23 Samavaya Mansions, Corporation Place; f. 1930; fortnightly; English; Editor Dr. P. K. GUHA; circ. 12,228.
- Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India):** 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; monthly; English; Editor: D. K. GHOSH; published in 8 parts, circ. of each part 15,000.
- Modern Review:** 77/2/1 Dharmtalla St.; f. 1907; monthly; English; independent; illustrated; socio-political; Editor ASHOKEE CHATTERJEE.

INDIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Mohammadi: 49 Gardener Lane; f. 1904; weekly; Bengali; leading organ of the Muslims; Independent; Editor Md. GHOSUL ANAM KHAN.

Monthly Review: 5 Mission Row; f. 1936; monthly; English; Editor A. B. WELLS; circ. 5,000.

Naba Kallol: 11 Jhamapuker Lane; f. 1960; monthly; Bengali; Editor S. C. MAZUMDAR; circ. 25,500.

Neete: 4 Sukhlal Johari Lane; f. 1955; weekly; English; Editor M. P. CHOUDHURY; circ. 25,000.

Planters' and Agriculturists' Journal: 13 Ezra Mansions; f. 1924; monthly; English; Editor B. R. SUBRAMANYAM; circ. 8,557.

Radical Humanist: 15 Bankim Chatterji St.; f. 1937; weekly; English; Editor R. L. NIGAM; circ. 2,847.

Sachitra Bharat: 86 Dharamtalla St.; f. 1936; weekly; Bengali; Editor U. N. S. GUPTA.

Screen: 3 Bysak Dighi Lane, 7; f. 1960; weekly; Hindi and Bengali; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 50,000.

Soviet Dosh: 1/1 Wood St.; f. 1960; fortnightly; Bengali; Editor O. P. BENUKH; circ. 36,304.

Statesman: Chowringhee Square; f. 1875; overseas weekly; English; Editor P. N. CHOPRA.

Suktara: 11 Jhamapookar Lane; f. 1947; monthly; Bengali; Editor M. MAJUNDAR; circ. 29,990.

Vishal-Bharat: 122 Upper Circular Rd.; f. 1928; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. R. SHARMA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Press Trust of India: 357 Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay; obtains world news from Reuters, Agence France Presse and United Press International, as well as from its own foreign correspondents; Gen. Man. K. S. RAMACHANDRAN.

Nafen (Near and Far East News Ltd.): 70 Forbes Street, Bombay, 1; British-owned; distributes news in English and Indian languages.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.N.S.A.: Royal Hotel, Juhu, Bombay 54; Chief LAMBERTO A. REM PICCI.

A.P.: 19 Narendra Place, Parliament St., New Delhi; Chief CONRAD C. FINK.

Ceskoslovenská Tiskova Kancelár: 15A Jorbagh Nursery, New Delhi.

Middle East News: 1B-120 Laipatnager, New Delhi; Correspondent K. G. GANABATHY.

Reuters Ltd.: 27-A Prithviraj Rd., New Delhi 11.
D.P.A., Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, and Tass also maintain offices in India.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Press Council of India: Delhi; f. 1966; a statutory body representing the newspaper profession, Parliament, science, law and letters, the Council has power to examine journalists under oath; and may censure objectionable material, even if no law has been infringed; Chair. Mr. Justice J. R. MUDHOLKAR; 26 mems.

All-India Newspaper Editors Conference: Pres. A. D. MANI (*Hitavada*, Nagpur).

Commonwealth Press Union (Indian Section): c/o *Hindustan Times*, Delhi.

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: I.E.N.S. Blds., Old Mill Road, New Delhi; f. 1939; 130 mems.; Sec. D. K. THADHANI.

Indian Federation of Working Journalists: New Delhi; f. 1950; Pres. CHATURVEDI.

Indian Journalists Association: 1249-B Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12; f. 1922; Pres. ADHIRCHANDRA BANJEE.

Indian Languages Newspapers Association: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1941; 208 mems.; Pres. A. R. BHAT; publ. *Language Press Bulletin* (non-political monthly); circ. 450.

Press Club of India: New Delhi; f. 1958; Pres. DURGA DAS (INFA); Gen. Sec. A. E. CHARLTON (Statesman).

Press Institute of India: Sapru House, Barakhamba Rd., Delhi 1; f. 1963; publ. *Vidura* (quarterly) and special surveys.

Southern India Journalists' Federation: 15 Ritchie Street, Mount Road, Madras; f. 1950; 326 mems.; Pres. S. A. SUBBIAH; Sec. T. VADIVELU; publ. *The South Indian Journalist*; circ. 500.

PUBLISHERS

BOMBAY

Allied Publishers Private Ltd.: 15 Graham Road, Ballard Estate, 1; Chair. R. N. SACHDEV; Man. Dir. P. C. MANAKTALA.

Asia Publishing House: Calicut St., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1942; general and scientific, English and Indian languages. Branches: Bangalore, Calcutta, Chandigarh, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Madras; London Office: 447 Strand, W.C.2; New York Office: 29 East 10th St., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Blackie and Son (India) Ltd.: 103-5 Fort Street, 1; brs. in Calcutta and Madras.

K. and J. Cooper: Swadeshi Mills Estate, Girgaum, 4; f. 1900; educational; Sec. K. N. NATH.

George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd.: c/o Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Apollo Bunder; educational.

Hind Kitabs Ltd.: 32-34, Veer Nariman Road, 1.

Jaico Publishing House: 125 Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1947; classics, also scientific and technical from East and West.

Kitab Mahal Publishers (Wholesale Division) Private Ltd.: Zero Rd. 56-A, Allahabad; high-class Hindi general and educational; Propr. S. M. AGARWAL.

Oxford University Press: Oxford House, Apollo Bunder; brs. at Calcutta and Madras; Gen. Manager R. E. HAWKINS.

Popular Book Depot, The: Abid House, Dr. Bhadkamkar Rd., 7 W.B.; f. 1924; Partners G. R., S. G. and R. G. BHATKAL.

Popular Prakashan: 35C Tardeo Road, 34; f. 1962; Partners G. R., S. G., and R. G. BHATKAL.

Prakashan Mandir: Dadysbeth Agyary Lane 42; Propr. OMKAR KUMAR; importers and educational publishers.

Taraporevala, D. B., Sons and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 210 Dr. D. Naoraji Rd., Fort; f. 1864; general; Dir. M. J. TARAPOREVALA; Chief Executive R. J. TARAPOREVALA; publ. *Book Bulletin* (monthly); circ. 6,500.

N. M. Tripathi (Private) Ltd.: 164 Princess St., 2; f. 1888; Chair. P. J. PANDYA; Dir. and Gen. Man. A. S. PANDYA.

INDIA—(PUBLISHERS)

CALCUTTA

- All-India Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 30 Cornwallis Street, 6; f. 1920; Managing Dir. K. G. DAS, B.L.
- Assam Review Publishing Co.:** 29 Waterloo Street, 1; general; Manager J. N. BANNERJEE.
- J. Banerjee and Co.:** 29 Joy Mitter Street, 5; f. 1891; statisticians and market reporters; Propr. B. CHATTERJEE; Manager B. S. BANERJEE.
- Book Co. Ltd., The:** 4-3-B College Square, 12; Dirs. G. N. MITRA, Dr. R. N. MITRA, B.A.; Sec. P. C. BASU.
- Books Concern, The:** 22 R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, 4; Propr. R. M. BANERJEE; Manager U. N. BOSE.
- Britannia Publishers:** 201 Harrison Road, 7; rare British, American and Continental publications.
- British India Publishing Co.:** Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, 1; Manager A. BRIMS; Asst. Manager S. J. HONEYWELL.
- Chuckerverti, Chatterjee and Co. Ltd.:** 15 College Square, 12; Dir. BINODELAL CHAKRAVARTI.
- David Maximillian and Co.:** 12B Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, 1; Propr. C. C. DAVID.
- Eastern Law House (Private) Ltd.:** 54 Ganesh Chunder Avenue, 12; legal; Dirs. D. K. DE, B. C. DE.
- Esso (Private) Ltd.:** 25 Ganesh Chunder Avenue, 13; f. 1940; general; Dirs. G. KIDD, S. H. ELLIOTT, B. SEE.
- Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay:** 6/1A Bancharam Akrur Lane, 12; f. 1950; Man. Dir. K. L. MUKHOPADHYAY.
- Gurudas Chatterjee and Sons:** Bidhan Saranee 203, 6; Editor B. P. N. MUKHERJEE; general.
- Ideal Publishers:** 28/14 Station Road, 31; Propr. Mrs. P. DAS; Manager U. DAS.
- Intertrade Publications (India) Private Ltd.:** 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; f. 1954; publ. *Nepal Trade Directory*, technical and general books; Man. Dir. K. K. ROY.
- Khadi Pradisthan:** 15 College Square, 12; Manager A. C. DAS GUPTA; Sec. H. P. DEVI.
- Macmillan and Co. Ltd.:** 294 Bow Bazar Street, 12; Head Office: Little Essex Street, London, W.C.2; Manager K. R. CLEMENS; Asst. Manager U. N. BANERJEE.
- Market Reports Publishing Co.:** 9, Royal Exchange Place, 1; general; Propr. R. D. KHEDIA.
- A. Mukherjee & Co. Private Ltd.:** 2 Bankim Chatterjee Street, 12; f. 1940; educational and general; Man. Dir. AMIYA RANJAN MUKHERJEE.
- New Era Publishing Co.:** 31 Gauri Bari Lane, 4; f. 1944; Propr. Dr. P. N. MITRA, M.A., B.L., D.S.C (U.S.A.); Man. S. K. MITRA.
- W. Newman and Co. Ltd.:** 3 Old Court House Street, 1; general; Managing Dir. A. P. BHARGAVA.
- Orient Longmans Ltd.:** 17 Chittarangan Avenue, 13; Dir. and Sec. N. P. SUBRAMANIAN.
- Oriental Publishing Co.:** 110 Arpuli Lane, 12; f. 1910; Propr. D. N. BOSE; Manager D. P. BOSE.
- Oxford Book and Stationery Co.:** 17 Park Street, 16; f. 1922; Mans. S. H. PRIMLANI and G. M. PRIMLANI.
- Ray, Chaudhury and Co.:** 119 Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, 25; Manager A. C. R. CHAUDHURY.
- Renaissance Publishers Private Ltd.:** 15 Bankim Chatterjee Street, 12; philosophy; founder M. N. ROY.
- M. C. Sarkar and Sons (Private), Ltd.:** 14 Bankim Chatterjee Street, 15; general.
- Taylor Bros.:** 2. Royd Lane, 16; publishers of *Indies' Industrial Directory*; maps; Manager A. G. BALTHAZAR.
- Thacker's Press and Directories Ltd.:** 6 Bentinck Street, 1; London Agents: Keith & Slater Ltd., 24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1; *Indian Directory* and *World Trade*.

DELHI

- Atma Ram and Sons:** Kashmere Gate, 6.
- S. Chand and Co.:** Ram Nagar, 1; f. 1917; educational books in Hindi and English; brs. in Jullundur, Lucknow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.
- City Booksellers:** Sohanganj Street; f. 1939; general; Propr. H. CHANDRA.
- Eurasia Publishing House (Private) Ltd.:** Ram Nagar, 1; educational books in English and Hindi; Dirs. S. L. GUPTA, RAJ K. SETH, R. K. GUPTA.
- Hind Pocket Books Private Ltd.:** G. T. Rd., Shahdara, Delhi, 32; f. 1958; paper backs in English, Hindi and Urdu; Managing Dir. DINA NATH MALHOTRA; Sec. VISHWA NATH.
- Indian University Publishers Ltd.:** Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1950; technical and general in English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi; Manager C. B. MENDN.
- Khosla Publishing Co.:** 3 Faiz Bazaar Rd., Daryaganj; f. 1901; directories; Partners K. R. and K. R. KHOSLA.
- New Book Society of India:** 6A, 53 W.E.A. Pusa Road.
- People's Publishing House, Ltd.:** Rani Jhansi Road; f. 1943; Gen. Man. N. PISHARODI.
- Publications Division, The:** Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, P.O. Box 2011, 6; art, literature, planning and development, general publications.
- Rajkamal Prakashan (Private) Ltd.:** 8 Faiz Bazar, 6; f. 1946; Hindi books and magazines.
- Rajpal and Sons:** Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1891; literary criticism, social and general, humanities, text books, juvenile literature; Hindi and English; Partners DINA NATH MOLHOTRA, VISHWA NATH, Smt. SARASWATI DEVI.
- Ranjit Printers and Publishers:** 4872 Chandni Chowk, 6; f. 1949; historical, economical, political and general in Hindi and English; Managing Dirs. M. C. GUPTA and R. M. SHAHANI.
- Roshan Book Depot:** Nai Sarak; educational; Propr. G. DASS.
- Sahgal, N. D., and Sons:** Dariba Kalan; f. 1917; politics, history, general knowledge, sport, fiction and children's books, in Hindi; Manager G. SAHGAL.
- Shiksha Bharati:** G. T. Rd., Shahdara, Delhi, 32; f. 1955; textbooks, popular science books and children's books in Hindi and English; General Man. SMT. VEENA MALHOTRA.
- Technical and Commercial Book Co.:** 75 Gokhale Market, Tis Hazari; f. 1913; Propr. B. R. MALHOTRA, B.A.; Manager D. N. MEHRA.
- Yadav Prakashan:** Ajmeri Dwar; anatomy books, and charts in Hindi and English; Proprs. Y. N. and S. MITAL.

MADRAS

- Higginbothams Ltd.:** 165 Mount Rd., 2.
- B. G. Paul and Co.:** 4 Francis Joseph Street; f. 1923; general, educational and oriental; Manager K. NILAKANTAN.
- Ranga Raju and Bros:** Jagannadha Baugh, Saidapet; general; Propr. J. R. RANGA RAJU; Managers J. P. RAJU, J. K. RAJU.
- Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.:** 2-16 Mount Road; f. 1879; educational; Propr. G. VENKATACHARI.
- Thompson and Co. (Private) Ltd.:** 33 Broadway, 1; general.

OTHER TOWNS

- Banaras Book Corpn.:** University Road, Banaras; educational; Dir. L. N. AGARWAL; Manager R. K. AGARWAL.

Balkrishna Book Co.: Hazratganj, Lucknow; f. 1944; general, scientific and oriental; Propr. BALKRISHNA.

Bhargava Book Co.: Jabalpur; f. 1891; general; Propr. D. N. BHARGAVA; Manager S. N. BAKSHI.

Catholic Press: Ranchi (Bihar); f. 1930; Dir. Rev. A. DELBEKE, S.J.

Central Book Depot: 44 Johnston-gunj, Allahabad; Manager B. K. CHATTERJI.

Chand Book Depot: 42 Edmonstone Road, Allahabad; Propr. N. G. SAIGAL; Manager A. K. SAIGAL.

P. C. Dwadash Shroni and Co. Ltd.: Barasani Bazaar, Aligarh; f. 1895; Dirs. H. C. DWADASH SHRENI, T. C. DWADASH SHRENI.

Garga Bros.: Bank Rd. 5, Allahabad; f. 1949; educational; Partners T. N. GARGA, P. N. GARGA and R. N. GARGA.

Hindi Sahitya Sadan: Jahanabad P.O., Gaya; general; Proprs. R. PATHAK, K. N. SINHA; Manager N. K. PATHAK, M.I.S.A.

Hindusthan Publishing House: Shanti Bhawan, Nayagaon, Lucknow; Propr. A. KUMVR; Man. M. KUMAR.

Kitabistan: 17A Kamala Nehru Road, Allahabad.

Law Book Co.: Sardar Patel Marg, P.O.B. 4, Allahabad 1; f. 1929; legal books; Partners J. N. BAGGA, L. R. BAGGA and SETH BALMUKAND.

Mareshanand and Sons: Bhaskar Bhavan, Ashoknagar, Lucknow; Man. SHIV PRASAD NAUTIYAL.

Narain Publishing House: Ajitmal, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh; f. 1941; publishers of illustrated *Hindi Who's Who*, directories and general; Propr. Mrs. LILA AGRAWAL.

Navajivan Publishing House: Ahmedabad, 14.

Rabindra Book Depot: Hospital Road, Agra; educational; Propr. S. S. LALL BUDHIRAJA; Man. R. K. BUDHIRAJA.

Ram Prasad and Sons: Hospital Road, Agra 3; agricultural, arts, commerce, education, general, science, technical; f. 1906; Dirs. H. N., R. N., B. N. and Y. N. AGARWAL; Managers S. N. AGARWAL and R. S. TANDON.

S. J. Singh and Co.: 52-7 Gwynne Road, Lucknow; nature cure, health, general; Manager S. J. SINGH.

Standard Book Depot: Chowk, Kanpur; official agents for Govt. of U.P.; Propr. G. P. GARG; Manager B. N. AGARWAL.

University Book Agency: 15-B Elgin Rd., Allahabad; law; Partners S. D. KHANNA, L. KHANNA, N. KHANNA.

Upper India Publishing House Ltd.: Literature Palace, Lucknow; publishers of books in English and Hindi special subjects—Indian philosophy, history, religion, art and science; Man. Dir. N. BHARGAVA.

Uttarakhand Press: Bhaskar Bhavan, Ashoknagar, Lucknow.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

All India Radio (AIR): Akashwani Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi 1; broadcasting in India is controlled by the Ministry of Information. The Service is financed from grants voted by Parliament annually; Dir.-Gen. Dr. V. K. NARAYANA MENON.

A comprehensive development plan has been evolved and there are now seventy-three broadcasting stations in the whole of India. There are at present regional stations operating from the following centres:

North: Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Ajmer, Indore, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Ranchi, Varanasi, Bikaner, Kanpur, Raipur, Gwalior.

West: Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Rajkot, Panjim, Sangli.

South: Madras, Tiruchi, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Trichur, Dhawar, Bangalore, Tirunelveli, Calicut, Vishakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Bhadravathi.

East: Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kohima, Sambalpur, Siliguri, Port Blair, Imphal, Jeypore.

Radio Kashmir broadcasts from Srinagar and Jammu.

Broadcasting is particularly important in India owing to the difficulty of reaching the vast masses of the people

by any medium other than the spoken word. Since radio sets are costly and expensive to maintain, listening is arranged by means of community sets installed for public use in a large number of villages.

AIR network is equipped with a total of 149 transmitters (medium and shortwave) and covers all the important linguistic areas in the country. Programmes are broadcast in 77 dialects including 29 tribal languages. The Home Services broadcast in 18 principal languages.

The News Services Division, centralised in New Delhi, is one of the largest news organisations in the world. The Service transmits 76 daily news bulletins in 28 Indian and foreign languages. The External Services transmit 30 news bulletins daily in 18 languages.

In 1967 there were 5,400,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

All India Radio-Television: Television Centre, Akashwani Bhawan, Parliament St., New Delhi 1; f. 1959; Dir. S. N. MURTI; programmes: 21 hours weekly, mainly for schools, community viewing and information.

In 1967 there were 7,000 receiving sets, of which 1,000 were for community viewing in schools, social education centres, and villages.

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Reserve Bank of India: Mint Road, Bombay 1; f. 1934; nationalized January 1949; has the sole right to issue notes in India; cap. Rs. 50m. (1967); Gov. L. K. JHA; Dep. Govs. Prof. D. G. KARVE, M. U. RANGACHARI.

State Bank of India: Apollo St., Fort, Bombay 1; London Office: 14-18 Gresham St., E.C.2; inc. in India by the State Bank of India Act, 1955; cap. Rs. 56.3m., dep. Rs. 9,189.4m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Man. Dirs. R. N. CHETTUR, N. RAMANAND RAO.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Allahabad Bank Ltd.: 14 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1865; cap. p.u. Rs. 10.5m., dep. Rs. 928.8m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. S. P. PURI; Gen. Man. W. SMITH.

Andhra Bank Ltd.: 11/526 Cantonment Rd., Machilipatnam; f. 1923; cap. Rs. 4.98m.; dep. Rs. 308.6m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. M. K. S. DUTT; Gen. Man. Sri T. R. BHAGAVAT.

Bank of Baroda: Mandvi, Baroda; London Office: 31/32 King's St., E.C.2; f. 1908; cap. p.u. Rs. 25m.; dep. Rs. 2,750m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. N. M. CHOKSHI; Gen. Man. M. G. PARIKH.

Bank of Cochin Ltd.: Broadway, Ernakulam; f. 1928; cap. p.u. Rs. 0.5m.; dep. Rs. 6.5m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. PARAMBI LONAPPEN, B.A., B.L.; Man. K. M. THARIYAN.

Bank of India Ltd.: 70/80 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay 1; London Office: Kent House, 11-16 Telegraph St., E.C.2; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs. 40.5m., dep. Rs. 3,384m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. T. D. KANSARA.

Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.: 1177 Budhwar Peth, P.O.B. 514, Poona City; f. 1935; cap. Rs. 12.8m., dep. Rs. 627m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. C. V. JOAG.

Canara Bank Ltd.: Light House Hill, Mangalore; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs. 12.5m., dep. Rs. 1,212.6m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. K. J. PRABHU; Man. Dir. A. D. PAI.

Central Bank of India Ltd.: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1; London office: 42-45 New Broad Street, E.C.2; f. 1911; cap. p.u. Rs. 47.4m., dep. Rs. 3,598.8m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. Sir HOMI MODY, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. V. C. PATEL.

Dena Bank Ltd.: Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, 17 Horniman Circle, Bombay 1; f. 1938 as Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd.; name changed 1966; cap. p.u. Rs. 12.5m., dep. Rs. 890.1m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. LALITCHANDRA C. D. NANJEE; Man. Dir. PRAVINCHANDRA V. GANDHI.

Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 10 Clive Row, Calcutta; cap. p.u. Rs. 5m.; Chair. SETH MOHANLAL JALAN.

Indian Bank Ltd.: Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Madras 1; f. 1907; cap. Rs. 8.9m., dep. Rs. 770.6m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. Dr. Rajah Sir MUTHIAH CHETTIAR; Sec. O. R. SRINIVASAN.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: 151 Mount Rd., Madras 2; f. 1937; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 785.1m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. M. CR. MUTHIAH; Gen. Mans. K. M. NANJAPPA, G. LAKSHMINARAYANAN.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.: 163 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 1; f. 1955, to assist private industrial enterprises or medium-term loans,

sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares giving managerial, technical and administrative advice; cap. auth. Rs. 250m.; Chair. G. L. MEHTA; Gen. Man. H. T. PAREKH.

Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.: 1 Pampamahakavi Road, P.B. 654, Chamarajpet, Bangalore 18; f. 1916; cap. Rs. 15.5m., dep. Rs. 43m.; Pres. A. B. PATEL, B.A., LL.B.; Sec. G. RUDRAPPA, B.A., LL.B.

Punjab National Bank Ltd.: 5 Parliament St., New Delhi; f. 1895; cap. p.u. Rs. 20m., dep. Rs. 2,913.7m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. Sh. KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ; Gen. Man. S. C. TRIKHA.

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur: Jaipur, Rajasthan; f. 1944; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 7.9m., dep. Rs. 465.2m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. SATYA DEV.

State Bank of Hyderabad: Gunfoundry, Hyderabad; f. 1941; re-constituted 1959 as subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 5m., dep. Rs. 516.9m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA, I.C.S.; Gen. Man. P. SEETHAPATHI RAO.

State Bank of Indore: Bombay Agra Rd., Indore; f. 1920; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 3.5m., dep. Rs. 203.8m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. V. N. NADKARNI.

State Bank of Mysore: Avenue Rd., Bangalore; f. 1913; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 419.8m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. S. BALAKRISHNAN.

State Bank of Patiala: The Mall, Patiala; f. 1917; in 1960 re-formed as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 3.5m., dep. Rs. 327.2m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. K. SUBRAMANIAN.

State Bank of Saurashtra: P.O.B. 51, Bhavnagar; f. 1950; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 300.6m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. Shri V. T. DEHEJIA, I.C.S.; Gen. Man. R. P. GOYAL.

State Bank of Travancore: P.O.B. 34, "Ana Cutcherry", Trivandrum 1 (Kerala); f. 1945; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 403.9m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. S. K. NATHAN.

Union Bank of India Ltd.: Union Bank Building, 66-80 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay, 1; f. 1919; cap. Rs. 12.5m., dep. Rs. 949.5m. (Dec. 1966); Gen. Man. F. K. F. NARIMAN.

United Bank of India Ltd.: 4 Clive Ghat St., Calcutta 1; f. 1950; cap. p.u. Rs. 26.9m., dep. Rs. 1,189m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. Dr. S. B. DUTT; Man. Dir. B. K. DATTA.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: 10 Brabourne Rd., Calcutta 1; London Office: 12 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4; f. 1943; cap. p.u. Rs. 28.0m., dep. Rs. 2,150m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. R. B. SHAH.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express Co. Inc.: 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Oriental Building, 364 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta; f. 1919.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; offices in India: Bombay, Calcutta; representative in New Delhi.

British Bank of the Middle East: 6 King William Street, London, E.C.4; 314 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

The Chartered Bank: 38 Bishopsgate, London E.C.2; Indian branches: Amritsar, Bombay (5 offices), Calcutta (6 offices), Calicut, Cochin, Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, New Delhi, Vasco da Gama.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Avenue, New York 10022, N.Y.; Bombay Office: 293 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road; Calcutta Office: 9 Brabourne Road.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: 1 Bank House, Habib Square, Bunder Road, Karachi; Mahamed Ali Road, Bombay; f. 1941.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong; Bombay, Calcutta.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Visakhapatnam.

Mitsui Bank Ltd.: 12 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Bombay.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Cochin, Darjeeling, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Simla, etc.

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; Bombay, Calcutta; Man. C. J. W. PARELS.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Indian Banks Association: Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, 17 Horniman Circle, Bombay 1; founded to promote the interests of Indian Banks; 57 mems.; Chair. K. M. D. THACKERSEY; Sec. S. G. SHAH.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association: Manek Chowk, Ahmedabad; f. 1894; 459 mems.; Pres. RATILAL NATHALAL SHAREDALAL; Sec. J. C. PANDYA.

Bombay Stock Exchange: Dalal St., Bombay; f. 1877; 500 mems.; Pres. K. R. P. SHROFF; Sec. P. J. JEEJEEBHROY.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd.: 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta; f. 1908; 639 mems.; Pres. K. L. KHANDELWAL; Sec. B. MAJUMDAR.

Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd., The: 3 & 4/4B Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi; f. 1947; 103 mems.; Pres. HARBAUS SINGH META.

Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.: Bombay Mutual Building Annexe, 322-323 Linghi Chetty St., Madras 1; f. 1937; 23 mems.; Pres. K. VENKATARAMAN; Sec. E. R. KRISHNAMURTI.

INSURANCE

There are a large number of insurance companies registered in India, of which the following is necessarily a selected list.

Life Insurance Corporation of India: Madame Cama Road, Bombay; London Office: York House, 6th Floor, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex; f. 1956 by an Act of Parliament nationalising life assurance industry; controls all life insurance business in India; transacting general insurance since April 1964; Chair. B. D. PANDE.

Advance Insurance Co., Ltd.: 251 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1942; Man. Dir. M. C. KEDIA

All India General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Podar Chambers, Brelvi Sayyed Abdulla Road, P.O. Box 435, Fort, Bombay; f. 1944; Chair. R. A. PODAR; Sec. P. S. PARAMESWARAN.

Anand Insurance Co. Ltd.: Yusuf Building, 43 Mahatma Gandhi Road, P.O. Box 344, Fort, Bombay; f. 1942; Chair. Sir CHUNILAL B. MEHTA; Man. Dir. A. C. MEHTA.

Bharat General Reinsurance Ltd.: Scindia House, P.O.B. 92, New Delhi 1; f. 1942; Dir. Manager G. S. SHROFF.

Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Henley House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 548, Bombay 1; f. 1935; Chair. M. DOONGURSEE; Man. K. K. DASTUR.

British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mehta House, 79-91 Apollo Street, Fort, P.O. Box 950, Bombay; f. 1919; Chair. JAL H. MEHTA; Gen. Manager M. S. DASTUR.

Calcutta Insurance Ltd.: Reg. Office: 24 Chittaranjan Avenue, P.O. Box 7832, Calcutta; f. 1923; Man. Dir. M. R. DAS GUPTA.

Central India Insurance Co. Ltd.: 56 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore; f. 1946; Chair. K. N. BHANDARI; Man. R. S. S. BHANDARI.

Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd.: Commonwealth Building, 2-4 Oak Lane, 82 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1928; Chair. R. V. DONGRE.

Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd.: 8 Clive Row, P.O. Box 150, Calcutta 1; f. 1931; Managing Dir. C. B. LOXLEY.

Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd.: Hall Bazar, Amritsar; f. 1906; Managing Dir. L. JAG RAJ.

Co-operative General Insurance Society Ltd.: 548 Mahatma Gandhi Road, P.O. Box 212, Hyderabad; f. 1947; Chair. R. GURUDAS; Man. Dir. MADHAVARAO ANVARI; Man. A. S. R. MURTHY.

Dona Insurance (Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co. Ltd.): Devkaran Nanjee Bldg., Fort, Bombay; Chair. L. C. D. NANJEE.

General Assurance Society Ltd., The: 5 Mission Row, Calcutta 1; 1907; Gen. Man. A. GOENKA.

Great Pyramid Insurance Co. Ltd., The: National Tobacco Buildings, 1 and 2 Old Court House Corner, Calcutta 1; f. 1944.

Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd.: "Dare House Extension", 4th Floor, 2/1 North Beach Rd., P.O.B. 242, Madras-1; f. 1935; Chair. H. V. R. IENGAR; Man. Dir. E. K. SRINIVASAN; Man. P. K. SEKHAR; 362 N. S. C. Bose Rd., P.O.B. 242, Madras 1.

Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd.: 4 Chittaranjan Avenue, P.O. Box 8921, Calcutta 13; f. 1944; Chair. P. N. TALUKDAR, M.A.; Man. D. DAS GUPTA, M.A., F.C.I.I.

Hukumchand Insurance Co. Ltd.: 38 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1; f. 1929; Gen. Manager K. R. V. ACHARYA.

Indian Guarantee and General Insurance Co.: Gresham Assurance House, P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box No. 165 Bombay 1; f. 1922; Chair. M. R. BHIDE; Gen. Man. B. R. MODY.

Indian Mercantile Insurance Co.: 14 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1; f. 1907; Chair. K. M. D. THACKERSEY; Gen. Man. C. M. TELIVALA.

Indian Mutual General Association Ltd.: 35 Mount Road, P.O. Box 392, Madras; f. 1946; Manager S. K. SIVARAMAN.

India Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay 1; f. 1965; Chair. TULSIDAS KILACHAND.

Indian Trade and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., P.O.B. 146, Fort, Bombay; f. 1944; Chair. L. M. THAPAR; Man. Dir. SURENDR LALL; Gen. Man. B. B. SAWHNEY; Deputy Gen. Man. H. GANPATH RAO.

Jayabharat Insurance Co. Ltd.: French Bank Bldg., Homji Street, Bombay; f. 1943; Chair. CHANDULAL P. PARIKH; Gen. Manager RASIKLAL C. PARIKH.

Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd.: State Bank Bldg. Annexe, Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1919; Administrator M. J. RAO; Gen. Manager C. C. MODY; Manager M. V. NADGAR.

National Insurance Co.: 7 Council House Street, P.O. Box 2378, Calcutta; f. 1906; Gen. Man. Shri S. N. GUPTA.

Neptune Assurance Co.: 104 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1930; Managing Dir. M. T. MEHTA.

New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd.: Bank Building, Mandvi, Baroda; Main Office: 7 Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1; f. 1943; Chair. TULSIDAS KILACHAND; Gen. Manager M. G. MODY.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd.: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort P.O. Box 969, Bombay 1; f. 1919; Chair. J. D. CHOKSI; Managing Dir. B. K. SHAH.

Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.: Oriental Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road Fort, P.O. Box 1989, Bombay 1; f. 1947; Gen. Man. G. VENUGOPAL.

Pandyan Insurance Co.: Pandyan Building, West Veli St., P.O.B. 74, Madurai; f. 1933; Chair. T. V. SIVASAMBAN; Man. S. VINAYAKAM.

Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd.: India Exchange Place, P.O. Box 2573, Calcutta 1; f. 1936; Gen. Man. K. P. MODI.

Sentinel Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moti Mahal, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort, P.O. Box 17, Bombay 1; f. 1934; Chair. RATILAL NATHALAL; Gen. Manager G. K. PAREKH.

South India Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moti Mahal, Jamshedji Tata Road, Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1934; Man. D. H. COOPER.

Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Scindia House, P.O. Box 12, New Delhi 1; f. 1943; Chair. M. N. SETH.

Triton Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4 Clive Row, Calcutta 1; f. 1850; Man. Dir. G. M. MACKINLAY.

United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bombay Life Building, 9 Broadway, P.O. Box 1207, Madras 1; Gen. Man. T. S. MUTHUSWAMI, M.A., B.L.

Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Universal Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box 1394, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; Chair. P. U. PATEL.

Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd.: Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; Gen. Man. V. C. SETALVAD.

Zenith Assurance Co. Ltd.: Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1916; 84 members; Chair. JAL H. MEHTA; Gen. Manager M. S. DASTUR.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.1; Thardar House, 25 Brabourne Road, P.O. Box 171, Calcutta 1; Man. D. HAMMOND GILES, M.B.E., F.C.I.I., F.F.I.I.

American Insurance Co.: Newark, N.J., U.S.A.; Rep. A.F.I.A., 8 Clive Street, P.O. Box 2223, Calcutta.

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; P.O. Box 123, 4 Clive Row, Calcutta; Eastern Man. J. T. DUNLOP.

Basler Transport Insurance Co.: Basle, Switzerland; French Bank Building, Homji Street, P.O. Box 1674, Bombay 1; Man. K. V. MEHTA.

British America Assurance Co.: Toronto, Canada; Chartered Bank Buildings, P.O. Box 46, Calcutta.

British Equitable Assurance Co.: London; Rep. A. Yule & Co., 8 Clive Row, Calcutta.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Edinburgh; B-3 Clive Buildings, P.O. Box 2035, Calcutta; Man. D. A. L. THOMAS; brs. Bombay, Cuttack, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi.

Century Insurance Co. Ltd.: Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey; B3 Clive Buildings, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1; Man. D. A. L. THOMAS.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 32 Dalhousie Square East, P.O. Box 59, Calcutta 1; Man. R. V. WELCH; brs. Bombay, Madras, New Delhi.

Cie. d'Assurances Générales Contre l'Incendie et les Explosions: Paris; French Bank Building, Homji Street, P.O. Box 1924, Bombay; Man. M. P. M. MASTER.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; Magnet House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 442, Bombay 1.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.: Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4; est. 1880; 7 Hare St., P.O.B. 430, Calcutta; Man. J. M. WALSH; brs. at Bombay, Lucknow, Madras and New Delhi.

Great American Insurance Co.: New York, U.S.A.; Rep. A.F.I.A., 8 Clive Street, P.O. Box 2223, Calcutta.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: 68 King William Street, London E.C.4; Gillander House, 8 Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box 2150, Calcutta 1; Eastern Man. J. D. DONALD.

Habib Insurance Co.: Karachi; 296 Bazargate Street, P.O. Box 3017, Bombay.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.: Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.; c/o A.F.I.A. Universal Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box 977, Bombay.

Helvetia Swiss Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Gallen, Switzerland; Jehangir Building, 133 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay 1; Man. F. S. MEHTA, A.F.I.I.

Home Insurance Co.: New York, U.S.A.; c/o A.F.I.A., Universal Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box 977, Bombay.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Dale St., Liverpool 2; 5 and 7 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1; Man. for India H. A. WHITTLE.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 45 Dale St., Liverpool 2; 5 and 7 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1; Man. for India H. A. WHITTLE.

London Assurance: Reps. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Clive Buildings, 8 Clive Street, Calcutta.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool 2; 6 Lyons Range, P.O.B. 223, Calcutta; Man. J. CORSIE, F.C.I.I.

Mercantile Insurance Co.: Toronto, Canada; Rep. Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd., 2 Fairlie Place, P.O. Box 189, Calcutta.

National Insurance Co. of New Zealand Ltd.: Dunedin, N.Z.; Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, P.O. Box 1910, Bombay 1; Man. S. R. IDGUNJI.

New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.: Auckland, N.Z.; 9 Shakespear Sarani, Calcutta 16; Man. R. C. TUCKER; brs. Bombay, Madras, Delhi, etc.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; 32 Dalhousie Square, P.O. Box 59, Calcutta 1; Man. R. V. WELCH; brs. Bombay, Madras.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; est. 1836; 7 Hare St., P.O.B. 2342, Calcutta; Man. J. M. WALSH; brs. at Bombay, Madras and New Delhi.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Surrey Street, Norwich, Norfolk; 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta 1; Man. for India, Burma and Ceylon R. S. EARDLEY, A.C.I.I.

Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corp. Ltd.: 32 Dalhousie Square, P.O. Box 59, Calcutta; Man. R. V. WELCH; brs. Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Lucknow.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, King William St., London, E.C.4; est. 1782; Indian Head Office: "Thapar House", 25 Brabourne Rd., Calcutta 1; Man. A. A. PEERBHOY; brs. in Calcutta, Bombay.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Kendal, England; Managers for India: Indian Trade & Gen. Insurance Co. Ltd., Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay 1;

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Gillander House, Netaji Subhas Rd., P.O.B. 174, Calcutta; brs. Bombay, Madras, New Delhi.

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; 16 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; brs. Bombay, Madras.

Reale Riassicurazioni S.p.A.: Turin, Italy; India and Pakistan Correspondents: Mathrawala & Sons, 219 Frere Road, Bombay 1.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Liverpool, England; Saheb Building, 231 Dr. Dadabhoi Naoraji Road, Bombay; br. Calcutta.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; P.O.B. 357, 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta; Eastern Man. H. D. R. EDWARDS.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 North John Street, Liverpool 2; 5 and 7 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; Man. for India H. A. WHITTLE.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: 35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2; P.O. Box 223, 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta 1; Man. for India, Burma and Ceylon R. S. EARDLEY, A.C.I.I.

South British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Auckland, New Zealand; South British Building, 10 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; Man. A. J. V. LE COCQ.

Sumitomo Marine & Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Tokyo, Japan; Reps. Indian Surveyors (Private) Ltd., 219 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Sun Insurance office Ltd.: 63 Threadneedle Street, London E.C.2; Thapar House, 25 Brabourne Road, P.O. Box No. 171, Calcutta 1; Man. for India D. HAMMOND GILES.

Swiss General Insurance Co.: Zürich, Switzerland; Great Social Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box 635, Bombay 1; Man. for India SHANTILAL P. ZAVERI.

L'Union: Paris, France; Orient House, Mangalore Street, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1; Man. G. K. PAREKH.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: London; 32 Dalhousie Square, P.O. Box 59, Calcutta.

Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.: Hong Kong; Rep.: 8 Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box 266, Calcutta.

Warta, Towarzystwo Reasekuracyjne, S.A.: Warsaw, Poland; Agents: Indian Surveyors (Private) Ltd., 219 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: York, England; 10 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay; Man. for India B. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY; brs. Calcutta, Madras.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Indian Insurance Companies' Association: Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1928 to protect the interests of the insurance industry in India; 43 mems.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambers of Commerce have been established in almost all commercial and industrial centres. The following are among the most important.

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; a central organisation of Chambers; 11 mems.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Federation House, New Delhi; 129 assns. affiliated as ordinary mems., and 274 concerns as associate mems.; Pres. M. R. RUIA; Sec. Gen. G. L. BANSAL; publ. *Fortnightly Review*.

Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Federation House, New Delhi 1; f. 1928; organisation mems. 47, associate mems. 120; Pres. SHRIYANS PRASAD JAIN; Sec.-Gen. G. L. BANSAL; Sec. P. CHENTSAL RAO.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1834; 258 mems.; Pres. N. STENHOUSE; Sec. W. D. BRYDEN, M.A.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta; f. 1887; 300 mems.; Pres. SUKUMAR ROY; Sec. S. R. BISWAS, M.A.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce: State Bank Building, Barrabazar Branch, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Calcutta; f. 1900; 723 mems.; Pres. H. S. SINGHANIA; Sec. L. R. DASGUPTA.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mackinnon Mackenzie Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay; P.O.B. 473, 1; f. 1836; 578 mems.; Pres. N. M. WAGLE; Vice-Pres. J. B. BOWMAN, M.B.E.; publ. monthly bulletin, annual report.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Rd., Kakinada 1 (Andhra Pradesh); f. 1868; 16 mem. firms; Chair. S. SIBGATHULLAH; Hon. Sec. N. NAGABHUSANAM.

Gujarat Vepari Mahamandal (Gujarat Chamber of Commerce): Ranchhodlal Rd., P.O.B. 162, Ahmedabad; f. 1949; 2,541 mems.; Pres. CHARANDAS HARIDAS; Vice-Pres. VITHALBAI P. AMIN; Hon. Sec. BIHARI KANAIYALAL; Sec. L. V. DANI; publ. monthly bulletin, annual report, petro-chemical seminar (special issue), etc.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta, 1; f. 1923; 400 mems.; Pres. S. P. JAIN; Sec. C. S. PANDE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber: Back Bay Reclamation, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1907; Pres. D. MAGANLAL; Vice-Pres. P. A. NASIELWAHA; Sec. C. L. GHEEWAHA; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Madras Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 35, Dare House, North Beach Road, Madras, 1; f. 1836; 123 mem. firms, 6 affiliated and 7 honorary; Chair. A. W. STANSFELD; Sec. V. J. ROSS.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: 12 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay; f. 1927; over 1,500 mems.; Pres. RAMKRISHNA BAJAJ; Sec. R. G. MOHADIKAR; publ. *Vaibhav* (Marathi monthly), and *Trade, Commerce and Industry Bulletin* (English).

Marwari Association: 160A Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta; f. 1898; Pres. GOBARDHANDAS SHROFF; Hon. Sec. BALMUKAND BAJORIA.

Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh: 14/38 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1932; 300 mems.; Pres. S. VAISH; Sec. J. V. KRISHNAN, M.A.

Northern India Chambre of Commerce: 27-B, Sector 18C, Chandigarh, Punjab; f. 1912; 270 mems.; Pres. S. CHARANJIT SINGH; Hon. Sec. H. S. BALHAYA; publ. *Chamber Udyog*.

Oriental Chamber of Commerce: 6 Clive Row, Calcutta 1; f. 1932; 115 mems.; Pres. RAI BAHADUR G. V. SWAIKA; Sec. M. S. SALEHJEE.

Punjab and Delhi Chamber of Commerce: P.B. 130, New Delhi; f. 1905; 139 mems.; Chair. S. P. VIRMANI.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce: Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Madras 1; f. 1909; 900 mems.; Pres. Padmashri A. NAGAPPA CHETTIAR; Sec. Shri P. S. SUBRAMANIAM, F.C.A.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce: 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1888; 125 mems.; Pres. K. M. WILCOX, F.C.A., O.B.E.; Sec. BHAGWAT DAYAL, I.F.S. (retd.).

Uttar Pradesh Chamber of Commerce: 15/197 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1914; 200 mems.; Pres. SARDAR INDERSINGH; Hon. Sec. B. K. SAKSENA.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING CORPORATIONS

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: 4 Rampart Row, Bombay; transformed from Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd., in 1964; to assist exporters by insuring risks involved in exports on credit terms and to supplement credit facilities by issuing guarantees, etc.; entire capital owned by the Government; Man. Dir. C. M. GHORPADE; Sec. C. K. SRINIVASAN.

Industrial Development Bank: Delhi; f. 1963; wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank to finance industrial development; cap. p.u. U.S.\$21m.

Industrial Finance Corporation of India: Reserve Bank Building, 6 Parliament Street, New Delhi; f. 1948 under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act to provide medium and long-term finance to public limited companies and co-operative societies registered in India and engaged in industry, to guarantee loans to such organisations, and underwrite the issue of stock; cap. auth. Rs. 100 million; capital subscribed Rs. 70 million by the Central Govt., the Reserve Bank of India, scheduled banks and financial institutions and co-operative banks; Gen. Man. D. R. MADHOK.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.: 163 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 1; f. 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector by providing long- or medium-term loans or participations, sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares, furnishing managerial, technical and administrative advice, etc.; cap. auth. Rs. 250,000,000; Chair. G. L. MEHTA; Deputy Chair. H. T. PAREKH.

The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.: Ministry of Industry, Maulana Azad Rd., P.O.B. 458, New Delhi; f. 1954; auth. cap. Rs. 10,000,000; Chair. D. C. BAJAJ; Man. Dir. K. B. RAO; Sec. K. C. BHALLA.

National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.: Rani Jhansi Road, P.O. Box 349, New Delhi; f. 1955; cap. auth. Rs. 5,000,000, issued Rs. 4,000,000; all shares held by the Government of India; Chair. C. R. SUNDARAM.

State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.: Express Building, 9-10, Mathura Road (P.O. Box 79), New Delhi; f. 1956; a Government of India undertaking dealing in exports and imports; Chair. Shri B. P. PATEL, I.C.S.; Sec. Shri P. N. AGARWALA, I.M.P.

TRADE AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

National Commission of Labour: New Delhi; f. 1966; a joint commission representing workers, employers and Government, to study labour conditions, legislation, standards of living, and related matters.

All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers: Federation House, New Delhi; f. 1932; mems. 38 industrial associations and 166 large industrial concerns; Pres. D. C. KOTHARI; Sec.-Gen. G. L. BANSAL; Sec. P. CHENTSAL RAO.

Council of Indian Employers: Federation House, New Delhi.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association: P.O.B. 7, Ahmedabad; f. 1891; Pres. BALKRISHNA HARIVALLABHDAS.

Bengal Millowners' Association: 2 Church Lane, Calcutta.

Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Mahajan: Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2; f. 1881; 900 mems.; Pres. N. L. SHAH; Vice-Pres. V. K. MEHTA; Sec. K. M. PANDEIT.

Bombay Presidency Association: 107 M. Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, 1; f. 1886; Pres. NAUSHIR BHARUCHA; Hon. Secs. DARA VANIA, E. A. SETHNA.

Bombay Textile and Engineering Association: 343 opp. Railway Station, Grant Road, Bombay; est. 1900; Pres. N. F. BHARUCHA; Hon. Sec. K. S. PUNEGAR.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1892; 79 mems.; Chair. T. L. SETHIA; Sec. T. R. CROOK.

Calcutta Flour Mills Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; f. 1932; 16 mems.; Sec. W. D. BRYDEN.

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; f. 1903; 15 mems.; Chair. M. S. CHUNDER; Sec. T. R. CROOK.

Calcutta Trades Association: 18H Park Street, Stephen Court, Calcutta 16; f. 1830; Sec. P. E. WALDE; Master A. F. S. MASCARENHAS.

East India Cotton Association, Ltd.: Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay, 2; f. 1921; 481 mems.; Pres. M. R. RUIA; Sec. D. G. DAMLE, M.A., LL.B.; publ. *Bombay Cotton Annual*.

Employers' Association of Northern India: 14/77 Civil Lines, P.O. Box 344, Kanpur; f. 1937; 149 mems.; Chair. LALA RAM RATAN GUPTA; Deputy Sec. and Chief Labour Officer M. L. KHULLAR.

Employers' Federation of India: Army and Navy Building, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay; f. 1933; 141 mems.; Pres. N. H. TATA.

Employers' Federation of Southern India: Dare House, North Beach Road, P.O. Box 35, Madras; 128 mem.-firms; Chair. C. F. M. BALDWIN; Sec. V. J. ROSS.

Engineering Association of India: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1942; 13 affiliated asscns.; Pres. G. R. HADA; Vice-Pres. S. N. RUNGTA; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE.

Federation of Gujarat Trade and Industries: Federation Building, Race Course Dutt Rd., Baroda-5; f. 1918; 203 mems.; Pres. U. M. PATEL; Sec. H. M. SHAH.

Grain, Rice and Oilseeds Merchants' Association: Grain-seeds House, 72/80 Yusuf Meheralli Rd., Bombay 3; f. 1899; 700 mems.; Pres. Shri DEVJI RATTANSEY; Sec. Shri RASIKLAL J. BHATT, M.A.; publ. *Vanijya* (monthly).

Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association: India Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1938; 155 mems.; Pres. D. M. TRAVEDI; Sec. C. S. PANDE; publ. *Chemical Industry News* (monthly), and others.

Indian Colliery Owners' Association: Dhanbad; f. 1933; 350 mems.; Pres. Shri M. L. AGARWALLA.

Indian Engineering Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1; f. 1895; 430 mems.; Chair. A. H. SETHNA; Sec. T. R. CROOK.

Indian Jute Mills Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta 1.

Indian Mining Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta 1; f. 1892; 114 mems.; Sec. W. D. BRYDEN; Asst. Sec. E. I. BROWN.

Indian Mining Federation: 135 Canning Street, Calcutta; est. 1913; to aid and stimulate mining, particularly coal, and to protect the commercial interests; Chair. Sri S. N. MOOKHERJEE; Sec. Sri M. DAS, M.A., B.L.

Indian National Steamship Owners' Association: Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay; f. 1930; 19 mems.; Pres. G. T. KAMDAR; Sec. S. K. ATER; publ. *Indian Shipping*.

Indian Paper Mills Association: India Exchange Building, Calcutta; f. 1939; 17 mems.; Sec. L. S. BISHT.

Indian Sugar Mills Association: India Exchange Buildings; India Exchange Place, Calcutta; est. 1932; 167 mems., Sec. C. S. PANDE.

Indian Tea Association: Royal Exchange, P.O. Box 2261, Calcutta 1; f. 1881; 206 mems.; Sec. S. B. DUTTA.

Indian Tea Association (Assam Branch): Dikom P.O., Assam; f. 1889; 308 mems.; Sec. S. B. DATTA.

Indian Tea Association (Surma Valley Branch): Silchar, Cachar, Assam; Chair. S. K. DEB; Sec. S. RAHA.

Jute Balers' Association: 12 India Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1909; ordinary and Exchange mems. number over 500; represents all Indian Jute Balers; Chair. P. M. KANKARIA; Sec. R. N. MOHNOT; publ. *The Jute Trade* (English, fortnightly).

Jute Development Office: 4 K. S. Roy Rd., Calcutta; f. 1966; Dir. Shri H. D. NAITHANI.

Master Stevedores' Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1934; 14 mems.; Pres. B. N. CHOWDHURY; Sec. T. R. CROOK.

Millowners' Association: Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1875; 158 mems.; Chair. RADHAKRISHNA R. RUIA; Sec. R. L. N. VIJAYANAGAR.

Motor Manufacturers' and Importers' Associations, Ltd.: Bombay.

Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd.: Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay 1; f. 1939; 527 mems.; Chair. SURENDRA M. MEHTA; Sec. ZARINE R. J. TARAPOREVALA.

Southern India Millowners' Association: Racecourse, Coimbatore, Madras; f. 1933; 144 mems.; Sec. C. G. REDDI.

Western India Glass Manufacturers' Association: Chotani Estates, Proctor Road, Bombay, 7.

TRADE UNIONS

Indian National Trade Union Congress—INTUC: 17 Janpath, New Delhi 1; f. 1947; the largest and most representative T.U. organization in India; over 1,911 affiliated unions with a total membership of over 1,904,499; affiliated to ICFTU; 16 state branches and

INDIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

18 national industrial federations; Pres. Shri V. V. DRAVID, M.P.; Gen. Sec. Shri G. RAMANUJAM; Asst. Sec. N. K. BHATT; Treas. A. N. BUCH; publs. *The Indian Worker* (English weekly).

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

Indian National Cement Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay, 4; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI.

Indian National Chemical Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Indian National Defence Workers' Federation: 26/104 Birhana Road; Kanpur; Pres. Dr. G. S. MELKOTE.

Indian National Electricity Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Road, Lucknow; Pres. Shri I. G. DESAI.

Indian National Iron and Steel Workers' Federation: 17K Road, Jamshedpur; Pres. Shri MICHAEL JOHN.

Indian National Mineworkers' Federation: 9 Elgin Road, Calcutta, 20; f. 1949; 210,000 mems. (est.) in 74 affiliated unions; Pres. MICHAEL JOHN; Gen. Sec. KANTI MEHTA.

Indian National Paper Mill Workers' Federation: Shram Shivir, Workshop Road, Yamunanagar, Ambala; Pres. Shri NIRMAL KUMAR SEN.

Indian National Plantation Workers' Federation: P.O. Dibugarh; 260,000 mems. (est.) in 34 affiliated unions; Pres. G. RAMANUJAM; Gen-Sec. M. N. SARMAH.

Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay, 4; f. 1954; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI; Gen. Sec. Dr. Mrs. M. BOSE.

Indian National Press Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Road, Lucknow.

Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Road, Lucknow; 50,000 mems. (est.); Pres. Shri R. P. SINHA; Gen. Sec. Shri KASHINATH PANDEY.

Indian National Textile Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; f. 1948; 390,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. N. BUCH.

Indian National Transport Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; Gen. Sec. CHANDULAL G. SHAH.

National Federation of Petroleum Workers: 27 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1; f. 1959; 8,000 mems.; Pres. N. K. BHATT; Gen. Sec. RAJA KULKARNI.

All-India Trade Union Congress: 5 Jhandewalan Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi; f. 1920; admitted to WFTU; 1,100,000 mems. (est.), 1,600 unions; 16 regional branches; Pres. S. S. MIRAJKAR; Gen. Sec. S. A. DANGE; publ. *Trade Union Record* (English).

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Annamalai Plantation Workers' Union: Valparai, Via Pollachi, Tamilnad; mems. over 20,000.

Zilla Cha Bagan Workers' Union: Malabar, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; 21,000 mems.

United Trades Union Congress—UTUC: First Floor, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta 12; f. 1949; 185,649 mems. from 327 affiliated unions; Pres. N. SRIKANTAN NAIR; Gen.-Sec. Miss SUDHA ROY; Sec. JATIN CHAKRAVORTY.

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union: 64 Chittarajan Avenue, Calcutta 12; textile workers; over 25,000 mems. (est.).

All-India Farm Labour Union: Bharathi Press Buildings, Mithapur, Patna 1, Bihar; over 35,000 mems. (est.).

Hind Mazdoor Sabha—HMS: Nagindas Chambers, 167 P. D. Mello Road, Bombay 1; f. 1948; admitted to ICFTU; mems. 770,000 (est.) from over 500 affiliated unions; 15 regional branches; Pres. DEVEN SEN; Gen. Sec. MANOHAR KOTWAL; publ. *Hind Mazdoor*.

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat—KMP: Jharia, District Manbhum, Bihar; miners' union; 22,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. MAHESH DESAI.

Western Railway Employees' Union—WREU: Grant Rd. Station (East), Bombay 7; 62,000 mems.; Pres. Miss MANIBEN KARA; Gen. Sec. U. M. PUROHIT; publ. *Railway Sentinel*.

Transport and Dock Workers' Union—TDWU: Nagindas Chambers, Frere Road, Bombay 1; f. 1954; mems. 22,000 (est.); Sec. GEORGES FERNANDES.

Confederation of Central Government Employees' Unions: New Delhi; 500,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. S. MADHUSUDAN.

AFFILIATED UNION

National Federation of Post, Telephone and Telegraph Employees—NFPTE: 9 Pusa Road, New Delhi; f. 1954; mems. 170,000 (est.); Gen. Sec. P. S. R. ANJANEYALU.

National Federation of Indian Railwaymen—NFIR: 17 Janpath, New Delhi; f. 1953; mems. 300,000 (est.); Pres. S. R. VASAVADA; Gen. Sec. A. P. SHARMA.

AFFILIATED UNION

All-India Railwaymen's Federation—AIRF: 125E Babar Road, New Delhi 6; f. 1924; mems. 362,978 (est.); Pres. Miss MANIBEN KARA; Gen. Sec. PETER ALVARES; publ. *Indian Railwaymen*.

All-India Defence Employees' Federation—AIDEF: Kirkee, Poona; 300,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. S. M. JOSHI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Indian Government Administration (Railway Board): New Delhi; Chair. KRIPAL SINGH.

The Indian Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways in the Republic of India through the medium of the Railway Board.

STATE RAILWAYS

The railways have been grouped into eight zones as follows:

Northern: Delhi; Gen. Man. HARBANS SINGH.

Western: Bombay; Gen. Man. O. S. MURTHY.

Central: Bombay; Gen. Man. RATAN LALL.

Southern: Madras; Gen. Man. H. D. SINGH.

Eastern: Calcutta; Gen. Man. V. T. NARAYANAN.

South Eastern: Calcutta; Gen. Man. G. D. KHANDELWAL.

North Eastern: Gorakhpur; Gen. Man. V. T. NARAYANAN.

Northeast Frontier: Pandu; Gen. Man. JAGJIT SINGH.

The total length of Indian railways is 35,798 route miles (1966).

ROADS

Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Roads Wing): Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi 1; there were 440,600 miles of roads in 1961; by 1966 the total had risen to about 557,700 miles. India has a system of National Highways, with an aggregate length of about 15,000 miles running through the length and breadth of the country, connecting the State capitals and major ports and linking with the highway systems of its neighbours. This system includes 44 highways and they constitute the main trunk roads of the country.

INLAND WATERWAYS

At present 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically propelled country vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Services are mainly on the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

East Bengal River Steam Service Ltd.: 87 Sovabazar Street, Calcutta 5; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. K. D. ROY, B. K. ROY.

River Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 2 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1.

SHIPPING

BOMBAY

Africana Company Pr. Ltd.: 289-93 Narshi Natha Street, Masjid Bridge.

American President Lines Ltd.: Home Street, Fort.

Anchor Line Ltd.: Neville House, Ballard Estate.

Bharat Line Ltd.: Bharat House, 104 Apollo Street, Fort, 1; also at Calcutta, Bhavnagar and Madras.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (1953) Ltd.: 100 Frere Road, 9.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: Home St., Fort.

Gill Amin Steamship Co. (Private) Ltd.: 15 Khorshed Building, Sir P.M. Road 1; services: Bombay-Karachi-Colombo-East and West Coast India-Burma.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Building, 60 Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1948; Chair. and Dir. A. H. BHIWANDIWALLA.

Isthmian Lines Inc.: (Agents in Alleppey, Bedi Bunder, Calcutta, Cochin, Cuddalore, Cutch, Kozhikode, Madras, Mandvi, Mangalore, Mormugao, Navlakhi, Naggapattinam, Quilon and Viskhapatnam).

Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd.: 61 Advent, 12a Foreshore Road, Bombay; f. 1961; Chair. Dr. J. DHARMA TEJA.

Lloyd Triestino: Neville House, Ballard Estate; also agents Anchor Line Ltd.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 4 Ballard Rd., Ballard Estate; agents for British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; P. & O. Lines and Isthmian Lines, Inc.

Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.: Darabshaw House, 10 Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort; f. 1935; Chair. PRATAPSIKH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.

Merchant Steam Navigation Co. Pr. Ltd.: 283-93 Narsi Natha Street.

Messageries Maritimes Co.: 19 Graham Road, Ballard Estate; Agent General for India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon; also at Cochin, Calcutta, Madras and Pondicherry.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Marshall's Bldg., 2nd Floor, Ballard Rd. 1.

Mogul Line Ltd.: 16 Bank St.; f. 1877; state-owned; Chair. C. P. SRIVASTAVA; Man. Dir. S. K. VENKATACHALAM.

National Steamship Co. Ltd.: Darabshaw House, 10 Ballard Rd., Ballard Estate, Fort 1; f. 1948; Chair. DILIP SHOORJI.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: c/o Volkart (India) Ltd., 19 Graham Road, Ballard Estate, 1.

New Dholera Steamships Ltd.: Darabshaw House, 10 Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, Fort 1; f. 1937; Chair. PRATAPSIKH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.

NYK Line: Darabshaw House, Ballard Road, Ballard Estate, 1.

Polish Ocean Line: Bharat Insurance Building; 15a Horniman Circle 1.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Scindia House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1919; also at Calcutta, Saurashtra and Mangalore ports.

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: Steelcrete House, 4th Floor, Dinshaw Wacha Road, 1; f. 1961 as a Government undertaking; Chair. R. L. GUPTA, I.C.S. (Retd.); Man. Dir. C. P. SRIVASTAVA, I.A.S.

South-East Asia Shipping Co. Private Ltd.: Himalaya House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoraji Road, Fort 1; f. 1948.

United Liner Agencies of India (Private) Ltd.: Wavell House, Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1.

Yugoslav Line: Alice Building, Dadabhai Naoraji Road.

CALCUTTA

American President Lines Ltd.: 3 Netaji Subhas Road, 1.

Anchor Line Ltd.: 4/5 Bankshall Street, 1.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 16 Strand Road, 1.

Bharat Line Ltd.: 13 Brabourne Road.

Brocklebanks' Cunard Services: Agents Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6 Lyons Range.

Central Gulf Steamship Corporation: 4 Clive Row.

INDIA—(TRANSPORT)

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: 4 Fairlie Place.
Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: 5 Clive Row, P.B. 566.
Great India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 8 Lyons Range.
India Shipping Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House Street, Calcutta 1.
India Steamship Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House Street, P.O.B. 2090.
Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Gillander House, Netaji Subhas Road; f. 1909; Principal Officers J. N. C. KILICK, N. WHITEHEAD.
The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 4 Clive Row.
Java Bengal Line: 5-7 Netaji Subhas Road.
Jayanti Shipping Co. (Private) Ltd.: 4-5 Bankshall Street.
Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.: 4 Lyons Range; f. 1935; Chair. PRATAPSIKH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.
Mitsui Line: P.O. Box No. 154.
NYK Line: 2 Netaji Subhas Rd. 1; Agents James Finlay & Co. Ltd.
OSK Line: P.O. Box No. 185.
Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 33 Netaji Subhas Road.
Union Steamship Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 16 Strand Road, MADRAS
American Mail Lines and American President Lines Ltd.: 5 McLean Street, P.O. Box No. 37.
Bharat Line Ltd.: 8 Second Line Beach; also in Bombay, Calcutta and Bhavnagar.
East Asiatic Co. (India) (Private) Ltd.: P.O. Box No. 146; also in Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta.
Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box No. 63.
Messageries Maritimes Co.: 6-20 North Beach Road (P.O. Box 181).
Mitsui Line: 2 Line Beach.
OSK Line: P.O. Box No. 63.
Yugoslav Line: 2-21 First Line Beach.
 (Shipping Companies are also represented at Alleppey Calicut, Cochin, Kakinada, Pondicherry and Tuticorin.)

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIR LINES

Air-India Corporation: New India Assurance Building, 84 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay; f. 1953; operates services between India and the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Singapore and Hong Kong, Japan, Indonesia, Australia, Thailand, Pakistan (Karachi), Aden, Africa (Nairobi), Kuwait and Bahrain; offices in India at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Ernakulam, Jamshedpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Delhi, Poona and Rourkela; Chair. J. R. D. TATA; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. B. R. PATEL; mems. of Board: J. R. D. TATA, B. R. PATEL, SATISH CHANDRA, S. S. SHIRALKAR, L. C. JAIN, M. A. CHIDAMBARAM, S. R. VASAVADA, B. L. JALAN; unduplicated route miles 34,300; operates Boeings 707-420, 707-320B.

Indian Airlines Corporation: Airlines Houses, 113 Gurudwara Rakabganj Road, New Delhi; f. 1953; 4 management areas: Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; services to Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon; Chair. Dr. BHARAT RAM; mems. J. R. D. TATA, S. M. KUMARAMANGALAM, K. M. MOOKERJEE, Air Marshal ARJAN SINGH, H. N. RAY, Air Marshal M. S. CHATURVEDI, K. T. SATARAWALA (Gen. Man.), J. N. GOYAL; unduplicated route miles 24,000; operates Viscounts, Caravelles, Friendships, HS-784s, DC-3s, DC-4s.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve India: Air Ceylon, Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, East African Airways Corporation, Garuda, Iranair, Japan Airlines Co., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways Corporation, Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.A.A., Pakistan International Airlines Corporation, Qantas, S.A.S., Sabena, Saudi Arabian, Swissair, Thai Airways International, Trans World Airlines Inc., Union of Burma Airways Board, United Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism of the Government of India: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, No. 1 Parliament St., Transport-Bhavan, New Delhi; responsible for the formulation and administration of government policy; regional offices at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Jaipur, Jammu, Varanasi, Cochin; overseas offices at New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Toronto, London, Frankfurt, Paris, Sydney and Tokyo.

India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.: 63 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi 11; f. 1966; aims to construct and manage hotels and to attract tourists to India; Chair. N. H. TATA; Man. Dir. K. G. SINGH.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lalit Kala Akademi: Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi-1; semi-autonomous organization sponsoring national and international art activities; Government-financed; Chair. Dr. MULK RAJ ANAND; Sec. B. C. SANYAL.

Sangeet Natak Akademi: National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama for India: Rabindra Bhavan, Feroze Shah Rd., New Delhi-1; autonomous body responsible for promotion and organization of the arts; Sec. SURESH AWASTHI.

THEATRE GROUPS

Bharatiya Natya Sangh: 34 New Central Market, New Delhi; Pres. Smt. KAMLADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Bohurupee: 11-A Nasiruddin Rd., Calcutta-17; Dir. Shri SOMBHU MITRA.

Children's Little Theatre: Aban Mahal, Gariahat Rd., Calcutta-19; Pres. Shri ASHOKE SEN.

Little Theatre Group: 6 Beadon St., Calcutta-6; Dir. Shri UPTAL DUTT.

Little Theatre Group: 20A, 10 Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Pres. Shri I. L. DASS.

There are fourteen state Academies of music, dance and drama; ten Colleges of Music, sixteen of Dance and Ballet and fourteen other Theatre Institutes, some of which have semi-professional companies.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Apollo Pier Road, Bombay; Minister in Charge Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI; Sec. Dr. VIKRAM A. SARABHAI.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre: Apollo Pier Rd., Bombay; f. 1957; national centre for research in and development of atomic energy for peaceful uses; 3 reactors: APSARA (research and isotope production), CIRUS (research, isotope production and materials testing), ZERLINA (Zero Energy Reactor for Lattice Investigations and New Assemblies); other facilities include a 5.5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator, radio-chemistry and isotope laboratories, a Thorium plant, a Uranium metal plant, a fuel element fabrication plant, a fuel reprocessing plant and a gamma field. A fast reactor was planned by the end of 1967, and three atomic power plants by 1971; research laboratories at Kodaikanal and Nainital; Dir. H. N. SETHNA.

Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR): AEC, Bombay; f. 1962; Chair. Dr. V. A. SARABHAI.

Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences: New Delhi; f. 1963; run by Research and Development Organisation of the Ministry of Defence; investigating cancer, goitre, anaemia, Parkinson's disease; also trains physicians.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station: Consists of 2 units of 200 MWe each; first unit is expected to go into operation in 1969 and second in 1971.

Ranapratap Sagar Project: Ranapratap Sagar, Rajasthan; under construction a 200 MW nuclear power station, to be ready 1968.

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics: 92 Acharyya Prafulla Chandra Rd., Calcutta 9; f. 1951; Dir. Prof. B. D. NAGCHOUDHURI (on leave); Acting Dir. Prof. D. N. KUNDU.

Tarapur Atomic Power Project: Tarapur, Maharashtra; under construction a 380 MW nuclear power station to deliver power in October 1968.

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research: Homi Bhabha Rd., Bombay 5; f. 1945; fundamental research in nuclear science and in mathematics; national research centre of the Government of India; Dir. Prof. M. G. K. MENON.

Under the Fourth Five-Year Plan India plans to double the capacity of the Ranapratap Sagar station and to establish a new atomic power station at Kalpakkam in Madras.

UNIVERSITIES

Agra University: Agra, U.P.; 56,085 students.

University of Agricultural Sciences: Hebbal, Bangalore 24; 136 teachers, 1,749 students.

Aligarh Muslim University: Aligarh, U.P.; 539 teachers, 5,500 students.

University of Allahabad: Allahabad, U.P.; 296 teachers, 7,706 students.

Andhra University: Waltair, A.P.; 5 constituent and 54 affiliated colleges.

Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University: Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-30, A.P.; 6 constituent colleges.

Annamalai University: Annamalaiagar, South Arcot, Madras State; 339 teachers, 5,200 students.

Banaras Hindu University: Varanasi 5, U.P.; 818 teachers, 9,054 students.

Bangalore University: Bangalore 1, Mysore State; 38 constituent colleges.

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda: Baroda, Gujarat; 726 teachers, 13,223 students.

University of Bihar: Patna 4, Bihar; 1,009 teachers, 28,743 students.

University of Bombay: Bombay 1; 71,798 students.

University of Burdwan: Burdwan, West Bengal; 850 teachers; 23,900 students.

University of Calcutta: Calcutta 12; 28 professors, 117,062 students.

University of Delhi: Delhi 7; 35 professors, 43,542 students.

Dibrugarh University: Rajabhetta, Dibrugarh, Assam; 849 teachers, 15,437 students.

University of Gauhati: Gauhati 14, Assam; 1,683 teachers, 43,775 students.

Gorakhpur University: Gorakhpur, U.P.; 206 teachers, 3,547 students.

Gujarat University: Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9, Gujarat State; 50,313 students.

Indira Kala Sangeet University: Khairagarh, Madhya Pradesh; 7 teachers, 189 students.

University of Indore: Indore, Madhya Pradesh; 677 teachers, 15,963 students.

Jabalpur University: Jabalpur, M.P.; 683 teachers, 13,131 students.

Jadavpur University: Calcutta 32; 330 teachers, 3,500 students.

University of Jammu and Kashmir: Srinagar, Kashmir; 275 teachers, 7,727 students.

Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalala (Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University): Krishnagar, Jabalpur, M.P.

Jiwaji University: Tapovan, Gwalior.

University of Jodhpur: 277 teachers, 4,804 students.

Kalyani Agriculture University: P.O. Kalyani Dt. Nadia, West Bengal.

Kameshwara Singh Darbagha Sanskrit University: Darbagha, Bihar; over 500 affiliated institutions.

Karnatak University: Dharwar, Mysore State; 25,482 students.

University of Kerala: Trivandrum, Kerala State; 20 heads of departments, 44,511 students.

Kurukshetra University: Kurukshetra, Punjab; 135 teachers, 1,727 students.

University of Lucknow: Lucknow, U.P.; 597 teachers, 12,928 students.

University of Madras: Chepauk, Madras 5; 180 teachers, 59,635 students.

Marathwada University: Aurangabad (Deccan), Maharashtra State; 820 teachers, 17,698 students.

University of Mysore: P.O.B. 14, Mysore; 263 teachers, 45,867 students.

University of Nagpur: Nagpur, Maharashtra; 2,266 teachers, 46,201 students.

Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology: Bhubaneswar 3, District Purri, Orissa; 143 teachers.

Osmania University: Hyderabad, A.P.; 46 professors, 35,640 students.

Panjab University: Chandigarh 3; 261 teachers (excl. affiliated colleges), 57,163 students (incl. affiliated colleges).

University of Patna: Patna 5, Bihar; 530 teachers, 10,190 students.

University of Poona: Ganeshkhind, Poona 7; 119 teachers, 57,270 students.

Punjab Agricultural University: Ludhiana, Punjab.

Punjabi University: Patiala; 514 teachers, 6,919 students.

Rabindra Bharati University: Calcutta 7; 81 teachers, 700 students.

University of Rajasthan: Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur; 2,525 teachers, 37,314 students.

Ranchi University: Ranchi-1, Bihar; 1,383 teachers, 24,822 students.

Ravishankar University: Raipur, Madhya Pradesh; 800 teachers, 20,000 students.

University of Roorkee: Roorkee, U.P.; 133 teachers, 1,724 students.

Sardar Patel University: Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat; 573 teachers, 9,117 students.

University of Sagar: Sagar, M.P.; 180 teachers, 21,213 students.

Shivaji University: P.B. 203, Kolhapur 3, Maharashtra; 1,436 teachers, 30,928 students.

Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University: 1 Nathibai Thackersey Road, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay 1; 371 teachers, 8,419 students.

Sri Venkateswara University: Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh; 171 teachers, 919 students.

University of Udaipur: Rajasthan; 4,440 students.

Utkal University: Cuttack, Orissa; 389 teachers, 23,865 students.

Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University: Pantnagar, Nainital, Uttar Pradesh; 187 teachers, 1,325 students.

Varanaseya-Sanskrit University: Varanasi 2, Uttar Pradesh.

Vikram University: Ujjain, M.P.; 35,943 students.

Visva-Bharati: P.O. Santiniketan, District of Birbhum, W. Bengal; 141 teachers, 734 students.

SIKKIM

Sikkim is a small mountainous state in the Himalayas, bounded by Tibet, India, Nepal and Bhutan. It is closely related to India by Treaty and the main trade routes between India and Tibet pass through it.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (1961 Census)			
Total	Forest	Total	Males	Females	Gangtok (capital)
2,828	748	161,080	83,917	77,163	12,000

Population estimate (1966): 180,000.

The population includes Nepalese, Bhutias, Lepchas and Tsengs. Principal languages: Sikkimese, Nepali and Lepcha.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

Crops: maize (150,000 acres), paddy (30,000 acres), millets (12,000 acres), wheat and barley (11,000 acres), marna, buck-wheat (2,000 acres), cardamom (150,000 acres), potatoes (2,500 acres), other vegetables (200 acres).

Fruits: oranges (5,000 acres), apples (200 acres), pineapples, bananas. There are government orchards at Lachung and Lachen.

Animals: cattle, yak, sheep, goats, horses, mules, buffalo and pigs.

Minerals: copper, graphite, gypsum, iron, gold, silver, lead and zinc.

Industry: cloth, blankets, copper ware, wooden goods.

Forests: Fir, bamboo, walnut, sal, orchids and medicinal plants.

FINANCE

The Indian Rupee is widely used and there is much barter.

One Rupee = 100 Naya Paise

£1 Sterling = Rs.13.3

1 U.S. dollar = Rs.4.8

Revenue (1963-64 est.): nine million Indian Rupees.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1961-66)

	MILLION Rs
Agriculture and Irrigation	5.08
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	2.60
Forestry, Fishing and Soil Conservation	7.48
Co-operation	0.91
Power	5.00
Industry	4.13
Roads and Road Transport	34.65
Tourism	0.71
Education	9.58
Health and Housing	7.84
Others	3.35
TOTAL	81.33

SOCIAL SERVICES

Medical and hospital care is provided free; there are 6 hospitals, 24 dispensaries and 4 sub-dispensaries.

EXTERNAL TRADE

EXPORTS

(1960 est.—Rupees)

CARDAMOM	ORANGES	APPLES	POTATOES
5,000,000	1,400,000	100,000	400,000

IMPORTS

Machinery, cotton piece goods, foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Education (1963): Schools: Lower Primary 177, Upper Primary 47, Middle 13, Junior High 7, High 2, Higher Secondary 2, Basic Training 1.

Pupils: 11,620, of which about 1,930 are girls.

CONSTITUTION

Sikkim is an hereditary monarchy, enjoying full autonomy. The present ruler, the Maharaja Palden Thondup Namgyal, P.V., O.B.E., was proclaimed in December, 1963. He is Head of State and administers Sikkim through a government. Relations between India and Sikkim are governed by the Treaty signed in 1950 (q.v.). The Government of India is represented in Sikkim by the Political Officer, who is concurrently assigned to Bhutan.

Executive: The Executive Council consists of the Principal Administrative Officer (whose office replaced that of the Dewan in 1963) and a number of elected members of the State Council, who are chosen from time to time and hold office during the pleasure of the Maharaja. The Principal Administrative Officer is *ex officio* President of the State Council as well as the Executive Council. Elected members are in charge of Education, Public Health, Excise, Press, Transport, Bazaars, Forests, Public Works and Agriculture.

Legislature: The Sikkim State Council, under the Constitution of 1953, with amendments of 1958, consists of a President, nominated and appointed by the Maharaja, 18 elected members and 6 members nominated by the Maharaja at his discretion. Of the elected members, 6 seats are reserved for Bhutias and Lepchas, 6 for the Nepalese, one

for Sangha (monks) and one general. The State Council with the assent of the Maharaja, enacts laws for the peace, order and good government of the State. The State Council cannot discuss or deal with matters relating to the Maharaja and members of the ruling family, external relations, particularly with the Government of India, and the appointment of the Principal Administrative Officer and members of the Judiciary.

The Sikkim State Council elected in 1958 was dissolved in 1962 at the end of its term. Fresh elections, due to be held in that year, were postponed because of the emergency following the Chinese attack on India, and they could not be held in 1963 or 1964 because of the mourning for the late Maharaja, Sir Tashi Namgyal. The Elections took place in March, 1967.

INDO-SIKKIM TREATY OF 1950

Under this Treaty, Sikkim is recognised as a Protectorate of India, but enjoying full internal autonomy. India is responsible for Sikkim's defence and external relations, with the right to build and maintain communications. There is freedom of trade between the two countries and free movement of subjects.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: The Maharaja Palden Thondup Namgyal, P.V., O.B.E.

Principal Administrative Officer: R. N. HALDIPUR, I.F.A.S.

Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and Home Secretary: DORJI DAHDUL.

Ecclesiastical and Establishment Secretary: SHERAB GYALTSHEN.

Land Revenue Secretary: MOHAN PRATAP PRADHAN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(April 1968)

President: NETUK TSHERING.

Senior Executive Councillor in charge of Education, Forests, Press, Agriculture and Public Health: NAHKUL PRADHAN.

Executive Councillor in charge of Public Works, Bazaars, Excise and Motor Transport: B. GURUNG.

Deputy Executive Councillors: NAYAN TSHERING (Education, Forests, Press, Agriculture and Public Health); NIME TENZING (Public Works, Bazaars, Excise and Motor Transport).

STATE COUNCIL

Elections to the third Sikkim State Council were held in March 1967. The 18 elective seats were distributed as follows: Sikkim National Congress, 8; Sikkim National Party, 5; Sikkim State Congress, 2; Scheduled Castes League, 1; two other small groups, 2. Six members were appointed by the Maharaja.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Indian Political Officer in Sikkim and Bhutan: AVTAR SINGH, I.F.S.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sikkim National Party: Gangtok; Conservative; Pres. MARTAM TOPDEN.

Sikkim National Congress: Gangtok; advocates constitutional monarchy and other political reforms; Pres. KAZI LHENDUP DORJI.

Sikkim State Congress: Gangtok; advocates full responsible government under a constitutional monarchy, internal autonomy and close relations with India; Pres. KASHIRAJ PRADHAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System in Sikkim is similar to that of India. The former system whereby landlords enjoyed certain civil and criminal powers was revoked in 1948 and now Magistrates and Judges administer the Judiciary.

High Court Judge: SHIV KUMAR PRASAD.

Chief Magistrate: J. P. AGARWALA.

There are four Assistant Magistrates.

RELIGION

Mahayana Buddhism is the State Religion. Most of the Buddhists are Bhutias and Lepchas. There are 67 monasteries and nearly 3,000 lamas. The main monasteries are at Pemiongchi, Tashiding, Phensung, Phodong, Rumtek and Ralong.

The immigrant Nepali are mainly Hindus, although a number are either Buddhist or animist. There are also Jains, Muslims and Christians. Christian Missions: Church of Scotland and Scandinavian Alliance Mission.

PRESS AND RADIO

There is one Sikkimese newspaper and the Government publishes papers and bulletins from time to time. There is a printing press in Gangtok, printing in Tibetan, Nepalese, Hindi and English.

FINANCE

Local banking facilities are provided by Private Banks.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

There is no railway or airport in Sikkim.

Roads: At the end of 1961, there were about 475 miles of roads open to vehicular traffic and 130 miles of village paths. During the Second Five-Year Plan it is proposed to add another 325 miles of roads.

Until trade ceased between Sikkim and Tibet in 1962 there was regular vehicle and mule traffic between the two territories.

A 72-mile road from Gangtok connects with the railhead at Siliguri in West Bengal (India) and an 80-mile road with the airport at Bagdogra.

Sikkim Nationalised Transport Service: Gangtok; State road haulage company.

Aerial Ropeway: a Ropeway, 13 miles long, links Gangtok to the foot of the Nathula Pass.

Himalayan Passes: The principal passes into Tibet are the Jelep La (14,000 ft.), the Nathu La (14,200 ft.) on the main routes to the Chumbi Valley. The Dongkya Pass (18,400 ft.) and the Chola Pass (14,500 ft.) also lead to Tibet.

TOURISM

There is a growing tourist industry, consisting mainly of European mountaineers and visitors on trekking holidays along the lower passes. Tourists are also attracted by the wide variety of flora—more than 600 varieties of orchid and 40 varieties of rhododendron.

The highest peaks are Kanchenjunga, 28,146 ft., the third highest mountain in the world, and Kabur, Pyramid Peak, Tent Peak, Talung and the Twin Peak, all over 24,000 ft.

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Indonesia consists of a group of over 3,000 islands between South-East Asia and Australia and stretching from the Malayan peninsula to New Guinea. The principal islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), West Irian (West New Guinea) and the Moluccas. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (26°C) and heavy rainfall during most seasons. The official language is Bahasa Indonesian but more than 200 languages and dialects are spoken. About 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, and there are Hindu, Christian and Buddhist minorities. The flag consists of horizontal bands of red and white. The capital is Djakarta on the island of Java.

Recent History

Long under Dutch rule and occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945, Indonesia was proclaimed independent by nationalist leaders in 1945, an independence recognised by the Netherlands in 1949. In 1962 West Irian (West New Guinea) was transferred by the Netherlands to the United Nations and subsequently handed over to Indonesia in April 1963. Indonesia opposed the setting up of Malaysia in September 1963, and in February 1965, Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations in protest against Malaysia's admission to the Security Council. An abortive Communist coup occurred in September 1965 and local insurrections have continued in remote areas. Early in 1966 student demonstrations led to a government reorganization and the removal of left-wing elements. In February 1967 President Sukarno bowed to mounting criticism and surrendered his powers to General Suharto, who was appointed Acting President in the following month. In March 1968, he was sworn as President for 5 years. Following the ending of economic confrontation with Malaysia in August 1966, Indonesia has played a more active role in international and regional affairs. The country rejoined the UN and was prominent in the formation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in August 1967. Diplomatic relations were restored with Malaysia (August 1967) and Singapore (September 1967).

Government

Indonesia is a Republic with executive power resting with the President, who is also the Prime Minister and leader of the Cabinet. The Provisional People's Consultative Assembly elects the President and also lays down the outlines of national policy. Legislation is carried out by the House of Representatives in co-operation with the President. The Supreme Advisory Council of which the President is Chairman, advises the Government on important state matters.

Defence

The Armed Forces were combined as a single force in 1966 and placed under the single administration of the Ministry of Defence and Security in October 1967. The

total strength is about 234,000 men, Army 198,000, Navy 16,000 and Air Force 20,000. Military spending was drastically cut in the 1967 and 1968 budgets.

Economic Affairs

About 52 per cent of the national income is derived from agriculture and more than 70 per cent of the working population are farmers. The richest island is Java. Peasant farming is mainly at subsistence level, cash crops being produced by small-holders and on larger state-owned and private plantations. The principal commercial products are rubber, tobacco, coffee, tea and spices. Petroleum and tin are valuable exports and some industry is being developed. The progressive centralization of the economy under Dr. Sukarno has been reversed by the present government, whose economic policy places emphasis on the private sector. During 1967, a number of measures were introduced to encourage greater foreign participation in the economy, including the return to their owners of foreign companies confiscated during the period of confrontation with Malaysia, and a new foreign investment law. In 1969 it is proposed to introduce a new Five-Year Plan which stresses agriculture and light and medium industry based on agriculture. Over four hundred heavy industrial projects, commenced during the rule of Dr. Sukarno, have been abandoned.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island shipping is in the hands of state and private shipping lines and there are many small craft. Three free trade zones and a free port at Sabang were established in 1963. There are railways on Java and Sumatra. In Java there are adequate roads but on most of the other islands traffic is by jungle track and river boat. Major highway schemes are under construction in Borneo and Sumatra. Domestic air services link the major cities and international services are provided by the state airline P.N. Garuda Indonesia Airways and eighteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

There is a limited state welfare service providing old-age pensions and medical care for Government workers. Malaria has been brought under control, but many endemic diseases persist. In 1964 a hospital expansion programme, with a target of 3,000 new beds a year, was announced.

Education

By 1964, eleven million primary school places had been provided for children between seven and fourteen. Illiteracy has been wiped out in all areas but West Irian. The six-year compulsory education programme will be extended to the whole country by 1969. There are twenty-six state and several private universities.

Tourism

Tourism is based mainly on the islands of Java and Bali. Java is famous for mountains and volcanoes and for Buddhist and Hindu temples. Bali is renowned for traditional dancing and religious festivals.

INDONESIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Organised sports include football, basketball, badminton and athletics. The 1962 Asian Games and the 1963 Games of the New Emerging Forces ("Ganefo") were held in Indonesia. Cock-fighting is popular, particularly in Bali.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (May Day), June 1 (Birth of Pantjasila), August 17 (Independence Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 2 (Id ul Fitri), March 10 (Id ul Adha).

Easter is not an official holiday but is observed by the

Christian community. Several religious holidays are celebrated by Muslims.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Rupiah (Rp.) of 100 Sen.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 Rp.

Exchange rate:

660.52 Rp. = £1 sterling (import rate)

275.00 Rp. = \$1 U.S. (import rate)

661.72 Rp. = £1 sterling (export and tourist rate)

275.00 Rp. = \$1 U.S. (export and tourist rate)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

(sq. km.)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	WEST-IRIAN (West New Guinea)
1,904,345	132,174	473,606	539,460	189,035	5,561	68,053	74,505	421,951

POPULATION

(1962—'000)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	WEST-IRIAN (West New Guinea)
97,085	63,060	15,739	4,101	7,079	1,783	3,775	790	758

Total Population (1967 est.): 112,000,000.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1961)

Djakarta (capital)*	3,694,343	Malang	341,500
Surabaja	1,007,900	Jogjakarta	312,700
Bandung	972,600	Bandjarmasin	214,100
Semarang	503,200	Tjirebon	158,300
Medan	479,100	Bogor	154,100
Palembang	475,000	Pontianak	150,200
Makasar	384,200	Padang	143,700

* August 1966.

INDONESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966*
Rice . . .	8,096	9,800	9,986
Maize . . .	3,769	2,283	2,874
Cassava . . .	12,223	11,274	10,845
Sweet Potatoes . . .	3,931	2,724	2,309
Copra . . .	1,193	1,214	1,350
Sugar . . .	1,087	1,254	1,049
Tea . . .	87	89	41
Coffee . . .	87	106	123
Rubber . . .	732	738	718
Palm Oil Products . . .	195	189	195
Groundnuts . . .	261	279	284
Soya Beans . . .	392	356	352
Spices . . .	65	29	68
Kapok . . .	22	24	26
Tobacco . . .	59	94	120

ESTATE PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966*
Sugar . . .	649	776	583
Tea . . .	46	47	33
Coffee . . .	7	14	7
Rubber . . .	232	228	223

*Estimates

LIVESTOCK

('000 heads)

	1959	1960	1961
Cattle . . .	4,876	4,949	5,715
Buffaloes . . .	2,822	1,861	2,792
Pigs . . .	1,943	1,880	2,181
Goats . . .	5,366	5,321	8,202
Sheep . . .	2,446	2,421	2,421

FORESTRY

('000 metres roundwood)

	1960	1961	1962
Logs and Sawn Wood . . .	2,060	2,040	1,487
Firewood . . .	1,546	1,706	1,269

Total forestry products (1966): 3.4 million cubic metres.

FISHING

('000 tons)

	1960	1961	1962
Sea Fisheries . . .	410	522	515
Inland Fisheries . . .	347	382	373

Total fishery production (1965): 1,367,000 tons; (1966): 1,200,000 tons.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	CRUDE OIL ('000 barrels)	COAL	BAUXITE	TIN CON- CENTRATES	MANGANESE ORE	NICKEL
1963 . . .	164,244	591	506	13.1	5	45.5
1964 . . .	169,161	446	661	16.6	5	49.5
1965 . . .	175,713	391	688	14.9	7	102
1966 . . .	170,073	320	631	12.8	n.a.	117

INDONESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 rupiah = 100 sen.

1,000 Rp. = £1 10s. 2½d. sterling = U.S. \$3.63.

DRAFT BUDGET

(1968—million Rp.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Regular Budget</i>		<i>Regular Budget</i>	
Tax	43,000	Supreme State Institutions	1,397
Customs and Excise	36,855	Departments	93,220
Export Bonus balance	10,500	Non-Departmental Institutions	569
Profit on Petroleum	6,000		
Regional Development Contribution	831		
Total Regular Budget	97,186	Total Regular Budget	97,186
<i>Development Budget</i>		<i>Development Budget</i>	
Foreign Credits	32,700	Power Infrastructure	2,010
Foreign Exchange Allocation	8,800	Social Infrastructure	3,162
Regional Development Contribution	4,000	Transport Infrastructure	8,559
		Government Machinery Rehabilitation	5,107
		Irrigation Infrastructure	3,073
		Miscellaneous	23,564
Total Development Budget	45,000	Total Development Budget	45,460
TOTAL	142,686	TOTAL	142,646

Approved Budget (1968): Revenue 138,685.9m. Rp. (of which Regular Revenue 97,185.9m., Development Revenue 41,500m.); Expenditure 138,645.5m. Rp. (of which Regular Expenditure 97,185.9m., Development Expenditure 41,459.6m.).

Currency in Circulation: (1965) 2,582,000m. Rp.; (1966) 21,024,000m. Rp.

EIGHT-YEAR PLAN 1961-69

	MILLION FREE RUPIAH	NUMBER OF PROJECTS
Education	17,815	52
Research	2,653	16
Welfare	6,188	11
Government	3,632	6
Special development	30,000	1
Production	108,062	102
Distribution	60,382	144
Finance	11,288	3
TOTAL	240,020	335

INDONESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (‘000 million Rupiahs at 1960 values)

	1963	1964	1965
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT:	400.5	411.1	434.2
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	202.5	211.0	227.1
Mining	13.6	14.1	13.6
Industry	50.8	48.8	51.1
Construction	7.6	7.7	7.8
Electricity and Gas	1.1	1.3	1.4
Transport and Communications	14.5	16.0	15.2
Trade	66.5	67.8	73.1
Banks and others	3.3	3.3	3.3
Rent of dwellings	7.9	7.9	7.9
Government and Defence	8.9	8.9	8.9
Services	24.1	24.3	24.8
Income from Abroad	—4.5	—4.5	—4.5
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	396.0	406.6	429.7

Foreign Aid: (1967) \$200m.; (1968 request) \$325m.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Rp.)

Imports: (1963) 22,606; (1964) 27,973; (1965) 32,319; (1966) 30,987; (1967) Jan.—Sept.) 19,935.

Exports: (1963) 31,337; (1964) 32,589; (1965)* 19,620; (1966)* 22,689; (1967, Jan.—Sept.)* 16,303.5.

* Excluding petroleum and its products.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1963	1964†	EXPORTS	1964	1965
Rice	3,155	6,874	Rubber	10,476	10,036
Other Consumer Goods	3,783	872	Tobacco	991	782
Petrol and Products	1,421	229	Palm Oil	1,168	1,190
Other Raw Materials and Essen- tial Goods	7,946	5,548	Coffee	1,178	1,419
Machinery and Equipment	2,645	2,096	Tin	1,295	1,263
			Copra	999	794
			Tea	756	758
			Petroleum and Derivatives	12,195	12,178

† Jan.—Sept.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Australia	403	638	133	1,429	2,334	1,377
Germany	2,490	4,755	3,356	2,309	2,089	1,512
Hong Kong	900	1,842	512	413	440	117
India	350	620	695	253	148	69
Japan	4,151	6,405	6,082	1,543	2,517	1,845
Netherlands	798	323	68	109	103	—
Singapore	568	778	591	8,742	7,353	6,576
United Kingdom	2,117	2,263	2,483	4,113	2,281	4,872
U.S.A.	4,021	6,132	5,253	8,717	8,222	4,195

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1962	1963
Freight . . . ('000 tons)	5,608	5,182
Passengers . . . ('000)	172,437	122,388

ROADS

	1961	1962
Cars	129,262	144,949
Trucks	69,837	72,161
Buses	17,852	18,353
Motor Cycles	152,229	172,308
TOTAL	369,180	392,874

SHIPPING

	1962	1963
Number of Ships registered .	304	349
Tonnage (gross registered tons) .	301,374	485,815

CIVIL AVIATION

	1962	1963
Kilometres flown . ('000)	9,495	9,594
Freight and Mail . (tons)	n.a.	3,879

TOURISM

Visitors (1967): 40,000.

Receipts (1967): \$8.9 million.

EDUCATION

(1962)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS AND STUDENTS
Primary . . .	37,133	236,025	9,168,889
Secondary . . .	6,875	50,447	727,462
Higher . . .	79	2,947	29,095

Primary Education (1964): 11,000,000 pupils.

Higher Education (1965): 279,624 students.

Sources: Biro Pusat Statistik, Djakarta; Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

Indonesia has had three Constitutions, all provisional: August 1945, February 1950 and August 1950. In July 1959, the Constitution of 1945 was re-enacted by Presidential decree.

POINTS OF THE 1945 CONSTITUTION

The President. Executive and Legislative Power are vested in a President, assisted by a Vice-President, both elected by the People's Consultative Assembly for a term of five years. The President is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and may proclaim Martial Law.

The Provisional People's Consultative Congress. The Congress determines the broad lines of national policy. It consists of members of the House of Representatives and delegates of regional territories and of functional groups in the community. The Provisional People's Consultative Congress must meet at least once every five years. All decisions are taken unanimously in keeping with the trad-

ition of "musjawarah" (deliberation) and "mufakat" (unanimous consent).

The House of Representatives. The House meets at least once a year and every law is enacted in concurrence with the House. The President has the right of veto. In times of emergency the President may enact Ordinances which have the force of law. Such Ordinances must be ratified by the House of Representatives during the following session or be revoked. The House consists of 130 members representing political parties and 153 representing functional groups.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Gen. T. N. J. SUHARTO; inaugurated March 27th, 1968.

CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister for Defence and Security: Gen. SUHARTO.

State Minister for People's Welfare: K. H. IDHAM CHALID.

State Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry: Sri Sultan HAMENGKO BUWONO IX.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: ADAM MALIK.

Minister for Domestic Affairs: Maj.-Gen. BASUKI RACHMAT.

Minister of Justice: Prof. UMAR SENO ADJI, S.H.

Minister of Information: BURHANUDIN MOHAMMAD DIAH.

Minister of Education: SANUSI HARDJADINATA.

Minister for Religious Affairs: K. H. MUHAMMAD DACHLAN.

Minister for Social Affairs: A. M. TAMBUNAN.

Minister for Health: Prof. Dr. SIWABESSI.

Minister for Labour: Police Commr. AWALUDIN DJAMIN.

Minister for Commerce: Maj.-Gen. MOHAMMAD JUSUF.

Minister for Finance: Dr. FRANS SEDA.

Minister for Communications and Postal Affairs: Air Commodore SUTOPO.

Minister for Maritime Affairs: Rear Admiral JATIDJAN.

Minister for Agriculture: Brig.-Gen. SUTJIPTO, S.H.

Minister for Estates: Prof. THOJIB HADIWIDJAJA.

Minister for Industries and Power: Maj.-Gen. ASHARI DANISUDIRJO.

Minister for Textiles and Handicrafts: Ing. H. SANUSI.

Minister for Mining: Prof. SUMANTRI BRODJONEGORO.

Minister for Public Works: Ing. SUTAMI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN DJAKARTA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 15 Djalan Tosari (E).

Algeria: c/o Hotel Indonesia (E).

Argentina: 1 Diponegoro (E).

Australia: 14 Pegangsaan Barat (E).

Austria: 13 Djalan Museum (E).

Belgium/Luxembourg: 19 Djalan Diponegoro (E).

Brazil: 38 Salemba Tengah (E).

Bulgaria: 34 Imam Bondjol (E).

Burma: 109 Djalan Hadji Agus Salim (E).

Cambodia: Djalan Budi Kemuliaan 4a (E).

Canada: 6 Djalan Budi Kemuliaan (E).

Ceylon: 70 Djalan Diponegoro (E).

China, People's Republic: 211 Djalan Gadjah Mada (E).

Cuba: 57 Djalan Teuku Umar (E).

Czechoslovakia: 29 Djalan Madura (E).

Denmark: 12 Taman Tjut Mutiah (E).

Finland: 72 Imam Bondjol (E).

France: 11 Imam Bondjol (E).

German Federal Republic: 9-11 Djalan Sam Ratulangi (E).

Hungary: 36 Djalan Diponegoro (E).

India: 44 Kebonsirih (E).

Iran: 2 Djalan Mangunsarkoro (E).

Iraq: 38 Djalan Teuk Umar (E).

Italy: 47 Djalan Diponegoro (E).

Japan: 30 Imam Bondjol (E).

Korea, Republic: 72 Djalan Teuku Umar (E).

Malaysia: (E).

Mexico: 39 Djalan Imam Bondjol (E).

Netherlands: 39 Djalan Diponegoro (E).

New Zealand: 60 Djalan Madura (E).

Pakistan: 15 Djalan Teuku Umar (E).

Philippines: 8 Imam Bondjol (E).

Poland: 65 Djalan Diponegoro (E).

Romania: 45 Djalan Teuku Umar (E).

Saudi Arabia: 3 Imam Bondjol (pav) (E).

Singapore: (E).

Sweden: 12 Taman Tjut Mutiah (E).

Switzerland: 23 Djalan Merak (E).

Thailand: 23 Djalan Diponegoro (E).

Turkey: 43 Djalan Imam Bondjol (E).

U.A.R.: 68 Djalan Teuku Umar (E).

United Kingdom: 6 Djalan Tosari (E).

U.S.A.: 5 Medan Merdeka Selatan (E).

U.S.S.R.: 60 Imam Bondjol (E).

Viet-Nam (Republic): 25 Djalan Tenku Umar.

Yugoslavia: 41 Djalan Diponegoro (E).

Indonesia also has diplomatic relations with Albania, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Korea D.P.R., Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Mongolian P.R., Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Viet-Nam D.R.; Relations with China (People's Republic) were suspended in October 1967.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MUTUAL CO-OPERATION

In March 1960, a Presidential decree prorogued the elected House of Representatives and replaced it by a nominated House of 283 members, 130 of which are from political parties, 153 from functional groups.

Speaker: ARUDJI KARTAWINATA.

FUNCTIONAL GROUPS

Army:	15	Bali-Hindus:	2
Navy:	7	Youth:	9
Air Force:	7	Women:	8
Police:	5	General Scholars:	5
Village Guard:	1	Co-operatives:	3
Farmers:	25	1945 Generation:	2
Labour:	26	Veterans:	2
Moslem Scholars:	24	Artists:	2
Protestant Scholars:	3	Journalists:	2
Catholic Scholars:	2	West Irian Inhabitants:	1
		National Entrepreneurs:	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partai Nasional Indonesia (*Nationalist Party*): 44.

Nahdlatul-'Ulama (*Religious Teachers' Party*): 36.

Protestant Parties: 6.

Catholic Parties: 5.

Moslem Associations: 5.

Other Parties: 34.

The next election, scheduled for July 5th, 1968, has been postponed until, at the latest, July 1971.

PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE CONGRESS (MPRS)

The Congress, provided for under the 1945 Constitution, was inaugurated in November 1960. It consists of the members of the House of Representatives and delegates of regional territories and of corporations and functional groups. It must meet at least once every five years. It is the highest legislative body in the State and appoints the President, who is responsible to the Congress. Total membership (*April 1968*): 828. Fifth session held in March 1968.

Chairman: Gen. A. N. NASUTION.

Permanent Deputy Chairman: H. M. SUBCHAN, OSA MALIK, M. SIREGAR, Maj.-Gen. MASHUDI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

A Presidential decree of January 1960 enables the President to dissolve any party whose membership does not cover a quarter of Indonesia, or whose policies are at variance with the aims of the State.

The following parties are listed in the order of their strength in the Mutual Co-operation House of Representatives.

Partai Nasional Indonesia: (*Nationalist Party*): f. 1927; 44 seats; Leader Dr. ALI SASTROAMIDJOJO.

Nahdlatul-'Ulama (*Religious Teachers' Party*): 36 seats; Moslem; Chair. K. IDHAM CHALID.

Kartai Komunis Indonesia (*Communist Party*): formerly held 30 seats; banned 1966.

Partai Keristen Indonesia (*Protestant Party*): 6 seats; Leader M. SIREGAR.

Partai Sjarikat Islam Indonesia (*United Moslem Party*): 5 seats; f. 1912; mems. 1,500,000; Chair. ARUDJI KARTAWINATA; publ. *Nusaputera* (daily).

Partai Katolik (*Catholic Party*): 5 seats; Leader T. J. KASIMO.

Perti (*Islamic Party*): 2 seats; Leader SIRADJUDDIN ABBAS.

Partindo (*Indonesia Party*): 1 seat.

Partai Muslimin Indonesia: The formation of this Moslem party, approved during 1967, was announced in February 1968. The party is a merger of sixteen Islamic organizations and aims to fill the gap left by the mass Moslem party *Masjumi* which was banned in 1960. Leaders: DJARNAWI, AGUS SODONO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court. The final court of appeal.

High Courts in Djakarta, Surabaya, Medan and Makassar deal with appeals from the District Courts.

District Courts throughout the country try both civil and criminal cases.

Religious Courts. Deal with marriage, divorce and ecclesiastical matters.

Chief Justice: MADE LABDA.

There is one codified criminal code for the whole of Indonesia. The (Dutch) codified civil code applies to foreigners. For Indonesians the civil law is the uncoded or "Adat" (customary) law which varies from region to region. The work of codifying this law has been begun but in view of the great complexity and diversity of customary law it may be expected to take a considerable time to achieve.

RELIGION

Religious divisions are as follows:

	Per cent
Muslim	90
Christian	4
Hindu	3
Others	3

MUSLIM

Leader: IDHAM CHALID.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Djakarta: Mgr. ADRIANUS DJAJASEPOETRA, S.J.

Archbishop of Semarang: Mgr. JUSTINUS DARMAJUWANA.

Archbishop of Ende: Mgr. GABRIEL MANEK.

Archbishop of Medan: Mgr. Dr. F. A. H. VAN DEN HURK.

Archbishop of Pontianak: Mgr. HERCULANUS J. M. VAN DEN BURGT.

Archbishop of Makassar: Mgr. NICOLAUS M. SCHNEIDERS.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Evangelical Christian Church in West Irian: P.O.B. 14, Sukarnapura; f. 1956; 900 local congregations, 225,000 mems.; publs. *Pedoman Rohani, Serikat*.

Gereja Kalimantan Evangelis (*Kalimantan Evangelical Church*): 6 Djalan Djenderal Sudirman, Bandjarmasin, Kalimantan; f. 1935; 67,667 mems.; Pres. ETHELBERT SALOH; Gen. Sec. E. PALIS.

Gereja Kristen Sulawesi Tengah (*Christian Church of Mid-Celebes*): Poso, Central Celebes.

Gereja Kristen Jawa Wetan (*Christian Church of East Java*): Sukin 18, Malang, Java; Chair. Rev. MARDJO SIR.

Gereja Masehi Indjili Timor (*Christian Evangelical Church of Timor*): Kupang, Timor; Sec. Rev. RADJAHABA.

Gereja Masehi Indjili Minahasa (*Christian Evangelical Church in Minahasa*): Tomohon, Sulawesi-Utara; Chair. of Synod Rev. A. Z. R. WENAS.

Gereja Protestant Maluku (*Protestant Church of Moluccas*): Kantor Pusat G.P.M., Batungantung, Amboina.

Gereja Protestant di Indonesia (*Protestant Church in Indonesia*): Medan Merdeka Timur no.10, P.O. Box 2057, Djakarta; Principal Officers Rev. R. M. LUNTUNGAN, Rev. P. H. ROMPAS, M.TH.

Gereformeerde Kerk in Indonesia: Kwutang 28, Djakarta.

Huria Kristen Batak Protestant (*Christian Batak Protestant Church*): Pearadja-Tarutung, Sumatra, Utara; f. 1861; 818,852 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. H. M. SIAHAAN.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Java

Ampera: Kramat V 14, Djakarta; Trade Unionist; Editor MUDJONO; circ. 20,000.

Angkatan 66: Djl. Kopi 3, 5, 7, Djakarta; independent; Editor MUSSOLINI LUTAN; circ. 15,000.

Ankatan Bersendjata: Petodjo Selatan 11, Djakarta; official army paper; Editor Brig.-Gen. H. SUGANDHI; circ. 40,000.

API Pantjasila: Gunung Sahari Antjol 13, Djakarta; Communist; Editor A. SUKARMADIDJAYA; circ. 25,000.

Armed Forces Daily Mail: Djakarta; Army; Editor R. TJIAHENGAN; circ. 20,000.

El Bahar: Djakarta; Navy paper; Editor Comdr. R. S. PUGUH; circ. 15,000.

Berdikari: Djl. Gunung Sahari Antjol 13.

Berita Indonesia: Djl. Gersjik 27, Djakarta; pro-Murba National Communist (*Murba Party banned, 1965*); Editor MULJONO; circ. 55,000.

Berita Yudha: Djl. Lapanger Bauteng Barat 32, Djakarta; official army paper; Editor Brig.-Gen. NAWAWI ALIF; circ. 40,000.

Djakarta Daily Mail: Medan Merdeka Barat 13; English.

Djakarta Times: Times Bldg., Djl. Hushi Thamrin 57, Djakarta; Editor ZEIN EFFENDI, S.H.; circ. 20,000.

Djaya: Military Command H.Q., Djl. Hayam Wuruk 8, Djakarta; Editor Major WIRJADA; circ. 15,000.

Djihad: Kebon Sirih 39, Djakarta; Perti organ; Editor AMIR H. WAHAB; circ. 15,000.

Duta Masjarakat: Djl. Menteng Raya 24, Djakarta; Nahdatul Ulama organ; Editor MAHBUB DJUNAJDI; circ. 25,000.

Duta Revolusi: Kramat Raya 4, Djakarta; independent; Editor Dr. S. MARTOPORASONO; circ. 15,000.

Dwikora: Djl. Kemakmuran 31.

Genta: Djl. Kemuning 31.

Gotong Royong: Djl. Sawah Besar 29, Djakarta; co-operatives' organ; Editor Dr. BAMBANG SENTANU; circ. 15,000.

Harian Karya: Bandung; Indonesian.

Indonesian Daily News: Kaliasin 52, Teromol Pos 90, Surabaya; f. 1957; English; Editor THUNG KIK PLAUIW; circ. 5,000.

Indonesian Observer: Djalan Hajam Wuruk 9, Djakarta; English; pro-Nationalist (PNI); Editor TRIBUANA SAID; circ. 15,000.

Java Post: Kembang Djepun 166, Surabaya; f. 1949; Indonesian; Editor THIO OEN SIK; circ. 13,500.

Kami: Kramat VIII 2-4, Djakarta; students'; Editor NONO ANWAR MAKARIM; circ. 15,000.

Karya Bhakti: Djakarta; independent; Editor H. A. SJARIFUDDIN; circ. 15,000.

Kedaulatan Rakjat: Djalan Tugu 42, Jogjakarta; Indonesian; independent; Editor WONOHITO; circ. 30,000.

Kompas: Pintu Besar Selatan 86-88, Djakarta; Catholic; Editor: Dr. J. OETAMA; circ. 40,000.

Marga Bhakti: Djl. Gunung Sahari Antjol 13.
Merdeka: Djalan Petodjo Selakan 11, Djakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; pro-Government; Editor HARMOKO; circ. 20,000.
Mertju Suara: Djl. Gunung Sahari Antjol 13, Djakarta; Muslim; Editor Dr. SJAFAT; circ. 15,000.
Nasional: Bedji 33, Jogjakarta; f. 1946; Indonesian; nationalist (PNI); Editor ISSUTHIAR; circ. 17,000.
Nusaputera: Djl. Pintu Air 11, No. 44, P.O.B. 806, Djakarta; P.S.I.I. journal; Editor Dr. M. ABDULGHANI; circ. 15,000.
Operasi: Djakarta; independent; Editor BACHTIAR DJAMILY; circ. 15,000.
Pelopop Baru: Djl. Asemka 29-30, Djakarta; Army; Editor H. SUGANDHI; circ. 15,000.
Perwarta Surabaya: Petjinan Kulon 23, Surabaya, P.O. Box 85; f. 1905; Indonesian; Editors TJIOEK SEE TJIOE TAN, PHOA TJONG HWAY, S. RIDWAN, B. P. PARWAN; circ. 10,000.
Pikiran Rakjat: 133 Djalan Asia-Afrika, Bandung; f. 1950; independent; Editor SAKTI ALAMSJAH; circ. 42,500.
Revolusioner: Djakarta; independent; Editor H. RAHARDJO; circ. 15,000.
Sinar Harapan: Djl. Pintu Besar Selatan 86-88, Djakarta; Centrist; Editor J. C. T. SIMORANGKIR; circ. 40,000.
Sipatahanun: Djalan Kaum 42-44, Bandung; Sundanese; Editor A. BASTUMAN; circ. 5,000.
Suara Merdeka: Semarang; f. 1946; Indonesian; Editor Mr. HETAMI; circ. 45,000.
Suluh Marhaen: Pintu Besi 31, Djakarta; f. 1953; Indonesian; Nationalist (PNI); Editor SABILAL RASJAD; circ. 15,000.
Suluh Marhaen (People Guide): Djalan Kepodang 20/22, Semarang; f. 1957; Indonesian, independent; Dir. CHANDRA NAINGGOLAN; circ. 20,000.
Surabaya Post: Surabaya; independent; Prop. and Editor A. AZIZ; circ. 14,000.
Warta Bandung: Bandung; Indonesian.
Warta Berita: Djakarta; extreme leftist; Editor Mrs. W. JUNUS; circ. 30,000.

Kalimantan (Borneo)

Indonesia Merdeka: Djalan Pasar Baru II, Bandjarmasin; Indonesian; Editor Gr. A. SUGIAN NOVRI; circ. 5,000.
Kalimantan Berjuang: Djalan Pangeran Samudra 133, Bandjarmasin; Indonesian; Editor As. MUSAFFA; circ. 5,000.
Masjarakat Baru: Samarinda; Indonesian.
Pembangunan: Pontianak; Indonesian.
Pembina: Samarinda; Indonesian.
Suara Kalimantan: Djalan Kalimantan 41, Bandjarmasin; Indonesian; circ. 5,000.

Sumatra

Haluan: Padang; Indonesian; circ. 13,000.
Mimbar Umum: Djalan Riau 79, Medan; f. 1947; Indonesian; independent; Editor ARIF LUBIS; circ. 50,000.
Penerangan: Djalan Sungai Bong 9/13, Padang; Indonesian; Editor M. RIDWAN; circ. 6,000.
Suara Rakjat Sumatra: Palembang; Indonesian; Editor IDRUS NAWAI; circ. 5,000.
Waspada: Djalan Sudirman and Pusat Pasar 126, Medan; Indonesian; f. 1947; Chief Editor TRIBUANA SAID; circ. 35,000 (daily); weekly edition 16,000.

Sulawesi (Celebes)

Marhaen: Djalan Elang 28, Makassar; Indonesian; Editor ACHMAD SIALA; circ. 4,500.
Pedoman Rakjat: Makassar; independent; Editor M. BASIR; circ. 7,000.
Pikiran Rakjat: Djalan Pasar, Minahasa, Manado; Indonesian; Editor WOLTER SAERANG; circ. 5,000.

Bali

Suara Indonesia: Den Pasar; Indonesian.

Lombok

Lombok Baru: Ampenan; Indonesian.

Timor

Kupang: Indonesian.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

Java

Berita Minggu: Djalan Pintu Besi 31, Djakarta; Indonesian; Editor MAWARDI RIVAL; circ. 10,000.
Berita Negara: Djalan Pertjetakan Negara 21, Kotakpos 2111, Djakarta; f. 1960; official gazette; three times weekly.
Bina Pantjasila: Djalan Dr. Wahidin 11/2, Djakarta; bi-weekly; Editor Dr. M. HOETAROEK; circ. 25,000.
Business News: Djakarta; Indonesian.
Dunia Wanita: Djalan Pusat Pasar, P. 126, Medan; Indonesian; women.
Djaja: Djakarta; independent; illustrated; Editor S. HADISUMARTO; circ. 40,000.
Djakarta Weekly Mail: Djakarta; Indonesian.
Djojobojo: Pasar Besar Wetan 32; Indonesian.
Duta Swasta: Djakarta; Editor B. ILIAS; circ. 15,000.
Koran Minggu: Djalan Suari, Purwodinatan Tengah 7, Semarang; Indonesian.
Lembaran Minggu: Djalan Asia Afrika 133, Bandung; Indonesian.
Madjalah Merdeka: Djalan Hajam Wuruk 9; Indonesian.
Mahasiswa Indonesia: Djakarta; youth; Editor LOUIS TAOLIN; circ. 20,000.
Mangle: Bundung; Sudanese.

Minggu Warta Bhakti: Djalan Asemka 29-30, Djakarta; Indonesian.
Panjebar Semangat: Djalan Penghela 2, Surabaya; Javanese.
Pembina: Djakarta; Muslim; Editor A. SHAHAB; circ. 20,000.
Pesat: Pakuningratan 67, Jogjakarta; Indonesian.
Romantika: Djakarta; Editor S. DHARMA; circ. 10,000.
Sapta Marga: Djalan Segara 5, Djakarta; Indonesian.
Selecta: Djakarta; illustrated; Editor SAMSUDIN; circ. 30,000.
Sumber Indonesia: Djakarta; Editor S. SAGIMAN; circ. 10,000.
Varia: Djakarta; illustrated; Editor R. ARIFIEN; circ. 40,000.
Wanita Nasional: Semarang; f. 1950; Indonesian; Editors Miss CHAFSAH AMIRIN, Miss SETIOWATI RAMELAN; circ. 10,000.
Warga: Bogor; Sundanese.
Warta Ekonomi untuk Indonesia: Budikemuliaan 23 Pav., Djakarta; f. 1948; weekly; Indonesian; official industrial and business news.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

- Al-Djami'ah:** Institut Agama Islam Negari, Djalan C. Simandjuntak, Jogjakarta; f. 1962; university journal of Islamic religion; bi-monthly.
- Aneka:** Djalan Kebon Sirik 71, Djakarta; Indonesian; every ten days.
- Angkasa:** Djalan Tanah Abang Bukit 36, Djakarta; Indonesian Air Force magazine; Indonesian; monthly.
- Bahasa Dan Budaya:** Djalan Diponegoro 82, Djakarta; f. 1962; popular science; bi-monthly.
- Basis:** Djalan Amat Jajuli 2, Jogjakarta; f. 1951; general Indonesian culture; monthly.
- Budaya:** Djalan Faridan M. Noto 11, Jogjakarta; f. 1952; Indonesian culture; monthly.
- Dewata:** Djakarta; independent monthly; circ. 15,000.
- Economic Review of Indonesia:** Ministry of Economic Affairs, Djalan Gadjah Mada 8, Djakarta; f. 1947; English; quarterly.
- Gadjah Mada:** Djalan Merapi 16, Jogjakarta; Indonesia; monthly.
- Hemera Zoa** (*Indonesian Journal of Animal Science*): Djalan, Bubulak 32A, Bogor; f. 1886; bi-monthly; English, French, German.
- Horison:** Djakarta; cultural; independent; Editor MOCH-TAR LUBIS; circ. 10,000.
- Idea:** Fakultas Pertanian, Bogor; f. 1935; quarterly, English, Dutch.
- Ilmu, Teknik dan Hidup:** Djalan Sukabami 36, Djakarta; f. 1949; natural sciences; monthly; Indonesian.
- Indonesia:** Medan Merdeka Banat 9, Djakarta; f. 1955; illustrated; English.
- Insinjur Indonesia** (*Indonesian Engineer*): Djalan Thamrin 57, Djakarta; f. 1954; monthly; Editor ir K. HADINOTO.
- Intisari:** Djakarta; Catholic monthly; Editor Dr. J. OETAMA; circ. 20,000.
- Keluarga:** Djakarta; women's monthly; Editor Mrs. J. ASNAWI; circ. 5,000.
- Laporan Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia:** Djalan Salemba 4, Djakarta; f. 1954; Economic and Social Research Institute report.
- Majalah GPS Grafika:** Djalan Sawah Besar 29, Djakarta; f. 1962; Indonesian; graphic arts; monthly.
- Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia** (*Journal of the Indonesian Medical Association*): Djalan Kesehatan 111/29, Djakarta 11/16; f. 1951; monthly; Indonesian, English; Editor Prof. Dr. BAHDER DJOHAN.

- Mimbar Penerangan:** Merdeka Barat 9, Djakarta; f. 1958; Indonesian.
- Nasional:** Matraman Raja 50, Djakarta; f. 1948; Indonesian; Editor WIENAKTOE; circ. 20,000.
- Pantjasila:** Department of Information, Wisima Warta, Djakarta; f. 1963; political and cultural monthly; English; Chief Editor T. ATMADI.
- Pentja:** Djalan Gadjah Mada 25, Djakarta; Indonesian; fortnightly.
- Pertani:** Badan Pimpinan Umum Perusahaan Pertanian Negara, Duren tiga Kalibata, Djakarta; f. 1962; Indonesian; agricultural; monthly.
- Praba:** Bintaran Kidul 5, Jogjakarta; Javanese; fortnightly.
- Publisistik:** University of Djakarta; quarterly.
- Purnama:** Parapatan 34A, Djakarta; Indonesian; fortnightly; films.
- Radjawali:** Djalan Nusautara 15, Djakarta; Indonesian; monthly; Civil Air Transport.
- Ragi Buana:** Djakarta; Christian monthly; circ. 20,000.
- Suara-Guru:** Djalan Tanah-Abang III/24, Djakarta; f. 1958; Indonesian; teachers' magazine.
- Wanita:** Djalan Tjepiara 6, Djakarta; Indonesian; women; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

- Antara** (*Indonesian National News Agency*): 57 Djalan Pos Utara, Djakarta; f. 1937, merged with Persburo Indonesia (P.I.A.) 1963; 46 newspapers subscribe to the Agency (1961); 11 brs. in Indonesia, 11 abroad; connected with 20 foreign agencies; Chair. PANDU KARTAWIGUNA; Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.):** A.N.P.-Djakarta, Djalan Tjirebon 5, Djakarta.
- A.P.:** Hotel Indonesia, Room 310, Jakarta; Correspondent T. JEFF WILLIAMS.
- D.P.A., Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Djakarta.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia** (*Journalists' Association of Indonesia*): Djalan Veteran 7-C, Djakarta; f. 1946; 3,000 mems.
- Persatuan Wartawan Tionghoa** (*Chinese Journalists' Association*): 29 Pantjoran, Djakarta.

PUBLISHERS

Djakarta

- Badan Penerbit Kristen:** Kwitang 22, Djakarta IV/11; Man. A. SIMANJUNTAK.
- Balai Buku Indonesia:** Djakarta.
- Balai Pustaka:** Djalan Dr. Wahidin; f. 1908; children's, literary and scientific publications, periodicals; Pres. Dr. M. HOETAROEROEK.
- Bulan Bintang:** Djakarta.
- Djambatan:** Penerbit N.V., Djalan Nusantara 15, Djakarta.
- Endang:** Djl. Tanah Abang Barat 80-A, Djakarta.
- Gunung Agung:** 13 Kwitang, Postbag 145, Djakarta; f. 1953; Pres. MASAGUNG.

Indira: Djakarta.

- Jajasan Pembangunan:** Gunung Sahari 84; brs. in Jogjakarta, Madiun, Surabaya and Medan; textbooks; Dir. D. HAZIL.
- Noor Komala:** Djakarta; f. 1950; textbooks; Dir. Dr. S. RATULANGIE.
- Obor:** Gunung Sahari 91, Djakarta IV/17; f. 1957; Dirs. I. R. POEDJAWIJATNA, AL LIE KWED FA.
- Pembimbing:** Kebon Sirih 73, Djakarta; Dir. MACHMOED.
- Penerbit "Elita":** Djalan Pos Utara 19.
- PradjnaParamita:** Djakarta.
- Pustaka Rakjat:** Djalan Ketapang Utara 1/17, Teromol Pos 51, Djakarta; Managing Dir. S. T. ALISJAHBANA.

Tintamas: Kramat 60; f. 1947; modern science and culture, especially Islamic works; Chair. and Managing Dir. (vacant); Editor A. AVDAH.
Universitas Indonesia P.T. Penerbit: Salemba 4.
Universitas Krisnadwipajana: Taman Suropati.
Universitas P.T. Penerbit: Djl. Madjapahit 6, Tromolpos 185.
Usaha Penerbitan Gapura: Molenvliet T. 8-9 (Djalan Hajam Wuruk).

Jogyakarta
Ganeca: Tugu Kidul 71.
 Medan
Gedung Pustaka: Djalan Antara 187c; f. 1948; Pres. A. K. LATHIEF; Sec. AMIRSJAH.
 PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION
Serikat Perusahaan Surat-Kabar: 49 Tjideng Timur, Djakarta.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Republik Indonesia: P.O.B. 157, Djakarta; f. 1945; 32 stations; Dir. L. S. TOENARO; Dir. of Engineering R. M. SOERNAJO SOERJOPRANOTO; publ. *Radio dan Masyarakat*.
 In addition to national daily broadcasts in Indonesian, which include school and educational programmes, there

are daily broadcasts overseas in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Hindi and Urdu.
 In 1967 there were about 1,500,000 receiving sets.
TV Republik Indonesia: Jajasan Televisi RI, Senajan, Djakarta; f. 1962; Gen.-Man. M. ARIEF.
 In 1967 there were about 54,500 receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; amounts in Rupiah.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Negara Indonesia: f. 1965; consists of 5 units: former banks Indonesia, Indonesia Co-operatives', Peasants' and Fishermen's sections, Negara Indonesia, Umum Negara and Tabungan Negara.

STATE BANKS

Bank Indonesia: Djalan Thambin 2, Djakarta; f. 1828; nationalized 1951; Man. Dirs. O. BENG TO, R. A. KARTADJOEMENA, M. W. MIHARDJA, S. B. MARTOKOESOEMO, P. SOEWANDI; now in Central Bank.

Bank Dagang Negara: 5 Djl. Pintu Besar Utara, P.O. Box 58, Djakarta; f. 1960; State Foreign Exchange Bank; cap. p.u. 200,000 N.Rupiahs, depts. 524.9m. N.Rupiahs (1966); Man. Dirs. OMAR ABDALLA, MOELVOTO DJOJOMARTONO, M. WIDARSADIPRADJA.

Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (*Indonesian Bank for Development*): Gondangdia Lama 2-4, Djakarta; f. 1960; cap. 10,000 m.; state bank for financing development, formerly Bank Industri Negara; Pres. SOETJIPTO PROBOSAWITRO.

Bank Negara Indonesia: 1 Djalan Lada, P.O.B. 1412/DAK, Djakarta; f. 1946; cap. 300m., dep. 29,208m.; Dirs. R. A. B. MASSIE, R. S. SASTROEDARMO, S. PARMOPRANOTO, G. M. H. KESUMA; now in Central Bank.

Bank Koperasi, Tani dan Nelayan: Segara 8, Djakarta; cap. 500m.; Pres. Dir. Col. SOEHARDI; now in Central Bank.

Bank Umum Negara: Djalan Ki S. Mangunsarkoro 49, Djakarta; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 100m.; Pres. A. FAISAL; now in Central Bank.

PRIVATE BANKS

P.T. Perniagaan Bank Antara: Djalan Pasar Legi 94, Sala, Java; f. 1949; Man. Dir. SUDARSAT.

Bank Dagang Nasional Indonesia, P.T. (*The Indonesian National Commercial Bank Ltd.*): 2 Djalan Balai Kota, P.O.B. 329, Medan.

Bank Dagang Indonesia: P.T. Bjalan Pangeran Samudera, P.O.B. 163.

Bank Dagang Surabaya I.M.A.: Petjinan Kulon, Surabaya.

Bank Dagang Umum N.V.: Nariipan 18, Bandung.

Bank Ekonomi Indonesia N.V.: Tengkuruk 36, Palembang.

Bank Kalimantan N.V.: Niaga, Samarinda; f. 1950; Pres. ABDUL MUTALIB.

Bank Lingga Harta N.V.: Stasiun 51, Klaten.

Bank Maimo Waya N.V.: Kongsi Tiga 19, Djakarta.

Bank Merdeka N.V.: Tanah Abang Barat 70a, Djakarta; brs. Djakarta Kota, Surabaya.

Bank Nasional N.V.: Tembok, Bukittinggi.

Bank Nusantara P.T.: Purwodinatan Tengah 26, Semarang.

Bank Perdagangan Indonesia N.V.: Radjawali 12, Surabaya.

Bank Perniagaan Indonesia N.V.: Kebon Sirih 33, Djakarta.

Bank Perniagaan Umum N.V.: 2 Walmiki St., Singaradja, Bali; f. 1953; Chair. I. GEDE PANETJE; Man. Dir. I. KETUT OKA.

Bank Persatuan Dagang Indonesia: Djalan Pasar Pagi 24, Djakarta; f. 1954; cap. 75m.; dep. 7,400m.; Pres. DEI KIAN HONG; Dirs. JJONG JIT MIN, KWEE SIOE HONG.

Bank Sulawesi N.V.: Pasar, Manado; f. 1946.

Bank Surakarta M.A.I.: Overste Slamet Riadi 272, Surakarta; f. 1945; Man. Dir. R. M. HAMONGSAPUTRO.

Bank Umum Nasional P.T.: 20 Djalan Kalibesar Barat, Djakarta; f. 1952; Pres. PARMIN MARTOKOESOEMO; Chair. ISKAQ TJOKROHADISOERJO.

P.T. Bank Amerta: 12/14 Djalan Roa Malaka Selatan, Djakarta; Man. Dir. BACHRUN SASTROEDJO; Chair. S. PAMUNGKAS.

BANKING ORGANIZATION

National Private Banks Association: Djalan Sindanglaja 1, Djakarta; f. 1952; 58 mems.; Sec. Dr. R. DAHMONO; publ. *Kenangan dan Bank* (*Finance and Banking*) (monthly).

FOREIGN BANKS

The General Law on Banking, enacted in December 1967, permits foreign banks to operate in Indonesia. The following twelve foreign banks have been granted permission to resume operations for the first time since 1963: Chase Manhattan, American Express, Bank of America, First National City Bank, Chartered Bank, Pierson, Heldring and Pierson, Nederlandse Overzee Bank, Algemene Bank Nederland, Bank of Tokyo, Bangkok Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; United California Bank International is to enter a joint venture with an Indonesian Bank.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Indonesia: c/o Perserikatan Perdagangan Uang dan Efek-Efek; P.O. Box 1224/Dak, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1952; 17 mems.; Chair. Drs. SOEKSMONO BESAR MARTOKOESOEMO; Sec. Drs. KHO HAN TIONG.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Ardjoeno, Assurantie Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 10, P.O. Box 703, Djakarta; f. 1886; Mans. Sluyters and Co.

Djakarta Baru N.V.: Kadij 52, Djakarta; f. 1951.

Djasa Rahardja: Perusahaan Negara Asuransi-Kerugian, Kali Besar Timur 26, P.O. Box 606, Dak, Djakarta.

Gadjah Mada Insurance Co. Ltd.: Tiang Bendera 90, Djakarta.

Garuda Insurance Co. Ltd.: Chartered Bank Bldg., 2 Kali Besar Barat, P.O. Box 1316 Dak, Djakarta; f. 1952; Chair. A. RAMEDHAN.

Indrapura P.T. Maskapai Asuransi: Kali Besar Timur 8, Djakarta.

Insurance Society Murni Ltd.: Tiang Bendera 90, Djakarta; f. 1953.

Insurance Society Nasional Indonesia Ltd.: Kali Besar Timur 10, Djakarta.

Insurance Society Sinarsurya Ltd.: Jalan Kunir, Libra Building, Djakarta.

Javasche Zee- en Brandassurantie Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 10, P.O. Box 703, Djakarta; Mans. Sluyters and Co.

Lloyd Indonesia Baru P.T. Maskapai Asuransi: Kepodang 12/14, Semarang; f. 1953.

Lloyd Indonesia P.T. Perusaha'an Asuransi Umum: Kepodang 12/14, Semarang; f. 1916; Man. Dir. HAN BING HOO.

Menara Insurance Co. Ltd.: Pintu Besar Utara, Djakarta.

Mercurius N.V. Brandverzekering Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 8, P.O. Box 582, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1865; Mans. Reijnst and Vinju.

N.V. Levensverzekering-Maatschappij NILLMIJ: Nusantara 34, Djakarta; f. 1859.

National Insurance Company N.V.: Kali Besar Barat 40, Djakarta.

Padi P.T. Maskapai Asuransi: Hajam Wuruk 19/20, Djakarta.

Perusahaan Negara Asuransi Bendasraja: Pintu Besar Utara 4, P.O.B. 1226, Djakarta-Kotta; f. 1966; Man. R. SOERVONO SASTROHADIKOESOEMO.

Reasuransi Umum Indonesia P.N.: Salemba Raya 30, P.O. Box 2635, Djakarta IV/3; f. 1954.

Samarangsche Brand- en Ongevallen-Verzekering Maatschappij: Nusantara 30, Djakarta; f. 1936; Gen. Man. D. O. W. WATSON.

Samarangsche Zee- en Brand-Assurantie Maatschappij: Nusantara 30, Djakarta; f. 1866.

Tugu Mas P.T. Maskapai Asuransi: Roa Malakka Selatan 10, Djakarta; Gen. Man. M. DAHLER.

Tweedo Samarangsche Zee- en Brand-Assurantie Maatschappij: Nusantara 30, Djakarta; f. 1886; Gen. Man. D. O. W. WATSON.

Veritas Insurance Co. Ltd.: Kali Besar Timur 10, P.O. Box 703, Djakarta; f. 1878; Mans. Sluyters and Co.

Waringin Lloyd N.V. Maskapai Asuransi: Kali Besar Timur 26, P.O. Box 606, Djakarta.

Wuwungan N.V. Maskapai Asuransi Umum: Pintu Besar Utara 32, Djakarta.

Zee- en Brandassurantie Maatschappij Van 1865, N.V.: Pintu Besar Utara 4, P.O. Box 726, Djakarta; f. 1865; Man. Z. A. ACHIR.

Zee- en Brandassurantie Maatschappij Van 1851, N.V.: Pintu Besar Utara 4, P.O. Box 726, Djakarta; f. 1851; Man. Z. A. ACHIR.

Zee- en Brandassurantie Maatschappij Van 1861, N.V.: Pintu Besar Utara 4, P.O. Box 726, Djakarta; f. 1861; Man. Z. A. ACHIR.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

British: *Alliance Assurance*, London; *Economic*, London; *Guardian Assurance*, London; *Hull Underwriters' Association Ltd.*, London; *Indemnity Marine Assurance Co. Ltd.*, London; *Law Union and Rock*, London; *London and Lancashire*, Liverpool; *London Assurance*, London; *Motor Union*, London; *Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.*, London; *Palatine*, London; *Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.*, London; *Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.*, London; *Provincial*, Kendal; *Reliance Marine*, London; *Royal*, Liverpool; *Union Assurance Society Ltd.*, London; *White Cross*, London.

American: *Aetna*, Hartford; *America*, Newark; *Hartford Fire*, Hartford; *Home*, New York; *Phoenix*, Hartford.

Dutch: *Indonesische Brandwaarborg Mij.*, N.V., Amsterdam; *Nederlandsche Lloyd*, N.V., Amsterdam; *Nederlandsche Lloyd Ongevallen*, N.V., Amsterdam; *De Olveh Van*, 1879 *Onderling Levensverzek Genootschap*, 's-Gravenhage.

Swiss: *Basler Transport*, Basle; *Helvetia*, St. Gallen; *Schweizerische*, Zürich.

Hong Kong: *China Underwriters Ltd.*; *Hongkong Fire*; *Union*.

Others: *New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.*, Auckland; *Overseas Assurance Corp. Ltd.*, Singapore.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dewan Perniagaan dan Perusahaan—DPP (*Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Djalan Modjopahit 2, Djakarta; Pres. M. SOEBCHAN Z. E.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CAFI (*Commercial Advisory Foundation in Indonesia*): 28 Kebon Sirih, Djakarta; f. 1958; information services; Chair. Dr. R. Ng. S. SOSROHADIKUSUMO; Sec. G. J. CLAESSEN.

Organisasi Exporteur Hasil Bumi Indonesia—OEHI (*Association of Exporters of Indonesian Produce*): Teromol Pos 13, Djakarta; f. 1946; 84 mems.; Sec. TJIOOK HONG DJIE.

Porkumpulan Koperasi Gabungan Pembelian Importir Indonesia G.A.—GAPINDO (*Indonesian Importers' Co-operative Union*): Kali Besar Timur 5-7, Djakarta.

Persatuan Exportir Indonesia PEKSI (*Indonesian Exporters' Union*): Djalan Modjopahit 2, Djakarta.

Perserikatan Perdagangan Uang Efek-Efek (*Association of Money and Stockbrokers*): 3 Pintu Besar Utara, P.O. Box 1224/Dak, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1951; organises the Stock Exchange; 37 mems. (15 banks and 3 brokers); Chair. Drs. SOEKSMONO BESAR MARTOKOESOEMO; Sec. Drs. KHO HAN TRONG; publ. *Daftuar Kurs Resmi* (Official List of Prices) (daily).

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

General Management Board of the State Trading Corporations (BPU-PNN): 94-96 Djalan Kramat Raya, CTC Bldg., Djakarta; f. 1961; Pres. Col. SUHARDIMAN; publ. *Madjalah Perekonomian Nasional*.

Aduma and Aneka Niaga: Djakarta; f. 1964; distribution and import of basic goods and bulk goods and bulk articles.

Pambangunan and Darma Niaga: 6-10 Dja. Tanah Abang Barat, Djakarta; f. 1964; import of plant and equipment.

Pantja and Satya Niaga: Djakarta; f. 1964; collection and export of agricultural products.

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Serikat Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (SOBSI): (*All-Indonesia Central Council of Trade Unions*): Kramat V 14, Djakarta; f. 1946; affiliated unions from all branches of labour; 3,277,032 mems.; affiliated to WFTU; Pres. NJONO; publs. *Ampera* (Indonesian), *Indonesian Trade Union News* (English, monthly).

Gabungan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (GSBI) (*Federation of Unions in Java*): Djakarta; about 89,215 mems.; Chair. R. H. KOESNAN.

Kongress Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (KBSI) (*All Indonesian Congress of Workers*): Djalan Tuku Djhik Ditiro 44, Djakarta; about 735,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. KUSNA PURADIREDA.

Serikat Organisasi Buruh Republik Indonesia (SOBRI) (*Central Labour Organisation of the Republic of Indonesia*): Medeka Utara, Djakarta; affiliated to WFTU; about 469,490 mems.; Chair. S. K. UDAJA.

Hispaunan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (HISBBI) (*Federation of Indonesian Trade Unions*): Mampang 44, Djakarta; about 413,975 mems.; Pres. A. Z. ABIDIN.

Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia (SBII) (*Central Indonesian Islamic Trade Union*): Djalan Tambora Dalam 62, Djakarta; f. 1947; Pres. S. NARTO; Sec.-Gen. ASEP HALIM; in April 1967 the SBII merged with:

Kongress Buruh Islam Merdeka (KBIM) (*Free Islamic Trade Union Congress*): Djalan Kramat-Raya 45, Djakarta; f. 1956; 295,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. Haji ALI AKBAR; Sec.-Gen. SADIKIN W.

Kesatuan Buruh Kerakjatan Indonesia (KBKI) (*Indonesian Democratic Workers' Federation*): Djalan Tuku Tjhik Ditiro 44, Djakarta; about 500,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. I. SUDARWO.

Serikat Buruh Muslimin Indonesia (SERBUMUSI) (*Moslem Workers' Union*): Surabaya, East Java; about 82,000 mems.; Chair. K. H. MASJKUR; Sec. KI BAGUS PRAKTIKTO.

GSPIKI (*Indonesian Federation of Christian Workers' Association*): 43 Djalan Guntur, Djakarta III/10; f. 1959, re-constituted 1963; 13 affiliated unions; Pres. DARIUS MARPAUNG; Sec.-Gen. ALFRED S. NAPIPULU.

Gabungan Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia (GASBIINDO) (*Federation of Indonesian Islamic Trade Unions*): Djalan Tanah Abang III/6, Djakarta; f. 1947 in Jogjakarta; affiliated to ICFTU; 16 affiliated unions; 3,244,593 mems.; Pres. AGUS SUDONO; Gen. Sec. EMON SUPARMAN.

Gabungan Organisasi Buruh Serikat Islam Indonesia (GOBSII) (*Federation of Indonesian Moslem Trade and Labour Unions*): Djalan Ungaran 34, Djakarta III/10; f. 1956; 45,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOCHTAR KARTOWIDJIHARDJO.

Sentral Organisasi Karyawan Sosialis Indonesia (SOKSI) (*Central Organisation of Indonesian Socialist Workers*): Djalal Petjenongan 40, Djakarta; f. 1961; 600,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. SUHARDIMAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SOEROWO ABDOELMANAG.

Gabungan SB2 Non-Vakcentral (GASERBUN) (*Federation of Non-Affiliated Trade Unions*): Djakarta; f. 1959; 400,000 mems.; Chair. R. B. SITOHANG; Sec. Dr. SUTARDJO.

There are also independent local unions throughout Indonesia.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Perusahaan Negara Kereta Api—P.N.K.A. (State Railways): Geredja 1, Bandung; seven regional offices; controls 6,785 km. of track, mainly on Java; Dir.-Gen. R. ABOEPRAJITNO.

ROADS

Total length of roads is about 80,000 kms., of which about 16,000 kms. is asphalted.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATION

Kantor Notaris: Musium 7, Djakarta; Public Notary SIE KHWAN DJIOE.

SHIPPING

Indonesian Maritime Transport Board (BALI): Djakarta; f. September 1967 in succession to the Indonesian Cargo Control Agency (BIPALINDO) and BAPELUMA, which were dissolved in July, 1967; BALI was established in order to foster co-operation between shipping operators and businessmen.

Pelajaran Nasional, Indonesia-Pelni: Djalan Patrice Lumumba, Djakarta; largest national shipping company; 86 ships.

P.N. Djakarta Lloyd N.V.: 2 Djl. Raya Pelabuhan Tandjung Priok, Djakarta; f. 1950; Man. Dir. H. PANGGABEAN; Dirs. M. J. P. HAHYARY, S. Z. PATTINASSARANY, DJOKO SARWOKO; 38 ships.

P.N. Pertambangan Minyak Nasional (PERMINA): Djalan Medan Merdeka Barat 3, Djakarta; Pres. and Chair. Maj.-Gen. Dr. IBNU SUTONO; cargo and tanker service.

P.T. Gesuri Lloyd: Djakarta; private company.

P.T. Samudera Indonesia: Djakarta; private company.

P.T. Trikora Lloyd: Djakarta.

Sriwidjaja Raja Lines: Djalan Tiang Bendera 52, Djakarta-Kota; Pres. A. D. HARRIS; interinsular cargo and passenger services.

Blue Funnel Line (Alfred Holt and Co.): agents: MacLaine Watson and Co., N.V., P.O.B. 2001, Djakarta; regular services between Indonesia and Europe, U.S.A. and Australia.

Nederland Line, Royal Dutch Mail (Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Nederland" N.V.):

Royal Rotterdam Lloyd N.V.: agents: P.T. Satya Negara Trading Corporation, Djakarta.

CIVIL AVIATION

P.N. Garuda Indonesian Airways: 15 Ir. Hadji Djuanda (Nusantara), Djakarta; f. 1950; operates interinsular services and services to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Bombay, Karachi, Cairo, Rome, Amsterdam; fleet of 16 Dakotas, 7 Convair 340, 3 Convair 440, 3 Convair 990A, 1 DC8; Pres. Capt. SOEDARMO.

Merpati Nusantara: Nusantara 15, Djakarta; domestic services.

The following foreign airlines also serve Djakarta: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, Japan Air Lines (J.A.L.), K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, P.A.A., Qantas Airways, Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.), Swissair, Thai Airways International, United Arab Airlines, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Dewan Pariwisata Indonesia (Indonesian Council for Tourism): Djalan Diponegoro 25, Djakarta; f. 1957; semi-government body to promote national and international tourism; Chair. H.R.H. Prince HAMENGKU BUWONO IX; Dir. Sri BUDOJO; publ. *Travel News* (monthly).

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Atomic Energy Agency (Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional): Djalan Palatehan 1/26, Blok-K.V., Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. A. SIWABESSY; publ. *Manfaat Tenaga Atom*.

Institute for Atomic Energy: c/o Atomic Energy Council, Djakarta; f. 1958; operates a small research reactor; Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. A. SIWABESSY; publ. *Manfaat Tenaga Atom*.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

- Universitas Airlangga:** Surabaya, Java.
- Universitas Andalas:** Padang, West Sumatra; 301 teachers, 3,665 students.
- Brawidjaja University:** Malang.
- Universitas Diponegoro:** Semarang.
- Universitas Djendral Soedirman:** Djalan Pengadilan 1, Purwokerto; 90 teachers, 778 students.
- University of East Nusa Tenggara:** Kupang.
- Universitas Gadjah Mada:** Bulaksumur, Jogjakarta; 1,344 teachers, 16,680 students.
- Universitas Hasanuddin:** Djalan Mesdjid Raya, Makassar; 300 teachers, 6,000 students.
- University of Indonesia:** Salemba Raya 4, Djakarta, Java; 1,569 teachers; 14,308 students.
- Universititas Lambung Mangkurat:** Bandjarmasin, Kalimantan.
- University of Maluku:** Ambon.
- Mulawarman University:** Samarinda.
- Universitas Negeri Padjadjaran:** Djalan Dipati Ukur 37, Bandung, Java; 843 teachers, 10,840 students.
- University of North and Central Sulawesi:** Menado.
- Pantjasila University:** Djakarta.
- Institut Pertanian Boger** (*Boger Agricultural University*): Djalan Oto Iskandardinata, Boger; 344 teachers, 2,300 students.
- University of Riau:** Pakanbaru.
- Sijah Kuala University:** Kotaradja, Atjeh, S.U.
- Universitas Sriwidjaja:** Djalan Bukit Besar, Palembang; 280 teachers, 2,300 students.
- Universitet Sumatera Utara:** Djalan Universitas 22, Medan; 153 teachers, 3,659 students.

- Institut Teknologi Bandung:** Djalan Ganeca 10, Bandung, Java; 500 teachers, 5,500 students.
- Universitas Tjenderawasih:** P.O. Box 120, Abe-Aukarnapura, Irian Barat; 33 teachers, 575 students.
- Udayana University:** Denpasar.
- University of West Tenggara:** Mataram.

PRIVATE

- Perguruan Tinggi 17 Agustus 1945** (*University of the 17th August 1945*): Djalan Teuku Tjhik Ditiro 46, Djakarta.
- Perguruan Tinggi Kristen Indonesia** (*Christian University of Indonesia*): Salemba 10, Djakarta; 361 students.
- Universitas Bogor:** Djalan Bioskop 31, Bogor; 64 teachers, 350 students.
- Universitas Islam Indonesia:** Djalan Tjik Di Tiro 1, Jogjakarta; 246 teachers, 5,500 students.
- Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara** (*Islamic University of North Sumatra*): Djalan Singamangaradja, Teladan, Medan; 1,000 students.
- Universitas Kahuripan:** Unika Tulungagung; 145 teachers, 1,000 students.
- Universitas Katolik Parahyangan:** Djalan Merdeka 32, Bandung; 140 teachers, 3,800 students.
- Universitas Krisnadwipajana:** Djalan Tegal 10, Djakarta; 92 teachers, 2,000 students.
- Universitas Nasional** (*National University*): Kramat Raya 47, Djakarta.
- Universitas Sawerigadang:** Djalan Sembilan 24, Makassar; 154 teachers, 1,577 students.
- Universitas Tandjungpura Pontianak:** 17 Djalén Tandjungpura Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat; 154 teachers, 934 students.
- Universitas Tjokroaminto Surakarta:** Djalan Asrama 22, Surakarta; 100 teachers, 4,000 students.

IRAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iran is situated in western Asia. It is bordered by the Soviet Union to the north, Turkey and Iraq to the west, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman to the south, and Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east. The climate is one of great extremes. In summer temperatures of over 55°C (130°F) have been recorded, while in the winter, the great altitude of much of the country results in temperatures of -18°C (0°F) and below. The official language is Persian (Farsi), but various dialects of Kurdish and Turki are spoken. The predominant faith is Shi'a Islam. The flag consists of green, white and red horizontal stripes, with a Lion and Sun Emblem on the central white stripe. The capital is Teheran.

Recent History

After the Second World War British and American occupying forces left Iran, Soviet forces remaining in Azerbaijan until 1946. In 1951 the Prime Minister, Dr. Mussadeq, nationalized the oil industry and in 1954 an agreement was reached with foreign interests whereby oil concessions were granted to a consortium of eight companies. Since 1949 Iran has placed great emphasis on economic planning. Early in 1963 the Shah began an extensive re-distribution of large estates among small farmers. In the same year women were given the vote, despite opposition from traditionalists which culminated in the assassination of the Prime Minister, Mr. Mansur, in January 1965. Iran was host to delegations from Pakistan and Turkey for talks setting up the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) in 1964. In 1966 Iran joined the Colombo Plan.

Government

Iran is a constitutional monarchy, with executive power resting with the Shah. Legislative power rests with the Senate and the National Consultative Assembly (*Majlis*). The Senate has 60 members, half of whom are elected, and half are nominated by the Shah. The National Consultative Assembly consists of 200 elected members. Iran is divided into 14 provinces (*Ostan*), administered by Governors-General. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dihestan*).

Defence

The Iranian Army consists of six corps, comprising 12 divisions. Its estimated strength is 200,000. There are also naval and air forces. Iran is a member of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) and has received considerable military aid from the United States.

Economic Affairs

Iran is the fourth largest oil producer in the world. Although industry now predominates over agriculture in the formation of the gross national product, the majority of the Iranian people are engaged in agriculture. Most types of grain, sugar beet, fruit, nuts and vegetables are

grown. Dairy produce, wool, hair and hides are also produced, especially by the nomads. There is a large fishing industry, both in the Caspian Sea, where caviar is obtained, and in the Persian Gulf. Forests, owned chiefly by the State, cover nearly 50 million acres. A large deposit of copper was discovered in south eastern Iran in October 1967. Oil refining is an important source of employment and a petrochemical complex was built close to the Khuzestan oilfield in 1965-67. The largest industry, after oil, is the textile industry. At the initiative of the Shah, a programme of agrarian reform is now in progress, and about 2 million acres of land have been distributed to peasants. In November 1963, the U.S.S.R. agreed to give a 25 per cent tariff discount to Iranian goods in transit to Europe by the Russian route. A series of discounts have also been granted by Turkey. In 1966 a technical assistance agreement was signed with the U.S.S.R. under which a steel mill will be completed at Isfahan by 1971, in exchange for Iranian natural gas. The Fourth Development Plan, begun in March 1968, involves a total investment of U.S. \$10,800 million and fixes the annual growth rate at 9 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Communications are made difficult in Iran by the extensive mountain ranges, but there are over 3,500 km. of railways, and extensions are under construction. There are 35,000 km. of national and provincial roads, and, when completed, the CENTO highway will link Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. The principal ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr and Bandar Shahpur. Ports on the Caspian Sea are Bandar Shah and Pahlavi. Iran National Airlines Corporation provides internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Pahlavi Foundation established in 1958 has received considerable gifts from the Shah for improving the education, health and social welfare of the poorer classes. National service draftees with medical experience have been formed into a Health Corps, bringing medical assistance to outlying areas of the country. The Fourth Development Plan provides for 14,000 new hospital beds.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for both sexes, but this has not been implemented in rural areas. By 1972, 92 per cent of urban children and 55 per cent of rural children will be at primary schools. 426,000 pupils received secondary education in 1965, and there were 96 technical schools. There are eight universities. Vital to the campaign for literacy has been the conscription of young secondary school and college graduates as teachers in place of normal military service. The illiteracy rate, at present over 65 per cent, is expected to be reduced to 43 per cent by 1972.

Tourism

Iran's chief attraction for the tourist is its wealth of historical sites—notably Isfahan, Rasht, Tabriz, Susa, Persepolis—and its museums of Persian art and culture. Tourism is under the care of the Iranian National Tourist Organisation, Teheran.

Visas are not required to visit Iran by nationals of Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

Sport

Wrestling is the national sport of Iran. Basketball and polo are also popular. Winter sports are drawing more visitors to the Elburz mountains.

Public Holidays

1968: May 30 (Arba'in), June 7 (Death of the Prophet), June 26 (Birth of the Prophet), August 5 (Constitution Day), August 19 (Uprising Day), October 18 (Birth of Imam Ali), October 26 (Shahanshah's Birthday), November 1 (Appointment of the Prophet), November 6 (Birth

of Imam Hossein), November 18 (Birth of Twelfth Imam), December 12 (Azerbaijan Liberation), December 21 (Wounding of Imam Ali), December 23 (Martyrdom of Imam Ali).

1969: January 1 (Eide Fetr), January 25 (Death of Imam Jafar Sadegh), February 10 (Birth of Imam Reza), March 11 (Eide Ghorban), March 19 (Eide Ghadir), March 21–25 (Nowrouz—Iranian New Year), April 2 (Sizdah Beaar), April 9 (Tassua), April 10 (Ashoura—Assassination of Imam Hossein).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Iranian Rial of 100 Dinars.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 rials.

Coins: 50 dinars; 1, 2, 5, 10 rials; $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 gold pahlavis (1 pahlavi = 750 rials).

Exchange rate: 181 rials = £1 sterling
76 rials = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY*

AREA AND POPULATION

(1967)

TOTAL AREA	POPULATION
636,000 sq. miles	25,781,090

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966)

Teheran (capital)	2,719,730	Shiraz	269,278	Rezaieh	110,419
Isfahan	424,045	Ahwaz	207,011	Kerman	84,749
Meshed	409,281	Kermanshah	187,930	Khoramabad	59,384
Tabriz	404,855	Rasht	141,756	Sanandaj	54,413
Abadan	270,726	Hamadan	124,379	Shareh Kord	23,758

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT (1963-64)

	FACTORIES	EMPLOYEES
Food Manufactures	13,903	80,804
Tobacco	3	3,929
Weaving	8,724	120,576
Wood Manufactures	12,617	31,459
Paper and Board	201	1,280
Printing and Publishing	814	6,276
Leather	1,124	5,748
Rubber	1,170	4,396
Chemicals	727	9,757
Non-Metals	3,817	31,239
Petroleum	4	42,627
Basic Metal Industries	1,751	5,166
Metal Manufactures	14,802	41,436
Cars, Machinery, Radio	3,808	14,563
Transport Equipment	8,644	27,572
Misc. Manufacturing	4,016	7,722
Electric Power	455	8,698
Storage	7	2,000
Railways	—	32,562

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1965-66	1966-67
Wheat	3,648	4,381
Milled Rice	681	700
Barley	935	1,080
Sugar Beet	1,411	1,975
Cotton	417	n.a.
Tea	50	n.a.
Tobacco	25	n.a.

Pulses, Sesame, Cotton and Flax are also grown.

LIVESTOCK (1967 estimates—'000)

Sheep	30,000
Goats	13,000
Cows and Oxen	4,900
Buffaloes	250

Fishing: Persian Gulf 10,000 tons, Caspian Sea nearly 3,065 tons (inc. 207 tons of caviar)—both annually.

*The Iranian year begins in March.

IRAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Iron Ore . . .	29.6	0.7	1.8
Copper Ore . . .	5.7	6.7	8.8
Lead . . .	127.3	51.2	62.2
Zinc . . .	40.2	18.7	47.7
Chromite . . .	110.4	80.0	98.0
Barite . . .	43.2	36.0	43.0
Coal . . .	204.8	228.0	274.0
Ferrous Oxide . . .	8.7	9.7	7.2
Silica . . .	15.5	16.7	17.5

OIL

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

('000 long tons)

	TOTAL	DOMESTIC USE	EXPORT
1963 . . .	70,500	3,300	52,100
1964 . . .	81,114	4,276	61,738
1965 . . .	88,473	4,606	68,311
1966 . . .	103,563	5,200*	79,000
1967 . . .	120,900	n.a.	n.a.

* Estimate.

INDUSTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1962	1963	1964
Cotton ginning	77.8	48	112.4
Rice cleaning	349.6	110.9	153
Sugar, refined	211	172	169.3
Edible oils, refined	50.8	48.3	96.2
Non-alcoholic beverages (million—litres)	29	21	41.6
Cigarettes ('000 millions)	8.49	9.21	8.87
Tobacco	4.4	4.7	4
Cotton piece-goods (million—metres)	267	338	376
Carpets ('000 sq. metres)	n.a.	451	511
Soap	n.a.	28.9	45
Ice	n.a.	169	229
Cement	773	784	1,289
Glassware	n.a.	21	27.8

FINANCE

1 rial = 100 dinars.

1,000 rials = £5 10s. 7d. sterling = \$U.S. 13.07.

BUDGET 1967

(million rials)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	10,056	General Services	11,315
Indirect Taxes	27,971	Defence and Security	36,286
Monopolies, Government Undertakings	60,595	Social Services	32,391
Government Service Revenues	5,294	Economic Services	55,872
Loans, Aids	36,394	Debt Repayments	6,114
Profit-making Enterprises	42,746	Profit-making Enterprises	42,746
Commercial Agencies	81,635	Commercial Agencies	81,635
Social Welfare Institutions	5,164	Social Welfare Institutions	5,164
TOTAL	217,232	TOTAL	217,232

IRAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROPOSED EXPENDITURE

(Sept. 1962–March 1968)

(\$U.S. million)

Agriculture	594
Transport and Communications	660
Power and Fuel	356.4
Industries and Mines	289
Education	237
Others	423.6
TOTAL	2,660

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(\$U.S. million)

	1965–66			1966–67		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services, and Transfer Payments:</i>						
Merchandise	1,319.4	862.1	457.3	1,456.1	954.9	501.2
Transport, freight and insurance	9.5	11.9	— 2.4	8.0	16.6	— 8.6
Travel	21.0	52.6	— 31.6	29.8	54.5	— 24.7
Investment income	7.7	420.5	— 412.8	6.2	479.9	— 473.7
Government, n.e.s.	26.0	79.9	— 53.9	24.2	101.7	— 77.5
Other services	37.9	93.6	— 55.7	46.3	80.8	— 34.5
Private transfer payments	3.5	0.2	3.3	1.0	0.2	0.8
Government transfer payments	10.3	0.6	9.7	6.6	0.3	6.3
TOTAL AND CURRENT BALANCE	1,435.3	1,521.4	— 86.1	1,578.2	1,688.9	— 110.7
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private investment	51.0	1.8	49.2	81.2	—	81.2
Central government loans and aid	82.3	61.6	20.7	146.6	41.7	104.9
Private monetary transactions	1.1	10.0	— 8.9	—	9.9	— 9.9
Government monetary transactions (with IMF and other central institutions)	117.9	55.0	62.9	45.6	13.8	31.8
TOTAL AND CAPITAL BALANCE	252.3	128.4	123.9	273.4	65.4	208.0
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	— 37.8	—	—	— 97.3

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(million rials)

	1963–64	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67
Imports	39,282	56,788	66,517	73,644
Exports (excluding oil)	9,613	11,485	13,558	11,815
Oil Exports	67,286	74,850	79,215	91,640

OIL EXPORTS (‘000 long tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Crude Oil	52,100	61,738	68,311	79,000
Crude Oil Delivered to Refinery for subsequent Export in Other Forms	14,800	13,649	13,805	10,900

IRAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(million rials)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Tea	754	1,289	8,520
Sugar	4,517	2,013	1,227
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	4,780	5,389	1,312
Tyres	949	1,128	1,184
Cotton (fabric)	150	n.a.	n.a.
Iron and steel (crude and manufactured)	6,034	8,415	8,289
Machinery and electrical apparatus	12,130	4,109	5,050
Vehicles and Spares	3,916	861	916

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (excl. Oil)	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Raw cotton	2,614	3,757	2,162
Wool	385	201	207
Hides and leather	970	760	1,081
Fruit	1,483	1,921	1,493
Gum Tragacanth	353	286	320
Carpets	2,733	3,405	3,188
Mineral ores	651	806	796
Oil-bearing seeds	126	145	333

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million rials)

	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)
Czechoslovakia	550	489	533	638	562	414
France	2,842	374	3,178	588	2,954	418
German Federal Republic	10,915	1,515	13,811	1,932	15,766	1,672
India	782	131	1,072	128	1,355	926
Italy	2,358	336	3,165	480	3,694	508
Japan	3,609	188	5,468	295	5,582	369
U.S.S.R.	1,713	1,698	1,267	1,306	2,191	1,379
United Kingdom	7,764	959	8,773	1,097	9,309	7,591
United States	9,935	1,484	11,833	1,488	14,517	11,672

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1966-67
Passengers ('000)	2,841
Passenger-kilometres (millions)	1,161
Freight tons carried ('000)	3,693

ROADS

	1964
Passenger Cars	144,168
Commercial Vehicles	58,533

SHIPPING

	1966-67
Ships entered	1,833
Freight loaded ('000 m. tons)	7,513
Freight unloaded ('000 m. tons)	2,003

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966-67
Flight-km. ('000)	7,614
Passenger-km. ('000)	321,075
Cargo ('000 ton-km.)	1,857
Mail ('000 ton-km.)	207

IRAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1965-66
Radio Receivers (1966)	1,700,000
Television Receivers (1966)	150,000
Telephones	212,250
Books Published (titles)	820
Daily Newspapers	25
Total Circulation	500,000

TOURISM

	1966-67
Number of Visitors	196,758
Approximate Money Spent (\$)	29,756,930

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Kindergartens	260	14,685
Primary Schools	14,740	2,378,082
High Schools	1,682	579,716
Agricultural High Schools	17	15,857
Commercial High Schools	16	
Vocational Schools	50	
Teacher's Training Colleges	64	304
Universities	8	29,683*

* 1965-66.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, Teheran; General Department of Trade Statistics, Ministry of Economy, Teheran; Ministry of Education, Teheran; Iranian State Railways, Teheran; National Iranian Oil Co., London; Middle East Economic Consultants, London.

THE CONSTITUTION

On August 15th, 1906, an Imperial Decree was issued to convoke a Constituent Assembly. This Assembly adopted the Constitution of Iran on December 30th of that year.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER

The executive power rests in the Shah. He appoints the Prime Ministers, who must be approved by the *Majlis*. In addition to their individual responsibility for their departments, ministers have a joint responsibility for the affairs of the country.

In 1949 a new amendment to the Constitution was made whereby the Shah was granted the right to dissolve the *Majlis* when it was deemed necessary, provided that a new election was ordered to take place soon afterwards.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

According to the Constitutional Law the legislative power comprises the Senate and the National Consultative

Assembly. The latter Assembly consists of 200 members elected for four years. The Senate, which was convened for the first time in February 1950, comprises 60 Senators: 30 nominated by the Shah, 15 representing Teheran, and 15 representing the provinces. Senators must be Muslims. Their term of office is six years.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

Iran is divided into fourteen provinces (*Ostan*). They are administered by Governors-General (*Ostandar*), who are directly responsible to the central Government. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dihestan*).

All towns have a municipality administration, the director of which is chosen by the town council. The nomination must be approved by the Ministry of the Interior.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

H.I.M. MOHAMMED REZA SHAH PAHLAVI, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, September 16th, 1941.

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister: AMIR-ABBAS HOVEIDA.
Minister of Agriculture: Dr. HASSAN ZAHEDI.
Minister of Development and Housing: Dr. HOUSHANG NAHAVANDI.
Minister of Economy: Dr. ALINAGHI ALIKHANI.
Minister of Education and Training: Dr. HADI HEDAYATI.
Minister of Finance: Dr. JAMSHID AMUZEGAR.
Minister of Culture and Art: MEHRDAD PAHLBOD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ARDESHIR ZAHEDI.
Minister of Health: Dr. MANOUCHEHR SHAHGHOLI.
Minister of Information: JAVAD MANSOUR.
Minister of Interior: ABDOL-REZA ANSARI.
Minister of Justice: JAVAD SADR.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ATTA'OLLAH KHOSRAVANI.
Minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone: Eng. FATHOLLAH SOTOUDEH.
Minister of Roads: Eng. HASSAN SHALCHIAM.
Minister of War: Gen. ASSADOLLAH SANIEI.

Minister of Water and Power: Eng. MANSOUR ROUHANI.
Minister of Agricultural Products: ABDOL MADJID MAJIDI.
Minister of Science, Technology and Higher Education: Dr. MAJID RAHNEMA.
Minister of Natural Resources: NASSIR GOLESORKHY.
Minister of Land Reform and Rural Co-operatives: ABDOL-AZIM VALIAN.
Minister of State without Portfolio: Dr. MAHMOUD KASHFIAN.
Minister of State without Portfolio: Dr. MOHAMED NASSIRI.
Minister of State without Portfolio: Dr. NASSER YEGANEH.
Minister of State without Portfolio and Executive Assistant to the Prime Minister: Dr. GHOLAM-REZA NIKPAY.
Minister of State and Secretary-General of the Administrative Affairs Organisation: Dr. MANOUCHEHR GOUDARZI.
Assistants to the Prime Minister: Gen. NEMATOLAH NASSIRI, Dr. GHASSEM REZAI, Dr. HOSSEIN KAZEM-ZADEH, YADOLLAH SHAHBAZI, Dr. HOSSEIN TADAYYON, NASSIR ASSAR, Dr. ALI PASHA BAHADORI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO IRAN

(Teheran unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Pahlavi Rd., Yussefabad, Ebn-Sina Ave., Kucheh Rassai (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. SARDAR ASSADOLLAH SERAJ.
Argentina: Pahlavi Rd., Kuche Golestan (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSE VICENTE FERREIRA SOAJE (also accred. to Afghanistan).
Austria: Takhte Jamshid, Forsat Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERBATSCHKE.
Belgium: Bu-Ali Sina Ave. Park, Amin-Dowlah 6 (E); *Ambassador:* CH. LOTS (also accred. to Kuwait).
Brazil: Pahlavi Rd., Tajrish (E); *Ambassador:* ALUIZIO NAPOLEAO.
Bulgaria: Pahlavi Ave., Mahnaz St. 12 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EDWARD SAFIROV.
Canada: Takhte Jamshid Forsat (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS PAUL MALONE (also accred. to Kuwait).
Ceylon: Karachi, Pakistan (E).
China, Republic (Taiwan): Pahlavi Rd., Kavoussieh, Qobadian Rd. III (E); *Ambassador:* CHIN-TING SHEN.
Czechoslovakia: Fakhr-Razi Ave. 136 (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENEK KARMELOVA.
Denmark: Copenhagen Ave. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERIK DE JONGQUIERS (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Ethiopia: New Delhi, India (L).
Finland: Ankara, Turkey (E).
France: France Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* RENAUD SIVAN.
German Federal Republic: Ferdowsi Avenue (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ JOSEF BACH.
Greece: Iranshah Ave. 284 (E); *Ambassador:* M. DIMITROPOLOS.
Hungary: Pahlavi Ave., Takhte Jamshid Crossroad, Nassirzadeh (E); *Ambassador:* KAROLY BONYHADI.
Iceland: Bonn, German Republic (L).
India: Pahlavi Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ASPANDIAR MERWAN.
Indonesia: Takhte Jamshid Ave. 211 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SJAHABUDIN ARIFIN.
Iraq: Pahlavi Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN DOJAILI.
Italy: France Ave. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO PINNA CABONI.
Japan: Northern Saba Ave. 53 (E); *Ambassador:* YOSHIMITSU ANDO.
Jordan: Pahlavi Ave., Zardosht St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALI NASSUR AL-TAHAR (also accred. to Afghanistan).
Korea, Republic: Ankara, Turkey (E).

IRAN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Kuwait: Pahlavi Ave. 222 (E); *Ambassador:* SULAIMAN MOHAMAD AL-SANIA.

Lebanon: Villa Ave. 116 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Malta: Mohamad Reza Shah Ave. (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIGI FORMENTON MACOLA.

Morocco: Villa Ave., Panahi St. 5 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED BENLAMLIH (also accred. to Turkey).

Netherlands: Villa Ave., Nasser St. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT HENDRIK HASSELMEN.

Norway: Aban Ave. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT ARS (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Pakistan: Jalal Bayar Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* SEYED TAYYEB HUSAIN.

Philippines: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Poland: 140 Takhte Jamshid Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW KWIRYLUK.

Portugal: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Romania: Fakhrabad Ave. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL SILARD (also accred. to Kuwait).

Saudi Arabia: Villa Ave., Nasser St. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Shaikh YUSUF ALFOZAN.

Spain: Fisherabad Ave., Khoshbin St. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE RIVES.

Sweden: Takhte Jamshid Ave., Forsat St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EYVIND BRATT (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Switzerland: Pasteur Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MAX KOENIG (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Syria: Rudsar Ave. 69 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RASSEM RASLAN.

Thailand: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Tunisia: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Turkey: Ferdowsi Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET H. KENT.

United Kingdom: Ferdowsi Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Sir DENNIS WRIGHT.

U.S.A.: Takhte Jamshid Ave., Roosevelt Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ARMIN H. MEYER.

U.S.S.R.: Churchill Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* GRIGORY TITOVICH ZAYTZEY.

Vatican: France Ave. 97 (Apostolic Internunciature); Mgr. SALVATORE ASTA.

Venezuela: Amirabad Ave., Qavam St. 9 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAFAEL S. MACIA JERES.

Viet-Nam: Ankara, Turkey (L).

Yugoslavia: Villa Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ZIGA VODUSEK.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Eng. SHARIF-EMAMI.

The Senate consists of 60 members, 30 of which are appointed by the Shah, and 30 are elected (15 from Teheran and 15 from the Provinces). Each year the Shah appoints 15 members for a two-year term, and 15 members are elected from Teheran and the Provinces for a two-year term.

NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(The Majlis)

President: Eng. A. RIAZI.

Elections to the 21st session of the Majlis were held in September 1963. 180 of the 198 seats were won by a coalition of pro-government parties, the Union of National Forces. For the first time, women voted and stood as candidates.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union of National Forces: f. 1963; a coalition of the Progressive Centre, New Iran Party, labourers, peasants, trade unions and women; forms the present government.

Progressive Centre: f. 1961; active in 1963 elections; Chair. AMIR-ABBAS HOVEIDA.

Iran Novin Party (New Iran Party): f. 1963; supports land reform programme and six points reforms of Progressive Centre; Sec. ATTAOLLAH KHOSROVANI.

Melliyoun Party (National Party): f. February 1958;

government majority party until 1960, less important since; Sec.-Gen. Dr. AHMAD EMAMI.

Mardom Party (People's Party): f. 1957; programme includes agrarian reform, limitation of land ownership and labour welfare; during 1962 and 1963 there were many internal differences; Sec.-Gen. Y. ADL.

Tudoh Party: Communist; *proscribed.*

Free Iran Movement (in exile): Leader MUSSAVI ISFAHANI (Paris).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Prosecutor-General: Dr. ABDUL HUSSEIN ALIABADI.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: EMAD-E-DIN MIRMO-TAHARI.

SUPREME COURT

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Teheran includes disputes about the competence of Government departments in relation to the existing laws, and it also acts as a Court of First Instance when ministers are prosecuted, either for personal offences or in respect of the affairs of their department. It is also the highest court of appeal. In exceptional cases, at the request of the Prosecutor-General, the Supreme Court deals with criminal cases.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

Courts of Appeal and Central Criminal Courts are established in each province.

OTHER COURTS

There are Courts of First Instance in the towns. The Arbitration Council was established in 1966 to examine and rule on all petty offences. The courts of lowest jurisdiction are those of the Justices of the Peace, which are

established in most villages and small towns and deal with small civil cases and petty offences. On June 30th, 1966, the Arbitration Council was added to the judicial organs of the state. This Council is competent to deal with all complaints and petitions filed by businessmen and craftsmen, claims for damages and losses sustained in driving accidents, and domestic disputes, up to a claimed amount of ten thousand Rials in all cases. The Arbitration Council also examines and rules on petty offences (misdemeanour and felony) for which punishment does not exceed two months and/or one thousand two hundred Rials fine. Trials and examinations in such cases are undertaken free of charge.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

Special tribunals include Ecclesiastical Courts, which have a limited jurisdiction on matters of marriage and personal status; the Civil Servants' Criminal Court, in Teheran; and Permanent and Temporary Military Courts. Permanent Military Courts exist in all provinces and deal with treasonable offences; Temporary Military Courts are established whenever martial law is declared in a region, and are competent to hear certain cases which are normally within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The great majority of the Iranian people are Shi'i Muslims, and Iran with Iraq and the Yemen are notable as the only countries in the world where Shi'i adherents are in a majority. About five per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, but there is complete religious toleration. Iran is thus in many ways the centre of the Shi'i faith, and pilgrimage to Iranian shrines is an important activity: Qum and Meshed are in particular regarded as holy cities.

ZOROASTRIANS

There are about 35,000 Zoroastrians, a remnant of a once widespread sect. Their religious leader is MOUBAD. Zoroastrianism was once the State religion of ancient Iran. Many adherents were compelled by Arab persecution to emigrate, and the main centre of their faith is now Bombay.

OTHER COMMUNITIES

Communities of Armenians, and somewhat smaller numbers of Jews, Assyrians, Greek Orthodox, Uniates and Latin Christians are also found.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Urmia, Bishop of Salmas and Metropolitan of Iran: Archbishop's House, Rezaieh; Most Rev. ZAYA DACHTOU.

Anglican Bishop in Iran: Rt. Rev. HASSAN BARNABA DEHQANI-TAFTI, Bishop's House, Isfahan. Diocese founded 1912.

Synod of the Evangelical (Presbyterian) Church in Iran: Assyrian Evangelical Church, Khiaban-i Shapur; Khiaban-i Aramanch, Teheran; Moderator Rev. ADLA NAKHOSTEEN.

THE PRESS

The working of the Iranian Press was set out in the 1955 Press Law and modified in 1963. This legislation defines the qualities of education and character required in persons intending to publish newspapers; and stipulates that no newspaper may be banned without a court order, except for criticism of religion or the monarchy, for disclosing military information or for provoking the people to oppose government troops. With the exception of scientific, cultural and government publications, newspapers with less than 3,000 circulation and magazines with less than 5,000 are illegal, but this point has not been fully implemented as no official circulations bureau exists.

In 1965 the cabinet approved the Reporters' Code of Journalism which required reporters to be licensed by the Ministry of Information, prevented them accepting government service and prohibited the reporting or photography

of specified military areas and closed court sittings, etc. All communist publications are prohibited in Iran.

Teheran dominates the press scene as almost all daily papers are published there and the bi-weekly, weekly and less frequent publications in the provinces generally depend on the major metropolitan dailies as a source of news. In the city are published some 20 daily and 21 weekly newspapers, and 27 weekly and 44 monthly magazines. There are at least 85 registered provincial papers.

The total estimated circulation of dailies is 200,000, as all dailies have circulations of less than 6,000 copies with four exceptions: *Ettela'at* (70,000), *Kayhan* (70,000), *Kayhan International* (8,000) and *Peyghame Emrouz* (8,000). Total weekly paper circulations are estimated at 50,000 and weekly magazine circulations at 200,000. Some dozen

weekly magazines have circulations of over 10,000 copies including the women's *Ettela'ate Banovan* (40,000), *Tehran Mossavar* (35,000), *Rowshanfekr* (32,000) and *Sepid va Siyah* (30,000); the weekly newspaper *Toufik* sells 35,000 copies. (These circulation figures, supplied by the *Iran Almanac*, may be over-estimated.)

The economic recession since 1961 has substantially affected newspaper profits. Most papers' budgets depend heavily on revenues from advertising of which a large portion comes from the government.

With the exception of a small number of political organs and official publications, all newspapers are owned by private individuals. The chief party organs are the dailies *Nedaye Iran Novin* (New Iran Party) and *Mehre Iran* (Mardom Party) and the weekly *Khak-o-Khun* (Pan-Iranist Party).

The major dailies have each published other papers and periodicals so forming small publishing groups which are still largely family concerns. The *Ettela'at Group* (Prop. ABBAS MASSOUDI) includes *Ettela'at* with two foreign language daily and two weekly newspapers and four popular weekly magazines, including one for women and two for children. The *Kayhan Group* (Prop. Dr. M. MESBAZADEH) includes *Kayhan* with its English daily, a weekly sports paper, two popular weekly magazines and a medical magazine. The *Echo of Iran Group* (Prop. JAHANGIR BEHROUZ) includes the daily, weekly and monthly *Echo of Iran*, the monthly *Iran Trade* and the annual *Almanac*, all in English.

Although the press has made several technical advances in recent years, including the use of colour and rotary printing machinery, and major papers now have introduced teleprinter contact with international news agencies, the standard both of reporting and news presentation remains low in comparison with that of the West. To help improve this situation two courses of journalism were established in 1965 at Teheran University. One obstacle limiting the press's progress is the illiteracy rate; in urban areas 43 per cent and in rural areas 79 per cent.

Among the most influential and respected dailies are the *Echo of Iran* which gives summarized news and opinion, and the two wide circulation papers: *Kayhan*, with its sister English paper *Kayhan International*, and *Ettela'at*, with its English and French co-publications *Tehran Journal* and *Journal de Tehran*. *Bourse* is the national financial daily. Among the most respected weekly publications are *Khandaniha*, *Tehran Mossavar* and the satirical paper *Toufiq*. Two of the most popular weekly magazines are *Zane-Ruz* for women and *Javanan* for youth.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

- Alik:** Shah Avenue, Teheran; political; Armenian; Editor Dr. R. ESTEPANIAN.
- Azhang:** Ave. Shahabad, Teheran; Editor KAZEM MASOUDI.
- Bourse:** Kh. Sevom Esfand, Ku. Mobarshakat, Teheran; f. 1961; financial; Editor Dr. Y. RAHMATI.
- Echo of Iran:** Ave. Shiraz, Kuche Khalkhali No. 4, P.O.B. 2008, Teheran; English; political and economic press review; circ. 6,000; Editor JAHANGIR BEHROUZ.
- Erfan:** Isfahan; f. 1924; literary; Editor Mrs. MALEK ERFAN; circ. 3,000.
- Ettela'at:** Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1925; evening; political and literary; Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI; circ. 70,000, air edition 5,000.
- Ettela'ate Hawaii:** Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; evening; political and literary; Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI.
- Farman:** Lalezar Ave., Teheran; political; Editor A. SHAHANDENH.

Iran Presse: Ave. Kheradmand, K. Tahbaz No. 19, Teheran; French.

Kayhan: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; Editor Dr. M. MESBAZADEH; circ. 70,000; also English language international edition.

Kayhan Havai: Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; political; evening; circ. 55,000; Editor MOSTAFA MESBAZADEH.

Kayhan International: Ferdowsi Ave., Kuche Atabak, Teheran; political; morning; English; circ. 10,000; Prop. Dr. MESBAZADEH.

Khorasan: Meshed; f. 1948; circ. 15,000; Owner and Editor MOHAMMED SADEGH TEHRANIAN.

Koushesh: Kh. Sevom Esfand, Teheran; morning; political and scientific; Editor SHOKRULLAH SAFAVI.

Le Journal de Tehran: Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1935; morning; French; Editor FARHAD MASSOUDI; circ. 5,000.

Mahde Azadi: Tabriz; political and social; Prop. ESMAIL PEYMAN.

Marde Mobarez: Kh. Manouchehri; political and social; Prop. M. RAZMARA.

Mehre Iran: Zialeh Ave., Teheran; affiliated to Mardom Party; morning; Editor MOHSEN MOVAGHAR.

Nedaye Iran-Novin: Manouchehri Ave., Arbab Jamshid 11, Teheran; affiliated to New Iran Party; Editor M. A. RASHTI.

Peyghame Emrouz: Kh. Qavam Saltaneh, Teheran; evening; political and social; Dr. ABDOLRASUL AZIMI; circ. 8,000.

Poste Teheran: Kh. Shahabad, Teheran; political evening; circ. 8,000; Editor MOHAMMED ALI MASSOUDI.

Sedaye Mardom: Kh. Hafez, Teheran; political and literary; morning; Editor MOHAMMED HUSSEIN FARIPOUR.

Sahar: Kh. Sevom Esfand, Ku. Bakht, Teheran.

Sobhe Emruz: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; political; Prop. Mrs. E. AMIDI-NURI.

Tehran Journal: Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; morning; English; Editor FARHAD MASSOUDI; circ. 5,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

- Aftabe Shargh:** Meshed; weekly; political; Prop. Mrs. NARGESS AMOOZEGAR.
- Asiaye Javan:** Kh. Opera, Teheran; weekly; Editor CYRUS BAHMAN; circ. 4,000.
- Bamshad:** Pich Shemran, Teheran; weekly; Editor E. POURVALI; circ. 4,000.
- Bourse Monthly:** Sevom-Esfand Ave., Kutchek Bakht 15, Teheran; f. 1963; economic; Editor Dr. Y. RAHMATI.
- Commerce and Industry:** P.O.B. 11/1158, Kayhan Bldg., Teheran; f. 1965.
- Daneshkade Pezeshki:** Faculty of Medicine, Teheran University; medical magazine; monthly; Editor Dr. M. BEHESHTI.
- Donya:** Kh. Ekbatan, Teheran; weekly; Editor A. K. TABATABA'I.
- Ettela'ate Banovan:** Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; women's weekly magazine; Editor Mrs. G. MASSOUDI; circ. 40,000.
- Ettela'ate Haftighi:** Kh. Khayyam, Teheran; weekly; Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI; circ. 22,000.
- Ettela'ate Kudekan:** Ave. Sepah, Teheran; children's weekly.
- Ferdowsi:** Ramsar Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor N. JAHANBANOIE; circ. 8,000.
- Film-Va-Honar:** Roosevelt Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor A. RAMAZANI.

Iran Trade: Echo of Iran, P.O.B. 2008, Shiraz Ave., Teheran; f. 1965; bi-monthly economic periodical; also publish *Iran Almanac* yearbook; Editor JEHANGIR-BEHROUZ; circ. 10,000.

Javanan: Ave. Sepah, Teheran; weekly magazine for young people; circ. over 10,000.

Kayhan Bacheha: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; children's weekly; Editor Dr. M. MEZBAZADEH; circ. 20,000.

Kayhan Varzeshi: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; sport weekly; Editor Dr. M. MEZBAZADEH; circ. 55,000.

Khandaniha: Kh. Ferdowsi; f. 1939; weekly; circ. 25,000; Editor A. A. AMIRANI.

Khorassan Banovan: Plasco Bldg., Stanbul Ave., Teheran; weekly; published in Meshed.

Khusheh: Safi Ali Shah Avenue, Teheran; f. 1954; weekly; Editor Dr. AMIR HOUSHANG ASKARI.

Mahe Lo: Lalezar Now, Teheran; weekly; literary.

Music Iran: 1029 Amiriye Ave., Teheran; f. 1951; monthly; Editor BAHMAN HIRBOD; circ. 7,000.

Navaye-Khorasan: Meshed; political; weekly; Prop. H. MAHBODI.

Nodaye Pezeshkan: Teheran; f. 1942; medical monthly; Editor AHMAD PAKRAVAN.

Omide Iran: Kh. Ferdowsi; weekly; Editor A. SAFIPOUR.

Pars: Shiraz; twice weekly; circ. 3,500; Editor F. SHARGI.

Rahnejat: Darvazeh Dowlat, Isfahan; political and social weekly; Prop. N. RAHNEJAT.

Rowshanfekr: Ramsar Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; political weekly; circ. 32,000; Editor Dr. R. MOSTAFAVI.

Sepahan: Baharestan Square, Teheran; literary; weekly.

Sepid va Siyah: Kh. Ferdowsi; popular monthly; Editor Dr. A. BEHZADI; circ. 30,000.

Setareh Cinema: Apt. 8, Diba Passage, Shah Crossroads, Pahlavi Ave., Teheran; film weekly; Editor F. GALUSTIAN.

Setareye Esfahan: Isfahan; political; weekly; Prop. A. MEHANKHAH.

Sobhe Emroug: Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; Editor Mrs. AMIDI-NURI.

Sokhan: Hafiz Ave., Zomorrod Passage, Teheran; f. 1943; literary monthly; Editor Dr. P. N. KHANLARI; circ. 5,000.

Taj: Kh. Iransharh, Teheran; sports; weekly.

Taraqqi: Kh. Sevvom Esfand, Teheran; f. 1927; weekly; Editor L. TARRAGGI; circ. 21,000.

Teheran Chamber of Commerce Monthly Journal: Teheran; English; monthly; circ. 15,000.

Tehran Economist: 99 Sevom Esfand Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; English; weekly; Editor Dr. B. SHARIAT; circ. 9,700.

Tehran Mossavar: Ave. Jaleh, Teheran; popular weekly; Editor ABDULLAH VALA; circ. 35,000.

Towfiq: Istanbul Ave., Teheran; f. 1921; satirical weekly; Editor HASSAN TOWFIQ; circ. 35,000.

Vezerate Keshavarzi: Teheran; agriculture; monthly.

Zane Ruz: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; women's weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

International Press Agency of Iran: Teheran Ghvansaltaneh Square, P.O.B. 1125, Teheran.

Pars News Agency: General Department of Publications and Broadcasting, Maidan Ark, Teheran; f. 1936; Pres. NASSER SHIRZAD.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.N.S.A.: Ave. Hafez, Kuche Hatef 11, Teheran; Chief GINA CARUSO.

A.P.: 11-13 3rd St. (East), Ave. Anjoman Iran-America, Teheran; Correspondent PARVIZ RAEIN.

D.P.A., Reuters and Tass also maintain offices in Teheran.

PRESS UNIONS

United Press Front: f. 1960; without political affiliation but pro-Constitutional; formed of 20 newspapers; Chair. MOHAMMED-BAQER HEJAZI; Sec. JAMAL ASH-TIANI.

Press Club of Iran: f. 1961; Chair. ABBAS MASSOUDI; Sec. Gen. Dr. M. MESBAZADEH.

Press Association of Iran: f. 1960; includes about 40 newspapers and journals; Praesidium of 9 leading journalists.

PUBLISHERS

Ali Akbar Elmi: Shahabad Ave.; Dir. ALI AKBAR ELMI.

Amirkabir: Avenue Shahabad; Dir. ABDULRAHIM JAFARI.

Boroukhim: Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran; dictionaries.

Bungah Tarjomeh va Nashr Ketah: Teheran; affiliated to the Pahlavi foundation.

Bungah Safi Ali Shah: Avenue Safi Ali Shah, Teheran.

Danesh: 357 Ave. Nasser Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1931 in India, transferred to Iran in 1937; literary and historical (Persian); imports and exports books; Man. Dir. NOOROUAH IRANPARAST.

Ebn-e-Sina: Mokherberodowleh Square, Teheran; f. 1957; educational; Dir. EBRAHIM RAMZANI.

Eghbal: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. DJAVAD EGHBAL.

Elmi: Ave. Shah Abad, Teheran.

Eqbal: Shahabad Ave., Teheran.

Franklin Book Programs Inc.: 2 Alborz Ave., Shahreza Ave., Teheran; f. 1952; a non-profit organization for International Book Publishing Development; office in New York; Dir. HOMAYOUN SANATI.

Guity Publishing Co.: Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran.

Ibn-Sina: Shah Abad St., Teheran.

Iran Chap Company: Ave. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1966; books, magazines, colour printing and engraving; Man. Dir. FARHAD MASSOUDI.

Khayyam: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. MOHAMMAD ALI TARAGHI.

Majlis Press: Avenue Baharistan, Teheran.

Marefat: Lalezar Avenue; Dir. HASSAN MAREFAT.

Nile: Koocheh Refahi; Dir. ALI RASOUL.

Pirouz: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. MIRMOHAMMADI.

Safiali Shah: Baharistan Square; Dir. MANSOUR MOSH-FEGH.

Sherkat-e-Sahami Tchapp: Ave. Khayyam, Teheran.

Taban Press: Avenue Nassir Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1939; Propr. A. MALEKI.

Tehran Economist: Sevom Esfand Ave. 99, Teheran.

Teheran University Press: Avenue Shah-Reza.

Zowar: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. AKBAR ZOWAR.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Iran: Ministry of Information, Meidan Ark, Teheran; f. 1940; Home service programmes broadcast in Persian; foreign service programmes are broadcast in Urdu, Arabic, Turkish, English, Russian, French, Armenian and Assyrian; Gen. Man. M. R. ATEFI; publs. *Iran Today* (quarterly magazine in English, French, German), *Facts About Iran* (weekly bulletin in English, French, Arabic), *Press Conferences of His Majesty the Shah*, *Guides to Historical Sites and Cities*, *Radio Iran Monthly*.

There are twelve regional services, at Ahwaz, Gorgan, Isfahan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Meshed, Rasht, Reza'ieh, Sanandeh, Shiraz, Tabriz and Zahedan. The most powerful transmitters are at Ahwaz, Kermanshah and Zahedan; these broadcast in Arabic, in Kurdish, and in Baluchi and Urdu respectively.

Number of wireless receivers (1967): 1,700,000.

United States Armed Forces Radio: Teheran; f. 1960; recordings of American programmes.

TELEVISION

Television of Iran: P.O.B. 1015, Ave. Pahlavi, Teheran; Telegraph: Telviran; f. 1958; a private commercial company with stations in Teheran, Ahwaz (relay station), and Abadan; Pres. IRAJ SABET; Man. Dir. PARVIS PARTOVI; Chief Engineer DAVID LINFORD.

Number of television receivers (1967): 150,000.

United States Armed Forces Television Service: Teheran; f. 1960; telecastings of popular American programmes.

The French C.S.F. firm has accepted a £3 million agreement to build a national television network in Iran (1967).

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; all figures stated in Rials)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Markazi Iran (*Central Bank of Iran*): Teheran; f. 1960; central note-issuing bank of Iran; cap. 3,600m., dep. 33,320m. (March 1967); Gov. MEHDI SAMII, Dep. Gov. Dr. KHODADAD FARMANFARMAIAN.

Bank Assnaf Iran: Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 307.3m.; Chair. M. A. MOMTAZ; Dir. General A. A. ZARGHAM.

Bank Bazargani Iran (*Commercial Bank of Iran*): Maidan Sepah, Teheran; reps. abroad: 91 Moorgate, London, E.C.2, England and 10 Bleichenbrücke, Kaufmannhaus, Hamburg 36, German Federal Republic; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 6,684m. (March 1967); 100 brs.; Chair. and Managing Dir. Senator MOSTAFA TADJADOD.

Bank Bimeh Bazerganan: Ave. Bouzerjomehri, Teheran; f. 1952; cap. 220m.; dep. 784m.; Chair H.E. A. A. SEPEHR; Gen. Man. ALI MOHAMED SHERAFETIAN.

Bank Bimeh Iran: Teheran; under auspices of Government-sponsored Sherkat Sahami Bimeh Iran (Insurance Company of Iran); cap. p.u. 422.5m.

Banque Etebarate Iran: 50 Ave. Sevom Esfand, Teheran; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 200m., dep. 2,676m. (March 1967); Chair. and Man. Dir. H.E. AHMED CHAFIK.

Bank Etebarat Keshavarzi (*Agricultural Bank of Iran*): Khiaban Park Shahr (North), Teheran; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 825.1m.; Government Bank; Pres. H.E. Eng. R. SADAGHIANI.

Bank Etebarat Sanati (*Industrial Credit Bank*): Khiaban Ateshkadeh, Teheran; f. 1956; stock owned by the Plan Organisation and two subsidiary companies; cap. p.u. 1,708.8m., dep. 1,865m. (1967); Chair. H.E. Eng. AHMAD ZANGANEH; Man. Dir. Dr. ALINAGHI FARMANFARMAIAN.

Bank Kar (*Labour Bank*): Avenue Hafez, Teheran; dep. 223m.; Man. ARSEN BARKHORDARIAN.

Bank Kargosha'i Iran (*Pawn Bank*): cap. provided by Bank Melli Iran.

Bank Melli Iran (*The National Bank of Iran*): Khiaban Ferdowsi, Teheran; brs. abroad: 7-8 King St., London, E.C.2, England, and Ost-West Str. 63, 2 Hamburg 11, German Federal Republic; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 2,000m., dep. 54,925m.; reserves 1,647m. (March 1967); affiliation Bank Tedjarat Kharedi Iran; 526 brs. throughout Iran; Pres. YOUSSEF KHOSHKISH.

Bank of Iran and the Middle East: Kucheh Berlin, Ave. Ferdowsi, P.O.B. 1680, Teheran; f. 1959; brs. at Khorramshahr, Teheran, Bazaar, Takhte Jamshid, Shahreza and Karim Khan Zand; The British Bank of the Middle East owns 49 per cent of the issued capital; 51 per cent is held by Iranian interests; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 2,222m.; Man. Dir. T. AZARNI; Adviser to the Board G. A. CALVER.

Bank of Teheran: 25 Pahlavi Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 150m., dep. 2,428.2m. (March 1967); Pres. MOSTAFA FATEH; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. MEHDI LALEH.

Bank Omran: Teheran; f. 1952 as part of Pahlavi Foundation; to provide technical guidance and financial support to farmers benefiting from land redistribution; also acts as a commercial bank (non-profit making); assets 1,125m.; Pres. HOUSHANO RAM.

Bank Pars: Avenue Bouzarjomehri, Teheran; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 200m.; Chair. and Pres. E. VIKPOUR.

Bank Rahni Iran (*The Mortgage Bank of Iran*): Ferdowsi Street, Teheran; f. 1939; Government bank (affiliate of Ministry of Development and Housing) which grants loans for building houses; cap. p.u. 3,600m., total assets 7,837m. (March 1966); Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. A. BEHNIA.

Bank Refah Kargaran (*Workers' Welfare Bank*): 172/176 Khiaban Pahlavi, Teheran; cap. p.u. 400m.; Chair. MANOUTCHEHR NIKPOUR.

Bank Saderat Iran (*The Export Bank of Iran*): Ave. Shah, Teheran; P.O.B. 2751; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; 1,500 brs. in Iran, offices in London, Hamburg, Paris, Beirut; Man. Dir. Eng. M. A. MOFARAH.

Bank Sepah: Teheran; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 685m., dep. 11,124m. (1966); Pres. Gen. F. AGHEVLI; Vice-Pres. DJALIL SASSINI and GHOLAM-HOSSAIN AZARM; 73 brs.

Distributors' Co-operative Credit Bank: 37 Ave. Ferdowsi, Teheran.

Foreign Trade Bank of Iran (*Bank Tedjarat Kharedji Iran*): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1960; jointly owned by Bank Melli Iran, Bank of America (International), Banca Commerciale Italiana and Deutsche Bank A.G.; cap. 275m., dep. 1,724m.; reserves 73.5 m.(1966); Man. Dir. ASHOT SAGHATELIAN.

Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran (IMDBI): 284 Blvd. Elizabeth II, Teheran, P.O. Box 1801; f. 1959 by private investors from Iran, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and Italy; aims: to stimulate private industrial development in Iran by making medium- and long-term loans and by investing in share capital; cap. 400m.; total assets 4,830m. (March 1965); Man. Dir. A. GHASSEM KHERADJOU.

International Bank of Iran and Japan: 750 Saadi Ave., P.O. Box 1837, Teheran; f. 1959; cap. 100m.; Chair. MOSTAFA MESBAH-ZADEH; Gen. Man. SADROL HOFFAZI.

Iranians' Bank: 285 Ave. Hafez, Teheran; f. 1960; cap. 160m., dep. 388m. (1967); Chair. and Pres. A. H. EBTEHAJ.

Irano-British Bank: Avenue Saadi, P.O. Box 1584, Teheran; f. 1959; affiliated with the Chartered Bank and the Eastern Bank; cap. p.u. 200m.; Gen. Man. D. C. MARTIN.

Irano-Russian Bank: Jonoobe Park Shahr (South), Teheran; cap. 115m.

Mercantile Bank of Iran and Holland: Ave. Saadi, P.O.B. 1522, Teheran; f. 1959; affiliated with Algemene Bank

Nederland N.V., Amsterdam; cap. 200m., dep. 613m., reserves 20m.; 3 brs.; Man. Dir. AHMAD VAHABZADEH; Resident Dir. A. A. DEN HARTOG.

INSURANCE

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Iran (*The Insurance Co. of Iran*): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1935; Government-sponsored insurance company; all types of insurance; cap. p.u. 200m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. FARHANG MEHR.

Alborz Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5 Amir Kabir Ave., Teheran; most classes of insurance except life and livestock insurance; five brs.; Management Habibollah Nahai and Brothers.

Pars, Société Anonyme d'Assurances: Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1955; fire, marine, motor vehicle and personal accident insurance; Gen. Man. MADJID MALEK; Tech. Man. YERVANT MAGARIAN.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Asia (*Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 369 Maydan Ferdowsi, Teheran; f. 1960; Chair. ALI WEKILI; Man. Dir. TAGHI MADJIDI.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Nedjat: Ave. Bonzarjomehri, Teheran; f. 1952.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Melli (*The National Insurance Co.*): Avenue Shah Reza and Avenue Villa, P.O. Box 1786, Teheran; f. 1956; all classes of insurance; Chair. H. E. AHMED CHAFIK; Managing Dir. EDWARD JOSEPH.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Omid: Ferdowsi Ave., Sabt St. 3, Teheran; f. 1960.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Shargh: Avenue Bargh, Teheran; f. 1950; fire, marine and motor vehicle insurance; Managing Dir. SOUKIAS.

OIL

National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Takhte Jamshid Street, P.O. Box 1863, Teheran

A state organisation controlling all oil operations in Iran.

NIOC

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) was incorporated April 1951 on nationalisation of oil industry to engage in all phases of oil operations; auth. cap. 10,000 million rials, in 10,000 shares, 50 per cent paid up; all shares held by Iranian Government and are non-transferable; Chair. of Board and Managing Dir. H.E. Dr. MANOUTCHEHR EGHBAL; Dirs. H.E. A. K. BAKHTIAR, Dr. R. FALLAH, H.E. Kh. HEDAYET and F. NAFCY.

In October 1954 an agreement was concluded between the Iranian Government and NIOC on the one hand and eight major oil companies (subsequently increased to seventeen) on the other, to operate the southern oilfields (as defined) on behalf of NIOC. These companies are collectively known as the Consortium, for which see below. The agreement is for twenty-five years with provision for three five-year extensions, at the option of the Consortium under specific terms and conditions. NIOC is responsible for non-industrial activities in the agreement area. It directly operates the Naft-i-Shah oilfield and the Kerman-shah refinery; it also carries out exploration and drilling in all parts of the country not subject to special agreements. NIOC is solely responsible for internal distribution of petroleum products and has laid over 3,600 km. of pipeline

throughout Iran. The Petroleum Act of 1957 empowered NIOC to divide Iran into a number of petroleum districts, to invite bids for their exploitation, and to sign agreements. NIOC has signed a series of agreements: in 1957 with Agip Mineraria (an Italian company); in 1958 with Pan American Petroleum Corp.; in 1965 with six groups listed below, for exploration of offshore areas. In all eight of the companies formed, NIOC has 50 per cent participation. In September 1966 agreement was reached with the French state organization Entreprise des recherches et d'activités pétrolières (ERAP) to operate as a contractor on behalf of NIOC in exploration both on and offshore.

Société Irano-Italienne des Pétroles (SIRIP): Hoghooghi Avenue, Teheran; f. 1957; owned jointly by NIOC and Agip Mineraria.

Iran-Pan American Oil Co. (IPAC): Takhte Jamshid Avenue, Teheran; f. 1958; owned jointly by NIOC and Pan American Petroleum Corp.; to exploit Persian Gulf offshore deposits in their agreement area.

Iranian Marine International Oil Company (IMINOCO): Saadi Ave. 255, Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Phillips Petroleum Co., AGIP (a subsidiary of the Italian ENI) and India Hydrocarbons Co. (a subsidiary of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India); Chair. A. FARHI; Man. Dir. C. SARCHI.

IRAN—(OIL, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Lavan Petroleum Company (LAPCO): Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Atlantic Richfield, Murphy Oil Corporation, Sun Oil Co., and Union Oil Co. of California.

Dashtestan Offshore Petroleum Company (DOPCO): formed with Shell.

Farsi Petroleum Company (FPC): Paris; f. 1965; cap. 1m. frs.; formed with Société Française des Pétroles d'Iran (SOFIRAN).

Iranian Offshore Petroleum Company (IROPKO): Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Tidewater Oil Co., and Cities Service Co., Kerr-McGee Oil Industries Corp., Richfield Oil Corp., Skelly Oil Co., Superior Oil Co., and Sunray D.X. Oil Co.

Persian Gulf Petroleum Company (PEGUPCO): Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Deutsche Erdoel, Preussag, Wintershall, Deutsche Schachtbau und Tiefbau-Gesellschaft, Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-Gewerkschaft Elwerath, and Scholven-Chemie.

THE CONSORTIUM

Consortium members, with percentage shareholdings: Gulf Oil Corporation (7%), Mobil Corporation (7%), Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) (7%), Standard Oil Co. of California (7%), Texaco Inc. (7%), The British Petroleum Co. Ltd. (40%), Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij N.V. (14%), Compagnie Française des Pétroles (6%), the remaining 5 per cent being divided equally among the following nine American companies: The American Independent Oil Co., The Atlantic Richfield Co., Signal Oil and Gas Co., Getty Oil Co., The Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Continental Oil Co. (Delaware) and Tidewater Oil Co. Two operating companies, both incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, were formed by the Consortium:

Iraanse Aardolie Exploratie en Productie Maatschappij (Iranian Oil Exploration and Production Co.): P.O.B. 1065, Khiaban Shah, Kucheh Yaghma, Teheran; solely responsible for exploration and production in a defined area in south Iran; Chair. C. A. E. O'BRIEN.

Iraanse Aardolie Raffinage Maatschappij (Iranian Oil Refining Co.): P.O. Box 1065, Khiaban Shah, Kucheh Yaghma, Teheran; solely responsible for the operation of the refinery at Abadan; Chair. C. A. E. O'BRIEN.

While the NIOC owns the fixed assets of the oil industry in south Iran, the Operating Companies have the unrestricted use of them during the period of the agreement. The Operating Companies do not themselves buy or sell oil, their function being solely confined to producing and refining it. Each of the Consortium members is represented in Iran by a Trading Company which purchases crude oil from NIOC and resells it to customers for export, either as crude or as products. The Trading Companies deal individually and independently of one another. The net effect of the financial aspects of the sale of oil by the NIOC to the Trading Companies for export is to bring about an equal sharing between Iran and each Trading Company of the profits arising in Iran from the Trading Companies' operations.

REFINERIES THROUGHPUT (million barrels)

Year	Abadan	Masjid-i-Sulaiman
1963	132.3	19.9
1964	136.1	20.3
1965	137.3	20.7
1966	139.8	22.4
1967	144.7	20.4

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Teheran Chamber of Commerce: 254 Takht Jamshid, Teheran; supervises the affiliated Chambers in the provinces and major cities; Pres. MOHAMED KOSHROV-SHAHI.

Ahwaz Chamber of Commerce: Ahwaz; Pres. HADJ MOHAMMED HASSAN KOMAILI.

Arak Chamber of Commerce: Arak.

Babol Chamber of Commerce: Babol.

Bandar Abbas Chamber of Commerce: Bandar Abbas.

Bandar Pahlavi Chamber of Commerce: Bandar Pahlavi; Pres. AZIZ DAD-GAR.

Bushire Chamber of Commerce: Bushire; Pres. SHAFI NASSIRI.

Hamadan Chamber of Commerce: Hamadan; Pres. HADJ SAID HASSAN HASSANIN.

Isfahan Chamber of Commerce: Isfahan; Pres. HADJ ZEINOLABEDIN AMIN.

Kashan Chamber of Commerce: Kashan.

Khorramshahr and Abadan Chamber of Commerce: Khorramshahr; Pres. DJALAL MOVAGHAR.

Meshed Chamber of Commerce: Meshed.

Rasht Chamber of Commerce: Rasht; Pres. KARIM NOSSRATIAN.

Rezaieh Chamber of Commerce: Rezaieh.

Shiraz Chamber of Commerce: Shiraz; Pres. AHMED TAVASSOLI.

Tabriz Chamber of Commerce: Tabriz; Pres. TAGHI BAITOLOLAH.

Yazd Chamber of Commerce: Yazd.

Zahedan Chamber of Commerce: Zahedan; Pres. MOHAMMED RAZAGHZADEH.

R.C.D. Joint Chamber of Commerce: Teheran; f. 1965 with Pakistan and Turkey under auspices of Regional Co-operation for Development.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Association des Employeurs Industriels de l'Iran: 85 Avenue de Paris, Teheran.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

All Trade Unions were dissolved in 1963, and syndicates of workers must be registered with the Government. In March 1963 there were 67 syndicates representing various trades, of which the largest included the *National Iranian Oil Company Workers' Syndicate* with 6,000 members.

CO-OPERATIVES

In June 1967 the Central Organization of Rural Co-operative Societies included 7,865 societies and 70 unions, with a total membership of 990,000. The share capital of the societies is 994m. Rials.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iranian State Railways: Head Office: Teheran; Telegraph: Rahan; f. 1938; Pres. H.E. Eng. H. HASHEMI-NEJAD; Techn. Dir.-Gen. Eng. JALINOOSI; Financial Gen. Dir. MOHAMMADIAN; Administrative Gen. Dir. H. MALEKI.

The Iranian railway system includes the following main routes:

Trans-Iranian Railway runs 1,440 km. from Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea, through Teheran, and south to Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf.

Teheran-Tabriz Line links Iran with the railway system of the U.S.S.R. and of Turkey; 736 km.

Garmsar-Meshed Line connects Teheran with Meshed, via Semnan, Damghan, Shahrud and Nishapur; 812 km.

Qum-Zahedan Line. When completed, this will be an intercontinental line linking Europe and Turkey, through Iran, with India. Zahedan is situated 91.7 km. west of the Baluchistan frontier, and is the end of the Pakistani broad gauge railway. The section from Qum-Kashan is open, and that from Kashan-Yazd is under construction. A branch line from the Kashan-Yazd line is under construction which will run through Isfahan and the Riz Lendjan where the Iranian Steel Corporation is to be installed.

Ahwaz-Khorramshahr Line. Connects the river-port of Khorramshahr with the Trans-Iranian railway at Ahwaz (122 km.).

Azarbaijan Railway extends from Tabriz to Julfa (146.5 km.), meeting the Caucasian railways at the Soviet frontier with a branch line connecting with Sharif-Khaneh on Lake Rezaiyeh; also administers shipping on Lake Rezaiyeh. This line will be connected to the Turkish frontier at Razi in 1969.

Bandar-Shah-Gorgan Line: 36.2 km. from Bandar-Shah to Gorgan; opened October 1960.

The total distance covered by railways in Iran was 3,563 km. in 1967.

ROADS

Ministry of Roads: Ministry of Roads and Communications, Teheran; Minister Eng. H. SHALCHIAN.

Total length of asphalt paved, gravel and earth roads in 1965 was 34,459 km., of which 5,678 km. were A1. and A2. asphalt roads. A further 2,881 km. in asphalt were due to be completed in 1966.

The Asian (CENTO) Highway, linking Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, now has 4,724 km. of A1. and A2. roads in Iran, with an extra 7,000 km. of feeder roads and have been completed in 1966 under the Third Plan.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring et Automobile Club d'Iran: 37 Ave. Varzèche, Teheran.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Principal waterways:

Lake Rezaiyeh (Lake Urmia) 50 miles west of Tabriz in North-West Iran; and River Kharun flowing south through the oilfields into the River Shatt al Arab thence to the head of the Persian Gulf near Abadan.

Lake Rezaiyeh: From Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh there is a twice-weekly service of tugs and barges for transport of passengers and goods.

River Kharun: Regular cargo service is operated by the Mesopotamia-Iran Corp'n. Ltd. Iranian firms also operate daily motor-boat services for passengers and goods.

SHIPPING

Persian Gulf: Principal ports are Khorramshahr, Bushire, Bandar Mashur, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Shahpur. Oil exports are handled through Abadan on the Shatt-el-Arab and Kharg Island terminal in the Persian Gulf. Khorramshahr and Bandar Shahpur are being developed under the Seven-Year Plan, and when finished the combined capacity of the two ports will be 1.7 million tons; Bushire is also being developed to supplement the facilities at Khorramshahr, while the capacity of Bandar Abbas will reach 0.9 million tons with the construction of new deep-water jetties.

Caspian Sea: Principal port Bandar Pahlavi.

An agreement was signed in October 1966 by representatives of leading banks, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Persian Shipping Services to found a National Iranian Shipping Company to deal with all Iran's shipping activities. The company is planned to start operations in 1967 under the direction of AHMAD CHAFIK.

Iran Shipping Company: owns 3 vessels, charters 6 more; cargo services Persian Gulf to U.S. and Pacific ports.

V.N.S. (Holland-Persian Gulf Line): c/o Perse Express, Ave. Saadi, Teheran.

CIVIL AVIATION

Iran National Airlines Corporation: 44 Villa Ave., Teheran; f. 1962; replaces Iranian Airways Co.; serves Iran, the Middle East and Europe; Pres. Lt.-Gen. M. KHATAMI; Man. Dir. Lt.-Gen. ALI M. KHADEMI; fleet of two Boeing 727, seven DC-6, five DC-3.

Teheran is also served by the following foreign lines: Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, B.O.A.C., El Al, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, L.I.A. Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.A.A., P.I.A., Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Syrian Arab, T.M.A.

TOURISM

Iran National Tourist Organization (INTO): Vesale Shirazi Avenue 107, Teheran; f. 1963; Dir. Dr. GHASSEM REZAI.

CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

Ministry of Culture and Arts: Kh. Kamal ol Molk, Teheran; f. 1964 to replace the Fine Arts Administration; departments of Music, Cinematography, Arts Education (Dramatic Arts, Music, Decorative Arts, Plastic Arts, National Arts), Archaeology and Ethnography, Museums and Historical Monument Preservation, Artistic Creation, Libraries, Academy, Cultural Relations, Arts Exhibitions; supervises nine orchestras, one of which is international; Minister of Culture and Arts MEHRDAD PAHLBOD.

IRAN—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Teheran Philharmonic Orchestra: Kh. Kamal ol Molk, Teheran; 60 mems.; Leader HESHMAT SANJARI.

Fine Arts Theatre Group: c/o Ministry of Culture, Teheran; produces weekly programmes for television.

Music Council of Radio Iran: Maidan Ark, Teheran; supervises three radio orchestras, specialising in Iranian instrumental music, light music, and western jazz; Dir. MOSHIR HOMAYUN SHAHRDAR.

ATOMIC ENERGY

CENTO Scientific Co-ordinating Board: P.O.B. 1828, Teheran; f. 1956; Co-ordinates nuclear and other research problems relevant to the three countries of the Central Treaty Organization (Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey); CENTO Scientific Secretary Dr. M. L. SMITH.

National Iranian Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Economy, Teheran; co-ordinates nuclear research, and is undertaking construction of a small research reactor; Sec. Eng. A. SEIRAFI.

Teheran University Nuclear Centre: P.O.B. 2989, Teheran; f. 1958; research in nuclear physics, electronics, nuclear chemistry, metallurgy, radiobiology and health physics; training and advice on nuclear science and the applications of atomic energy; a 5-MW pool-type research reactor on the new campus of Teheran University was completed in November 1967; a 3-MeV Van de Graaff-type accelerator will begin to operate in 1969; publ. Research Reports; Dir. Dr. A. A. AZAD.

UNIVERSITIES

Gondi-Shapoor University: Ahwaz, Khuzestan Province; 20 teachers, 384 students.

University of Isfahan: Isfahan; 155 teachers, 2,350 students.

University of Meshed: Meshed; 50 teachers, 1,083 students.

National University of Iran: Evin, Teheran; 3,000 students.

Pahlavi University: Shiraz; 165 teachers, 1,385 students.

University of Tabriz: Tabriz; 92 teachers, 2,088 students.

University of Teheran: Ave. Shah Reza, Teheran; 880 teachers, 15,293 students.

Arya Mehr Industrial University: Karadj Rd., Teheran.

IRAQ

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iraq is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East with a narrow outlet on to the Persian Gulf. Its neighbours are Iran, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The climate is extreme, with hot, dry summers rising to over 110°F (43°C) and cold winters. Summers are humid near the Persian Gulf. The official language is Arabic, spoken by about 80 per cent of the population. Kurdish, Persian and Turkish are spoken by the tribesmen of the northern and eastern highlands. Ninety per cent of the population is Muslim. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white and black, the white band charged with three green, five-pointed stars. The capital is Baghdad.

Recent History

A coup d'état by the army in 1958 resulted in the assassination of King Faisal and the establishment of a Republic under General Kassem. Iraq's withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact soon followed. For over four years General Kassem maintained a precarious and increasingly isolated position opposed by Pan-Arabs, Kurds and other groups. In February 1963 the Pan-Arab element in the armed forces staged a coup d'état in which General Kassem was assassinated and a new government set up under Colonel Aref, who initiated a policy of closer relations with Egypt. Martial Law, in force since 1958, was brought to an end in January 1965, and a purely civilian government was inaugurated in September 1965. In March 1966 President Aref was killed in an air accident, and was succeeded by his brother, Major-General Abdul Rahman Muhammad Aref. In August 1967 the state oil company, INOC, was awarded sole exploitation rights to concession areas taken over from foreign companies in 1961. In February 1968 the French state company, ERAP, was appointed contractor to INOC for oil exploration and marketing.

Government

Power rests with the President, Maj.-Gen. Aref, as Head of State, and the day-to-day running of the country is carried out by a Council of Ministers. The Country is divided into 14 *Liwas* or Provinces. A Unified Political Command co-ordinates the formulation of policies with those of the U.A.R.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for all men at the age of eighteen years and comprises two years active service and eighteen years with the reserve. The Iraq Army has a total strength of about 70,000 men and there are Air Force and Naval units. The Naval units operate on the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

Economic Affairs

Iraq's wealth is based on oil which is mostly exploited by foreign companies. In 1966 Iraq received more than £140 million in oil revenues. The few industries are mainly connected with oil, and other mineral resources are scarcely exploited. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population, although only half the total land area is cultivable, the remainder being desert. Dates form the chief export crop. A land reform project to distribute land among the peasants, and major irrigation projects on the Tigris, Euphrates and

their tributaries are in hand. Iraq is a member of the Arab Common Market and has a special customs pact with Kuwait. In 1965, a five-year economic plan was announced for 1965-69, intended to achieve a national income growth rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Transport and Communication

Iraq has 1,016 miles of railway track, of which 686 are narrow gauge and are being converted to standard gauge. The principal means of communication is by road. A number of new trunk roads have been built and the current development plan provides for building and extending the road system. In many desert areas the natural surfaces are passable for vehicles. The lower reaches of the Euphrates and the combined mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Shatt el Arab, are navigable and deep-water oil berths have been built to serve the oil fields. The first vessel of the new Iraqi shipping line was brought into service in 1962. Iraqi Airways operate services to other Middle Eastern countries, Europe and India.

Social Welfare

A limited Social Security Scheme was introduced in 1957. Benefits are given for old age, sickness, unemployment, maternity, marriage and death.

Education

Education is free and great efforts are being made to reduce illiteracy. Since 1958, over 1,500 new primary schools have been opened. There are two universities. Many Iraqis study abroad.

Tourism

Iraq is the ancient Mesopotamia of early history, and one of the oldest centres of civilisation. The ruins of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Nineveh and other relics of the Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Empires are of interest to the tourist.

Visas are not required to visit Iraq by nationals of the following countries: Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, U.A.R.

Sport

There is little organised sport. Football is played, while duck shooting, hawking and other field sports are enjoyed.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 9 (Birthday of the Prophet), July 14 (Republic Day), November 18 (18th November Revolution), December 22 (Id ul Fitr).

1969: January 6 (Army Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 20 (New Year), March 29 (Ashura).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Iraqi dinar of 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: ½, 1, 5, 10 dinars.

Exchange rate: 0.857 ID = £1 sterling
357 fils = \$1 U.S.

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE	POPULATION (1968 est.)	BAGHDAD (capital)	MOSUL	BASRA
438,446 sq. km.	75,364 sq. km.	8,400,000	1,745,328	315,157	408,716

A neutral zone of 7,000 sq. km. between Southern Iraq and Northern Saudi Arabia is administered jointly by the two countries. Nomads move freely through it, but there are no permanent inhabitants.

POPULATION BY PROVINCE (LIWA)

(1966)

Liwas of:		Liwas of:	
Mosul	973,192	Kut	337,634
Sulaimaniya	412,238	Hilla	452,952
Arbil	362,471	Kerbela	344,482
Kirkuk	469,520	Diwaniya	552,659
Diyala	408,775	Amara	348,807
Ramadi	326,501	Nasiriya	501,840
Baghdad	2,194,472	Basra	689,997

(Excluding Iraqis abroad.)

EMPLOYMENT

(1966)

Agriculture	1,600,000	Railways	17,818
Industry	140,000	Port of Basra	13,405
Oil Companies	11,022	Construction	70,000

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL WINTER CROPS

CROP	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUC- TION ('000 tons)	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUC- TION ('000 tons)	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUC- TION ('000 tons)
Wheat	6,507.0	807.0	6,813.0	1,006.0	6,947.0	826.0
Barley	4,391.0	623.0	4,389.0	806.0	4,677.0	832.0
Linseed	52.4	6.8	65.5	12.1	64.6	12.1
Lentils	34.4	5.6	37.8	6.6	37.0	5.9
Vetch (Hurtman)	2.8	0.5	2.7	0.6	3.2	0.8
Broad Beans	54.2	9.8	61.7	16.3	68.4	18.0

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL SUMMER CROPS

CROP	1964		1965		1966	
	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)
Rice	437.6	184.4	464.3	198.4	443.0	182.1
Sesame	54.1	8.0	58.8	9.5	62.7	10.9
Maize	12.4	2.8	14.5	2.7	16.2	4.3
Green grams	43.0	8.6	47.1	10.8	49.8	11.1
Millet	32.0	5.1	26.1	5.3	27.0	6.2
Giant millet	25.6	7.4	26.3	7.1	23.8	8.1

Livestock: Sheep 5,598,200; Goats 1,733,300; Cattle 855,583; Donkeys 526,402; Horses 194,631.

Fruits: Date, Orange, Pomegranate, Apple, Peach, Grape, Pear, Fig and Olive.

DATE CROP

	(tons)	
1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
310,000	280,000	380,000

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

YEAR	AREA (dunums)	SEED COTTON PRO- DUCED (tons)	NO. OF BALES	OUTPUT WEIGHT (tons)
1964 . . .	159,047	955	46,616	9,808
1965 . . .	134,570	1,076	49,985	10,174
1966 . . .	132,047	1,056	34,333	6,925

IRRIGATION

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Number of Pumps . . .	8,512	9,009	9,740	10,236
Total Horse Power . . .	263,604	279,752	296,021	306,900

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OIL PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL (‘000 long tons)

COMPANY	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd. . . .	41,623.3	41,710	43,899	42,674	37,625
Basra Petroleum Co. Ltd. . . .	12,676.0	17,347	17,975	22,742	20,049
Mosul Petroleum Co. Ltd. . . .	1,276.3	1,293	1,275	1,262	1,264
TOTAL	55,575.6	60,630	63,149	66,678	58,938

INDUSTRY (‘000 units)

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Leather tanning:				
Upper leather (sq. ft.) . . .	5,238.1	5,083.1	5,469.0	5,365.5
Soap (tons)	18.7	10.3	19.5	19.9
Vegetable oil (tons)	25.6	25.8	30.0	37.1
Woollen textiles:				
Cloth (square metres) . . .	978.8	697.4	778.5	824.6
Blankets (number)	165.8	306.9	337.7	388.5
Cotton textiles (yards) . . .	29,560.6	23,424.6	24,424.8	n.a.
Beer (litres)	4,447.8	3,953.9	3,722.5	3,773.4
Matches (gross)	1,006.0	1,035.7	1,068.5	1,148.4
Cigarettes (million)	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0
Shoes (pairs)	3,392.2	2,979.5	5,311.9	5,426.3

FINANCE*

I.D. 1 (Iraqi Dinar)=1,000 fils=10 riyals=20 dirhams.

I.D. 100 = £85 14s. sterling = \$U.S. 280.

Ordinary Budget 1966-67 (estimates): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at I.D. 170 million.

Combined Ordinary and Development Budget 1967-68 (estimates): Revenue I.D. 337 million; Expenditure I.D. 424 million

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1965-70 (million I.D.)

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	
Agriculture	150
Industry	150
Power	35
Transport and Communications . . .	90
Hospitals, schools, public building and housing	105
TOTAL	550

Total Investment, including Private sector:
820,000,000 I.D.

* Before November 1967 figures are quoted at the rate of I.D. 1 = £1 sterling.

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million dinars)

	1965			1966*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:</i>						
Merchandise	314.9	160.6	154.3	335.4	176.0	161.4
Transport, freight and insurance . .	10.0	1.7	8.3	10.6	1.7	8.9
Travel	15.0	25.2	— 10.2	16.5	29.7	— 13.2
Investment income	3.7	133.2	— 129.5	4.2	142.8	— 138.6
Government, n.e.s.	2.7	16.8	— 14.1	2.3	8.9	— 6.6
Other services	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.4	4.5	— 3.1
Private transfers	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.1
Government transfers	0.2	0.3	— 0.1	0.3	1.3	— 1.0
TOTAL AND CURRENT BALANCE . . .	349.4	339.5	9.9	372.2	365.3	6.9
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private investment	—	17.6	— 17.6	25.3	—	25.3
Central government loans and aid . .	4.2	2.3	1.9	3.6	2.2	1.4
Private monetary movements	—	—	—	3.5	—	3.5
Government monetary transactions (with IMF and other central institutions) .	22.9	17.5	4.2	10.1	37.5	— 27.4
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	— 11.5	—	—	2.8
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	1.6	—	—	— 9.7

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TOTAL TRADE (^{'000} I.D.)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS*	RE-EXPORTS	TRANSIT
1963	114,057	16,726	3,155	1,253
1964	147,448	15,291	2,887	1,666
1965	160,931	18,119	3,240	1,730
1966	176,092	23,278	3,224	5,884

* Exports of crude oil are not included.

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL (^{'000} I.D.)

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
223,744	258,936	281,758	293,595	308,853
(million long tons)				
45.9	53.3	58.2	60.7	63.6

COMMODITIES (^{'000} I.D.)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Tea	8,256	4,563	11,078
Sugar	10,782	14,359	5,274
Pharmaceutical products	3,833	4,732	6,014
Clothing	n.a.	13,622	15,133
Iron plate, bars etc.	6,987	6,400	n.a.
Boilers and engines	n.a.	4,329	5,825
Automobiles and parts	7,521	6,988	9,994
Timber	3,340	4,270	3,757

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Barley	499	2,215	3,027
Dates	6,150	5,141	6,466
Straw and fodder	538	458	298
Raw wool	1,839	1,730	11,667
Raw Cotton	640	834	1,235
Hides and skins	1,189	1,335	1,764
Cement	1,914	2,373	3,468

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 I.D.)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Australia . . .	3,781	638	1,797	Belgium . . .	68	409	406
Belgium . . .	5,820	6,642	5,983	China, People's Republic . . .	1,755	1,790	2,362
Ceylon . . .	7,544	4,246	10,366	German Federal Republic . . .	132	154	243
China, People's Republic . . .	5,188	6,043	7,576	India . . .	1,458	1,333	1,268
German Federal Republic . . .	12,534	15,275	21,272	Kuwait . . .	1,592	1,623	2,037
India . . .	2,830	3,082	3,864	Lebanon . . .	2,549	2,544	3,361
Japan . . .	6,133	9,128	10,818	Saudi Arabia . . .	652	1,027	1,532
Netherlands . . .	3,352	3,061	3,299	Syria . . .	554	732	828
Sweden . . .	3,444	3,388	4,646	United Kingdom . . .	535	721	529
Switzerland . . .	2,164	2,129	3,045	U.S.A. and Canada . . .	970	777	1,255
United Kingdom . . .	18,852	17,531	23,938	U.S.S.R. . . .	681	1,032	997
U.S.A. and Canada . . .	21,498	19,220	17,415				
U.S.S.R. . . .	7,596	11,787	9,145				

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL BY COUNTRY

(million long tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
United Kingdom	7.4	8.3	11.5	10.1
France	7.3	9.6	8.5	10.1
Italy	7.1	9.0	6.8	8.2
Netherlands	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.1
German Federal Republic	5.2	5.6	5.1	4.7
Japan	1.9	2.4	3.0	4.5
U.S.A.	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	45.9	53.3	58.2	60.7

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Passenger km. ('000)	483,978	431,186	443,697
Freight ton km. ('000)	758,258	818,265	1,008,804

ROADS

('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Cars	49.5	54.5	58.2
Lorries	17.5	26.0	27.5
Buses	6.5	8.4	9.5
Motor Cycles	5.2	5.5	5.6

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Total net reg. tonnage	280,471	280,171	332,829	153,879

SHIPPING

Movement of Ocean-going Merchant Vessels at Port of Basra

YEAR	No. OF PASSENGERS (Arrivals and Departures)	No. OF VESSELS		TONNAGE OF CARGO	
		Loaded (Entered and Cleared)	In Ballast (Entered and Cleared)	Imported	Exported
1963 . . .	8,291	1,003	409	871,495	424,482
1964 . . .	11,365	982	464	1,071,729	473,038
1965 . . .	12,707	1,020	527	973,538	539,298
1966 . . .	10,470	1,094	602	1,069,940	717,286

SHIPPING AT FAO OIL TERMINAL

	1964	1965	1966
Number of ships docking	64	8	18
Net registered tonnage	511,657	77,120	163,042

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Tourists .	192,547	361,153	395,016

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1962)

Radio Receivers	150,000
Television Receivers	75,000
Telephones	50,000
Daily Newspapers	34

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	1963	1964
Passenger-kilometres . . .	59,895	64,480
Cargo (ton-kilometres) . . .	4,821	5,198

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	4,571	981,504
Secondary	585	235,810
Vocational	45	10,303
Teacher Training	29	5,721
Technical	41	8,282
Colleges	38	29,160

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Baghdad.

INTERIM CONSTITUTION

In May 1967 the government decided to extend for a further year to May 1968 the period at the end of which this provisional Constitution would be replaced by a permanent one.

An Interim Constitution, of which a summary appears below, was published in Baghdad in April 1964.

THE STATE

The Iraqi Republic is a democratic socialist state, fully sovereign. Islam is its religion and the basis of its constitution, and Arabic is the official language. Baghdad is the capital. Public property and private ownership are inviolable. The economy is guided by a national plan. The State shall encourage the co-operative system and guarantee social insurance services. Freedom of religion, opinion, scientific discussion, to form societies, and of the press are secured. The State guarantees fair treatment to workers by determining working hours, assessing wages, social insurance, health insurance and insurance against unemployment, and by organising the right to rest and holiday. There is no crime or punishment except as defined by law. The home is inviolable. All Iraqis are equal by law. They are equal in their public rights and obligations without distinction of race, origin, language, religion or creed. All Iraqis including both Arabs and Kurds shall co-operate to safeguard their national homeland. Election is a right for all Iraqis in accordance with the law, and contribution to public life is a national duty.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected by the Cabinet and the National Defence Council, by a two-thirds majority. He shall be an Iraqi of Iraqi parents, a practising Muslim, at least forty years old, and must not be married to a foreigner. In the event of his absence or inability to discharge his duties, the President shall form a Republican Council to act for him, which shall consist of three members, and he shall invest it with whatever powers he deems necessary by a Republican Decree. If he resigns the Cabinet and the National Defence Council shall hold a joint meeting under the chairmanship of the Premier to decide whether to accept or refuse the resignation. If the post of President becomes vacant for some reason the Cabinet and the National Defence Council shall hold a joint session to elect his successor.

The duties and functions of the President include the following: he appoints the Premier, the Deputy Premier, the Ministers and all civil servants; is Commander-in-Chief of the forces; sanctions laws and death sentences, and may commute any sentence or annul it by special pardon (amnesty shall be exercised only by law); has the right to declare martial law, war and peace; shall, in collaboration with the Government, lay down the general policy of the State in all its military, political, economic and social aspects, and shall supervise its implementation. The President shall not incur responsibility because of the duties of his post except in the case of the violation of the Constitution or high treason. As for his responsibility for general offences, these offences are subject to ordinary laws. He cannot be tried except by a special court and in the manner prescribed by law. During the period of vacancy of the post of President, the Premier shall continue to exercise his powers.

LEGISLATURE

The legislative body is the National Assembly, elected by general ballot. The number of members and methods of election shall be prescribed by a separate law.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive power is vested in the President; the Government is the higher executive and administrative body of the State. The Government consists of the Premier, the Deputy Premier and the Ministers. The resignation or dismissal of the Premier means the resignation or dismissal of all the Cabinet. Cabinet deliberations shall be secret, and members shall be Iraqis of Iraqi parentage, married to an Arab wife. Like the President, they may not exercise another profession, commercial, financial, industrial or other economic business or buy or hire any State property, or lend or sell the State any private property. The Executive shall implement the general policy of the State, and shall organise and co-ordinate the economic, cultural, and medical establishments, and will adopt a sound foreign policy.

Its powers include: guidance, co-ordination and review of the work of the Ministers, public organisations and institutions; the issue of administrative and executive decisions in accordance with laws and regulations, and the supervision of their implementation; preparation of draft laws and regulations; appointment and dismissal of employees; preparation of the State general budget; preparation of the general plan of the State to develop the national economy and taking the necessary measures to implement it according to law; supervision, organisation and administration of currency and credit ordinances and the State insurance activities; contracting and granting loans within the limits of the general policy of the State; supervision of all semi-official departments, Government companies and institutions of public interest; implementation of laws, regulations, decisions and Republican Decrees; preservation of State security and protection of the rights of citizens and State interests. The State alone shall form the armed forces; no organisation or group may set up military or paramilitary formations.

THE JUDICIARY

Magistrates and judges are independent by law. The law shall classify courts and define the terms of appointment of judges. A State Council shall be concerned with administrative law.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Laws in force before the promulgation of this Interim Constitution shall remain valid and cannot be annulled or amended except in the manner prescribed in this Interim Constitution. The present President of the Republic shall continue to perform the functions of his post until a new President is elected in accordance with the provisions of the permanent constitution. This Interim Constitution shall remain in effect until the permanent constitution to be drafted by the Consultative Council comes into effect or until the United State is established.

IRAQ—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

U.A.R.—IRAQ JOINT PRESIDENCY COUNCIL

For details of this Council see below, U.A.R. Chapter, Constitution section.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Major-General ABDUL RAHMAN MUHAMMAD AREF.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: TAHER YAHIA.

Minister of Defence: CHAKER MAHMOUD SHUKRI.

Minister of Finance: ABDEL RAHMAN AL HABIB.

Minister of Justice: MOSLI AL NAKSHABANDI.

Minister of Economy: ABD-AL-KARIM KANNUNA.

Minister of Education: TAHA AL-HAJ ELIAS.

Minister of Work and Social Affairs: Dr. ABD-AL-KARIM HANI.

Minister of Health: Dr. JAMAL AHMAD HAMDI.

Minister of Culture and Guidance: Dr. MALEK DOUHANE AL HASSAN.

Minister of Agrarian Reform and Agriculture: ABDEL KARIM FARHAN.

Minister of Planning: Dr. MOHAMED YACOB AL SAIDI.

Minister of Industry: ADIB AL JABER.

Minister of Petroleum: ABDEL SATTAR ALI AL HUSSEIN.

Minister of Arab Unity: Dr. SHAMAL AL SAMARAI.

Minister of Youth Welfare: YASIN KHALIL.

Minister of Public Works: IHSAN SHIRZAD.

Minister of Northern Affairs: ABDEL FATTAH ASH-SHAMI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of State for Presidency Affairs: ISMAIL KAIRALLAH.

Minister of State for Industry: Gen. KHALIL IBRAHIM.

Minister of State: Brig. FAISAL SHARHAN AL-IRS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO IRAQ

(Baghdad unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 28/10 Waziriyah (E); (also accred. to Jordan).

Albania: Masbah (E); (also accred. to India).

Algeria: Waziriyah (L).

Austria: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Belgium: Karradjah Sharqia (E).

Bulgaria: 35/1 Karradat Mariam (E).

Canada: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Ceylon: (address not available) (E).

China, People's Republic: Karradat Mariam (E).

Cuba: Karradat Mariam (L).

Czechoslovakia: 19/31 Midhal Street (E).

Denmark: 204 Alwiyah (E) (also accred. to Jordan).

Hungary: 40/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* LOJOS S. NAGY (also accred. to Afghanistan and Kuwait).

India: Taha Street (E).

Indonesia: Masbah (E).

Iran: Karradat Mariam (E).

Italy: Karradat Mariam (E).

Japan: 2/9A Waziriyah (E).

Jordan: 10/22 Masbah (E).

Lebanon: Dour Al-Sinema Building, Saadoun Street (E).

Libya: (E).

Morocco: 14A/10 Amr Ibn Kalthoom Street (E).

Netherlands: Nidhal Street (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO SCHELTEMA (also accred. to Iran).

Pakistan: 10/8 Waziriyah (E).

Poland: Karrada al-Sharikiya Masbah (E).

Portugal: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Romania: Abu Jumaa-Karrada al-Sharqiyah (E).

Saudi Arabia: Waziriyah (E).

Spain: Karrada Sharqiyah (E); (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Sudan: 24/35 Masbah (E); (also accred. to Jordan and Turkey).

Sweden: 132/2 Al Nidhal Street (E).

Switzerland: 3/2 Alwiyah (E).

Syrian Arab Republic: 160/2 Saadoun Park (E).

Thailand: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Tunisia: 15/9 Nabr Street Waziriyah (E).

Turkey: 2/8 Waziriyah (E).

U.S.S.R.: Karradat Mariam (E).

United Arab Republic: Zahawi Street (E).

United Kingdom: Shari Salah Ud-Din, Karkh (E) (*relations broken off, 1967, to be restored, May, 1968*).

U.S.A.: Karradat Mariam (E) (*relations broken off, 1967*).

Venezuela: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Yemen: 5/9 Waziriyah (L).

Yugoslavia: Asfar Quarter, Battaween (E); *Ambassador:* ZVANKO ROAS (also accred. to Kuwait).

Iraq also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Ireland and Democratic Republic of Korea.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Arab Socialist Union: Baghdad; f. 1964; the only recognised political party.

Baath Party: left-wing movement favouring independence for Iraq (*banned*).

Communist Party of Iraq: leaders in exile in Eastern Europe (*banned*).

Kurdish Democratic Party: seeks special status for the Kurdish minority in north-eastern Iraq; Leader Gen. MUSTAFA AL-BARZANI (*banned*).

Barati Party: Kurdish party seeking active reform of Kurdish status in Iraq; Sec.-Gen. JALAL TALBANI (*banned*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts in Iraq consist of the following: The Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeal, First Instance Courts, Peace Courts, Courts of Sessions, Shara' Courts and Penal Courts.

The Court of Cassation: This is the highest judicial bench of all the Civil Courts; it sits in Baghdad, and consists of the President and a number of Vice-Presidents and not less than fifteen permanent judges, delegated judges and reporters as necessity requires. There are four bodies in the Court of Cassation, these are: (a) The General body, (b) Civil and Commercial body, (c) Personal Status body, (d) The Penal body.

A Technical Bureau has been established which is related to the Court of Cassation and is carrying out the work of abstracting and classifying the legal principles which are contained in the judgments issued by it.

Courts of Appeal: The country is divided into five Districts of Appeal: Baghdad, Mosul, Basrah, Hilla, and Kirkuk, each with its Court of Appeal consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents and not less than three members, who consider the objections against the decisions issued by the First Instance Courts of first grade.

Courts of First Instance: These courts are of two kinds: Limited and Unlimited in jurisdiction.

Limited Courts deal with Civil and Commercial suits, the value of which is five hundred Dinars and less; and suits, the value of which cannot be defined, and which are subject to fixed fees. Limited Courts consider these suits in the final stage and they are subject to Cassation.

Unlimited Courts consider the Civil and Commercial suits irrespective of their value, and suits the value of which exceeds five hundred Dinars with first grade subject to appeal.

First Instance Courts consist of one judge in the centre of each *Liwa*, some *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas*, as the Minister of Justice judges necessary.

Peace Courts: A Peace Court is established wherever a Court of First Instance is situated which is administered by one judge and deals with suits for debts, the value of which does not exceed 100 Dinars, suits on the division of common property and the vacation leases, whatever the

value of the suit amounts to. The judge of the First Instance Court considers the peace suits when there is no special judge to see them. More than one Peace Court may be established in one place.

Courts of Sessions: There is in every District of Appeal a Court of Sessions which consists of three judges under the presidency of the President of the Court of Appeal or one of his Vice-Presidents. It considers the penal suits prescribed by Penal Proceedings Law and other laws. More than one Court of Sessions may be established in one District of Appeal by notification issued by the Minister of Justice mentioning therein its headquarters, jurisdiction and the manner of its establishment.

Shara' Courts: A Shara' Court is established wherever there is a First Instance Court; the Muslim judge of the First Instance Court may be a *Qadhi* to the Shara' Court if a special *Qadhi* has not been appointed thereto. The Shara' Court considers matters of personal status and religious matters in accordance with the provisions of the law supplement to the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Law.

Penal Courts: A Penal Court of first grade is established in every First Instance Court. The judge of the First Instance Court is considered as penal judge unless a special judge is appointed thereto. More than one Penal Court may be established to consider the suits prescribed by the Penal Proceedings Law and other laws.

One or more Investigation Court may be established in the centre of each *Liwa* and a judge is appointed thereto. They may be established in the centres of *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas* by order of the Minister of Justice. The judge carries out the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Penal Proceedings Law and the other laws.

There is in every First Instance Court a department for the execution of judgments decided over by the Judge of First Instance if a special President is not appointed thereto. It carries out its duties in accordance with the provisions of Execution Law.

There is a Notary Public for the swearing of contracts and he carries out his duties in accordance with the provisions relating to Notaries Public.

RELIGION

Islam. Over 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. The Arabs of Upper Mesopotamia, the Bedouins, the Kurds, and the inhabitants of Baghdad and Basra, are mainly of the Sunni sect, the remaining Arabs south of the Diyala, and the Persians, belong to the Shi'a sect.

Christians. There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of Iraq, but their principal villages lie mostly in the Mosul district. The Christians of Iraq fall into three groups: (a) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Gregorian, and Jacobite; (b) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church, including the Armenian Uniates, Jacobite Uniates, and Chaldeans; (c) mixed bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Orthodox Armenians.

Jews. Most Iraqi Jews live in Baghdad. In the course of 1951, about 110,000 Iraqi Jews emigrated to Israel. There are probably some 10,000–20,000 Jews left in Iraq.

Others. About thirty thousand Yazidis and a smaller number of Turcomans, Sabians, and Shebeks make up the rest of the population.

CHRISTIANS

Catholic:

Latin Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad Most Rev. MAURICE PERRIN; approx. 3,300 adherents.

Armenian Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad, Most Rev. NERSÈS TAYROYAN.

Chaldean Rite: Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldeans; (vacant); approx. 220,000 adherents.

Syrian Rite: Archbishop of Mosul, Most Rev. EMMANUEL BENNI; Archbishop of Baghdad, Most Rev. ATHANASE G. D. BAKOSE; approx. 25,000 adherents.

Orthodox Syrian Community: 12,000 adherents.

Orthodox (Gregorian) Community: 12,000 adherents, mainly Armenians; Acting Bishop of Baghdad KRIKOR HAGOPIAN.

JEWS

Jewish Community: 10,000 adherents; Pres. Rabbi SASSOON KHEDHOORI; Chief Rabbi SALMAN HOOSI ABOUDI.

OTHERS

Sabean Community: 20,000 adherents; Head Sheikh DAKHIL, Nsiriyah; Mandeans, mostly in Nsiriyah.

Yazidis: 30,000 adherents; TASHIN BAIK, Asifni.

THE PRESS

The daily press was completely reorganized in December 1967 when by special decree all private newspapers were closed and a total of five government-controlled newspapers were recognized. Under the new law cabinet permission will be required to establish a new daily. Management control is by an institute attached to the Ministry of Guidance. An official statement said that the new press organs would serve as observers of the government, not official mouthpieces.

DAILIES

Al Jumhuriya: Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1963, re-founded 1967; Editor FAWZI ABDUL JABBAR; circ. 20,000.

Al Masa: Baghdad; f. 1967; evenings; Editor AZIZ MADI.

Al Mouaten: Baghdad; f. 1967; Editor ABDULLAH SALAH.

Al Thawrah al Arabiya (*Arab Revolution*): Baghdad; f. 1964, re-founded 1967; organ of the Arab Socialist Union; Editor HAZEM MUSHTAQ.

Baghdad Observer: Times Building, Baghdad; f. 1967; English language; Editor KHALESS AZMI.

WEEKLIES

Al Amal wal Ummal (*Work and Workers*): Baghdad; trades union organ; Editor NURI HAMMUD AL-BADRAN.

Al Anba al-Jadida: Baghdad.

Al-Aswaq al-Tijariya: 28/13 Sharia Hassan Ben Thabit, Baghdad; f. 1951; economic and commercial; Propr. and Editor JAMAL DAWOOD.

Al-Iqtisad al-Iraqi (*The Iraq Economy*): Baghdad; economic affairs; Editor A. B. MAHMUD AL-UMAR.

Al-Jumhar al-Riadhi: Baghdad; sports.

Al-Kashkal: Mosul; humorous.

Al Khalij al-Arabi: Baghdad; f. 1963; pro-Government.

Kul Shi': Baghdad; general interest.

Al-Malab: Baghdad; sports.

Al-Mutafarrij: Baghdad; humour.

Al-Nahdha: Sulaymaniya; Arabic and Kurdish; general interest.

Saut al-Ummal: Baghdad; trades union.

Al-Siaha: Baghdad; tourism; Arabic and English.

Al Shuoun al Zirayah wol Iqtisadiyah: Baghdad.

Al Watan al-Arab: Baghdad.

PERIODICALS

Al Adib: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

Al Amilun fit Naft: Baghdad; petroleum news; monthly; Editor FAKHRI KHALIL AZIZ.

Al Aolam: Baghdad; literary; monthly.

Commerce: Chamber of Commerce, Baghdad; f. 1938; quarterly; commercial and economic; circ. 1,000; also a weekly bulletin; circ. 900.

Al-Fikr al-Arabi: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

Al-Hadaf: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

Al-Idhaa wat-Television: Baghdad; radio and television programmes and articles; monthly.

Iraq Government Gazette, The: Ministry of Guidance, Baghdad; f. 1922; Arabic edition irregular, English edition weekly; legal and official; published by the Ministry of Guidance; circ.: Arabic 3,000, English 350.

Journal of the Faculty of Medicine, The: Baghdad; f. 1941; quarterly; Arabic and English; scientific and educational; owned by the Faculty of Medicine, Baghdad; Edited by AZIZ M. SHUKRI, F.R.C.S.

Majallat al-Ziraa al-Iraqiyah: Baghdad; quarterly; agricultural; published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Al-Mu'allim al-Jadid: Ministry of Education, Baghdad; f. 1935; quarterly; educational, social, and general; owned and published by the Ministry of Education; Editor ALI AL-SHOBAKI.

Majallat-al-Majma al-'Ilmi al-Iraqi: Baghdad; quarterly; scholarly general knowledge magazine.

Mujalat Huwat al Tuwabiya al Iraqiyah: Baghdad; monthly. **Nation, The:** Mid-East House, Shahrab; f. 1960; monthly; English; Editor MUMTAZ TARIQ.

Review of Arab Petroleum and Economics: Baghdad; English and Arabic; monthly.

Al Sadura: Baghdad; bi-monthly; religious and cultural.

Sumer: Directorate-General of Antiquities, Jamal Abdul Nasr Street, Baghdad; f. 1945; archaeological, historical journal; publ. by the Directorate-General of Antiquities; Chair. of Ed. Board: Dr. FAISAL EL-WAELY (Dir.-Gen. of Antiquities); twice yearly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Iraqi News Agency: Baghdad; f. 1959; gathers and circulates news for use at home and abroad; independent in financial and administrative affairs; has contracts and agreements with various international commercial agencies and government news agencies; Board of Directors includes representatives from the Ministries of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Guidance, Planning and the Interior and the Journalists' Association; offices in Beirut and Cairo and correspondents in many countries.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Middle East News Agency: Rasheed Str., al-Morabaa, Zaki Gamil Building, P.O.B. 2, Baghdad.

D.P.A. and Tass also have offices in Baghdad.

PUBLISHERS

Al Ahliya: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad.

Dar al Basri: Amin Square, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

Dar al Bayan: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad.

Al Jumhuriyah Printing and Publishing Co.: Waziriya, Baghdad; f. 1963; newspapers and books.

Al Ma'arif Ltd.: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad; f. 1929; publishes periodicals and books in Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish, French and English.

Al Muthana: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad.

Al Nahdah: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad.

Dar al Nathir: North Gate, Baghdad.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting Station of the Republic of Iraq: Directorate Gen. of Broadcasting and Television, Salihiya, Baghdad; home service broadcasts in Arabic, Kurdish and Turkuman; foreign service in French, German, English, Persian, Turkish and Urdu; Dir.-Gen. M. AL-JADIR.

Number of Radio Receivers (1967): 180,000.

TELEVISION

Baghdad Television: Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, Salihiya, Baghdad; a government station which transmits for 7 hours daily; Kirkuk Television, in operation since November 1967, transmits for 4 hours daily; the Mosul station will be in operation soon, and a Basra station is under construction; Dir.-Gen. Dr. NAZAR AL TABAKCHALI.

Number of TV receivers (1967): 160,000.

FINANCE

All banks and insurance companies, including all foreign companies, were nationalised in July 1964. The assets of foreign companies were taken over by the state. All companies are continuing to operate separately under the titles listed in this section, until the expiry of existing contracts.

cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Iraqi dinars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Iraq: Banks Street, Baghdad; f. 1947; has the sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 33.3m. (March 67); Gov. SALEH KUBBA; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin, Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Baghdad Group: New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1956 as Bank of Baghdad Ltd.; nationalised in 1964, combined with the Arab Bank Ltd. to form the Bank of Baghdad; cap. p.u. 1,450,000; dep. 10,182,686 (Dec. 1965); Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDUL BAKI SALMAN.

Commercial Bank of Iraq: New Banks Street, Baghdad; f. 1953; nationalised; 8 branches; (Dec. 1965) cap. p.u. 1.2m., dep. 4.2m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. NAJM UDDEEN CHILMERAN; Assistant Gen. Man. I. H. SHAWKI.

Rafidain Bank: New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1941; (Dec. 1966) cap. 10m., dep. 72m.; Gen. Man. YOUSIF H. NAJI.

United Bank of Iraq: Samawal Street, P.O. Box 68, Baghdad; f. 1961; cap. 1m.; Chair. YOUSIF AL-GAYLANI.

CREDIT BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Iraq: Baghdad, 15 branches; Chair. SAYID AKRAM ZAINAL.

Co-operative Bank: Baghdad; f. 1956; cap. 10.1m.; lends to and assists co-operatives.

IRAQ—(FINANCE, OIL AND GAS)

Credit Bank of Iraq: P.O. Box 4, Baghdad; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 1.25m.; took over business of Ottoman Bank, 1962; Gen. Man. NURI KASHIF ALGHITA.

Estate Bank of Iraq: Yarmouk Square, Baghdad; f. 1949; 16 branches; gives loans to assist the building industry; cap. p.u. 15.25m., dep. 16m.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. A. K. KANNUNA.

Industrial Bank of Iraq: National Insurance Co. Building, Baghdad; 4 branches; f. 1947; cap. 10m.; Man. Dir. Dr. HASAN THAMIR; publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: House No. 1/37 Hassan Saimal Gailani Street, Masbah, Baghdad.

British Bank of the Middle East: 7 King William Street; London E.C.4; P.O. Box 66, Baghdad and Basra; f. 1889.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: 2-3 Crosby Square, London E.C.3; Baghdad and 6 branches; f. 1909.

National Bank of Pakistan: Victoria Road, Karachi; Baghdad; f. 1949.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

General Organization for Banks: Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1964; Pres. AMIN ABDUL-KARIM.

INSURANCE

Iraqi Life Insurance Co.: Shabander Bldg., New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1960; cap. p.u. ID325,000; Chair. and Gen. Man. MUMTAZ AL-UMARI.

Iraq Reinsurance Company: Sabih al-Khedery Building, South Gate, P.O.B. 297, Baghdad; f. 1961; to transact reinsurance business on the international market; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. MUSTAFA RAJAB.

National Insurance Co.: Al-Jamhouriya Street, Khulani Square, P.O. Box 248, Baghdad; f. 1953; cap. p.u. ID300,000; Chair. MOHSEN AL-KAZWINY; Gen. Man. Dr. HASHIM AL-DABBAGH.

Rafidain Insurance Co.: Credit Bank Building, Baghdad; f. 1946; cap. p.u. ID100,000; Chair. H. AZZOUZ; Gen. Man. JAMIL HAMADI.

OIL AND GAS

Iraq National Oil Company (INOC): P.O.B. 476, Saadoon Street, Baghdad; f. 1967 to operate in all stages of the oil industry outside and within the country. With Cabinet approval INOC may form or participate in other companies and contract loans. The Government will receive 50% of INOC's net annual profits until INOC has recovered its capital, when the payment shall be 75%. INOC may operate throughout Iraq except in the areas allocated to the oil companies under Law 80 (about 740 square miles); in August 1967 INOC was authorised by the government to exploit oilfields taken over from Western companies in 1961; in February 1968 agreement was reached with the French state-owned company ERAP, which will act as contractors for INOC for these areas. Chair. ADIB AL-JADER; board of 9 mems.

Gas Distribution Administration (G.D.A.): Baghdad; f. 1964 to supervise all gas projects, and to distribute and market natural and liquid gas all over Iraq. A sulphur recovery plant is under construction at Kirkuk. Two gas pipelines are being laid from Kirkuk to Baghdad, and a liquid gas processing plant (12,000 b/d) has been erected at Taji, north of Baghdad.

Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; Chair. G. H. HERRIDGE, C.M.G.; Managing Dir. C. M. DALLEY; Exec. Dirs. N. M. EKSERDJIAN, M. L. MULLER.

During 1951 the Iraq Petroleum Company and its associated companies operating in Iraq entered into an agreement with the Government to share equally in the profits accruing from the production and export of crude oil. The agreement became operative with effect

from January 1st, 1951. This agreement has resulted in greatly increased revenues for Iraq, which now receives more than £130 million annually. Total production was 37,625,000 tons in 1967.

Basrah Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; an associate company of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Chair. G. H. HERRIDGE, C.M.G.; Managing Dir. C. M. DALLEY; Exec. Dir. J. F. MOORE.

On November 30th, 1938, the Company was granted a concession over Southern Iraq, south of latitude 33°, for 75 years. Oil was found in 1948 at Zubair and in 1953 at Rumaila. In 1967 production reached an annual rate of 20 million tons.

Oil is exported by tankers from two terminals at the head of the Arabian Gulf, one at Fao (opened in 1951) and the other at Khor al Amaya, twenty-four miles offshore (opened in 1962). A system of pipelines carries the crude oil from the fields to the terminals, which are connected by two 32-inch submarine pipelines.

Mosul Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 214 Oxford Street, London, W.1; an associate company of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Chair. G. H. HERRIDGE, C.M.G.; Managing Dir. C. M. DALLEY; Exec. Dirs. N. M. EKSERDJIAN, M. L. MULLER.

After many years' exploration, oil was first exported in 1952. The Ain Zalah and Butmah fields are now in production. Total production was 1,264,000 tons in 1967. A 12-inch diameter pipeline, 134 miles long, carries the oil to K.2 Pumping Station where it joins the main Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline system to the Mediterranean.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Amarah Chamber of Commerce: Al-Amarah; f. 1950; Pres. HAJ MUHSIN AL-RAMADHAN; Sec. HAJ SALMAN HASSAN.

Arbil Chamber of Commerce: Arbil; f. 1966; Pres. SHEKHEEL HAJ HASSAN; Sec. MUHYEE UDDIN HAJ ABDUL RAZZAK.

Baghdad Chamber of Commerce: Baghdad; f. 1926; 7,000 mems.; Pres. HAJ ABDUL RASOUL ALI; Sec. SALEEM ABDUL HADI HAMRA; Dir. Gen. YOUSUF H. AL UZRI; publs. *Weekly Bulletin*, *Monthly Report*, *Annual Report*, *Quarterly Magazine*, *Trade Directory*.

Basra Chamber of Commerce: Basra; f. 1926; Pres. JAA'FER AL-BADER; Sec.-Gen. ABDUL KERIM AL-ATTAR.

Diwaniya Chamber of Commerce: Diwaniya; f. 1961; Pres. HAJ DHAHIR HAJ YOUSUF; Sec. TALIB AL-IDHARI.

Diyala Chamber of Commerce: Diyala; f. 1966; Pres. ABDUL RAZZAK RASHEED AL-SHIBANI; Sec. NASSIR JABIR AL-DULAIMI.

Hillah Chamber of Commerce: Hillah; f. 1949; Pres. ANWAR AL JEW HAR; Sec. MOHAMMAD INAD AL ALI.

Kerbela Chamber of Commerce: Kerbela; f. 1952; Pres. SAYYID HASHIM HASSAN NASRULLAH; Sec. SAYYID JAWAD SAYYID HUSSAIN TUAIMA.

Kirkuk Chamber of Commerce: Kirkuk; f. 1957; Pres. MOHAMMAD AL-SALIHI; Sec. IZZUDDIN KOUJA WAH.

Mosul Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 35, Mosul; f. 1926; Pres. MOHAMMAD TAWFIC AL JADIR; Sec. MOHAMMAD ALI AL HAJ YOUNIS.

Najaf Chamber of Commerce: Najaf; f. 1950; Pres. SAYYID SHUBBAR MUSA SHUBBAR; Sec. ABDUL AMEER AL-TUFALI.

Nasiriya Chamber of Commerce: Nasiriya; f. 1958; Pres. ADEL ABDUL GHANI; Sec. SUHAIL ABED AL YASEEN.

Sulaimaniya Chamber of Commerce: Sulaimaniya; f. 1967; Pres. AHMAD JALAL TAHA; Sec. ABDUL RAHMAN MALLA SAEED.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Iraq Federation of Industry: Credit Bank Bldg., 5th Floor, Banks' Street, Baghdad; f. 1957; 1,250 full mems.; Pres. Dr. M. K. ALTAWIL; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HASHIM AL-DABBAGH; publs. *Al-Sivai* (quarterly).

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions: Adj. Persian Embassy, Karradat Maryam, Baghdad; f. 1964; 19 unions, with a membership of 250,000, are affiliated to the General Federation and registered with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security Affairs; Pres. HASHIM ALI MOHSIN; Sec.-Gen. NOURI NAJIM; publ. *Sout al-Ummal*.

Union of Teachers: Baghdad; Pres. IBRAHIM MARZOUK.

Union of Palestinian Workers in Iraq: Baghdad; Sec.-Gen. SAMI AL SHAWISH.

CO-OPERATIVES (1965)

NAME	NUMBER
<i>Consumers' Co-operatives</i> (provide members with foodstuffs and clothing)	65
<i>Agricultural and Credit Co-operatives</i> (provide member farmers with loans at low rates)	297
<i>Housing Co-operatives</i> (provide members with houses at cost price)	269
<i>Producers' Co-operatives</i>	3
TOTAL	634

PEASANT SOCIETIES

General Federation of Peasant Societies: Baghdad; f. 1959; has 734 affiliated Peasant Societies.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iraqi Republican Railways: Baghdad; length of track 1,013 miles (330 miles—4 ft. 8½ in.; 686 one-metre gauge); Dir.-Gen. TAHA MOHAMMED AMIN.

ROADS

The most important roads are: Baghdad-Kirkuk-Mosul, 300 miles (485 km.); Baghdad-Shargat-Mosul, 270 miles (433 km.); Kirkuk-Sulaimaniya, 72 miles (116 km.); Baghdad-Amarah-Basra, 370 miles (598 km.); Baghdad-Hillah-Basra, 386 miles (622 km.); Baghdad-Damascus, 425 miles (685 km.); Baghdad-Teheran, 620 miles (1,000 km.); Baghdad-Hail-Medina, 680 miles (1,100 km.).

The total length of metalled and unmetalled roads is approximately 8,500 km., of which 3,500 km. are metalled. Under the 1965-70 Development Plan \$125m. have been allocated to rebuilding and extending the present road system, including the completion of the Basra-Mosul highway. The World Bank has made a \$23m. loan towards the project.

Iraq Automobile Association: Baghdad.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Directorate-General of Navigation: Basra; Dir.-Gen. Staff Maj.-Gen. ABDUL AZIZ AL-UQAILI; in 1961/62 there were 1,613 registered river craft and 195 steam- and motor-propelled boats.

SHIPPING

Iraqi Ports Administration: Basra; Dir.-Gen. Maj.-Gen. ABDUL MAJID SAEED.

The Port of Basra is the commercial gateway of Iraq. It is connected by various ocean routes with all parts of the world, and constitutes the natural distributing centre for overseas supplies. The Iraqi Maritime Company maintains a regular service between Basra, Arab Gulf and north European ports. There are fast mail and passenger services from Basra to Bombay via Khorramshahr, Bushire, and Karachi, connecting at Bombay with the Peninsula and Orient Mail Services to England, Australia, South Africa, and the Far East.

In 1966-67 the revenue of the Iraqi Ports Administration was ID12,262,363 against a general expenditure of

IRAQ—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

ID9,910,388, including capital works. Expenditure on planning schemes was ID1,520,959. The tonnage of imports at the Port of Basra was 1,067,664 and exports (excluding oil) 688,511. Oil exports totalled 25,215,240 tons.

Four wharves of reinforced concrete are under construction to supplement the one already in existence. In 1966-67 there were 2,501 registered river craft.

Maritime Transport Co.: Baghdad; Dir.-Gen. KAMAL HASSAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Iraqi Airways: I.R.R. New Station Building, Baghdad West; f. 1945; Dir.-Gen. HAMID TAWFIQ; regular services from Baghdad to Amman, Bahrain, Basra, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Dhahran, Doha, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Kirkuk, Kuwait, London, Mosul, Paris, Prague, Rome, Teheran, Vienna; fleet: 3 Tridents, 3 Viscounts.

The following airlines also operate services to Iraq: Air France, Alitalia, AUA (Austria), BOAC, CSA (Czechoslovakia), Finnair, Interflug (German Dem. Rep.), Iranair, Iraqi Airways, KLM (Dutch), Kuwait Airways, LIA (Lebanon), Lufthansa, MEA, PAA, PIA, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, TMA (Lebanon), UAA.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Directorate-General of Summer Resorts and Tourism Service: Ministry of Culture and Guidance, Baghdad; Dir.-Gen. FAHEM KAMEL.

THEATRE GROUPS

1. OFFICIALLY SPONSORED

National Group for Acting: Department for Cinema and Theatre, Ministry of Culture and Guidance, Baghdad.

Rashid National Group: Department for Cinema and Theatre, Ministry of Culture and Guidance, Baghdad; folklore group providing dancing and singing concerts.

2. PRIVATE

Baghdad Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

Contemporary Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1966.

Folklore Group: Baghdad; f. 1965; theatrical performances.

Free Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1965.

14 July Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1966.

Modern Art Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

Theatre Arts Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

United Artists' Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Baghdad; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HADI KADHUM EWEDH; an atomic reactor, built with Soviet aid at Swairah, south of Baghdad, was inaugurated in 1968. The reactor will provide isotopes for teaching and civilian research.

UNIVERSITIES

Al-Hikma University of Baghdad: Box 2125, Baghdad; 65 teachers, 610 students.

University of Baghdad: Baghdad; 1,503 teachers, 24,043 students.

ISRAEL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Israel lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. All Israel's frontiers are with Arab countries, the longest frontiers being with Egypt and Jordan. To the north Israel shares short frontiers with Syria and the Lebanon. The climate is Mediterranean, with hot dry summers when the temperature approaches 100°F (38°C) and mild rainy winters. The language is Hebrew. Arabic is spoken by the quarter of a million Arab minority and many European languages are spoken. Judaism is the religion followed by the great majority of the population. The flag consists of a white background, with a blue six-pointed star composed of two equilateral triangles between two blue horizontal stripes. The capital is Jerusalem.

Recent History

Before 1948 Palestine (of which present-day Israel then formed a part) was a Mandated Territory under British colonial administration. The Jews had long sought to establish a National Home in Palestine and the flow of Jewish immigration finally led to war between Jews and Arabs in 1947. The State of Israel was created following the declaration of an armistice in 1948. No peace treaty has been signed and diplomatically the Arabs do not recognise Israel. A UN Truce Supervisory Organisation continues to operate. In May, 1963, Zalman Shazar became the third President of Israel. In June, Mr. Ben-Gurion retired after fifteen years in office as Prime Minister and was succeeded by Mr. Levi Eshkol. A six-day war against the neighbouring Arab countries in June 1967 left the country in possession of all Jerusalem, the west bank of the Jordan, the Sinai peninsula and the Golan Heights (formerly Syrian). Jerusalem was almost immediately integrated into the state of Israel; the other regions still retain the status of "occupied areas". There is considerable freedom of movement between the occupied areas and indirectly to and from the state of Jordan.

Government

Supreme authority in Israel rests with the *Knesset* (Assembly), which is elected by universal suffrage under proportional representation for four years. The President, who is Head of State, is elected by the *Knesset* for a period of five years. The Cabinet, which is headed by the Prime Minister, is responsible to the *Knesset*. Ministers are usually members of the *Knesset*, but non-members may be appointed. The country is divided into six administrative districts. Local authorities are elected once every four years at the same time as the *Knesset*. There are 26 municipalities, 110 local councils, and 47 regional councils comprising 681 villages.

Defence

The Israel Defence Forces consist of a small nucleus of commissioned and non-commissioned regular officers, a

contingent called up for national service, and a large reserve. Unmarried women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six are called up for twenty months of military service, and men between eighteen and thirty for twenty-six months. About one third of the Israeli budget is allocated for defence.

Economic Affairs

Thirteen per cent of the labour force is employed in agriculture, and 25 per cent in mining and industry. Continuous immigration and an Arab economic boycott have obliged Israel to develop both agriculture and industry on an intensive scale and to seek far afield for international trade. Particular features of agriculture are the *Kibbutzim* (collective settlements), the irrigation schemes and the reclamation of the Negev desert in the south. Citrus fruit is the main export crop. A wide variety of industrial goods is produced. Some 15 per cent of industry is controlled by the *Histadrut* (General Federation of Labour) which, in addition to its trade union activity, fosters economic development. Israel receives much aid from Jews in North America and Europe and has many tourists. In 1964 Israel reached agreement with the European Common Market on a reduction of import duties for selected Israeli products and in October 1966 made formal application for associate membership of the EEC.

Since the June war of 1967 Israel has undertaken exploration and exploitation of the mineral reserves of the occupied Sinai peninsula, in particular of crude oil.

Transport and Communications

The Israel Railway Administration runs 420 km. of main line. Ultimately Eilat, the port on the Gulf of Aqaba, will be served by rail. 3,780 km. of roads are metalled and over 195,000 motor vehicles are in service. Communications with the Arab countries are severely limited. Israel has a merchant fleet of 69 vessels. El Al Israel Airlines operates international services.

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social welfare. Old age pensions, industrial injury and maternity benefits, and allowances for large families, are provided under the National Insurance Law. The *Histadrut*, to which almost 90 per cent of all Jewish workers belong, provides sickness benefit and medical care. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides for general assistance, relief grants, child care and other social services.

Education

Free compulsory primary education is provided for all children between the ages of five and fourteen. There is secondary, vocational and agricultural education. There are three universities and one institute of technology.

ISRAEL—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

Israel's tourist attractions include biblical sites, collective farms and sunshine. The Government Tourist Corporation maintains offices in New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Buenos Aires, Montreal and Zürich. 330,000 tourists visited Israel in 1966.

All nationalities require *visas* to enter Israel but nationals of the following countries may obtain visas upon arrival: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A., Uruguay.

Sport

All sport in Israel is amateur. Football, basketball, swimming, athletics, hockey, tennis, rowing, handball, volleyball, gymnastics, boxing, wrestling and fencing all have their followers.

Public Holidays

The Sabbath starts at sunset on Friday and ends at nightfall on Saturday.

1968: April 29 (Independence Day), September 23 (New Year), October 2 (Day of Atonement), October 7 (First Day of Feast of Tabernacle), December 27 (Chanukah).

1969: April 13 (Passover).

Muslim holidays are observed by the Arab community.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

1 dunum = 1,000 sq. metres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Israeli Pound (₪), which is divided into 100 agurot (singular agora).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 agurot, ½ pound, 1 pound.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 Israeli Pounds.

Exchange rate: ₪8.40 = £1 sterling

₪3.50 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION	BIRTH RATE (per '000) (Dec. 1966)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000) (Dec. 1966)	DEATH RATE (per '000) (Dec. 1966)
7,993	2,768,300*	25.5	7.9	6.3

* This includes the population of Eastern Jerusalem (65,857 inhabitants).

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS

(December 31st, 1966)

Tel-Aviv—Jaffa	. 389,700	Petach-Tikva	. . 71,400
Haifa	. . 207,500	Holon	. . 73,600
Jerusalem	. . 195,700	Beersheba	. . 67,500
Ramat Gan	. . 105,100	Bene Beraq	. . 63,100

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND JEWISH IMMIGRATION, 1957-67

END OF YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	JEWS	OTHERS	JEWISH IMMIGRANTS
1957 . . .	1,975,954	1,762,741	213,213	71,224
1958 . . .	2,031,672	1,810,148	221,524	27,082
1959 . . .	2,088,685	1,858,841	229,844	23,895
1960 . . .	2,150,412	1,911,277	239,135	24,510
1961 . . .	2,234,200	1,981,700	252,500	47,638
1962 . . .	2,331,800	2,068,900	262,900	61,328
1963 . . .	2,430,100	2,155,500	274,600	64,364
1964 . . .	2,525,600	2,239,200	286,700	54,716
1965 . . .	2,598,400	2,299,100	299,300	n.a.
1966 . . .	2,657,400	2,344,900	312,500	n.a.
1967 (Jan.-Nov.)*	2,768,300	2,378,900	389,400	n.a.

* These figures exclude the population of the areas occupied by Israel since June 1967; estimates put this at one million, mainly on the West Bank of the Jordan (600,000) and the Gaza Strip (350,000).

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT
(1966)

	NUMBERS	PER- CENTAGE
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.	108,700	12.4
Industry, crafts and quarrying .	228,400	26.1
Construction and public works .	76,300	8.7
Electricity, water and sanitation	17,600	2.0
Commerce and banking .	113,800	13.0
Transport, storage and communi- cations	57,900	6.6
Government and public services.	203,100	23.2
Personal Service and Entertain- ment	70,000	8.0
TOTAL (incl. others) .	878,200	100.0

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL LAND USAGE
('000 dunums or '00 hectares)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Field Crops	2,760	2,646	2,830
Fruit	877	881	883
Vegetables, potatoes and groundnuts	273	283	293
Nurseries, flowers, fish ponds, etc.	235	235	234
TOTAL Cultivated Area	4,145	4,045	4,240

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Vegetables (excl. potatoes) .	251.1	216.3	249.4
Potatoes	72.1	82.6	81.3
Tomatoes	87.2	73.8	85.8
Cucumbers	31.4	25.4	26.5
Carrots	21.3	18.0	21.3
Onions, dry	16.7	16.9	19.9
Peppers	9.9	8.6	11.2
Citrus fruit	772.2	862.0	854.4
Bananas	35.8	40.1	54.8
Table grapes	34.6	35.2	28.2
Pome fruit	59.7	65.0	67.8
Stone fruit	24.2	21.0	21.9
Other fruit	5.3	5.9	7.5
Cows' milk (million litres) .	270.3	288.8	318.5
Eggs (million)	997.3	951.1	921.5
Meat (live weight)	33.7	30.6	27.3
Poultry	69.1	61.8	73.5
Fish	17.8	19.1	20.6

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FRUIT

(metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Grapefruit	139,988	158,601	191,876
Lemons	26,987	30,771	31,873
Oranges: Shamouti	447,917	507,718	476,985
Lates	120,937	127,279	116,421
Other varieties	36,330	36,666	37,282
TOTAL	772,159	861,035	854,437

LIVESTOCK
(thousands)

ANIMAL	1964	1965	1966
Cattle (excl. oxen)	217	202	209
Poultry	7,850	8,150	8,200
Sheep and goats	342	343	355
Work Animals (incl. oxen)	29	23	25

FISHERIES
(tons)

1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
18,900	19,300	22,550

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Crude petroleum	'000 litres	228,900	234,000	216,000
Refined petrol	'000 tons	353	300	n.a.
Kerosene	" "	313	280	n.a.
Fuel oil	" "	1,261	1,077	n.a.
Quartz sand	" "	42	40	32
Salt	" "	n.a.	55	58
Superphosphate	" "	112	107	98
Sulphuric acid	" "	—	156	159
Sulphates	" "	90	82	78
Ammonia	" "	31	31	33
Soap, detergents	" "	34	35	36
Cement	" "	1,098	1,260	1,168
Sheet glass	'000 sq. metres	3,280	3,300	3,288
Tyres and tubes	tons	13,991	14,959	14,108
Nails and rivets	"	3,576	4,036	3,151
Paper and cardboard	"	47,431	49,443	n.a.
Textile yarns	"	26,793	28,345	28,413
Cloth	"	13,166	28,428	29,156
Electricity meters	units	45,183	57,272	57,665
Batteries	"	86,953	108,167	107,549
Flour	'000 tons	242	245	249
Canned fruit	" "	34	32	39
Sugar	" "	33	37	36
Confectionery	" "	18	18	18
Margarine	" "	16	16	18
Edible oils	" "	39	31	34
Cigarettes	" "	3	3	3
Electricity	million kWh.	3,645	4,061	4,461
Cigars	Kg.	17,591	16,677	15,407

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Israeli Pound = 100 agurot.

£100 = £11 18s. 2½d. sterling = \$U.S. 28.60.

BUDGETS 1967-68

(In million)

ORDINARY BUDGET

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Property Taxes	1,583.9	Social Services	1,075.7
Expenditure Taxes	1,390.8	Economic Services	230.6
Interest and Miscellaneous	310.3	General Services	290.6
Fees and Licences	203.5	Defence, Special Budgets and Reserves .	1,416.7
TOTAL	3,488.5	TOTAL (incl. other items)	3,643.5

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Collections, Internal Loans, Property Sales and Pension Receipts	845.5	Development	1,216.5
Counterpart Funds of Foreign Loans, etc. .	796.0	Debt Services and Special Expenditure .	429.0
TOTAL	1,641.5	Non-Government Participation	-159.0
		TOTAL	1,486.5

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million £)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	7,299.5	8,676.0	9,608.3
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	688.1	726.3	745.5
Manufacturing and mining	1,808.9	2,084.7	2,209.8
Construction and utilities	759.6	854.8	758.8
Transport and communications	608.2	740.9	868.3
Finance and insurance	352.7	454.6	537.6
Ownership of dwellings	516.0	630.0	664.0
Government and central institutions .	1,255.2	1,627.1	2,060.7
Trade and services	1,310.8	1,557.6	1,763.6
Net factor income paid abroad	-50.4	-56.4	-78.0
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	7,249.1	8,619.6	9,530.3
Less depreciation allowances	878.0	1,022.0	1,144.0
NET NATIONAL INCOME	6,371.1	7,597.6	8,386.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,252.0	1,384.0	1,540.0
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	7,623.1	8,981.6	9,926.3
Depreciation allowances	878.0	1,022.0	1,144.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	8,501.0	10,003.6	11,070.3
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	1,554.0	1,436.0	1,162.0
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	10,055.0	11,439.6	12,232.3
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure . . .	6,100.0	7,000.0	7,700.0
Government consumption expenditure .	1,755.0	2,185.0	2,500.0
Gross fixed capital formation	2,200.0	2,250.0	2,200.0

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million I£—end of year)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	180	167	167	133
IMF Reserve Position	18	37	37	68
Foreign Exchange Holdings	1,347	1,431	1,724	1,658
Currency in Circulation	519	613	678	780
Total Money Supply	1,474	1,677	1,826	1,963

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million U.S.\$)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	404.0	731.0	-327.0	474.5	731.1	-256.6
Non-monetary gold	—	0.3	- 0.3	—	1.0	- 1.0
Freight and merchandise insurance	52.1	24.9	27.2	57.6	21.0	36.6
Other transport	61.2	93.5	- 32.3	62.7	102.5	- 39.8
Other insurance	44.2	49.5	- 5.3	47.8	53.0	- 5.2
Travel	55.0	43.7	11.3	59.1	48.8	10.3
Investment income	36.9	106.0	- 69.1	48.2	118.6	- 70.4
Other governmental	20.2	132.2	-112.0	25.0	135.5	-110.5
Other services	37.1	64.6	- 27.5	44.7	60.1	- 15.4
Total	710.7	1,245.7	-535.0	819.6	1,271.6	-452.0
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	358.5	10.6	347.9	315.6	9.3	306.3
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private long-term	177.9	70.1	107.8	160.7	59.9	100.8
Private short-term	257.9	202.8	55.1	266.9	256.2	10.7
Government long-term	229.8	102.4	127.4	240.9	165.8	75.1
Government short-term	23.4	2.7	20.7	71.3	65.4	5.9
Central monetary institutions	9.9	100.9	- 91.0	76.4	47.1	29.3
Other monetary institutions	17.2	19.0	- 1.8	30.6	22.0	8.6
Total	716.1	497.9	218.2	846.8	616.4	230.4
Errors and Omissions	—	31.1	- 31.1	—	84.7	- 84.7

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN
(1965—million I£)

	U.S.A. AND CANADA	STERLING AREA	OECD	SINO-SOVIET COUNTRIES	OTHERS
<i>Goods and Services:</i>					
Merchandise	-119.6	- 50.0	- 41.5	6.4	-51.9
Non-monetary gold	—	- 0.9	- 0.1	—	—
Freight and merchandise insurance	14.7	2.6	16.0	—	3.3
Other transport	- 10.0	- 1.1	- 21.9	-0.3	- 6.5
Other insurance	- 0.3	- 4.1	- 0.8	—	—
Travel	23.2	1.3	- 6.6	-2.1	- 5.5
Investment income	- 48.9	- 0.4	13.0	—	- 8.1
Other governmental	- 26.4	- 9.8	- 59.6	-0.1	-14.6
Other services	- 7.2	- 1.2	- 9.6	-0.4	3.0
Total	-174.5	- 63.6	-137.1	3.5	-80.3
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	144.8	27.2	132.5	-1.9	3.7
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>					
Private long-term	68.3	10.5	29.1	—	- 7.1
Private short-term	5.8	5.7	- 3.0	—	2.2
Government long-term	37.0	- 0.4	30.3	—	8.2
Government short-term	5.5	—	0.2	—	0.2
Central monetary institutions	- 29.7	53.1	19.2	-3.4	- 9.9
Other monetary institutions	- 5.9	0.5	3.7	—	10.3
Total	81.0	69.4	79.5	-3.4	3.9
Multilateral Settlements	- 51.3	- 33.0	- 74.9	1.8	72.7

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S.\$)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE
1962 . . .	634,534	279,197	-355,337
1963 . . .	672,086	351,494	-320,592
1964 . . .	837,491	372,350	-465,141
1965 . . .	832,244	429,591	-402,653
1966 . . .	812,000	477,000	-335,000
1967 . . .	735,000	518,000	-217,000

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. \$)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Cereals and cereal preparations .	44,684	43,731	63,979
Meat and meat production .	13,127	18,991	28,608
Wood and timber . . .	21,669	22,064	14,347
Raw cotton and wool . . .	16,549	14,708	12,446
Crude oil and oil products .	46,649	50,122	56,284
Hides	3,075	3,653	3,506
Rubber (raw)	6,505	6,502	5,974
Electrical goods	45,260	52,464	45,398
Machinery	87,546	95,246	78,629
Chemicals	42,683	49,148	50,721
Transport equipment	119,935	84,610	59,873
Rough diamonds	117,251	111,508	138,856
Sugar	18,496	7,839	5,367

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Citrus fruit	52,810	59,594	74,733
Groundnuts	1,108	1,344	1,565
Fruit juices	12,890	13,694	13,355
Preserved fruit	5,670	5,348	6,390
Cement	890	1,362	1,205
Iron pipes	1,409	2,447	2,710
Polished diamonds	137,649	154,200	189,536
Textiles	27,260	25,631	28,865
Clothing	15,045	14,614	16,115
Motor cars and parts	1,757	593	2,314
Tyres and tubes	8,427	8,840	9,622
Fertilisers	8,398	13,652	12,886
Plywood	6,798	7,692	7,026
Cardboard boxes	1,646	2,387	1,528

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS OF CITRUS FRUIT (tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Grapefruit	83,576	91,727	112,126
Lemons	9,949	12,562	15,523
Oranges: Shamouti	275,249	357,520	349,885
Lates	74,092	88,676	83,671
Other varieties	7,153	8,587	8,095
TOTAL	450,019	559,072	569,300

COUNTRIES ('000 U.S. dollars)

	1964		1965		1966	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Australia and New Zealand	2,227	1,218	2,908	1,915	3,591	1,986
Austria	5,268	1,799	5,792	2,387	5,945	3,919
Belgium	37,548	22,297	27,115	23,234	28,671	32,197
Bulgaria	2,784	3,125	3,478	3,078	2,622	3,129
Canada	10,178	5,685	5,645	6,510	6,854	6,710
Denmark	6,229	4,164	7,945	5,321	5,434	4,622
Finland	9,552	4,294	9,147	4,619	7,560	4,902
France	68,745	11,785	35,463	15,947	32,795	18,849
German Federal Republic	65,531	33,273	74,436	40,046	68,707	47,280
Hong Kong	220	12,729	429	17,172	654	20,858
Italy	33,571	6,572	32,179	6,328	29,811	7,975
Japan	14,499	14,500	18,146	16,439	20,711	18,657
Malaysia	1,719	3,675	1,110	3,743	1,584	5,729
Netherlands	34,990	30,181	31,820	36,570	37,808	37,088
Norway	6,294	3,200	17,238	2,907	2,869	2,758
Poland	7,181	3,151	5,541	5,296	4,967	8,302
South Africa	4,760	2,139	4,312	2,739	4,427	2,310
Sweden	12,118	8,101	11,388	9,662	11,393	8,015
Switzerland	25,161	25,833	25,619	26,225	27,764	28,050
Turkey	6,561	5,078	8,202	7,311	5,138	8,205
United Kingdom	158,506	46,048	164,123	50,280	157,802	62,192
U.S.A.	207,693	54,663	211,282	61,711	219,978	77,518
Yugoslavia	8,525	8,797	6,665	8,867	7,964	11,238

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Passengers ('000)	5,061	4,867	4,401
Passenger/km. (millions)	411	394	358
Freight ton/km. (millions)	329	321	305

ROADS 1967*

Cars	92,791
Taxis	2,814
Lorries	47,479
Buses	3,619
Other Vehicles	48,354
TOTAL	195,057

*Provisional.

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING (‘000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Cargo Loaded .	1,388	1,836	2,029
Cargo Unloaded .	2,468	2,473	2,610

TOURISM NUMBER OF TOURISTS

1964	251,624
1965	296,500
1966	328,077

Tourist Accommodation: 9,903 rooms.

CIVIL AVIATION (El Al revenue flights only) (‘000)

	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres flown .	12,840	15,455	15,634
Passenger-km. .	1,010,597	1,381,760	1,452,418
Cargo ton-km. .	115,000	150,000	161,000
Mail (tons) . .	449	483	501

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1966)

Number of Radios licensed	414,000
Number of Telephones	302,946
Number of Daily Newspapers	24

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
JEWISH:		
Kindergarten	2,581	87,565
Primary Schools	1,277	392,562
Secondary Schools	174	53,577
Vocational Schools	208	35,234
Agricultural Schools	30	7,062
Teachers' Training	57	7,466
Others (Evening, Handicapped) . .	476	36,514
Higher Education	7	25,541
ARAB:		
Kindergarten	157	8,230
Primary Schools	183	52,820
Secondary Schools	8	1,846
Agricultural Schools	1	173
Teachers' Training	1	208
Vocational	4	261
Others	8	281

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem.

THE CONSTITUTION

There is no written Constitution. In June, 1950, the Knesset voted to adopt a State Constitution by evolution over an unspecified period. A number of laws, including the Law of Return (1950), the Nationality Law (1952), the State President (Tenure) Law (1952), the Education Law (1953) and the "Yad-va-Shem" Memorial Law (1953) are considered as incorporated into the State Constitution. Other constitutional laws are: The Law and Administration Ordinance (1948), the Knesset Election Law (1951), the Law of Equal Rights for Women (1951), the Judges Act (1953), the National Service and National Insurance Acts (1953), and the Basic Law (The Knesset) (1958).

The President

The President is elected by the Knesset for five years.

Ten or more Knesset Members may propose a candidate for the Presidency.

Voting will be by secret ballot.

The President may not leave the country without the consent of the Government.

The President may resign by submitting his resignation in writing to the Speaker.

The President may be relieved of his duties by the Knesset for misdemeanour.

The Knesset is entitled to decide by a two-thirds majority that the President is incapacitated owing to ill-health to fulfil his duties permanently.

The Speaker of the Knesset will act for the President when the President leaves the country, or when he cannot perform his duties owing to ill-health.

The Knesset

The Knesset is the parliament of the State. There are 120 members.

It is elected by general, national, direct, equal, secret and proportional elections.

Every Israel national of 18 years or over shall have the right to vote in elections to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

Every Israel national of 21 and over shall have the right to be elected to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

The following shall not be candidates: the President of the State; the two Chief Rabbis; a judge (*shofet*) in office; a judge (*dayan*) of a religious court; the State Comptroller; the Chief of the General Staff of the Defence Army of Israel; rabbis and ministers of other religions in office; senior State employees and senior Army officers of such ranks and in such functions as shall be determined by law.

The term of office of the Knesset shall be four years.

The elections of the Knesset shall take place on the third Tuesday of the month of Cheshven in the year in which the tenure of the outgoing Knesset ends.

Election day shall be a day of rest, but transport and other public services shall function normally.

Results of the elections shall be published within fourteen days.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members permanent committees, and may elect committees for specific matters.

The Knesset may appoint commissions of inquiry to investigate matters designated by the Knesset.

The Knesset shall hold two sessions a year; one of them shall open within four weeks after the Feast of the Tabernacles, the other within four weeks after Independence Day; the aggregate duration of the two sessions shall not be less than eight months.

The outgoing Knesset shall continue to hold office until the convening of the incoming Knesset.

The members of the Knesset shall receive a remuneration as provided by law.

The Government

The Government shall tender its resignation to the President immediately after his election, but shall continue with its duties until the formation of a new Government.

After consultation with representatives of the parties in the Knesset, the President shall charge one of the Members with the formation of a Government.

The Government shall be composed of a Prime Minister and a number of Ministers from among the Knesset Members or from outside the Knesset.

After it has been chosen, the Government shall appear before the Knesset and shall be considered as formed after having received a vote of confidence.

Within seven days of receiving a vote of confidence, the Prime Minister and the other Ministers shall swear allegiance to the State of Israel and its Laws and undertake to carry out the decisions of the Knesset.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the State of Israel: ZALMAN SHAZAR (re-elected March, 1968).

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister: LEVI ESHKOL (Labour Party).
Foreign Minister: ABBA EBAN (Labour Party).
Minister of Labour: YIGAL ALLON (Labour Party).
Minister of Defence: Gen. MOSHE DAYAN (Labour Party).
Minister of Education: ZALMAN ARANNE (Labour Party).
Minister of Social Welfare: JOSEPH BURG (Nat. Religious Party).
Minister of Communication: MOSHE CARMEL (Labour Party).
Minister of Housing: MORDECAI BENTOR (Labour Party).
Minister of Agriculture: HAIM GVATI (Labour Party).
Minister of Religious Affairs: ZERAH WARHAFTIG (Nat. Religious Party).

Minister of Justice: YAAKOV SHIMSHON SHAPIRO (Labour Party).
Minister of Finance: PINHAS SAPIR (Labour Party).
Minister of the Interior: HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRO (Nat. Religious Party).
Minister of Police: ELIYAHU SASSON (Labour Party).
Minister of Commerce and Industry: ZEEV SHAREF (Labour Party).
Minister of Health: ISRAEL BARZILAI (Mapam).
Minister of Development and Tourism: MOSHE KOL (Independent Liberal).
Minister of Posts: YISRAEL YESHAYAH (Labour Party).
Minister without Portfolio: MENACHEM BEGIN (Herut).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ISRAEL

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 68 Hayarkon St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* D. ADOLFO GASS.
Australia: 145 Hayarkon St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM GEORGE ALEXANDER LANDALE.
Austria: 11 Herman Cohen St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WALTHER PEINSIPP.
Belgium: 46 Balfour St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES CASSIERS.
Bolivia: 5 Ha'Keshet St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Col. EDUARDO RIVIERA.
Brazil: 57 Sderoth Hen, Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ALUYSIO GUEDES REGIS BITTENCOURT.
Burma: 11 Hagilgal St., Ramat Gan (E); *Ambassador:* (Vacant).
Canada: 84 Hashmonayim St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT LOUIS ROGERS.
Central African Republic: 22 Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT SATO.
Chile: 27 Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem (E); *MANUEL F. SANCHEZ.*
Colombia: 8 Chopin St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* OCTAVIO VILLEGAS.
Congo, Democratic Republic: 23 Hovevei Zion St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LOUIS N'KONGA.
Congo, Republic: 18 Balfour St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN MOUMBOU.
Costa Rica: 4 Haportzim St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JUAN JOSE ECHEVERRIA.

Cuba: Villa Antil, Herzliya-Pituah (L); *Minister:* RICARDO SUBIRANO Y LOBO.
Czechoslovakia: 23 Zeitlin St., Tel Aviv (L) *(relations broken off, June 1967).*
Dahomey: 28 Hapalmach St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS COFFI BILE.
Denmark: 22 Rembrandt St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SIGVALD ALEXANDER KRISTENSEN.
Dominican Republic: 5 Bustenai St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANK GUERRENO MUÑOZ.
Ecuador: 16 Hubermann St., Tel Aviv (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BOLIVAR PAREDES.
El Salvador: Rome, Italy (E).
Finland: 224 Hayarkon St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* H. R. MARTOLA.
France: 112 Tayeleth Herbert Samuel, Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* BERTRAND DE LA SABLIERE.
Gabon: Paris, France (E).
Germany (Federal Republic of): 16 Sutin St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROLF FRIEDEMANN PAULS.
Ghana: 37 Brandeis St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES MERCER.
Greece: 31 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DIMITRI G. E. PAPAIOANNOU.
Guatemala: 3 Azza St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* Miss FRANCISCA FERNANDEZ HALL (also accredited to Greece).
Honduras: Rome, Italy (E).

ISRAEL—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

Italy: 24 Hubermann St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ALDO PIERANTONI.

Ivory Coast: 28 Ha'palmach St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS COFFI BILE (also accred. to Cyprus).

Japan: 10 Huberman St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* HISAJI HATTORI.

Laos: Paris, France (E).

Liberia: 5 Maneh St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ERNEST JEROME YANCY.

Malagasy Republic: London, England (E).

Mexico: 22 Huberman St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL NETO.

Nepal: Rome, Italy (E).

Netherlands: Beth Yoel, 33 Yaffo St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* PETRUS A. KASTEEL.

Niger: 28 Ha'palmach St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS COFFI BILE.

Norway: 21 Hess St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* PER VENNEMOE (also accred. to Cyprus).

Panama: 6 Magnus Square, Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL A. VALLARINO.

Peru: 19 Weizmann St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ V. LARRABURE P.

Philippines: 6 Sokolov St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO BEJASA.

Romania: 1 Liebermann St., Tel Aviv (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DUMITRU POPESCU.

Sweden: 198 Ha'yarkon St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Mme INGA THORSSON.

Switzerland: 52 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE STOUTZ (also accred. to Cyprus).

Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).

Turkey: 20 Bialik St., Tel Aviv (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RIFAT AYANLAR.

United Kingdom: 192 Ha'yarkon St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* REGINALD MICHAEL HADOW.

U.S.A.: 71 Ha'yarkon St., Tel Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* WALWORTH BARBOUR.

Upper Volta: 28 Ha'palmach St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS COFFI BILE.

Uruguay: 24 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR M. POMES.

Venezuela: 28 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO ABREU.

PARLIAMENT

Speaker of the Knesset: KADISH LUZ.

The state of parties in the 6th Knesset, following the General Election of November 1965, was as follows:

PARTY	SEATS
Alignment (Mapai-Achdut Ha'avoda)	45
Gahal (Herut and Liberal bloc)	26
Religious National Party	11
Rafi (Reshimat Poalei Israel)	10
United Workers' Party (Mapam)	8
Independent Liberals	5
Agudat Israel	4
New Communist List	3
Co-operative and Fraternity Party	2
Progress and Development Party	2
Poalei Agudat Israel	2
Israel Communist Party	1
Ha'olam Haze	1

The Knesset is elected by proportional representation by universal suffrage for four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Israel Labour Party: Jerusalem; formed in January 1968 as a merger of the three former Labour groups, Mapai, Rafi and Achdut Ha'avoda; controls 59 of the 120 seats in the Knesset; support from trade union and co-operative movements; Sec. GOLDA MEIR.

Mapai: 110 Ha'yarkon St., Tel Aviv; f. 1930; the strongest Labour group; supported by the Ichud Hakvutzot Vehak bbutzim (Federation of Communal Agricultural Villages) and the Moshavim (Smallholders Co-operative Villages).

Mapai publishes the weekly *Hapoel Hatzair*, the quarterly *Molad* and an English-language *Bulletin*.

Israel Labour List (Rafi): f. 1965; breakaway party of former Mapai members; aims at modernizing the economy, re-organizing education, and the reform of the electoral system to one based on constituency representation; Pres. D. BEN GURION; Sec.-Gen. SHIMON PERES; publ. *Mabat Hadash* (*New Look*).

Achdut Ha'avoda-Poalei Zion Party: 19 Lilienblumst, Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; Zionist Socialist party (left-wing) with non-conformist policy. Influence mainly among trade unions, Histadrut and the Kibbutz HaMeuchad Movement; Party Gen. Sec. ISRAEL CALILI; daily newspaper *Lamerhav*.

Gahal (the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc): formed in 1965 as the result of an agreement between:

The Herut (Freedom) Movement: P.O.B. 23062, Tel-Aviv; was founded in 1948 by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which played an activist part in the underground struggle against the British in the closing years of the Mandate.

The Herut Party strives to extend the present frontiers of Israel to its historic boundaries extending on both sides of the Jordan. The party stands for private initiative; 61,000 mems. Founder and Chair. MENACHEM BEGIN, M.K.

Israel Liberal Party: 68 Ibn Gvirol Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961 by merger of the General Zionist and Progressive Parties. Its programme includes the implementation of a written constitution, national health insurance, reforms for recovery of the economy. Free enterprise of individuals and of associations based on fair competition; strengthening of political and economic relations with the new African and Asian States; Leader YOSER SAPIHR.

Religious National Party: f. 1956; stands for strict adherence to Jewish religion and tradition, and strives to achieve the application of the religious precepts of Judaism in everyday life. It is also endeavouring to establish the constitution of Israel on Jewish religious law.

The United Workers' Party—Mapam (*Mifletet Hapoalim Hameuchedet*): P.O. Box 1777, Tel-Aviv; f. January 1948.

Mapam is a left-wing Socialist-Zionist party, participating in the Eshkol government; membership: urban workers, professionals, 74 *Kibbutzim*; aims: public-owned enterprise, guaranteed real wages, progressive taxation, independence of labour movement from state control, large-scale Jewish immigration, equal rights for Arabs, neutralist foreign policy, atomic demilitarization of Israel-Arab region; branches in North America, Europe and Australia.

The Kibbutz Artzi Federation of collective settlements (affiliated with Mapam) maintains *Hashomer Hatzair*, which educates Jewish youth to pioneer life in Israel, and operates *Sifriat Poalim* (*The Workers' Library*) and *Hadfus Hehadash* (*The New Press*).

Daily newspaper *Al Hamishmar*; weeklies in Arabic, Yiddish, Bulgarian, Persian and Romanian.

Gen. Sec. MEIR YAARI; Political Sec. YITZHAK PATISH.

Independent Liberal Party: set up in 1965 by 7 Liberal Party Knesset members after the formation of the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc; Pres. PINHAS ROSEN.

Haolam Hazé (New Forces): 12 Carlebach Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1965; supports an Israeli-Arab federation, separation of religion and state, civil-rights and freedom of speech and the press; Pres. URI AVNERY.

Communist Party of Israel: P.O. Box 1843, Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; previously known as the Palestine Communist Party; aims include non-alignment and independence for Israel, and for peace with the Arab States based on mutual recognition of the just national rights of Israel and Arab peoples. Publishes the Hebrew daily *Kol Haam* and Arabic *Sout el Shaab* (monthly). Other weeklies in Yiddish, Bulgarian, Romanian, Hungarian; monthly in English.

New Communist List of Israel: broke away from the Communist Party of Israel in 1965.

Agudat Israel and Poalei Agudat Israel are also Orthodox Judaist parties, the membership of the Poalei Agudat Israel being drawn largely from wage-earners.

The official organ of Agudat Israel is the daily *Hamodia*; that of the Poalei Agudat Israel is the daily *Shearim*.

Pres. of Poalei Agudat Israel Dr. K. KAHANA.

Co-operation and Fraternity Party: an Arab party associated with the *Mapai* party; has two seats in the 5th Knesset.

Progress and Development Party: an Arab party associated with the *Mapai* party; has two seats in the 5th Knesset.

Agriculture and Development Party: an Arab party associated with the *Mapai* party.

THE JEWISH AGENCY

President: NAHUM GOLDMANN.

Chairman, Executive Committee: LOUIS PINCUS.

History:

Article Four of the League of Nations' Mandate provided for the establishment of a Jewish Agency to co-operate with the administration in the economic and social development of the Jewish national home. The Zionist Organisation served as this agency until 1929, when the Jewish Agency was finally constituted, with the admission of non-Zionists as well as Zionists to its Council. The Zionist Congress of 1925 bound the Agency to the following "inviolable principles": a continuous increase in the volume of Jewish immigration, the recovery of the land as Jewish public property, agricultural colonisation based on Jewish labour, and the promotion of the Hebrew language and Hebrew culture.

When the State of Israel was established in 1948, the provisional Government was formed from the members of the Executive of the Va'ad Leumi (the representative organ of Palestinian Jewry) and members of the Jewish Agency Executive resident in Palestine at the time. The division of tasks between the Jewish Agency and the Government was defined in a law of 1952 and in a Covenant entered into in 1954.

Functions:

Under the Covenant, the functions of the Jewish Agency included the promotion of interest in and the organisation of emigration to Israel of Jews abroad; the

transportation of immigrants and their belongings to Israel; assistance in absorbing the immigrants in Israel and participation in the cost; agricultural settlement; participation in development projects; the encouragement of private investment; and the raising of funds to finance all these activities.

Revenue and Expenditure

The Jewish Agency's chief source of revenue is the United Israel Appeal, or Foundation Fund (*Keren Hayesod*) to which Jews in the U.S.A. contribute about \$70 million a year, and to which Jews in other parts of the world, including the British Commonwealth, also contribute. The Agency also receives an 18 per cent share of the German reparations payments, which was estimated at £18 million in 1962-63.

Expenditure abroad, apart from debt service, include transport of immigrants, aid to Jewish education and cultural activities as well as purchases of equipment and stocks for the new settlements established by the Agency.

Investments:

The Foundation Fund (*Keren Hayesod*) was established in 1920 and was transferred to the Jewish Agency in 1929, thus the Agency has acquired a not inconsiderable stake in the Israel economy.

Investments include the Mekorot Water Company, and there are other substantial investments in the Zim Navigation Company, in the Rassco building company, and in agricultural loan and contracting concerns.

BUDGET

(1964-65—million £)

INCOME	
The Jewish Agency Inc.	102.7
Keren Hayesod	37.1
Youth Aliyah Appeals	9.2
Reparations	29.7
Heirless Property	1.5
Israel Government participation in Agricultural Settlement	14.3
Realization of Property, Debt Collections and Sundry Income	33.2
Income on Account of Immigration Department	2.8
Long- and Medium-term Loans	84.6
TOTAL, on Account of Budget	315.1
Earmarked Income	6.8
Net Short-term Loans	51.2
GRAND TOTAL	373.1

EXPENDITURE	
Immigration Department	52.6
Absorption Department	26.7
Youth Aliya Department	16.7
Immigrant Housing	55.7
Economic Department	3.4
Agricultural Settlement Department	50.4
Youth and Hechalutz Department	10.1
Allocations to Institutions	15.8
Activities in the U.S.A.	2.7
General Administration	7.6
Debt Service	81.6
Others	17.5
TOTAL, on Account of Budget	340.8
Expenditure on Account of Earmarked Income	6.2
Expenditure on Account of Previous Budget Reserves	26.1
GRAND TOTAL	373.1

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law of Israel is composed of Ottoman law, British law, Palestine law, applicable in Palestine on May 14th, 1948, when the independence of the State of Israel was declared, the substance of the common law and doctrines of equity in force in England, as modified to suit local conditions, and religious law of the various recognized religious communities as regards matters of personal status, in so far as there is nothing in any of the said laws repugnant to Israeli legislation and subject to such modifications as may have resulted from the establishment of the State of Israel and its authorities, and also of the laws enacted by the Israeli legislature of which there are already over 1,000.

CIVIL COURTS

The Supreme Court is the highest Civil Court in Israel. It has jurisdiction as an appellate Court from the District Courts in all matters, both civil and criminal (sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal or as a Court of Criminal Appeal), and as a Court of First Instance (sitting as a High Court of Justice) in matters in which it considers it necessary to grant relief in the interests of justice and which are not within the jurisdiction of any other court or tribunal. This includes applications for orders in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition and *certiorari*, and enables the court to supervise the legality of acts of administrative authorities of all kinds.

President of the Supreme Court: S. AGRANAT.

Permanent Deputy President of the Supreme Court: M. SILBERG.

Justices of the Supreme Court: Y. SUSSMAN, M. LANDAU, Z. BERINSON, A. WITKON, H. COHEN, E. M. MANNY, B. HALEVI, I. KISTER.

The District Courts: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Beersheba. They have unlimited jurisdiction as Courts of First Instance in all civil and criminal matters not within the jurisdiction of a Magistrates' Court, all matters not within the exclusive jurisdiction of any other Court or tribunal, and matters within the concurrent jurisdiction of any other Court or tribunal so long as such Court or tribunal does not deal with them, and as an appellate Court in appeals from judgments and decisions of Magistrates' Courts and judgments of Municipal Courts and various administrative tribunals.

Magistrates' Courts: There are 25 Magistrates' Courts, having criminal jurisdiction to try contraventions and misdemeanours, and civil jurisdiction to try actions concerning possession or use of immovable property, or the partition thereof, and other civil actions where the amount of the claim, or the value of the subject-matter, does not exceed IL. 3,000.

Municipal Courts: There are 5 Municipal Courts, having criminal jurisdiction over any offences against municipal regulations and by-laws and certain other offences, such as town planning offences, committed within the municipal area.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

The Religious Courts are the Courts of the recognized religious communities. They are competent in certain defined matters of personal status concerning members of their community. Where any action of personal status involves persons of different religious communities the President of the Supreme Court will decide which Court shall have jurisdiction. Whenever a question arises as to whether or not a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court, the matter must be referred to a Special Tribunal composed of two Justices of the Supreme Court and the President of the highest court of the religious community concerned in Israel.

The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and offices of the Civil Courts.

Jewish Rabbinical Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in Israel who are Israeli citizens or residents. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Moslem Religious Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Moslems who are not foreigners, or who are foreigners who are subject by their national law to the jurisdiction of Moslem Religious Courts in such matters. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Christian Religious Courts: The Courts of the recognized Christian communities have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of members of their communities who are not foreigners. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned. But neither these Courts nor the Civil Courts have jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage of a foreign subject.

Druze Courts: These Courts, established in 1963, have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Druze in Israel, who are Israeli citizens or residents, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in all other matters of personal status of Druze with the consent of all parties concerned.

MILITARY COURTS

Courts-Martial: A Court-Martial is competent to try a soldier within the meaning of the Military Justice Law, 1955, who has committed an act constituting a military offence, without prejudice to the power of any other Court in the State to try him for that act if it constitutes an offence under any other law. A Court-Martial is also competent to try a soldier for any offence which is not a military offence, but the Attorney General may order that he be tried by another Court if he is of the opinion that the offence was not committed within the framework of the Army or in consequence of the accused's belonging to the Army.

RELIGION

JUDAISM

Judaism, the religion evolved and followed by the Jews, is the faith of the great majority of the population, although certain features of Jewish traditional ritual and observance are less rigidly maintained by sections of the community than in European Jewish life of former centuries. Its basis is a belief in an ethical monotheism.

There are two main Jewish communities: the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim. The former are the Jews from Eastern, Central, or Northern Europe, while the latter originate from the Balkan countries, North Africa and the Middle East. Although they have separate synagogues, and differ somewhat in their ritual and pronunciation of Hebrew, there is no doctrinal distinction. The prevailing influence is that of the Ashkenazim Jews, who are more modern and westernised, but the recent Hebrew revival has been based on the Sephardi pronunciation of the ancient Hebrew tongue.

The supreme religious authority is vested in the Chief Rabbinate, which consists of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis and the Supreme Rabbinical Council. It makes decisions on interpretation of the Jewish law, and supervises the Rabbinical Courts. There are 8 regional Rabbinical Courts, and a Rabbinical Court of Appeal presided over by the two Chief Rabbis.

According to the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction Law of 1953, marriage and divorce among Jews in Israel are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Courts. Provided that all the parties concerned agree, other matters of personal status can also be decided by the Rabbinical Courts.

There are 185 Religious Councils, which maintain religious services and supply religious needs, and about 380 religious committees with similar functions in smaller settlements. Their expenses are borne jointly by the State and the local authorities. The Religious Councils are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. In all matters of religion, the Religious Councils are subject to the authority of the Chief Rabbinate. There are 365 officially appointed rabbis. The total number of synagogues is about 4,000.

Head of the Ashkenazi Community: The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi ISER UNTERMANN (*elected* March 1964).

Head of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel and Head of the Sephardic Community: The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi YITZCHAK NISSIM, Balfour Street 7, Jerusalem.

Two Jewish sects still loyal to their distinctive customs are:

The Karaites, a sect which recognises only the Jewish written law and not the oral law of the Mishna and Talmud. The community of about 4,500, many of whom live in or near Ramla, has been augmented by immigration from Egypt.

The Samaritans, an ancient sect mentioned in 2 Kings xvii, 24. They recognise only the Torah and the Book of Joshua. The community in Israel numbers about 100; they live in Holon, where a Samaritan synagogue is now being built. Their High Priest lives in Nablus, Jordan, near Mt. Gerizim, which is sacred to the Samaritans.

ISLAM

The Muslims in Israel are in the main Sunnis, and are divided among the four rites of the Sunni school of Muslim thought: the Shafe'i, the Hanbali, the Hanafi, and the Maliki. Before June 1967 they numbered approximately 175,000.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

The Greek Catholic Community, P.O.B. 279, Haifa; numbers about 25,000 and Haifa is the seat of the Archbishop of Acre, Haifa, Nazareth and all Galilee (vacant in April 1968); publ. *Ar-Rabita* (Arabic monthly; circ. 4,000).

The Greek Orthodox Church in Israel has approximately 16,000 members. The Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude BENEDICTOS.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) Church has about 7,000 native members in Israel plus about 3,000 Polish and Hungarian Catholic refugees. The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude ALBERTO GORI.

The Maronite Community, with approximately 3,000 members, has communal centres in Haifa, Nazareth and Jaffa. The Maronite Patriarch resides in the Lebanon.

The Arab Evangelical Episcopal Church, which belongs to the Anglican Communion, has 1,000 members; it comes under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Jerusalem (The Most Rev. CAMPBELL MACINNES, C.M.G., St. George's Close, Jerusalem).

Other denominations include the *Armenian Church* (900 members), the *Coptic Church* (700 members), the *Russian Orthodox Church*, which maintains an Ecclesiastical Mission, the *Ethiopian Church*, and the *Baptist Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches*.

THE PRESS

With its broad range of political representation and multilingual news coverage the Israeli Press may fairly claim to be one of the most vigorous in the Middle East. Most legislation relating to the press dates from before the founding of the state. The printing and publication of newspapers is governed by the Press Ordinance of 1933, which is carried out by the Minister of the Interior. There is no political censorship though a very close control is exercised over matters affecting public security. The Censorship Laws, which originated in the British emergency regulations of 1945, require all articles dealing with military information and matters of state security to be approved by the military censorship authority, before which the press is represented by the Committee of Editors. If a paper edited by a member of the Committee infringes the censorship regulations, instead of being taken to court the matter is dealt with by a three-man censorship committee composed of one army officer, one editor and the president of the Bar Association. Any editor may lodge an immediate appeal with this committee which, by deciding against the censors, may authorize publication. The Editors' Committee also meets to hear background information from Cabinet members and other leading figures on major national issues and is at times a vehicle for mild government pressure when informal appeals may be made to a pressman to play down a delicate item of news in the national interest.

In July 1965 a Defamation Law was passed to protect organized bodies and communities as well as individuals. Printers, newsvendors and the person supplying defamatory information became liable to prosecution; and the defence of good faith must now demonstrate both the truth and the public interest of the point at issue.

There are twenty-four morning daily papers and two appearing at noon. Seventeen, including these two, are in Hebrew and one each in nine other languages including Arabic, English, French, Polish, Yiddish, Hungarian and German. The total daily circulation is 500,000-600,000 copies, or twenty-one papers per hundred people, although most citizens read more than one daily paper.

Tel-Aviv is the main publishing centre, only three dailies being published in Jerusalem. Largely for economic reasons there has developed no local press away from these cities; hence all papers regard themselves as national. Friday editions, Sabbath eve, are increased to up to twice the normal size by special weekend supplements, and experience a considerable rise in circulation. No newspapers appear on Saturday.

National and international news, politics and finance in particular, receive very good coverage; local news has received growing attention since the establishment in 1950 of ITIM, the national news agency. Though there is no lack of journalistic vitality, the press is characterized by restraint in the presentation and appearance of material; photographs are few, sensationalism rare. There is no tabloid press.

The venerable *Ha'aretz* and the newly established *Hayom* are politically independent. Otherwise except for the sports and financial papers all Hebrew morning dailies have strong political or religious affiliations. *Lamerhav* is affiliated to Achdut Ha'avoda, *Al Hamishmar* to Mapam, *Hatzofeh* to the Religious National Party—World Mizrahi. *Davar* is the long-established organ of the Histadrut. Mapai publishes the weekly *Hapoel Hatzair* but no daily. Although the revenue from advertisements is increasing,

very few dailies are economically self-supporting; most depend on subsidies from political parties, religious organizations or public funds. The limiting effect on freedom of commentary entailed by this party press system has provoked repeated criticism.

The single Arabic daily *Al Yaum* has a small circulation (3,500) but an increasing number of Israeli Arabs are now reading Hebrew dailies.

There are 400 other newspapers and magazines including 50 weekly and 150 fortnightly; 260 of them are in Hebrew, the remainder in eleven other languages.

The most influential and respected dailies, for both quality of news coverage and commentary, are *Ha'aretz*, characterized by its sober but proudly independent editorials, and the Union paper, *Davar*, which frequently has articles by government figures. With circulations of 38,000 and 40,000 respectively these are the widest read of the morning papers, exceeded only by the popular afternoon press, *Ma'ariv* (118,000) and *Yediot Aharonot* (85,000), whose circulations rise on Fridays to 133,500 and 102,000. The *Jerusalem Post* (16,500) gives detailed and sound news coverage in English.

The Israeli Press Council, established in 1963, deals with matters of common interest to the Press such as drafting the recently published code of professional ethics which is binding on all journalists.

The Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association represents publishers in negotiations with official and public bodies, negotiates contracts with employees and purchases and distributes newsprint, of which Israel now manufactures 75 per cent of her needs.

DAILIES

Al Hamishmar (*The Guardian*): Hamishmar House, 4 Ben Avigdor St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; morning; organ of the United Worker's Party (Mapam); Editor YA'AKOV AMIT; circ. 18,000.

Al-Yaum (*The Day*): Aran Publishing House, P.O.B. 2935, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; morning; Arabic; Editor TUVIAH SHANOSH; circ. 5,500.

Davar (*The Word*): P.O.B. 199, 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1925; morning; official organ of the General Federation of Labour (Histadrut); Editor YEHUDA GOTTHELF; circ. 40,000.

Ha'aretz (*The Land*): 56 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; Liberal, independent; Editor GERSHOM G. SCHOCKEN; circ. 45,000 (week-days), 65,000 (week-ends).

Hadashot Sport: Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; sports; independent; circ. 14,500.

Hakol: Jerusalem; f. 1949; organ of Agudat Israel; morning; Editor A. TZIMER.

Hamodia: 1 Yehudit St., Jerusalem; organ of World Agudat Israel; morning; Editor YEHUDA L. LEVIN; circ. 2,000.

Hatzofeh: 66 Hamasger St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; morning; organ of the National Religious Front; Editor S. DANIEL; circ. 11,000.

Hayom (*Today*): Tel-Aviv; f. 1966; morning; independent; Editor J. KREMMERMAN.

L'Information d'Israel: 52 Harakeveth St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; supports Mapai; French; circ. 8,000; Editor NATHANIEL GREEN; circ. 4,000.

Israelski Far: Tel-Aviv; became daily in 1959; Bulgarian.
Jerusalem Post (formerly *Palestine Post*): P.O.B. 81, Hachavazelet St., Jerusalem; f. 1932; morning daily except Saturdays; independent; English; Editor TED R. LURIE; circ. 16,500; there is also a weekly overseas edition.

Kol Ha'am (*Voice of the People*): Eilath St., P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; f. 1947 as daily, previously weekly; morning; organ of the Communist Party of Israel; Editor MOSHE SNEH.

Ksafir Umis'har: Tel-Aviv; f. 1966; finance; morning.

Lamerhav: 1 Nahal Ayalon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; morning; organ of Ahdut Ha'avoda-Poalei Zion; Chief Editor DAVID PEDAHzUR; circ. 18,000.

Letzte Nyess (*Late News*): 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Yiddish; morning; Editor M. ZOUHA; circ. 11,000.

Ma'ariv: Ma'ariv House, P.O.B. 20010, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; evening; independent; Editor ARIE DISSENTSHIK; circ. daily 118,000, Friday 133,500.

Nowiny i Kurier: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Polish; morning; Editor S. YEDIDYAH; circ. 10,000.

Omer: 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; Histadrut popular vowelised Hebrew paper; f. 1951; Chief Editor ZVI ROTEM; circ. 11,000.

Sha'ar: 32 Ben Yehuda St., Tel-Aviv; financial daily; Editor JOSEPH RABIN.

Shearim: 114 Allenby St., Tel-Aviv; organ of Poalei Agudat Israel; Editor YEHUDA NAHSHONI; circ. 5,000.

Uj-Kelet: 7 Hanegev St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; morning; Hungarian; Editor Dr. E. MARTON; circ. 20,000.

Viata Noastra: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Romanian; supports Mapai; morning; Editor MEIR ZAIT; circ. 16,500.

Yediot Aharonot: 7 Nahal Ayalon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; evening; independent; Editor Dr. H. ROSENBLUM; circ. 85,000, Friday 102,000.

Yedioth Hadashot: P.O.B. 1585, 66 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; morning; German; independent; Editor Dr. I. LILIENTHAL; circ. 18,000.

Yom Yom: Tel-Aviv; f. 1964; morning; economy and finance.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Adevarul: 21 Hasharon Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Romanian; weekly; Editor IEHUDA MAERSON-SEVERIN.

Al Harriya: 38 King George Street, Tel-Aviv; Arabic weekly of the Herut Party.

Al-Ittihad: P.O. Box 104, Haifa; f. 1944; Arabic; journal of the Israeli Communist Party; Editor EMIL HABIBI.

Al Marsad: P.O. Box 1598, Haifa; Mapam; Arabic.

Al-Yaum—Liawladina: Arabic Publishing House, P.O.B. 2935, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; children's; fortnightly; Editor SALIM KHOURI.

Bama'alah: P.O. Box 303, Tel-Aviv; journal of the young Histadrut Movement; Editor N. ANAELY.

Bamahane: Military P.O. Box 1013, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; military, illustrated weekly of the Israel Army; Editor-in-Chief ITZHAK LIVNI.

Biton Heyl Ha'avir (*Air Force Magazine*): Doar Zvai 2704; f. 1948; Editor M. HADAR; Managing Editor Y. OFFER; circ. 22,000.

Business Diary: 37 Harbour Street, Haifa; f. 1947; weekly; English and Hebrew; trade, finance, economics, statistics, news digest; Editor G. ALON.

Dvar Hashavua: 45 Sheinkin Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; popular illustrated; weekly; published by Histadrut, General Federation of Labour; Editor O. ZMORA; circ. 42,000.

Economic Review: Tel-Aviv; Editor T. LOEY.

Ethgar: 75 Einstein Street, Tel-Aviv; twice weekly; Editor NATHAN YALIN-MOR.

Fade: Tel-Aviv; weekly; Romanian.

Frei Israel: Eilath Street, P.O. Box 1427, Tel-Aviv; Yiddish, progressive weekly, publ. by Asscn. for Popular Culture; Editor I. LIPSKI.

Glasul Populurui: Eilath Street, P.O. Box 2675, Tel-Aviv; weekly of the Communist Party; Romanian; Editor M. HARSGOR.

Hamis'har (*Commerce*): P.O. Box 852, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; Hebrew; economic and commercial; Chamber of Commerce Tel-Aviv-Yafo; Editor Dr. E. W. KLIMOWSKY; circ. 39,000.

Haolam Haze: P.O.B. 136, 8 Glickson St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; independent; illustrated news magazine; weekly; Editor URI AVNERY.

Ha'poel Hatzair: 110 Hayarkon Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1907; weekly; organ of the Israel Labour Party (Mapai); Editor ISRAEL COHEN.

Hed Hahinukh: 8 Ben-Saruk Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; weekly; educational; published by the Israeli Teachers' Union; Editor ZVI ARAD; circ. 20,000.

Illustrirte Weltwoch: P.O. Box 2571, Tel-Aviv; Yiddish; weekly.

Israel Digest of Press and Events: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1957; independent; fortnightly; circ. 30,000; Editor PINCHAS LAPIDE.

Israel Journal of Medical Sciences: P.O.B. 2296, Jerusalem; incorporating *The Israel Journal of Experimental Medicine* and *The Israel Medical Journal*; f. 1965; bi-monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr. M. PRYWES; circ. 5,500.

Jerusalem Post Weekly: P.O. Box 81, Hachavazelet Street, Jerusalem; f. 1959; English; Overseas edition of the *Jerusalem Post*; Editors TED R. LURIE, MEIR RONNEN.

Kalkalan: 16 King George Avenue, Jerusalem; f. 1952; fortnightly; Hebrew commercial and economic; independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.

Laisha: P.O. Box 109, 7 Fin Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; women's magazine; Editor DAVID KARASSIC.

Maariv Lanoar: 2 Carlebach Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; weekly for the youth; Editor YANAI REUBEN; circ. 25,000.

Min Hayesod: Tel-Aviv; fortnightly; Hebrew; news and political commentary.

Mittelungsblatt: P.O. Box 1480, Tel-Aviv; f. 1936; German; journal of the Irgun Olei Merkas Europa; Editor Dr. HANS TRAMER.

Reshumot: Israel Government Printer, Jerusalem; f. 1948; Hebrew and Arabic; official Government gazette, edited by the Ministry of Justice.

Sada-A-Tarbiya: Arabic Publishing House (on behalf of Teachers' Association), P.O.B. 2935, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952, educational fortnightly; Editor TUVIAH SHAMOSH.

El Tiempo: P.O.B. 761, Tel-Aviv; weekly; Ladino.

Yediot Israel SSSR: P.O. Box 1936, Tel-Aviv; illustrated weekly published by the Israel-U.S.S.R. Friendship League; Editor M. SNEH.

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PERIODICALS

Al-Bushra: P.O.B. 6088, Haifa; f. 1935; monthly; Arabic; organ of the Ahmadiyya movement; Editor FAZL ILAHI BASHIR.

Al Hamishmar: Hamasger Street, Tel-Aviv; Bulgarian monthly of United Workers' Party.

Al Jadid: P.O. Box 104, Haifa; Arabic; literary monthly; Editor HANA NAKARA.

Ariel: Cultural and Scientific Relations Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem; f. 1962; quarterly; review of the arts and sciences in Israel; Editor I. HALEVY-LEVIN.

Avoda Ubituach Leumi: P.O.B. 915, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly review of the Ministry of Labour, Jerusalem; Editor Z. HEYN; circ. 2,500.

Christian News from Israel: Jerusalem; issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs; in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian; Editor Dr. CH. WARDI; circ. 25,000.

Dapim Refuim: Frishman Street 64, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; eight times a year; medical; Hebrew with English and French summaries; circ. 5,000; Editor Dr. M. DVOR-JETSKI.

Divrei Haknesset: records of the proceedings of the Knesset, published by the Government Printer, Jerusalem.

Dvar Hapoelet: P.O. Box 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; monthly journal of the Council of Women Workers of the Histadrut; Hebrew; Founder and Past Editor Mrs. RACHEL SHAZAR; Editor RIVKA KATZNELSON; circ. 45,000.

Focus: P.O.B. 92, Youth and Hehalutz Department, Zionist Organisation; journal for youth leaders; Editor I. HALEVY-LEVIN.

Folk un Zion: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1950; monthly; current events relating to Israel and World Jewry; circ. 6,000; Editor MOSHE HORVITZ.

Gazit: 8 Zvi Brook Street, P.O. Box 4190, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; monthly; art, literature; Publisher G. TALPHIR.

Goldine Keit, Die: 16 Beery Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; literary quarterly; published by the Histadrut; Editor A. SUTZKEVER; Co-Editor E. PINES; Man. Editor M. KARPINOVITZ.

Hameshek Hahaklai: 21 Melchett Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; agricultural; Editor ISRAEL INBARI.

Hamizrah Hehadash: The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1949; quarterly of the Israel Oriental Society; Hebrew with English summary; Middle Eastern, Asian and African Affairs; Editor GABRIEL BAER.

Hamilonai (The Hotelier): 13 Montefiore Street, P.O. Box 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1962; monthly of the Israel Hotel Association; Hebrew and English; Editor Dr. K. LICHT.

Hapraklit: P.O. Box 788, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; quarterly; published by the Israel Bar Association in co-operation with the Faculty of Law, Hebrew University, Jerusalem; Editor A. POLONSKY; Editorial Sec. J. GROSS.

Harefuah: 49 Ibn Gvirol Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; Hebrew, with English and French summaries; fortnightly journal of the Israeli Medical Association; Editor I. SUM, M.D.; circ. 6,000.

Hariv'on Lekalkala: Am Oved Publishing House, 22 Mazah Street, Tel-Aviv; quarterly on economics; Editors H. FRUMKIN J. RONEN.

Hassadeh: 25 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; monthly; review of mixed farming; Editor J. M. MARGALIT; circ. 10,000.

Hataassiya (Israel Industry): 13 Montefiore Street, P.O. Box 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1941; monthly review of the Manufacturers' Asscn. of Israel; Editor D. VOLHONSKY; Man. Dir. Z. PELTZ.

Hed Hagan: 8 Ben Saruk St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; educational; Editor Mrs. ESTHER RABINOVITZ; circ. 3,000.

Israel Annals of Psychiatry: Jerusalem Academic Press, 40 Agrippas Road, Jerusalem; f. 1963; semi-annual; Editor-in-Chief Prof. H. Z. WINNIK.

Israel Argosy: P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem; f. 1952; annually; Editor I. HALEVY-LEVIN.

Israel Economic Forum: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Jerusalem; f. 1948; English, French and German editions; Editor Dr. M. LIWNI.

Israel Economist: 16 King George Avenue, Jerusalem; f. 1945; monthly; English; political and economic; Independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.; also publishes *The Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange Information Card Service*.

Israel Exploration Journal: P.O. Box 7041, Jerusalem; f. 1950; quarterly; Editor M. AVI-YONAH; circ. 1,700.

Israel Export and Trade Journal, The: 13 Montefiore Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; monthly; English; commercial and economic; Editor HUGH ORGEL; Man. Dir. F. A. LEWINSON.

Israel Industry and Commerce: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Jerusalem; f. 1948; Editor Dr. M. LIWNI.

Israel Youth Horizon: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1949; illustrated; general; circ. 16,000; quarterly; Editor SHLOMO KETKO.

Israels Aussehenhandel: 13 Montefiore Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1967; monthly; German; commercial; Editor N. PELTZ.

Iyyun: Jerusalem Philosophical Society, c/o The Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1945; quarterly; Hebrew (English summaries); Editors EDWARD I. J. POZNANSKI, Dr. EDDY ZEMACH.

Kirjath Sepher: P.O.B. 503, Jerusalem; bibliographical quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem; f. 1924.

Labour in Israel (incorporating Israel Co-operative News): 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; monthly bulletin of the Histadrut; English, French and Spanish.

Leshonenu: Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O. Box 1033, Jerusalem; f. 1929; quarterly; for the study of the Hebrew language and cognate subjects; Editor Y. E. KUTSCHER.

Leshonenu La'am: Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O. Box 1033, Jerusalem; f. 1945; popular Hebrew philology; Editors E. ETAN, M. MEDAN.

Ma'arachot: Ha'Kirya, 1 Rechov Gimmel, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military; Editor Lieut.-Col. GERSHON RIVLIN.

Mada: Weizmann Science Press, P.O. Box 801, Jerusalem; f. 1956; semi-popular scientific bi-monthly in Hebrew; Editor-in-Chief KAPAI PINES; circ. 7,000.

Mapai—Israel Labour Party Bulletin: 110 Ha'yarkon Street, Tel-Aviv; monthly; publ. by the International Department of Mapai; English.

Mibbifnim: Ein-Harod, Hakibbuz Hameuchad; f. 1925; quarterly of the United Collective Settlements (Hakibbuz Hameuchad); Editor ZERUBAVEL GILEAD; circ. 8,000.

Molad: P.O.B. 1165, Jerusalem; f. 1948; bi-monthly; political and literary review; Hebrew; published by Miphale Molad Ltd.; Editor EPHRAIM BROIDO.

Moznayim (Balance): P.O.B. 7098, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; literature and culture; monthly; circ. 2,500; Editors AZRIEL UKHMANI, K. A. BERTINI.

Ner: Ihud, P.O. Box 451, Jerusalem; f. 1948; monthly on political and social problems; advocates Arab-Jewish reconciliation; Hebrew, English, Arabic; circ. 1,500.

New Outlook: 8 Karl Netter Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; monthly; Editor Dr. H. DARIN-DRAPKIN.

Quarterly Review of the Israel Medical Association: (*Mif'al Haverut Hutz*—Overseas Fellowship of the Israel Medical Association); 1 Heftman Street, Tel-Aviv; English; quarterly; Editor Dr. V. RESNEKOV.

Refuah Veterinarit: 25 Lilienblum Street, P.O. Box 4, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; quarterly review of veterinary surgery; Editor Dr. F. G. SULMAN.

Scopus: Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1946; published by Department of Organisation and Information, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; English.

"Shalom": 137 Ha'yarkon Street, Tel-Aviv; Russian; bi-monthly; Chief Editor A. EIZER; circ. 5,000.

Sheetoof: 24 Ha'arba St., Tel-Aviv; monthly; Hebrew co-operative journal; published by the Central Union of the Workers' Producer, Transport and Service Co-operative Societies; Editor ISRAEL RITOV.

Sinai: P.O. Box 642, Jerusalem; Torah, science and literature; Editor Dr. YITZCHAK RAPHAEL.

Statistical Bulletin of Israel: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly; Hebrew and English editions.

Sulam: 2 Ben Yehuda Street, Jerusalem; political; monthly; Editor Y. SHAIK.

Taawun: Arabic Publishing House, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; co-operatives quarterly; Editor ELIAHU AGHASSI.

Tarbiz: Magnes Press, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1929; quarterly; for Jewish studies; Editor J. SCHIRMANN; circ. 750.

Terra Santa: P.O.B. 186, Jerusalem; f. 1920; monthly; published by the Custody of the Holy Land (the official custodians of the Holy Shrines); Italian, Spanish, French and Arabic editions published in Jerusalem, English edition in Washington, German edition in Vienna, Maltese edition in La Valletta.

Tova Vaarez: 25 Lilienblum Street, P.O. Box 4, Tel-Aviv; f. 1958; monthly; review of agriculture, nature and geography; Editor N. TERADYON.

Tmuroth: 48 Hamelech George St., P.O.B. 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; organ of the Liberal Labour Movement; monthly; Editor D. SHLOMI.

Urim: 93 Arlosoroff Street, P.O. Box 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1942; educational problems in the school; monthly; Editor URI BLUM.

Urim La-Orim: 93 Arlosoroff Street, P.O. Box 303, Tel-Aviv; educational problems in the family; monthly; Editor N. GINTON.

WIZO Review: Women's International Zionist Organization, 38 Sderoth David Hamelekh, Tel-Aviv; English, French, Spanish and German editions; Editor ROBERT GARY; circ. 50,000.

Work: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; illustrated magazine; published by the Histadrut; English, French, Spanish.

Yam: Israeli Maritime League, P.O. Box 1917, Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; review of marine problems; Editor J. DROR; Pres. S. TOLKOWSKY; circ. 10,000.

Zion: P.O. Box 1062, Jerusalem; f. 1935; research in Jewish history; quarterly; Hebrew and English; Editors I. F. BAER, B. DINUR, H. H. BEN-SASSON, S. ETtinger, I. HALPERN.

Zraim: 7 Dubnov Street, P.O.B. 20126, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; journal of the Bnei Akiva (Youth of Hapoel Hamizrachi) Movement; Editor MENACHEM MICHELSON.

The following are all published by Weizmann Science Press, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem:

Israel Journal of Botany: quarterly.

Israel Journal of Chemistry: bi-monthly.

Israel Journal of Earth Sciences: quarterly.

Israel Journal of Mathematics: quarterly.

Israel Journal of Medical Sciences: bi-monthly.

Israel Journal of Technology: five issues a year.

Israel Journal of Zoology: quarterly.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association of Israel: P.O.B. 2251, 4 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; safeguards professional interests and maintains standards, supplies newsprint to dailies; negotiates with trade unions, etc.; mems. all daily papers except *Ha'aretz* and *Hayom*; affiliated to International Federation of Newspaper Publishers.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA): Israel Bureau, "Post" Building, 9 Havazelet Street, Jerusalem; Dir. AMOS BEN-VERED.

Israeli News Agency (INA): Israel Affiliate of JTA; 59 Sheinkin Street, Tel-Aviv; 9 Havatzelet Street, Jerusalem; London Office 58 Fleet Street, London E.C.4; f. 1923; Dir. A. SCHWARTZ; publ. *Hebrew News Bulletin* (daily).

ITIM, News Agency of the Associated Israel Press: 10 Tiomkin Street, Tel Aviv; f. 1950; co-operative news agency; Dir. and Editor HAYIM BALTSAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: 20 29th November Street, Jerusalem; Bureau Chief REPHAEL MIGDAL.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Jerusalem Post Bldg., Jerusalem.

The following are also represented: AP, DPA, North American Newspaper Alliance, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Achiasaf Ltd.: 36 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem; general; Man. SH. ACHIASAF.

Achiever Publications: 56 Jaffa Road, Jerusalem.

Am Hassefer Ltd.: 9 Bialik Street, Tel-Aviv.

"Am Oved" Ltd.: 22 Mazah Street, Tel-Aviv; fiction, scientific, sociology, textbooks, childrens' books; Manager EL. PERI.

Arabic Publishing House: 17A Hagra Street, P.O.B. 2935, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; established by the Histadrut (trade union) organization; newspapers, periodicals and books; Dir. and Gen. Editor ELIAHU AGHASSI.

B. Barlevi: 57 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; children's books and educational games.

Bon-Dor Israel Publishing Co. Ltd.: 56 Allenby Street, Tel-Aviv.

Bialik Institute, The: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1935; classics, encyclopaedias, criticism, history, archaeology, art, reference books, Judaica; Dir. MOSHE GORDON.

Joshua Chachik Publishing House Ltd.: 11 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; general; Dirs. JOSHUA and SARAH CHACHIK.

Dvir Ltd.: 58 Maza St., Tel-Aviv; literature, science, art, education; Man. Dir. A. BROIDO.

Eretz-Yisrael Publishing House: P.O.B. 7031, Haran St. 7, Jerusalem; f. 1936; books and periodicals of all categories in Jewish religious Orthodox spirit; Dir. Rabbi Dr. Zvi HARKAVY.

Eshkol: 25 Herzl St., Haifa; general; Dir. Mr. FISH.

Ever: 56 Jaffa St., Jerusalem; general and sport; Dir. M. ROLNIK.

Gazit: 8 Zvi Brook St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 4190; art publishers; Editor GABRIEL TALPHIR.

Haifa Publishing Co. Ltd.: 9 Habroshim Avenue, Haifa; f. 1960; fiction.

Hakibutz Hameuchad Publishing Ltd.: P.O.B. 16040, Tel-Aviv; general; Dir. SH. DERECH.

Israel Program for Scientific Translations Ltd.: Kiryat Moshe, P.O.B. 7145, Jerusalem; f. 1958; original and translated works in all fields of science and humanities, published in English; Government company; Man. Dir. YITZHAK LEVI.

Izrael Publishing House Ltd.: 76 Dizengoff St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; Principal Officer ITZHAI BERGSON.

Jerusalem Academic Press Ltd.: 40 Agrippas Rd., Jerusalem; f. 1959; science publications; Dir. MIRIAM BALABAN-PELLED.

Jewish Agency Publishing Department: P.O. Box 704; Jerusalem; f. 1945; Palestinology, Judaism, scientific, classics, and publicity brochures; Dir. M. SPITZER.

Kiryath Sepher Ltd.: 15 Arlosorov St., Jerusalem; f. 1933; dictionaries, text books, maps, scientific books; Dir. SHALOM SIVAN (STEPANSKY).

La'am, The Israel Publishing Co. Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; dictionaries, illustrated publications, albums; Dir. Mr. MISHKOVSKY.

Lewin-Epstein Publishers Ltd.: P.O. Box 1020, Jerusalem; f. 1930; religious books; Dirs. J. GERLITZ, M. WECHSLER, A. FRIEDMAN.

Machbarot Lesifrut Publishers, Ltd.: 38 Petah-Tikva Road, Tel-Aviv; children's books, fiction, poetry, classics, periodicals; Dir. ISRAEL ZMORA.

Mass, Rubin: P.O. Box 990, Jerusalem; Allenby 62, Tel-Aviv; f. 1927; Hebraica, Judaica; Dir. Mr. MASS.

Massadah Ltd.: 21 Jabotinsky Rd., Ramat Gan; f. 1931; art and literature; Dirs. B. PELI, I. BARASH; Chair. BRACHA PELI.

M. Newman Publishing House Ltd.: 38 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1944; general; Dir. MORDECAI NEWMAN.

Omanut Co. Ltd.: 9 Bezalel Yaffe Street, Tel-Aviv; educational; Dir. Mrs. PERSITZ.

I. L. Peretz: 31 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv.

Rabbi Kook Foundation: P.O. Box 642, Jerusalem; religious and scientific; Dir. Z. BLUMENZWEIG.

Schocken Publishing House Ltd.: P.O. Box 2316, Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; general; Dir. J. HERRMANN.

Shalit Publishers Ltd.: 109 Yefe Nof Street, Haifa.

Joseph Shreberk: 16 Balfour Street; Tel-Aviv; general; Dir. Mr. SHREBERK.

Sifriat Poalim Ltd. (Hashomer Hatzair): 73 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1947; general; Man. ZVI MARKMANN.

Sinai Bookstore and Publishers: 72 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; Hebrew books and religious articles; Dir. Mr. SCHLESINGER.

H. Tazpiot Ltd.: 8 Karl Neter Street, Tel-Aviv.

Topel & Sons Ltd.: 24 Ahad Haam Street, Tel-Aviv.

N. Tversky Publishing House: 2 Chlenov Street, Tel-Aviv; general; Dir. NAHUM TVERSKY.

Weizmann Science Press of Israel: 33 King George Avenue, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem; publishes scientific books and periodicals.

Yavneh Publishing House Ltd.: 4 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; general; Dir. YEHOSHUA ORENSTEIN.

Israel Book Publishers Association: Dir. MORDECHAI BERNSTEIN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Kol-Israel: the Israel Broadcasting Authority; f. 1948; station, Jerusalem with studios in Tel-Aviv and Haifa; Dir.-Gen. S. ALMOG. Kol Israel broadcasts on fifteen wave-lengths (eleven medium and four short) in twelve languages: Hebrew, Arabic, English, Yiddish, Ladino, Romanian, Hungarian, Spanish, Moroccan Arabic, Persian, French and Russian.
Receivers (1967): 610,000.

TELEVISION

Programmes for schools started in spring 1966, and programmes for the general public began in 1967.

Instructional Television Trust: 14 Klausner St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1963 by Hanadiv (Rothschild Memorial Group); pilot project for instructional television; began transmissions in 1966.

Receivers (1967): 30,500.

FINANCE

cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
 ₪ = Israeli ₪.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Israel: Mispah Building, Jerusalem; f. 1954 as the Central Bank of the State of Israel; (March 1968) cap. ₪10m.; gold and foreign currency reserves ₪2,457m.; Gov. D. HOROWITZ; Mans. E. SHIMONI, Y. J. TAUB, J. MILO, Dr. E. SHEFFER, Z. SUSSMAN; publs. *Annual Report, Bulletin*.

ISRAELI BANKS

Arab Israel Bank Ltd.: 2 Shivat Zion Street, Haifa; f. 1960 to serve primarily the Arab sector of the economy; cap. p.u. ₪3.5m., dep. ₪5m.; Gen. Manager S. MOULLEM.

Bank Hapoalim B.M.: 50 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; cap. p.u. ₪26.75m., dep. ₪1,264m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. A. ZABARSKY.

Bank Lemelacha Ltd.: 9 Karlbach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; cap. p.u. ₪5m., dep. ₪30.5m. (March 1967); Chair. CHAIM STOUSSSEL; Gen. Man. A. FEIN.

Bank Leumi le-Israel: 26-28 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1902; cap. p.u. ₪24.1m., dep. ₪2,305m. (1966); Chair. Y. FOERDER; Gen. Managers, E. LEHMANN, H. GRUENBAUM, E. I. JAPHET; publ. *Review of Economic Conditions in Israel* (quarterly).

Ellern's Bank Ltd.: 3 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; cap. p.u. ₪3.6m., dep. ₪112.8m. (1965); Chair. HERMANN ELLERN.

I. L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.: 62 Yehuda Halevi Street, P.O. Box 1824, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; cap. and res. ₪7m., dep. ₪75m. (1964); Chair. ARNOLD M. APELBOM; Managing Dir. A. D. KIMCHI.

Foreign Trade Bank Ltd., The: 39 Rothschild Boulevard, P.O. Box 2110, Tel-Aviv; f. 1966; cap. p.u. ₪7.2m., dep. ₪159.7m.; Chair. A. FRIEDMANN; Man. Dir. Y. ASSIA; 29 hrs.

Industrial and Commercial Bank (Israel-Latin America) Ltd.: 65 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim B.M.; cap. p.u. ₪4m.; Managing Dir. I. COHEN.

Israel American Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: 50 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1966; cap. p.u. ₪12m., dep. ₪30.4m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. A. DICKENSTEIN; Gen. Man. A. ZABARSKY.

Israel Bank of Agriculture Ltd.: 83 Hashmonayim Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; cap. p.u. ₪90.7m., dep. ₪169m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Prof. H. HALPERIN.

Israel British Bank Ltd.: 20 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; cap. p.u. ₪12.2m., dep. ₪176.6m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. W. N. WILLIAMS; Gen. Manager J. BENSON.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.: 27-29 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935 as Palestine Discount Bank Ltd., name changed 1957; cap. p.u. ₪55m.; dep. ₪1,697m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. DANIEL RECANATI.

Affiliated Bank: **Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd.:** 24 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; cap. p.u. ₪1m., dep. ₪30.2m. (Dec. 1966).

Israel Industrial Bank Ltd.: 13 Montefiore Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; cap. ₪5.1m., dep. ₪18m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. A. D. KIMCHI.

Jacob Japhet and Co. Ltd.: 11 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; cap. ₪1.1m., dep. etc. ₪53.5m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. D. DUNSKY; Man. Dir. I. KLAUSNER.

Kupat Am Bank Ltd.: 13 Ahad Haam Street, P.O. Box 352, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; cap. p.u. ₪8m.; Chair. O. BEN-AMI; Man. Dir. MARTIN M. MAYER.

Mizrahi Bank Ltd.: 48 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1923; cap. p.u. ₪9m., dep. ₪87m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. MOSHE SHAPIRO.

Trade Bank Ltd.: 42 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; cap. p.u. ₪1m., dep. ₪5.5m. (Dec. 1963); Managers I. MITELMAN, M. STERN.

Union Bank of Israel Ltd.: 6-8 Ahuzat Bait Street, P.O. Box 2428, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; cap. p.u. ₪10.6m., dep. ₪316.3m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. Y. FOERDER; Gen. Man. J. VOET; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

MORTGAGE BANKS

General Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 13 Ahad Haam Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; cap. p.u. ₪9.6m., dep. ₪433m. (1967); Chair. Y. FOERDER; Vice-Chair. E. LEHMANN.

Housing Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim B.M.; cap. p.u. ₪10.9m., dep. ₪151.9m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. A. ZABARSKY.

Israel Development and Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; subsidiary of Israel Discount Bank Ltd.

Tefahot, Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; subsidiary of Amidar, the Government-owned housing company; branches Jerusalem, Haifa.

Unico Mortgage and Investment Bank Ltd.: 25A Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; cap. p.u. ₪9.5m. (1965).

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank Polska Kasa Opieki, S.A.: Warsaw, Poland; 95 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; Man. in Tel-Aviv Fr. ZAPASNIK.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London, E.C.3; Tel-Aviv.

Holland Bank Union: branch office of Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V., Amsterdam; 4-6 Rothschild Boulevard, P.O. Box 1754, Tel-Aviv; 14 Bank Street, Haifa; Israel District Man. W. F. CORDES.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange: 113 Allenby Road; Chair. Dr. E. LEHMANN; Publs. *Official Quotations*.

INSURANCE

ISRAELI COMPANIES

Ararat Insurance Company Ltd.: Ararat House, 32 Yavneh Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Managing Dir. PHILIP ZUCKERMAN.

Argus, the National Insurance Company Ltd.: 37 Jaffa-Tel-Aviv Road, Tel-Aviv; br. in Haifa; f. 1948; Gen. Manager SORIN RAND.

Arveh Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shalom Tower, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Chair. JUDA M. TOCATLY.

Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.: 113 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; Chair. M. W. ERHARD; Joint Man.-Dirs. J. GRUENGARD, P. N. MANHAM; Man. Y. DARZI.

Bohan Insurance Company Ltd.: 43 Haatzmaut Road, P.O. Box 229, Haifa; f. 1944; Man. Dir. Dr. Y. J. HARON.

ISRAEL—(FINANCE)

Hasneh Insurance Company of Israel Ltd.: 27 Montefiore Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; Chair. ABRAHAM ZABARSKI; Man. Dir. MORDECHAI ZILIST.

Israel Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd., The: 30 Levontin Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. of Bd. and Man. Dir. DAVID J. HACKMEY.

Israel Reinsurance Company Ltd., The: 27 Montefiore Street, P.O.B. 29163, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Chair. Board of Directors M. NUSSBAUM.

Jordania General Insurance Co. of Israel Ltd.: 111 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Gen. Man. P. TASINI.

Judea Insurance Company Ltd.: 120 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1922; Managing Dirs. HAIM TAIBER, JACOB SHARIR.

Mazada Insurance Service Ltd.: 3 Ahuzat Bait Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; Mans. S. SPIGELMAN, A. SPIGELMAN.

Menorah Insurance and Reinsurance Company Ltd.: Menorah House, 73 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Gen. Man. DAVID HIRSCHFELD.

Migdal-Binyan Insurance Company Ltd.: 53 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; Chair. M. W. ERHARD; Man. Dirs. J. GRUENGARD, P. N. MANHAM.

Palglass Palestine Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.: 30 Achad

Ha'am Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; Gen. Manager AKIVA ZALZMAN.

Sahar Insurance Company Ltd.: Sahar House, 23 Ben-Yehuda St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. and Managing Dir. AHARON SACHAROV; Manager MOSHE KEREN.

Samson Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27 Montefiore Street, P.O. Box 2875, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Gen. Man. Dr. L. L. GOTTESMAN.

Sela Insurance Company Ltd.: 6 Ahuzat Bait Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; Gen. Manager Dr. RUDOLF LOEBINGER.

Shiloah Company Ltd.: 2 Pinsker Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Gen. Manager R. S. BAMIRAH; Manager Mme BAMIRAH.

Yivtakh Ltd.: 19 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; Gen. Manager GEORGE SHAPIRO; Manager ZIGFRIED JACOBSON.

Yuval Insurance Company Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; government-owned; Dir. Y. KAPLAN.

Zigug Glass Insurance Company Ltd.: 34 Sheinkin Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Gen. Manager CARL WOLFSON, Manager Z. ZALHAIMER.

Zion Insurance Company Ltd.: 120 Allenby Road, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Managing Dirs. HAIM TAIBER, JACOB SHARIR.

THE HISTADRUT

Hahistadrut Haklalit shel Haovdim Beeretz Israel, 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv.

(GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR IN ISRAEL)

Secretary-General: AHARON BECKER.

The General Federation of Labour in Israel, usually known as the Histadrut, is the largest voluntary organization in Israel, and the most important economic body in the State. It is open to all workers, including members of co-operatives and of the liberal professions, who join directly as individuals. The Histadrut engages in four main fields of activity: trade union organization; economic development; social insurance based on mutual aid; and educational and cultural activities. Dues—between 3 per cent and 4.5 per cent of wages—cover all its trade union, health and social service activities. The Histadrut was founded in 1920.

ORGANIZATION

In 1966 the Histadrut had a membership of 946,000, including 275,000 in collective, co-operative and private villages (*kibbutzim*, *moshavim* and *moshavot*), affiliated through the Agricultural Workers' Union, and 272,484 wives (who have membership status); 40,871 of the members were Arabs. In addition some 110,000 young people under 18 years of age belong to the Organization of Working and Student Youth, a direct affiliate of the Histadrut. The main religious labour organizations, *Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrachi* and *Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel*, belong to the trade union section and welfare services, which thus extend to 90 per cent of all workers in Israel.

All members take part in elections to the Histadrut Convention (*Veida*), which elects the General Council (*Moetsa*) and the Executive Committee (*Vaad Hapoel*). The latter elects the 19-member Executive Bureau (*Vaada Merahezet*), which is responsible for day-to-day implementation of policy. The Executive Committee also elects the Secretary-General, who acts as its chairman as well as head of the organization as a whole and chairman of the Executive Bureau. Nearly all political parties are represented on the Histadrut Executive Committee. Throughout Israel there are 65 local Labour Councils.

The Executive Committee has the following departments: Trade Union, Arab Affairs, Mutual Aid, Organization, International, Finance, Legal, Employment, Vocational Training, Absorption and Development, Academic Workers, Pensions, Religious Affairs and Higher Education.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Collective agreements with employers fix wage scales, which are linked with the retail price index; provide for social benefits, including paid sick leave and employers' contributions to sick and pension and provident funds; and regulate dismissals. Dismissal compensation, until recently fixed by collective agreements, is now regulated by law. The Histadrut actively promotes productivity through labour management boards and the National Productivity Institute, and supports incentive pay schemes.

There are unions for the following groups: clerical workers, building workers, teachers, engineers, agricultural workers, technicians, textile workers, printing workers, diamond workers, metal workers, food and bakery workers, wood workers, government employees, seamen, nurses, civilian employees of the armed forces, actors, musicians and variety artists, social workers, watchmen, cinema technicians, institutional and school staffs, pharmacy employees, medical laboratory workers, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists, social scientists, microbiologists, psychologists, salaried lawyers, pharmacists, physicians,

occupational therapists, truck and taxi drivers, hotel and restaurant workers, workers in Histadrut-owned industry, garment, shoe and leather workers, painters and sculptors and industrial workers.

OFFICERS AND PUBLICATIONS

The principal officers engaged in the Histadrut are as follows:

Secretary-General: AHARON BECKER.
Head, Organizational Dept.: N. ALMOZLINO.
Head, Cultural and Education Dept.: RAPHAEL BASH.
Head, Mutual Aid Dept.: A. EFRAT.
Head, Immigrant Absorption Dept.: EZRA HADAD.
Head, International Affairs Dept.: ZEEV HARING.
Head, Youth and Sports Dept.: I. KELSAR.
Treasurer: YEHOASHA LEVI.
Head, Trade Union Dept.: YERUCHAM MESHEL.
Head, Employment Dept.: BERL REPETUR.
Head, Vocational Training Dept.: GAD YA'ACOB.
Secretary, Hevrat Haovdim (Labour Economy): ASHER YADLIN.
Head, Workers' Management Participation Dept.: I. YUDIN.
Head, Pensions Dept.: HILLEL ZEIDEL.
Trade Union Representatives: SH. BEN SIMHON, SH. COHEN, CHAIM FLEXER, ELIYAHU MOYAL, I. VOSHTSHINA.

The principal newspapers and periodicals published by the Histadrut are as follows:

Davar (The Word) (daily), *Al-Yaum* (Arabic, daily), *Omer* (daily), *Dvar Hashavua* (illustrated weekly), *Davar Liyeladim* (children's weekly), *Bahistadrut* (monthly review), *Devar Hapoalet* (women's monthly), *Israel au Travail* (French, monthly), *Labour in Israel* (English, monthly), *Trabajo en Israel* (Spanish, monthly), *Work* (English, illustrated quarterly), *Trabajo* (Spanish, quarterly). (See also Press section).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

General Co-operative Association of Labour in Israel (*Hevrat Ovdim*): Every member of the Histadrut is simultaneously a member of Hevrat Ovdim, and therefore a part-owner in its economy, whether or not he works within its framework. This labour economy includes a variety of structural forms, falling into two main types: co-operative societies run by their own members, such as all *kibbutzim* and *moshavim* and the producer, service, transport and consumer co-operatives; and the collectively-owned enterprises which are initiated by Hevrat Ovdim. The following are among the enterprises controlled by Hevrat Ovdim.

Industry and Production

Koor Industries and Crafts Co. Ltd.: 99 Ben Yehuda Street, Tel-Aviv; a group of 34 plants, including steel mills, engineering works, foundries, cement factories, rubber products, plastics, plywood, chemicals and light industry; some are partly owned by organizations outside the Histadrut.

Hamashbir Hamerkazi I'Ta'asiah (*Co-operative Society for Industry*): 60 Salame Road, Tel-Aviv.

Tiyyus (*Establishment of Industries in Development Areas*): 33 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv.

The Centre for Producers, Service and Transport Co-operatives: 31 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv.

Agriculture

Yakhin Co-operative Agriculture Soc. Ltd.: 22 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv.

Nir Co-operative Agriculture Soc. Ltd.: 28 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv.

Nachson Ltd.: 1 Nathan Street, Tel-Aviv; fishing company.

Yona Ltd.: 1 Nathan Street, Tel-Aviv; fishing company.

Marketing and Services

Hamashbir Hamerkazi Co-operative Wholesale Soc. Ltd.: 58 Salame Road, Tel-Aviv; main supplier of the *kibbutzim* and *moshavim*.

Hamashbir I'Tsarchan Consumers' Co-operative Association: 58 Salame Road, Tel-Aviv; links over 100 urban co-operative stores with Hamashbir Hamerkazi.

Tnuva, Co-operative Centre for Marketing of Agricultural Produce Ltd.: 17 Yehuda Halevi Street, Tel-Aviv; markets two-thirds of all farm produce in Israel, and is increasingly active in exports.

Histour: 32 Ben Yehuda Street, Tel-Aviv; travel and tourism agency.

Finance and Insurance

Bank Hapoalim Ltd. (*The Workers' Bank*): 50 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv.

Ampal, American Israel Corporation: 17 East 71st St., New York, U.S.A.

Hassneh Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv.

Co-operative Savings and Loan Society: 31 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv.

Building and Housing

Solel Boneh Company for Building and Public Works Ltd.: and **Solel Boneh Overseas and Ports Works Ltd.:** Solel Boneh House, Solel Boneh Square, Haifa. This is the largest Histadrut concern, the Building and Public Works Company, and the Overseas and Ports Works Company, which has carried out important works in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Shikun Ovdim Ltd.: 21 Leonardo da Vinci Street, Tel-Aviv; Workers' Housing.

Transport and Haulage

Arkia Air Lines Ltd.: 42 Mazeh Street, Tel-Aviv.

Ophir Fishing Society Ltd.: Michmoret, P.O. Kfar Vitkin.

Tarshish Navigation Co. Ltd.: 60 Atzmaut Street, Haifa.

Egged Ltd.: 2 Finn Street, Tel-Aviv; road transport.

Dan Ltd.: 17 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; road transport.

The Centre for Producers, Service and Transport Co-operatives: 31 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv.

Special Services

Mekorot: f. 1937; for exploration for water and the exploitation of discovered sources for large scale irrigation.

The Histadrut is also an important partner in *Zim*, the Israel Navigation Company, and in *El Al*, Israel Air Lines.

SOCIAL WELFARE

All the Histadrut's social welfare institutions are based on the principle of mutual aid, and over 75 per cent of membership dues is allocated to them.

Kupat Holim (*The Workers' Sick Fund*): 14 Ben Ami Street, Tel-Aviv; the largest health organization in Israel; over 1,000 clinics, 14 hospitals, 17 convalescent homes; also conducts preventive health services; serves 80 per cent of the population.

Mishan: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; grants loans to needy members and maintains old-age homes and children's institutions.

Dor I'Dor: 9 Kikar Malhei Israel, Tel-Aviv; assists elderly workers, in particular those not covered by a regular pension scheme.

Matsiv: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; assists dependents of deceased members.

Seven central pension and provident funds operate within the Histadrut framework, with contributions coming from both their members and the employers. In addition to providing a wide range of benefits, these funds constitute the principal source of savings of the population. These long-term savings are directed to the development of the economy; moreover, by absorbing monies, they also act as an anti-inflationary influence. Accumulated funds total 1,700 million.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Centre for Education and Culture: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; initiates, plans and co-ordinates activities on a national scale, among them immigrant education courses, evening courses for adults, a theatre company, and numerous choirs, folk-dance groups and popular art circles; arranges theatrical performances and concerts in rural centres, supplies films weekly to agricultural villages and produces its own documentary films.

Amal: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; a special Histadrut department to operate and co-ordinate a network of 13 technical high schools.

The Organization of Working and Student Youth: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; for young people under the age of 18 who have commenced work or are still at secondary school; 110,000 mems.

Hapoel: 14 Be'eri Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; the Histadrut sports organization; 600 hrs. with 86,630 mems.

The Women Workers' Council (*Motzet Ha'poalot*) and **Union of Working Mothers** (*Irgun Imahot Ovdot*): 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; cover both women workers and women members who do no paid outside work but actively help in the absorption of immigrants, the welfare of children of members, the promotion of education programmes for women, including the eradication of illiteracy, good citizenship courses and consumers' activities, etc.; 700 summer camps for 20,000 children; vocational and agricultural training for 6,500 boys, girls and women; over 100 women's club rooms for both Jewish and Arab women.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Histadrut is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is active in the International Labour Organization and the International Co-operative Alliance, and has active and friendly relations with labour movements all over the world. Most of its national unions are affiliated to their respective International Trade Secretariats.

Afro-Asian Institute for Labour Studies and Co-operation: f. 1960; has conducted courses for over 1,000 participants from 77 countries.

Centre for Labour and Co-operative Studies for Latin America: f. 1962; has conducted courses for some 400 participants from all the countries of Latin America, and from the Caribbean.

BUDGET OF THE HISTADRUT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EXPENDITURE	1964	1967
Local Labour Councils . . .	14,762,500	23,200,000
Building Fund . . .	277,000	—
Construction campaign of Labour Councils . . .	1,526,000	—
Housing Improvement Fund . . .	965,000	—
Employment Fund . . .	939,000	—
Executive Committee . . .	852,000	1,453,000
Properties and Investments . . .	3,346,000	280,000
Hevrat Ovdim Secretariat . . .	432,500	683,000
Trade Union Department . . .	2,935,000	4,623,000
Organization . . .	368,500	464,000
Activities among Arab workers . . .	962,500	1,353,000
Mutual Aid and Social Welfare . . .	178,000	201,000
Education and Culture . . .	4,692,000	4,748,000
Higher Education . . .	38,000	287,000
Youth and Sports . . .	3,227,000	4,579,000
Immigrant Absorption and Development . . .	552,000	639,000
International relations . . .	1,179,500	1,229,000
Special campaigns . . .	1,802,000	271,000
Judiciary and Controlling organs . . .	837,000	1,494,500
Administration and maintenance . . .	1,851,900	2,042,800
General and miscellaneous . . .	563,500	216,000
Fund for the Encouragement of Study and Research . . .	363,600	409,000
Workers' Participation . . .	—	75,000
Vocational Training . . .	—	1,703,500
"Hechalutz" Youth in Diaspora . . .	—	450,000
Total . . .		50,454,000
Less Deductions from L.L. Councils and Depts. . .		1,160,000
TOTAL . . .	42,650,000	49,294,000

REVENUE	1964	1967
Membership dues . . .	26,457,000	41,800,000
Building Fund . . .	1,526,000	—
Housing Improvement Fund . . .	965,000	—
Employment Fund . . .	939,000	—
Institutions and Enterprises . . .	4,950,000	6,000,000
Fund for the Encouragement of Study and Research . . .	73,500	100,000
Dividends and miscellaneous . . .	1,058,000	671,000
Services . . .	334,000	723,000
Special campaigns . . .	6,348,000	—
TOTAL . . .	42,650,500	49,294,000

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Joint Representation of the Israeli Chambers of Commerce: P.O. Box 501, Tel-Aviv; co-ordinates the Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa Chambers of Commerce; Sec. F. B. WAHLE.

Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 183, 12 Hillel Street, Jerusalem; f. 1908; about 300 mems.; Pres. M. H. ELIACHAR; Sec. F. POLÉS; publ. *Bulletin* (Hebrew and English).

Haifa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Haifa and District): P.O. Box 176, 53 Haatzmuth Road, Haifa; f. 1921; 700 mems.; Pres. M. LUNCZ; Gen. Sec. A. MEHOULAL; publ. monthly circular.

Chamber of Commerce, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa: P.O. Box 501, 84 Hachashmonaim Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; Pres. A. BENYAKAR; Gen. Sec. J. BAR-NER; publ. *Hamishar*.

Association of Bi-National Chambers of Commerce in Israel: 82 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv; incorporates the following bi-national chambers of commerce: Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Camara de Comercio e Industria Israel-Brasil; Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Israel-Danish Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-France; Camera di Commercio Israel-Italia; Israel-Japan Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Latin America Chamber of Commerce; Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Sweden Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-Belgique; Israel-Cyprus Chamber of Commerce; and Israel-Germany Chamber of Commerce; Chair. E. IZAKSON; Exec. Dir. H. ZUCKERMAN, O.B.E.

Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (Israel): 82 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 1127; f. 1951; 300 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. S. ARNON, C.B.E.; Chair. A. S. COHEN; publs. *Anglo-Israel Trade Journal* (monthly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Union, The: Tchlenov 20, Tel-Aviv; consists of more than 50 agricultural settlements and is connected with marketing and supplying organizations, and Bahan Ltd., controllers and auditors.

Central Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers: P.O. Box 4041, Tel-Aviv; f. 1907; has a membership of 40,000 divided into 70 groups according to trade; the union is led by a seven-man Presidium; publ. *Hamilakha*.

Citrus Control and Marketing Boards: 69 Haifa Road, Tel-Aviv; the government-established institution for the control of the Israel citrus industry; Boards made up of representatives of the Government and the Growers. Functions: Control of plantations, supervision of picking and packing operations; marketing of the crop overseas and on the home markets; shipping; supply of fertilisers, insecticides, equipment for orchards and packing houses and of packing materials; technical research and extension work; long-term financial assistance to growers.

Farmers' Federation: P.O. Box 209, Tel-Aviv; has a membership of 7,000 independent farmers and citrus growers; Pres. ZVI IZACKSON; Dir.-Gen. ITZHAK ZIV-AY; publ. *The Israeli Farmer* (monthly).

General Association of Merchants in Israel: 6 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; the organisation of retail traders; has a membership of 30,000 in 60 brs.

Histadrut: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; membership of the Histadrut is open to all self-employed persons with no staff under them; Chair. of Employment Dept. BERL REPETUR (Achdut Ha'avoda); Sec. for Economic Enterprises ZEEV ONN (Mapai); (see also above, *The Histadrut* section.)

Israel Journalists' Association Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; Sec. MOSHE RON.

Manufacturers' Association of Israel: 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 29116, Tel-Aviv; Pres. ZALMAN SUSAYEF; Gen. Man. L. J. LEINKRAM; Gen. Sec. A. Z. CRYSTAL, F.C.C.S.

TRADE UNIONS

Histadrut: (see *The Histadrut* section above).

Histadrut Haovdim Haleumit (National Labour Federation): 23 Sprinczak St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; 80,000 mems.; publs. *Hazit Ha'Oved*, *Lapid*.

Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrahi (Mizrahi Workers' Organisation): 108 Ahad Haam Street, Tel-Aviv; has 55,000 members in 75 settlements.

Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel (Agudat Israel Workers' Organisation): Geula Quarter, Corner Yehezkel Street, Jerusalem; has 19,000 members in 12 settlements.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Israel Railways: P.O. Box 44, Haifa; a department of the Ministry of Communications. All its lines are managed and operated from Haifa. The total length of track in operation is 733 km. Traction is wholly diesel. Construction has begun on a railway to Eilat.

All lines in operation are standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.).

The main flow of traffic is from Haifa Port and from the oil installations and industrial centres in the vicinity of Haifa and of minerals from Beersheba and Dimona to the north. Most of the citrus destined for export is shipped by rail to Haifa Port. The bulk of freight traffic consists of grain, provisions, cement and building materials, heavy bulk imported commodities, citrus, minerals and oils. Passenger traffic is operated between the main towns: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Beersheba.

Gen. Man. A. ZWICK; Principal Asst. M. ESHEL.

ROADS

Ministry of Labour, Public Works Dept., Jerusalem.

There are 3,138 km. of metalled main roads not including roads in towns and settlements. Under a five-year plan ended in 1966, 850 kms. are to be repaired and 350 kms. built.

Automobile and Touring Club of Israel (ATCI): 19 Petah Tikva Road, P.O.B. 2877, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; over 11,000 mems.; Publ. *Mems* (monthly).

SHIPPING

The Israel Ports Authority: f. 1961; to plan, build, develop, administer, maintain and operate the ports. In 1968/69 1,131m. will be invested in expanding facilities in Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat Ports. Cargo traffic in 1967 amounted to 4.7m. tons (oil excluded).

ZIM Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.: 7-9 Ha'atsmout Road, Haifa; f. 1945; runs cargo services in the Mediterranean and to N. Europe, N. and S. America, Far East, Africa and Australia and operates all passenger services with its subsidiary Shoham; Chair. M. TZUR, Gen.-Man. M. GUERON.

Atid Cargo Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 416, Haifa; f. 1955, runs a small freighter fleet in the Mediterranean and to the U.K.

Cargo Ships "El-Yam" Limited: P.O. Box 2303, Tel-Aviv; P.O. Box 182, Haifa; f. 1953; Man. Dir. RAPHAEL RECANATI; a world-wide cargo tramp service.

Mediterranean Seaways Ltd.: P.O. Box 1755, Haifa; br. P.O.B. 409, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956.

Tanker Services Ltd.: 6 Achusat Bayit Street, Tel-Aviv. Man. Dir. E. RACINE; Man. A. MAYRON.

Haifa and Ashdod are the main ports in Israel. The former is a natural harbour, enclosed by two main breakwaters and dredged to 37 ft. below mean sea level. An auxiliary harbour was opened in 1955. In 1965 the new deep water port was completed at Ashdod which will have an estimated capacity of 4 million tons per year. The Tel Aviv/Jaffa ports were closed down in 1965 as their facilities were no longer adequate for Israel's needs.

Israel had (in 1966) a merchant fleet of 100 ships, with a displacement of approximately 1,000,000 tons.

The port of Eilat is Israel's gate to the Red Sea. It is a natural harbour, operated from a jetty. A new port is being constructed to the south of the present one.

CIVIL AVIATION

EL AL Israel Airlines Ltd.: Lod Airport, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; daily services to Europe; over twenty flights weekly to New York; services to Johannesburg, Teheran, Nairobi, Nicosia, Istanbul; fleet consists of two Boeing 720-058B, three Boeing 707-458, two Boeing 707-320B; Pres. M. BEN-ARI.

Arkia, Israel Inland Airlines Ltd.: 88 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv, f. 1950; daily services between Tel-Aviv and Eilat; Galilee and Masada; Gen. Man. L. BIGON; Technical Man. Y. NEUFELD.

The following airlines also serve Israel: Air France, Alitalia, AUA, BEA, BOAC, Cyprus Airways, Iberia, KLM, Olympic Airways, PAA, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Tarom (Romania), THY (Turkey), TWA, Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: Hakirya, P.O. Box 1018, Jerusalem; information offices at Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Nazareth, Safad, Lod International Airport, Beersheba, Tiberias, Ashkelon, Arad and Eilat; Minister of Tourism MOSHE KOL, Dir.-Gen. M. DE SHALIT; publs. *Annual Report, Statistical Year-Book*.

There are also offices in the following countries: England (London), France (Paris), German Federal Republic (Frankfurt), Italy (Rome), Netherlands (Amsterdam), Switzerland (Zürich), Sweden (Stockholm), U.S.A. (New York, Chicago, California, Atlanta), Argentina (Buenos Aires), Canada (Montreal).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Israel National Arts Council: Jerusalem.

Israel Festival Company: Part of the Ministry of Culture, Jerusalem; organizes various festivals.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Cameri Theatre: Tel-Aviv; f. 1944; actor-members co-operative; tours abroad.

Habimah Theatre: Tel Aviv; f. 1918 in Russia, moved to Palestine 1928; Jewish, classical and modern drama.

Israel National Opera and Israel National Opera Ballet: Tel-Aviv; f. 1947 by Edis de Philippe; classical and modern opera and ballet.

Ohel: Tel-Aviv; f. 1925 as a workers' theatre; runs as co-operative of actor-members.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra: Frederic R. Mann Auditorium, Tel-Aviv; f. 1936 by Bronislav Hubermann; 106 mems.; frequent tours abroad; 35,000 subscribers; Concert Masters ZVI HAFTEL, JOSEPH KAMINSKI.

ISRAEL—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Kol-Israel Symphony Orchestra: Israel Broadcasting Authority, P.O.B. 1082, Jerusalem; f. 1938; 56 mems.; Chief Conductor MENDI RODAN.

DANCE TROUPES

Inbal Dance Theatre: Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yemenite troupe specializing in their traditional folk art, with choreographic themes from the Bible; frequent tours abroad; Founder and Artistic Dir. SARA LEVI-TANAI.

Technion Dance Group: Haifa; composed of students at Technion; frequent performances in Haifa.

FESTIVALS

Israel Festival of Music and Drama: Caesarea; international festival; f. 1961; fortnight annually July-August; organized by Israel Festival Association.

Ein Gev Music Festival: Kibbutz Ein Gev, Kinneret; international festival; annually for one week at Pass-over.

Zimriah: World Assembly of Choirs, comprising Israeli and international choirs; f. 1952; triennial.

Dalia Folk Dance Festival: Dalia Settlement; Jewish, Arab and Druze troupes take part; occurs in summer at three or four year intervals.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Israel Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 7056, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; advises the Government on policies in nuclear research, supervises the implementation of approved policies and represents the Government in atomic affairs at the national and international level (Israel is a member of IAEA); Chair. The PRIME MINISTER; Dir.-Gen. Prof. ISRAEL DOSTROVSKY.

The Israel Atomic Energy Commission controls the following research centres:

Soreq Nuclear Research Centre: Yavne; f. 1952; centre for basic research; equipped with a swimming pool type research reactor IRR-1, of 5MW thermal; physics and chemistry divisions, electronics, high vacuum and technical services departments; Scientific Dir. Prof. S. YIFTAH; publ. Research Reports.

Negev Nuclear Research Centre: Dimona; health physics, isotope production, irradiation, advice to industry, technical courses.

Weizmann Institute of Science: Rehovoth; equipment includes a 15 MeV Van de Graff accelerator; the Institute maintains a production-scale plant for the separation

of O_{17} and O_{18} from O_{16} ; the institute engages in research and teaching in physics, applied mathematics, chemistry, biology, chemical physics and electronics; Dirs. PETER HILLMAN, PH.D. (Nuclear Physics), ISRAEL DOSTROVSKY (Isotope Research), MICHAEL FELDMAN (Cell Biology).

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: Jerusalem; engages in atomic research and teaching in chemistry, physics, biology and medicine.

Technion: Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; the Faculty of Physics undertakes teaching and research in experimental and theoretical nuclear physics; elementary particle and high energy physics. The Department of Nuclear Sciences undertakes teaching and graduate work in applied nuclear science and engineering. Research groups work in the fields of theoretical and experimental nuclear reactor physics, neutron physics, nuclear desalination, heat transfer, nuclear chemistry and technology and applications of nuclear radiation; Dean of the Faculty Assoc. Prof. S. ROSENDORFF; Head, Nuclear Science Dept. Assoc. Prof. N. H. SHAFRIR.

UNIVERSITIES

Bar-Ilan University: Ramat-Gan; 257 teachers, 1,534 students.

The Hebrew University: Jerusalem; 1,266 teachers, 11,720 students.

Tel-Aviv University: 155 Herzl Street, Tel-Aviv; 265 teachers, 2,063 students.

Technion, Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; 795 teachers, 3,730 students; 1,858 graduate students.

IVORY COAST

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Ivory Coast lies on the west coast of Africa between Ghana and Liberia with Guinea, Mali and Upper Volta to the north. The climate is hot and wet with temperatures varying from 57° to 103°F (14° to 39°C). The official language is French and a large number of tribal languages are spoken. The majority of the population follow traditional beliefs; Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, make up 12 per cent of the population, and Moslems about 25 per cent. The flag is a vertical tricolour of orange, white and green. The capital is Abidjan.

Recent History

The Ivory Coast became an independent Republic in August 1960. Formerly a province of French West Africa, in 1958 it was declared to be a self-governing Republic within the French Community. In 1959 it joined with Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente, a regional politico-economic association. The Ivory Coast did not rejoin the French Community on attaining independence but through the Conseil de l'Entente is closely bound to France by cultural, economic and military treaties. In 1964 the African Development Bank was established in Abidjan. President Houphouët-Boigny was re-elected in November 1965.

Government

The Ivory Coast is a Republic with executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct universal suffrage. The Council of Ministers is directly responsible to him. The National Assembly is elected by a single party system. The country is divided into four Prefectures with Administrators appointed by the President. Each has its own elected Council.

Defence

Defence matters are the concern of the Regional Defence Council of the Conseil de l'Entente through which agreements with France have been negotiated. France supplies equipment and training in return for bases in case of need. The Ivory Coast has over 4,000 troops and a small air force.

Economic Affairs

The economy of the Ivory Coast is basically that of subsistence agriculture with 90 per cent of the population dependent on farming, forestry and fishing. The chief cash crops are coffee (of which the country is the third largest producer) and cocoa. Timber ranks as the third export. Manganese and diamonds are mined and other minerals await development. There is little industry but the state encourages the processing of raw materials and local handicrafts. The country is noted for its encourage-

ment of foreign investment as a means of achieving economic development rapidly.

Transport and Communications

A one-metre gauge railway runs to Upper Volta. All weather roads total 24,850 km., secondary roads 49,000 km. Two bridges with multiple driveways join Abidjan to the suburb of Treichville. The lower courses of the rivers and the coastal lagoons are used for local transport. Abidjan is the most important seaport in French-speaking West Africa. The Ivory Coast is a member of Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

Medical services are organised by the state. Other social services have yet to be developed.

Education

The government provides education at nominal rates but attendance at primary school is not compulsory. There are 266,000 pupils in primary schools and 14,000 at secondary schools. There is a university at Abidjan. A number of students enrol at French universities.

Tourism

There are game reserves, and the forests and lagoons and the well-planned capital, Abidjan, are all of interest to tourists.

Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organised sport. Football is popular and the country takes part in regional and international competitions.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension), June 3 (Whit Monday), August 7 (Independence), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), December 22 (End of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (C.F.A.) which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 C.F.A.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 C.F.A.

Exchange rate: 594 C.F.A. = £1 sterling
244 C.F.A. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1965 est.)				
	Total	Foreign	Abidjan (capital)	Bouaké	Gagnoa
322,500	3,830,000	20,000	320,000	100,000	45,000

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

(1962)

Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	85,000
Extractive Industries . . .	2,300
Manufacturing	10,100
Building and Timber . . .	24,300
Trade and Commerce . . .	17,000
Transport	15,400
Domestic Service	9,900
Government Service . . .	28,000
TOTAL	192,000

AGRICULTURE

FOOD CROPS ('000 tons)			COMMERCIAL CROPS—EXPORTS (tons)			
	1962	1963		1964	1965	1966
Yams	1,934	1,859	Palm Oil	869	1,603	877
Manioc	859	978	Palm Nuts	12,822	14,861	9,385
Taro	110	116	Bananas	129,839	128,311	131,712
Sweet Potato	46	56	Cotton	1,100	1,697	3,943
Bananas	1,092	1,068	Cocoa	123,181	126,408	124,289
Maize	170	168	Coffee	204,271	185,651	181,460
Rice	229	219	Spices	5,258	796	3,418
Millet	42	34				
Groundnuts	29	31				

Production: (1966—'000 tons): Rice 230, Coffee 257, Cocoa 153, Rubber 4; (1967): Coffee 131, Cocoa 140, Rubber 6.

LIVESTOCK (1964—estimates)

CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS
350,000	550,000	750,000	100,000

FISHERIES (metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Total fish caught . . .	45,000	54,023	87,000

FORESTRY (exports)

	1965	1966
Timber (tons)	1,553,109	1,568,700

MINING

	1965	1966
Diamonds ('000 carats) . .	108	183
Manganese ('000 tons) . .	180	176

There are 5 million hectares of forests.

IVORY COAST—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Sawn Timber . . . (cu. metres)	125,000	151,788	195,000	250,000
Fish Canning (Tuna) . . . (tons)	1,400	n.a.	3,000	1,600
Cotton Textiles . . . („)	n.a.	n.a.	3,340	4,000
Safety Matches ('000 boxes of 500)	5,520	n.a.	12,499	n.a.
Fruit Canning . . . (tons)	16,500	n.a.	n.a.	34,250
Electricity Production . ('000 kWh)	177,881	154,560	182,748	220,400

Other industries include processing of palm oil for soap and margarine, the preparation of soluble coffee, rope manufacture, rubber production and light engineering.

FINANCE

1 franc C.F.A.=100 centimes. 1 franc C.F.A.=0.02 French francs.
100 C.F.A.=£1 13s. 8d. sterling=U.S. \$4.05.

BUDGET (million C.F.A.)

REVENUE	1966	1967	EXPENDITURE	1966	1967
Direct Taxes . . .	5,120	6,700	Education . . .	6,603	7,109
Indirect Taxes . . .	28,000	29,320	Defence . . .	3,291	3,619
Licence Fees . . .	1,350	1,500	Public Health . . .	3,892	4,194
Others . . .	1,830	2,280	Local Government Grants .	5,265	5,929
			Public Works and Housing .	4,401	4,977
			Public Administration .	6,539	7,159
			Agriculture . . .	1,359	1,430
			Foreign Affairs . . .	870	955
TOTAL . . .	36,300	39,800	TOTAL . . .	36,300	39,800

Four-Year Plan (1967-70): Total expenditure 116,000m. C.F.A.

NATIONAL INCOME

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Gross Domestic Product . . . (million C.F.A.)	182.6	208.1	249.5	247.9
Gross Domestic Product . . . (per head (C.F.A.))	39,800	43,400	50,200	49,700
Private Investment . . . (million C.F.A.)	15.5	19.0	24.4	26.0
Public Investment . . . (million C.F.A.)	11.2	11.3	18.0	18.0

EXTERNAL TRADE (million C.F.A.)

	1964	1965	1966	1967 (estimates)
Imports	58,873	58,343	63,613	70,000
Exports	74,501	68,418	76,659	79,000

IVORY COAST—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Food and Beverages	10,360	12,587	Bananas	2,796	2,823
Fuels	3,248	3,351	Coffee	25,800	30,233
Materials and semi-manufactures	10,036	12,061	Manganese Ore	750	774
Capital equipment	14,996	15,624	Cocoa	10,915	13,144
Consumer goods	20,063	19,990	Timber	18,480	18,603

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
France	36,420	36,694	France	25,771	29,738
Other Franc Zone	4,140	6,280	Algeria	1,938	1,484
United Kingdom	1,172	1,454	Morocco	887	1,263
U.S.A.	3,161	4,905	Other Franc Zone	3,510	3,627
German Federal Republic	3,428	4,062	United Kingdom	2,322	2,206
Italy	1,882	1,813	U.S.A.	10,631	13,005
Netherlands	1,178	1,302	German Federal Republic	4,534	4,789
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,283	1,538	Italy	6,005	6,657
			Netherlands	4,739	4,624
			Belgium and Luxembourg	788	1,100

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (including Upper Volta traffic)

	1965	1966
Passengers	2,354,000	2,370,000
Passenger/km. (million)	506.6	517
Freight (metric tons)	688,500	683,000
Freight (ton/km.) (million)	324.7	318

ROADS

	1964
Private cars	28,074
Commercial vehicles	18,675
Tractors	1,973
TOTAL (inc. others)	50,819

SHIPPING

	1965	1966
Vessels	3,251	3,189
Freight loaded (metric tons)	2,460,600	2,778,000
Freight unloaded (metric tons)	1,409,100	1,679,000
Passengers	32,160	19,006

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
Passenger:		
Arrivals	59,702	66,262
Departures	59,288	65,618
Freight (metric tons)	3,850	4,983
Mail (metric tons)	606	670

EDUCATION (1964-65)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	1,857	347,200
Secondary	79	22,800
Technical	10	2,300
Higher	1	885

Source: Ministère des Finances, des Affaires Economiques et du Plan, Abidjan.

THE CONSTITUTION

(October 31st, 1960)

Preamble: The Republic of the Ivory Coast is one and indivisible. It is secular, democratic and social. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or through referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The President is elected for a 5-year term by direct universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of the Administration and the Armed Forces and has power to ask the National Assembly to reconsider a Bill, which must then be passed by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly; he may also have a bill submitted to a referendum. In case of the death or incapacitation of the President his functions are carried out by a deputy chosen by the National Assembly.

Executive Power: Executive Power is vested in the President who appoints a Council of Ministers.

Legislative Power: Legislative power is vested in a National Assembly of 85 members, elected for a 5-year term of office at the same time as the Presidential elections. Legislation may be introduced by either the President or by a member of the National Assembly.

Judicial Power: The independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the President, assisted by a High Council of Judiciary.

Economic and Social Council: An advisory commission representing employers, unions and Government.

Conseil de l'Entente: In May 1959 the Ivory Coast joined with the Republics of Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente. (See Volume I.)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

President of the Council of Ministers and in charge of Economy and Finance, National Defence and Agriculture: FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

Minister of State: AUGUSTE DENISE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ARSÈNE USHER ASSOUAN.

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: CAMILLE ALLIALI.

Minister of the Interior: NANLO BAMBA.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: ALCIDE KACOU.

Minister of the Armed Forces and Civic Services: KOUADIO M'BAHIA BLÉ.

Minister-Delegate for Economic and Financial Affairs: KONAN BÉDIÉ.

Minister-Delegate for Planning: MOHAMED DIAWARA.

Minister of National Education: LAMBERT AMON-TANOH.

Minister of Public Health and Population: BLAISE N'DIA KOFFI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: LANCINA KONÉ.

Minister of Information: MATHIEU EKRA.

Minister of Stock-Breeding: ALEXIS THIERRY-LEBBÉ.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: SOULEYMANE CISSOKO.

Minister-Delegate for Building and Town Planning: MICHEL GOLY KOUASSI.

Minister-Delegate of Youth, Sports and Popular Education: BISSOUMA TAPÉ.

Minister-Delegate for Agriculture: ABDOULAYE SAWADOGO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IVORY COAST

(Abidjan, unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 53 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 1015; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDALLAOUI.

Belgium: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1800; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD WALRAVENS.

Cameroon: "Le Signal", blvd. de la République, B.P. 2886; *Ambassador* (vacant).

Canada: E. 115/3 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1639, Accra, Ghana; *Ambassador:* EUSTACHE MCGAUGHEY.

China, Republic (Taiwan): blvd. de Marseille, km. 8, B.P. 2688; *Ambassador:* TUAN MAO-LAN.

Congo, Democratic Republic: (address not available); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KAHAMBA.

Denmark: P.O.B. 3328, Accra, Ghana; *Ambassador:* HANS BIERING.

Finland: P.M.B. 12108, Lagos, Nigeria; *Ambassador:* JAAKKO LYYTINEN.

France: blvd. Angoulvant, B.P. 1393; *Ambassador:* JACQUES RAPHAEL-LEYGUES.

German Federal Republic: 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1900; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF JUNGES.

Ghana: Zone 2B, No. 6, B.P. 1871; *Ambassador:* H. A. GRANT.

Haiti: 21 ave. Ouezzin-Coulibaly, B.P. 1775, Treichville; *Ambassador:* JEAN CORADIN.

India: Allées Canard, B.P. 398, Dakar, Senegal; *Ambassador:* HABIB HASSAN SAFRANI.

Israel: 43 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1877; *Ambassador:* ITZHAK MINERBI.

Italy: rue de la Canebière, Vieux-Cocody, B.P. 1905; *Ambassador:* VINCENZO BOLASCA.

Japan: ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1329; *Ambassador:* KENICHI TOH.

Korea, Republic: ave. Mozart 33, Paris 16e, France; *Ambassador:* CHOI WAN BOK.

Lebanon: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 2227; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE JABRE.

Liberia: 17 ave. Chardy, B.P. 2514; *Ambassador:* E. C. B. JONES.

Mauritania: ave. 21, 19 rue Barrée, Treichville, B.P. 2275; *Ambassador:* BAKAR OULD AHMEDOU.

Morocco: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 2146; *Ambassador:* ABDELHADI SBIHI.

Netherlands: Résidence Delafosse, B.P. 1086; *Ambassador:* FRANS VAN OVEN.

Nigeria: 58 blvd. de la République, B.P. 2759; *Ambassador:* ISSA KOTO ALHAJI.

Norway: "Le Signal", blvd. de la République, B.P. 607; *Ambassador:* NICOLAI ALFRED FOUGNER.

Sierra Leone: 152 Benson St., Monrovia, Liberia; *Ambassador:* AMBROSE P. GENDA.

Spain: P.O.B. 275, Sinkor, Monrovia, Liberia; *Ambassador:* Comte de PENARRUBIAS.

Sweden: Résidence Delafosse, B.P. 2407; *Ambassador:* KARL HENRICK ANDERSSON.

Switzerland: 19 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1914; *Ambassador:* HENRI MONFRINI.

Tunisia: 25 blvd. Roosevelt, B.P. 430, Dakar, Senegal; *Ambassador:* RIDA BACH BAOUH.

United Kingdom: Shell Building, ave. Lamblin, B.P. 2581; *Ambassador:* THOMAS RICHARD SHAW.

United States: ave. Crosson-Duplessis, B.P. 1712; *Ambassador:* GEORGE A. MORGAN.

Upper Volta: ave. Terrasson-de-Fougères, B.P. 908; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KARIM TASSEMBEDO.

Viet-Nam Republic: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 531; *Ambassador:* PHAM VAN TOAN.

Ivory Coast also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Niger, Peru, Thailand and U.S.S.R.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: PHILIPPE YACÉ.

Vice-Presidents: LOROUGNON GUÉDÉ, JEAN-MARIE KOUASSI BERNARD, MAMERY CHÉRIF.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7th, 1965

All 85 seats were won by the Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire: the national part of the West African Rassemblement Démocratique Africain; Pres. FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY; Sec. Gen. PHILIPPE YACÉ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: B.P. 1534, Abidjan; has four chambers; constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. ALPHONSE BONI.

The High Court of Justice: composed of Deputies elected from and by the National Assembly. It is competent to impeach the President or other members of the Government. Pres. PHILIPPE YACÉ; Vice-Pres. MARCEL LAUBOUET; mems. FRANÇOIS OUEGNIN, AMOAKON DIIYE, DRAMANE COULIBALY, AMBROISE SAMBA KONÉ, CHÉRIF MAMÉRY.

Court of Appeal: Abidjan; hears appeals from the Courts of 1st instance; Pres. M. BELFER.

State Security Court: composed of a President and six regular judges, all appointed for five years; deals with all offences against the security of the State; Pres. A. BONI.

Courts of 1st Instance: Abidjan, Pres. LAZENI COULIBALY; Bouaké, Pres. FADIKA MAMADOU; Daba, Pres. TAHAR CHÉRIF HANZA; there are a further 25 courts in the principal centres.

There are 10 Justices of the Peace and a Council des Prudhommes. Courts of Customary Law deal with cases affecting native law.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 23 per cent are Muslims and 12 per cent are Christian, of whom Roman Catholics account for 8.5 per cent of the total population.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

There are more than a quarter of a million Roman Catholics. The Church operates 90 mission stations.

Archbishop of Abidjan: Mgr. BERNARD YAGO; B.P. 1287, Abidjan.

Bishop of Katiola: Mgr. EMILE DURRHEIMER.

Bishop of Daloa: Mgr. PIERRE ROUANET.

Bishop of Bouaké: Mgr. ANDRÉ DUIRAT.

Bishop of Gagnoa: Mgr. JEAN-MARIE ETRILLARD.

OTHER CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Mission Biblique: Daloa, B.P. 5; 8 missions.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: B.P. 585, Bouaké; f. 1929; 7 missions; Superintendent WALTER OLSEN; publ. *Ivory Coast Today*.

Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society: Boundiali, B.P. 5; 7 missions.

Eglise Protestante Méthodiste: B.P. 1282, Abidjan; c. 75,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor S. NANDJUL.

The Bible Society in Francophone West Africa: Abidjan, B.P. 1529; Sec. Rev. E. M. ROULET; circ. of Scriptures 204,145 (1966).

Gospel Missionary Union: Man; 5 missions.

Worldwide Evangelization Crusade: Oumé, B.P. 20; established 1938; 2 missions; Sec. Mlle REBE FIRTH.

PRESS AND PUBLISHER

Fraternité-Matin: blvd. de Marseille, Abidjan, B.P. 1807 f. 1964; daily; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU COULIBALY; Editor-in-Chief LAURENT DONA FOLIGO; circ. 20,000.

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: Abidjan; published by Ivory Coast News Agency (*Agence Ivoirienne de Presse*), B.P. 4312; Dir. BLAISE AGUI.

Fraternité: Abidjan, B.P. 1212; organ of the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire; weekly; Political Dir. FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

Le Journal: B.P. 694; f. 1957; fortnightly; left-wing political; Editor AHINSA YAPI; circ. 12,000.

Sports Abidjan: B.P. 932, Abidjan; weekly.

Ivory Coast News Agency (*Agence Ivoirienne de Presse*): 11 ave. Bir-Hakeim, B.P. 4312; f. 1961; Man. JEAN-BAPTISTE SAMPAN; publ. *Bulletin Quotidien*, weekly; *Press Review*, fortnightly features publication (French), fortnightly bulletin (English).

Société d'Information et de Diffusion Abidjanaise: Abidjan; f. 1963; Man. Dir. MAMADOU COULIBALY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Abidjan: Radiodiffusion de la Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan, B.P. 2261; government station broadcasting in French and local languages; Dir. EDO KOUAMÉ.

Radio Bouaké: Second transmitter of the Radiodiffusion de la Côte d'Ivoire, set up April 1966.

In 1967 there were 65,000 receivers.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne: Abidjan, B.P. 2261; f. 1963; stations at Abidjan and Bouaké; Dir. CHRISTOPHE NOGBOU; 5,500 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Abidjan: ave. Terrasson de Fougères, B.P. 1769; Manager M. ELIARD.

African Development Bank: B.P. 1387, Abidjan; f. 1964; cap. authorised \$U.S. 250m.; Pres. MAMOUN BEHEIRY (Sudan).

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; f. 1965; Abidjan, B.P. 1274; Dir. ANDRÉ CHARDON.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1298, Abidjan; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL GEOFFROID.

Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel: B.P. 4470, Abidjan; f. 1965; cap. 700m. CFA; Gov. M. DIAWARA; Dir.-Gen. GERHARD ROHNFELDER.

Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement: Résidence du Banco, B.P. 670, Abidjan; Dir. ANDRÉ HOVINE.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 22 avenue Barthe, B.P. 1814; Dir. HARRY MERY.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: 5 rue Gourgas, B.P. 1845, Abidjan; Dir. JOACHIM ATTOUMBRE.

Crédit de la Côte d'Ivoire: 22 avenue Barthe, B.P. 840, Abidjan; Dir. RENÉ AMCHIA.

Société Générale de Banques en Côte d'Ivoire: 5 ave. Barthe, B.P. 1355, Abidjan; cap. 500m. CFA; Dir. LOUIS BUTTAY.

Société Ivoirienne de Banque: 34 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1300, Abidjan; Dir.-Gen. OLIVIER BOYER.

Société Nationale de Financement (SONAFI): 19 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1591, Abidjan; f. 1962; cap. 100m. CFA; Dir.-Gen. CAMILLE KONAN.

Association Professionnelle des Banques et Etablissements Financiers: B.P. 20900, Abidjan; Pres. MARCEL GEOFFROID.

INSURANCE

Abidjan

Assureurs Conseils de Côte d'Ivoire: Faugère et Cie., 40 blvd. Angoulvant, B.P. 1554.

Comité des Assureurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: 1397; Pres. J. DE CURTON.

Crédit Foncier de l'Ouest-Africain: ave. Lamblin, B.P. 3.

La Paix Africaine: B.P. 444.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: 32 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1593.

Société Africaine de Courtage et de Représentation d'Assurances: B.P. 3129.

Comité des Assureurs: B.P. 1397; Pres. M. DE CURTON.

Syndicat des Assureurs: B.P. 180; Pres. M. MOERS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de la République de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1399; Pres. F. MASSIEYE; publ. daily and monthly bulletins.

Chambre d'Agriculture de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1291; Pres. OKA NIANGON; Sec.-Gen. DOGOH PIERRE; publ. monthly bulletin.

Chambre d'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1758; Pres. ANDRÉ BLOHORN.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Abidjan

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire (SCIMPEX): Annexe de la Chambre de Commerce, B.P. 1278; Pres. M. KELLER.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs et des Industriels de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 464; Pres. PIERRE CHICHET.

Syndicat des Industriels: Annexe de la Chambre de Commerce, B.P. 1340; Pres. ANDRÉ BLOHORN; publ. *L'Industriel de la Côte d'Ivoire* (monthly).

Syndicat des Négociants Importateurs et Agents de Marques de Matériel Automobile ou Agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1399; f. 1953; 18 mems.; Pres. M. LEMAIRE.

Coopérative Bananière de la Côte d'Ivoire (COBAFRUIT): B.P. 1550, Abidjan; Pres. P. BONJOUR.

Fédération Agricole et Forestière: B.P. 2300, Abidjan; f. 1952; Pres. HUGUES DE QUATREBARBES.

Association Interprofessionnelle de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1340; Pres. A. BLOHORN.

Syndicat des Producteurs Forestiers: B.P. 318, Abidjan; Pres. A. LEGRAS.

Syndicat pour la Défense des Intérêts Généraux des Plantours et Cultivateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: Treichville, B.P. 6085; Pres. ALEXANDRE DJABIA.

Syndicat Agricole Africain: B.P. 24, Treichville; Pres. JOSEPH ANOMA.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1749, Abidjan; f. 1962; 200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH COFFIE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: Abidjan, B.P. 1394; f. 1904; 1,145 km. of track linking Abidjan with Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta; 625 km. are in the Ivory Coast; Dir. JEAN BORDENAVE.

ROADS

There are 6,850 km. of bitumen-surfaced roads; 18,000 km. of all weather earth roads and 14,000 km. of tracks.

SHIPPING

Abidjan

Société Ivoirienne de Consignation et d'Armement Maritime: Abidjan, f. 1961; national service; 3 vessels.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 25 avenue Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1281.

Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux: 17 avenue Louis-Barthe, B.P. 1281.

Delta Lino: B.P. 894.

Gold Star Line: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 1611.

Hoegh Lines: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 21,011.

Holland-West Afrika Lijn NV: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 1559.

Italian West Africa Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Jugolinija: Cie. Foncière et Commerciale de Distribution, km. 1, rue du Port Bouet, B.P. 4308.

K Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Lloyd Triestino: c/o SAMOA, rond-point du Nouveau Port, B.P. 1611.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Palm Line: c/o SOCOPAO, 1297.

Royal Intercean Lines: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 1559.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: c/o SOAEM, B.P. 1727.

Seven Star Line: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 1611.

Société Navale de l'Ouest: c/o SOAEM, rond-point du Nouveau Port, B.P. 1727.

Sicomar (Société Ivoirienne de Consignation et d'Armement): agents Cie. Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre, avenue Houdaille, B.P. 1546.

Splošna Plovba: cie. Foncière et Commerciale de Distribution, km. 1, rue du Port Bouet, B.P. 4308.

Transcap-Shipping: B.P. 358; Agents for Elder Dempster Lines, Barber Line, Guinea Gulf Line, Bank Line, Marine Chartering Co., Svea Line, Mitsui-OSK Line and Nopal Line; Dir. G. DAGOREAU.

Union West Africa Line: c/o SOAEM, B.P. 1727.

United West Africa Service: c/o SOMICOA, B.P. 640.

CIVIL AVIATION

Abidjan

Air Afrique: ave. L. Barthe, B.P. 21017, Abidjan; f. 1961; Pres., Dir.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL; Vice-Pres. ROGER LOUBRY.

Air Ivoire: B.P. 1027; local services.

The following air lines also serve the Ivory Coast: Lufthansa, M.E.A., Nigeria Airways, Alitalia, Ghana Airways, K.L.M., P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair, U.T.A., Air Mali, and Union de Transports Aériens.

TOURISM

Office Nationale du Tourisme de la Côte d'Ivoire: 26 boulevard de la République, B.P. 1173.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Abidjan: Abidjan; 97 teachers, 1,712 students.

JAMAICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean ninety miles south of Cuba. Haiti is nearby to the east. The climate varies with altitude, being tropical at sea level and temperate in the mountain areas. Average annual rainfall is 77 inches. The language is English. The majority of the population belong to Christian churches of which the Church of England and the Baptist Church are the strongest. There is a small Jewish minority. The flag consists of a diagonal gold cross on a black and green background. The capital is Kingston.

Recent History

Formerly a British colony, the island achieved internal independence in 1959 and full independence in 1962. In 1958 Jamaica joined with Trinidad, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands to form the West Indies Federation. Jamaica seceded in 1961 following a referendum and the Federation broke up. The two dominant political figures since the war have been Sir Alexander Bustamante, who retired as Prime Minister in 1966 on account of ill health, and Norman Manley, q.c., the previous Premier.

Government

The legislature consists of a Senate of 21 members and a House of Representatives of 53 members. Thirteen members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and eight on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The House of Representatives is elected by universal adult suffrage. Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and a Cabinet of not less than eleven members. A Privy Council of six members advises the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on Service appeals of a disciplinary nature.

Defence

Until independence in 1962 defence was the responsibility of the United Kingdom. Since then Jamaica has been building up her own forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and mining. The dominant crop is sugar, with molasses and rum as important by-products. Bananas, citrus fruits and coconuts are also cultivated. The principal mineral is bauxite, of which Jamaica is a large producer, and new processing factories have made Jamaica the world's second most important producer of alumina. Industry is expanding and covers cement, tobacco and a number of consumer goods. Trade is chiefly with Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada. Two valuable sources of income are the tourist trade and remittances from migrants working in the United Kingdom. Under the Five-Year Plan, 1963-68, fifty per cent of expenditure will be devoted to social and community services to combat the drift of labour to the towns.

Transport and Communications

There are 249 miles of railway, including the 112-mile line running diagonally across the island from Kingston to Montego Bay. 2,688 miles of main roads and 6,516 miles of secondary roads link towns and villages. The principal ports are Kingston and Montego Bay. Jamaica is well served by a number of international air lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is undertaken by the Government, chiefly in co-operation with private charitable organisations. The Social Development Commission arranges and co-ordinates social welfare in the villages.

Education

Primary education is compulsory in certain districts and where schools are available; and secondary schools receive a Government grant. The Five-Year Plan, 1963-68, envisages expansion of education facilities by 25 per cent. Six faculties of the University of the West Indies are in Kingston.

Tourism

Jamaica attracts many tourists, mainly from the U.S.A. In 1967 330,000 tourists visited the island. There are many hotels and hotel proprietors receive tax concessions to encourage tourism.

Visas are not required to visit Jamaica by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway and Colonies, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States.

Sport

The chief sports are cricket, tennis, swimming and football.

Public Holidays

1968: May 24 (Labour Day), Queen's Birthday (June), August 7 (Independence Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), February 19 (Ash Wednesday), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in force in Jamaica.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Jamaican Pound which is at par with the Pound sterling. Decimal currency will be introduced in September 1969.

Coins: ½d., 1d. (British coins are legal tender up to an amount of 40s.).

Notes: 5s., 10s., £1, £5, £10.

Exchange rate: £1 Jamaica = £1 sterling
8s. 4d. Jamaica = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (square miles): 4,243.6.

Population: (Dec. 1967 est.): 1,893,890; Kingston 192,000.

Employment: (1964): Total labour force 146,831; Agriculture (incl. Sugar) 33,062, Sugar growing and manufacturing 20,233, Other Manufacturing 31,566, Commerce 12,692, Transport and Communications 12,110.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Sugar, unrefined	'000 tons	4,645	4,700	4,885
Bananas	'000 stems	18,658	20,250	20,626
Citrus	'000 boxes	3,900	4,144	4,402
Coconuts	'000 nuts	130,262	130,149	138,504
Ginger	'000 lb.	1,499	1,960	2,240

MINING AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Bauxite	tons	8,584,064	9,120,000	9,247,265
Alumina	"	740,719	781,130	814,035
Cement	"	311,069	349,810	329,722
Gypsum	"	208,492	189,546	183,856
Cigars	'000	17,605	15,900	8,825*
Cigarettes	million	1,016	1,074	n.a.
Sugar	'000 tons	489	500	n.a.
Rum	'000 gal.	3,229	3,195	1,972†
Soap	'000 lb.	16,732	16,195	3,944

* 6 months.

† 3 months.

FINANCE

£1 = 20 shillings

£100 Jamaica = £100 sterling = \$U.S. 240.

BUDGET

(1967-68—£J'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs and Excise	32,377	Federal Government	nil
Direct Taxation	20,982	Communications and Public Works	11,151
Other Items	30,745	Education	10,048
		Public Health	7,430
		Development and Welfare	3,388
		Agriculture	8,366
		Other Items	43,713
TOTAL	\$4,104	TOTAL	\$4,104

JAMAICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(1963-68 £J'000)

General Revenue Contributions	17,700
Internal Loans	17,600
External Loans	25,600
Institutional Loans and Aid	30,400
TOTAL	91,300

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(December 1955 = 100)

	METROPOLITAN KINGSTON			RURAL AREAS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Food	128.8	132.8	135.4	128.7	133.3	135.7
Rent	154.7	158.7	162.0	125.5	126.8	127.8
Clothing	108.8	111.2	115.0	118.2	121.7	124.6
Fuel, Cleaning	132.4	134.8	135.4	110.7	112.4	113.3
Personal	136.4	142.8	147.3	134.6	145.2	156.8
Household	126.2	126.2	127.1	110.5	112.8	117.6
General	130.9	134.3	137.0	124.7	129.0	132.3

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(£J'000)

	1964	1965	(1966 (est).)
NET NATIONAL INCOME	244,725	264,908	282,342
Taxes less subsidies	28,635	30,903	31,797
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	273,360	295,811	314,139
Depreciation allowances	21,126	22,871	25,060
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	294,486	318,682	339,199
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-20,801	-15,857	-20,848
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	315,287	334,539	360,047
<i>of which:</i>			
Domestic consumption expenditure	222,844	234,365	246,156
Government consumption expenditure	31,803	34,919	37,111
Gross domestic capital formation	60,430	64,513	75,785

Currency Notes in Circulation (Year's end—£J'000): (1964) 13,551; (1965) 14,246; (1966) 15,961.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million £J)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	- 3.2	3.3	- 9.0	-13.2
Freight and transportation	- 6.6	- 6.2	- 8.7	- 9.1
Travel	10.1	10.2	12.2	17.5
Investment income	-12.6	-12.3	-13.2	-14.6
Insurance	- 5.1	- 5.5	- 5.8	- 6.9
Other services	7.4	7.2	8.4	9.1
Total	-10.0	- 3.3	-16.1	-17.1
Transfer Payments	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.0
CURRENT BALANCE	- 3.3	3.4	- 9.7	-10.1

JAMAICA—STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£J'000)

	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Sept.)
Imports	103,450	116,853	92,958
Exports	74,937	80,109	61,754

COMMODITIES

(£J'000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Sept.)
Food	20,388	22,602	17,421
Beverages and Tobacco	1,599	1,649	1,199
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	3,396	3,109	2,781
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	9,217	9,541	7,537
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	836	753	636
Chemicals	8,907	9,686	7,590
Manufactured Goods	27,770	32,010	24,486
Machinery and Transport Equipment	22,841	28,440	24,125
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	8,380	8,872	7,030
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	115	194	153

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967 (Jan.-Sept.)
Food	28,021	29,948	23,730
Bananas	6,104	6,338	5,089
Sugar (Raw and Refined)	15,635	16,603	15,070
Molasses	537	801	981
Beverages and Tobacco	2,851	2,623	2,143
Rum	1,578	1,327	1,054
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	35,938	28,369	29,340
Bauxite	17,802	18,426	14,076
Alumina	17,493	19,317	14,982
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	2,670	3,099	1,598
Animal and Vegetable Oils	6	4	6
Chemicals	1,079	1,782	1,402
Manufactured Goods	1,610	1,082	704
Machinery and Transport Equipment	40	43	63
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,711	3,146	2,751
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	12	12	7

COUNTRIES

(£J'000)

	1965		1966		1967 (Jan.-Sept.)	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
United Kingdom	25,309	20,600	25,000	21,643	20,094	18,152
U.S.A.	32,402	28,494	12,642	30,859	35,322	24,225
Canada	11,620	11,945	12,694	12,209	10,311	8,280
Other Countries	34,110	13,898	35,605	16,636	27,331	11,088

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: G. S. RANGLIN.

21 members, 13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by the Leader of the Opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: TACIUS GOLDING.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1967

	SEATS	VOTES
Jamaica Labour Party	33	223,961
People's National Party	20	217,173

POLITICAL PARTIES

Jamaica Labour Party (J.L.P.): 7 Retirement Road, Cross Road, Kingston 5; f. 1944 by Sir Alexander Bustamante; the Party draws its main support from work-members of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, founded by Sir Alexander in 1938; the Union has representatives on the Central Executive of the Jamaica Labour Party; Leader Sir ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE, G.B.E., Chair. E. C. L. PARKINSON; Sec. VICTOR BAILEY.

People's National Party (P.N.P.): Headquarters: 23/25 South Camp Road, Kingston; f. 1938. The Party favours a moderate form of socialism and its aims include the encouragement of foreign capital investment in the island, and the intensification of agricultural development. The Party draws its supporters mainly from the middle classes and groups of workers who have joined the National Workers' Union. Pres. NORMAN MANLEY q.c.; Sec. S. O. VEITCH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by several Courts—the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Resident Magistrates' Courts and Traffic Courts. There are also Courts of Petty Sessions.

The Supreme Court
P.O. Box 491, Kingston.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir HERBERT DUFFUS

Senior Puisne Judge: L. B. FOX (acting).

Puisne Judges: A. F. EDUN, K. G. SMITH, C. H. GRAHAM-PERKINS, R. M. HERCULES, L. G. ROBINSON.

Registrar: K. C. HENRY.

Deputy Registrar: G. M. MILLER.

Court of Appeal

President: Sir CYRIL HENRIQUES.

Judges: G. E. WADDINGTON, L. T. MOODY, I. D. ECCLESTON, H. J. SHELLEY, Sir JOSEPH LUCKHOE.

Deputy Registrar: B. C. CAREY, LL.B.

Judicial Service Commission

Chairman: Chief Justice

Members: President of the Court of Appeal; Chairman of the Public Service Commission and four others.

RELIGION

The Anglican Church is the largest religious body, and had 318,643 adherents according to a 1960 estimate. Presbyterians number about 92,000. The Roman Catholic Church has about 114,000 members, and other religious bodies include the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches, the Salvation Army, The Society of Friends and the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Jamaica: Rt. Rev. P. W. GIBSON.

Suffragan Sees:

Bishop of Kingston: Rt. Rev. J. C. E. SWABY.

Bishop of Mandeville: Rt. Rev. B. N. Y. VAUGHAN.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Kingston: JOHN J. McELENNEY, S.J., 1B North Street, Kingston.

Presbyterian Church of Jamaica: 5 Lockett Avenue, Kingston 4; 12,789 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. C. A. THOMAS; Publ. *The Presbyterian* (bi-monthly).

Assembly of God: Evangel Temple, 3 Friendship Park Rd., Kingston.

First Church of Christ Scientist: 13 West Racecourse, Kingston.

Congregational: North St. Kingston.

Jewish: 92 Duke St. Kingston.

Methodist: Lyndhurst, Kingston.

Salvation Army: Bramwell Booth Memorial Hall, Kingston.

Seventh Day Adventist: North St., Kingston.

THE PRESS

Daily Gleaner: 148-156 Harbour Street, Kingston; f. 1834; morning; Independent; circ. 64,516 also *The Star*, *The Sunday Gleaner* and *The Jamaica Gleaner* (overseas weekly); Managing Dir. S. G. FLETCHER; Editor T. E. SEALY; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.
Star: 148-156 Harbour St., Kingston; evening; circ. 57,465.

Beacon: Montego Bay; weekly.

Caribbean Challenge: 55 Church St., Box 186, Kingston; monthly; circ. 30,000.

Catholic Opinion: 11 Duke Street, Kingston; f. 1896; weekly; Editor Rev. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, S.J.; Agents: R. H. Humphrey & Co. Ltd., 39 Brockenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey, England.

Children's Own: 148-156 Harbour St., Kingston; weekly; circ. 42,174.

Chinese Public News: 9 North St., Kingston; bi-weekly; circ. 4,000.

Chung San News, The: 130 Barry St., Kingston; Chinese; bi-weekly; circ. 3,500.

The Farmer: North Parade, Kingston; quarterly.

Farmers' Weekly: 146-156 Harbour Street, Kingston; circ. 70,568.

Government Gazette: P.O. Box 487, Kingston; f. 1868; circ. 3,200; Government Printer JNO. L. TAYLOR.

Jamaica and West Indian Review, The: 46 East Street, Kingston; Liberal; illustrated; quarterly; Editor ESTHER CHAPMAN; London Office: 63 Neal Street, W.C.2.

Jamaica Baptist Reporter, The: Calabar Theological College, 61 Red Hills Road, Half Way Tree; Editor Rev. DONALD MONKCOM, B.A., M.TH.; circ. 3,500.

Jamaica Churchman: Church House, Kingston 5; monthly; newspaper issues twice yearly; circ. 10,000.

Jamaican Housewife: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; published by the National Publishing House Ltd.

Jamaican Home and Builder: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; quarterly.

Jamaican Magazine: Box 131, Kingston 10; quarterly; circ. 3,500.

Jamaican Review: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; publ. semi-annual.

Pagoda: 50 Duke St., Kingston; fortnightly.

Public Opinion: 2 Torrington Road, Kingston; f. 1937; supports People's National Party; weekly; Editor O. T.

FAIRCLOUGH; Agents: R. H. Humphrey & Co. Ltd., 39 Brockenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey, England.

Society Magazine: 136 Orange Street, Kingston; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Sports life: 42 Morningside Drive, Kingston 8; f. 1958; circ. 7,000.

Spotlight News Magazine Ltd.: 8 Retirement Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1939; Liberal; monthly; circ. 12,000.

Sunday Gleaner: 146-156 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Trumpet: 23-25 South Camp Road, Kingston 16; organ of the People's National Party; Editor IVORALL DAVIS; circ. 20,000.

Unionist: 23 Merrivale Ave., Kingston 8; circ. 10,000.

Vanity Magazine: P.O.B. 40, Kingston 3; bi-monthly.

Voice of Jamaica: 98 Duke Street, Kingston; organ of Jamaica Labour Party; weekly; circ. 20,000.

West Indian Medical Journal: University of the West Indies, Kingston 7; quarterly; circ. 1,300.

West Indian Review: 46 East St., Kingston; monthly.

West Indian Sportsman: 75 Church St., Kingston; monthly; circ. 7,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Jamaica: 2-4 Geffrard Place, Kingston; f. 1943; 90 mems.; Pres. CLIFTON NEITA; Sec. KEN CHAPLIN; publ. *Press & Radio* (annual).

Reuters is also represented in Jamaica.

PUBLISHERS

City Printery Ltd.: 2 Torrington Road, Kingston; f. 1937; Chair. H. O. A. DAYES; Man. Dir. O. T. FAIRCLOUGH; publ. *Public Opinion* (weekly).

Gleaner Co. Ltd., The: 146-156 Harbour Street, Kingston; publs. newspapers and magazines; Gen. Man. G. A. SHERMAN.

Government Printing Office: 77½ Duke Street, Kingston; Government Printer JNO. L. TAYLOR.

Jamaica Times Press Ltd., The: 141 East Street, Kingston; f. 1898.

Pioneer Press: 148 Harbour St., Kingston; history, geography, fiction, paperbacks.

West Indian Publishing Co. Ltd., The: 44 East Street, Kingston.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation: 5 South Odeon Avenue, Kingston; f. 1959; a publicly-owned Statutory Corporation run on semi-commercial lines and designed to transmit quality programmes both on radio (from 1959) and television (from 1963) with a broad social purpose; Gen. Man. F. M. NEEDHAM.

Educational Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Education, Kingston; f. 1964; 20-minute telecasts and 15-minute radio broadcasts daily.

Radio Jamaica Ltd.: Broadcasting House, 32 Lyndhurst Road, Kingston 5; f. 1950; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; island-wide commercial and public service broadcasting 136 hours per week; also operates a wired network in Kingston and other built-up areas and the Reditune background music service; Gen. Man. GRAHAM BINNS, M.A.

Receiving sets (1967): radio 420,000; television 48,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Jamaica: P.O. Box 621, Kingston; f. 1960; cap. £J250,000; dep. £J14.1m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. G. A. BROWN, C.M.G.; Banking Man. J. W. WILSON; Sec. E. S. M. KENTISH.

OTHER BANKS

Government Savings Bank: 134-140 Tower Street, P.O. Box 473, Kingston; f. 1870; Government guaranteed; dep. £7.9m. (Dec. 1966); Man. A. R. TAYLOR; brs. at 253 Post Offices.

Jamaica Citizens Bank: P.O.B. 483, Kingston 1; f. 1967; cap. £2m.; Gen. Man. J. P. FURNISS.

The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd.: 5-7 King St., Kingston; f. 1967; Man. Dir. J. A. G. BELL; main br. 35 King St., Man. G. E. MARSHALL; 29 other brs. throughout Jamaica.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Head Office: P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston: 111/115 Harbour Street; Manager W. A. MACLAREN.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Kingston Office: 35 King Street; Kingston Manager J. A. G. BELL; 29 brs. in Jamaica.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Kingston Office: 54 King Street; Manager C. F. T. TAME; 43 branches, sub-branches and agencies in Jamaica.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Kingston Office: King and Harbour Streets; Manager (Kingston) R. B. GIBSON; 7 branches.

First National City Bank: Head Office: 390 Park Avenue, New York 22; Jamaica Branches: 4½ King St., P.O.B. 362, Kingston, Man. C. H. STONE; 21 Constant Spring Rd., P.O.B. 124, Kingston 10, Man. W. R. RHODES.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Kingston Main Office: Duke and Barry Streets; brs. in Kingston (9), Mandeville and Montego Bay; Man. (Kingston) R. S. SASSO.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Jamaica Development Bank: Kingston; f. 1967; replaced Development Finance Corporation, f. 1959; initial cap. £J5m.; Chair. ABE ISSA.

There are also Peoples' Co-operative Banks, which, under the supervision of the Agricultural Loans Societies Boards, make loans to small farmers.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Plans are going ahead for the establishment of a Stock Exchange in Kingston.

INSURANCE

Cosmopolitan Assurance Co. Ltd.: 86 Church Street, P.O. Box 428, Kingston; f. 1931; Chair. W. G. MORIAS.

Insurance Company of Jamaica Ltd.: 101-3 Harbour Street, P.O. Box 249, Kingston; f. 1931; Chair. LESLIE E. ASHENHEIM, M.A.; Gen. Man. V. A. DAYES.

Jamaica Co-operative Fire and General Insurance: 10 Duke Street, Kingston; Gen. Man. A. L. PHILLIPS.

Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O. Box 204, Kingston; f. 1844; Chair D. J. JUDAH, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. RONALD G. THWAITES.

Most of the leading British, and some U.S. and Canadian companies have offices or agents.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Ltd.:** P.O. Box 172, Kingston; Pres. ALEC DURIE; Sec. N. R. MADDEN; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (every two months).
- Montego Bay Chamber of Commerce Ltd.:** P.O. Box 213, 2 Parade, Montego Bay; f. 1932, 175 mems.; Pres. K. A. SMITH; Sec. K. W. ARMSTRONG.
- Ocho Rios Chamber of Commerce:** Pineapple Place, Ocho Rios; Pres. W. S. COLE, Jr.; Sec. Mrs. S. V. BROWN.
- Portland Chamber of Commerce and Tourist Trade Development Association:** Portland; f. 1945; 114 mems.; Pres. J. B. PATERSON, Port Antonio.

ASSOCIATIONS

- All-Island Banana Growers' Association Ltd.:** Banana Industry Building, 10 South Avenue, Kingston Gardens, Kingston; f. 1946; reorganised 1956; 41,386 mems.; Chair. Mrs. O. W. CHAMPAGNE; Sec. D. L. WHITTLE.
- All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association:** 4 North Ave., Kingston 4; f. 1941; registered cane farmers 26,958 mems.; Chair. C. O. TITUS; Man. W. D. ROBERTS.
- Citrus Growers' Association Ltd.:** 60A East Queen Street, P.O. Box 159, Kingston; f. 1955; 26,248 mems.; Chair. C. D. DELISSER; Man. Dir. C. C. RUSSELL.
- Importers and Distributors Association of Jamaica:** 11 Duke St., Kingston.
- In-Bond Merchants' Association:** The Cage, Parade, P.O.B. 213, Montego Bay; Chair. ALAN HART.
- Jamaica Banana Producers' Association Ltd.:** 64 Harbour Street, P.O. Box 237 Kingston; Chair. C. H. BROWNE.
- Jamaica Livestock Association:** 50 East Street, Kingston; f. 1941; 6,000 mems.; Chair. H. L. ROPER; Man. H. J. RAINFORD.
- Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Ltd.:** 85A Duke Street, Kingston; f. 1947; 330 mems.; Pres. RAY HADEED, Sec. E. A. HALL.
- Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists:** c/o Sugar Research Dept., Mandeville, P.O.; Pres. P. E. R. BOVELL.
- Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association of Jamaica:** 146 Harbour St., Kingston; f. 1943; 18 mems.; Pres. S. G. FLETCHER; Sec. C. E. SOARES.
- Shipping Association of Jamaica:** 161 Water Lane, Kingston; f. 1939; 22 mems.; Chair. LAURENCE P. SCOTT; Gen. Man. NOEL A. HYLTON.
- Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd.:** 5 Trevenion Park Rd., Kingston 5; comprises all the sugar manufacturers in Jamaica; deals with all aspects of the sugar industry and its by-products; provides liaison between the industry, the Government and overseas interests; Man. F. EVANS

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Agricultural Development Corporation:** 83 Hanover Street, Kingston; est. 1952; Chair R. G. S. JACKSON; Sec. R. E. MAIS.
- Agricultural Marketing Corporation:** 188 Spanish Town Rd., P.O.B. 508, Kingston; f. 1963; Chair. R. K. AQUART; Gen. Man. G. SAMMS.
- Banana Board:** P.O. Box 602, Kingston; f. 1953 under the Banana Board Law; is the sole exporter of bananas and has wide powers over the industry; Chair. K. F. JONES; Sec. N. RAE.

- Cocoa Industry Board:** P.O. Box 68, Kingston 15; f. 1957; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; owns and operates four central fermentaries; Chair. H. S. SCHLEIFER, J.P.; Sec.-Man. L. P. DELISSER.
- Coconut Products Board:** c/o P.O.B. 496, Kingston; Chair. J. C. BREAKSPEARE; Sec. A. C. CARTER.
- Coconut Industry Board:** 18 Waterloo Road, P.O. Box 204, Kingston; 9 mems.; Chair. R. D. C. HENRIQUES; Man. and Sec. N. E. FOSTER.
- Coffee Industry Board:** P.O. Box 12, Kingston 15; f. 1950; 7 mems.; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; is the sole exporter of coffee except for the Blue Mountain variety; Chair. N. C. MILLER; Man. F. A. BRISCOE; publ. *Annual Report*.
- Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation:** 4 Winchester Road, Kingston; est. 1952; financed by the Government to make loans; to facilitate and stimulate industrial projects; maintains a staff of advisory specialists and trains staff in labour and management; Chair. FELIX FOX; Exec. Dir. CARROLL DA COSTA; brs. at Montego Bay, London, New York and Toronto.
- Sugar Control Board:** Chair. R. C. HARTY; Sec. B. W. LYNCH.
- Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board:** 22 Camp Rd., P.O.B. 34, Kingston 5; Chair. L. C. BLOOMFIELD; Man. M. L. G. SHARP.

TRADE UNIONS

- Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU):** 98 Duke Street, Kingston; f. 1938; 100,459 mems.; Pres. Sir ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE; Gen. Sec. Miss EDITH NELSON.
- National Workers' Union of Jamaica:** 17 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, etc.; 149,569 mems.; Pres. THOSSY A. KELLY; Gen. Sec. W. A. WAINWRIGHT.
- Trade Union Congress of Jamaica:** 3 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; mems. 93,984; Pres. MICHAEL MANLEY; Gen. Sec. HOPETON CAVEN.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

- Independent Portworkers' Union:** 71 North St., Kingston.
- Jamaica Clerical Workers' Association:** 130-132 East St., Kingston.
- Jamaica Federation of Musicians' Union:** 38 Smith Lane, Kingston 3; f. 1958; about 900 mems.; Pres. CECIL V. BRADSHAW; Sec. LESLIE A. WILSON.
- Machado Employees' Union:** 130 East St., Kingston.
- United Portworkers' and Seamen's Union:** 20 West St., Kingston.
- Water Commission and Allied Workers' Union:** 130 East St., Kingston; about 520 mems.; Pres. ISAIAH STEWART; Sec. V. BANCROFT EDWARDS.

There are also 17 employers' associations registered as trade unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission promotes Co-operative Societies in the following categories: Consumer, Co-operative Farming, Credit, Credit and Marketing, Fishermen's, Irrigation, Land Lease, Land Purchase, Marketing, Supplies Co-ops., Thrift, Transport and Tillage.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Jamaica Railway Corporation: P.O. Box 489, Kingston; Chair. D. C. TRETZEL; Gen. Man. U. H. SALMON.

There are 205 miles of standard-gauge railway operated by the Government. The main lines are from Kingston to Montego Bay and from Spanish Town to Port Antonio. The railways run at a loss.

ROADS

Jamaica has a good network of tar-surfaced and metalled motoring roads. There are some 2,675 miles of main roads which are asphalted or macadamised and about 6,500 miles of secondary roads of which over 3,200 are suitable for motor traffic.

SHIPPING

Passenger and cargo services are provided to Jamaica by the following companies: Alcoa, Achille Lauro, Atlantrafic Express, Blue Sea, Booth American, Canada Jamaica, Cia. Transatlántica Española, Elders and Fyffes, Dover, French, Grace, Hamburg-Amerika, Harrison, Horn, Jamaica Banana Producers', Jamaica Fruit and Shipping, New Zealand Shipping, New Zealand-West Indies, K. Line, Kirk, Montreal-Australia-New Zealand, Royal Mail, Saguenay, United Fruit Jamaica Co.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Jamaica: 76 Harbour St., Kingston; f. 1963; services were operated by B.O.A.C. and British West Indian Airways Ltd. under charter or lease arrangements until 1968 when the Board undertook the management and operation of internal air services on behalf of the government.

Jamaica Air Services Ltd.: 66 Harbour St., Kingston; f. 1962; domestic services and charter flights.

Air Caribbean Transport Ltd.: Kingston; started passenger and cargo services 1968 Kingston-Belize-Guatemala-San José-Panama; Man. Dir. EVERETT SCHROEDER.

Jamaica is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Canada, B.O.A.C., Delta Air Lines, K.L.M., Lufthansa, PanAm.

TOURISM

Jamaica Tourist Board: 80 Harbour St., P.O.B. 284, Kingston; Montego Inn, Fort St., Montego Bay; f. 1955; 5 members appointed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry headed by a Director of Tourism; a statutory body set up by the government for the promotion of tourism; Dir. E. STUART SHARPE; in 1967 330,000 tourists visited Jamaica.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

U.S.A.:

200 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
712 Champlain Bldg., 37 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Suite 1322, First National Bank of Miami, Miami 1, Fla.
3440 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.
278 Post St., San Francisco 8, Calif.
403 Jos Vance Bldg., Seattle 1, Wash.

Canada:

9th Floor, Board of Trade Bldg., 11 Adelaide St. W. Toronto 1.

U.K.:

6-10 Bruton St., London W.1.

Jamaica Automobile Association: 17a Duke St., Kingston; Pres. ALVIN V. LYONS; Sec. E. W. YOUNGMAN.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association: Park Lane Bldg., 2 Duke St., Kingston.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Institute of Jamaica: 12-16 East St., Kingston; Dir. C. BERNARD LEWIS.

Jamaica Amateur Operatic Society: c/o Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, 6 Duke St., Kingston.

Jamaica Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra: c/o Y.M.C.A., 21 Hope Rd., Kingston 10; f. 1940; Pres. Mrs. C. M. RICHARDS; Dir.-Conductor SIBTHORPE L. BECKETT.

The Little Theatre Movement of Jamaica: 4 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1941; amateur and semi-professional productions; Pres. GRETA FOWLER, M.B.E., Sec. DORIS DUPERLY.

National Dance Theatre Company: c/o The Little Theatre, 4 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1962; amateur company; productions reflect the variety of sources of Jamaican life; annual dance seasons and international tours; Artistic Dirs. REX NETTLEFORD, EDDY THOMAS, Sec. VERONA ASHMAN.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston; 387 teachers, 3,540 students (incl. faculties outside Jamaica).

JAPAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Japan forms a curved chain of islands off the coast of east Asia. There are four large islands named (from north to south) Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, and many smaller islands. Hokkaido lies just to the south of the large Russian island, Sakhalin, and about 800 miles east of the Russian mainland port, Vladivostok. Southern Japan is about 100 miles east of Korea. Although summers are everywhere temperate, the climate in winter varies sharply from north to south. Typhoons and heavy rains are common in summer. The language is Japanese. The major religions are Shinto and Buddhism and there is a minority of Christians. The flag consists of a red sun without rays on a white background. The capital is Tokyo.

Recent History

Following the Second World War the Americans occupied Japan and introduced a policy of democratization. The Emperor was deprived of his former god-like authority and a new Constitution providing for popular elections became operative. In 1952 Japan regained its independence with the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty. Admission to the United Nations followed in 1957. The economy has been rebuilt and Japan has become a prosperous state. In 1963 and again in 1967 the Liberal Democrats were re-elected for a further four-year term. In 1964 Mr. Ikeda resigned the Premiership, and was succeeded by Mr. Sato. In the same year Japan became a full member of IMF and OECD. Mr. Sato has followed a policy of controlled economic expansion. Diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea were established in 1965. It was announced in November 1967 that the Bonin Islands, administered by the U.S.A. since 1945, are to be returned to Japan; discussions were also held on the reversion to Japan of the Ryukyu Islands.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1946 the Emperor is Head of State but has no governing power. Executive power lies with the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and 11 to 16 Ministers of State. The legislative body is the Diet, consisting of the House of Representatives (486 seats), whose members are elected for a four-year term, and the House of Councillors (250 seats), members of which are elected for six years, one half retiring every three years. There is universal suffrage at the age of twenty. The country is divided into 46 prefectures.

Defence

Although the Constitution renounces war and the use of force, the right of self-defence is not excluded and Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defence Forces are maintained. Under Security Treaties, the United States provides equipment and training staff and also maintains bases in Japan. The total strength of the Self-Defence Forces was estimated at 246,000 in 1965. These forces are being strengthened under a five-year programme started in 1966, and personnel are to be increased to 250,372.

Economic Affairs

Recovery after the war was very well organized and Japan now has a strong economy. Gross National Product

(GNP) grew at an average rate of roughly 10 per cent between 1956 and 1966, and the Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-71) envisages a continued growth rate in GNP of 8.2 per cent.

The contribution of agriculture and fishing to the national income has been declining and now stands at 12 per cent. The percentage of the labour force engaged in this sector (23 per cent) is also falling. The principal crops are rice, wheat and barley, and much fruit is grown. Japan is a leading fishing nation, both in coastal and deep-sea waters. Mining and manufacturing contribute 36 per cent of the national income and employ 32 per cent of all employees. Mineral resources include coal, limestone, copper and lead but many essential raw materials have to be imported. Heavy and chemical industries predominate in the increasing output of the manufacturing sector, particularly petrochemicals, automobiles, steel, machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals. Commerce, transportation, communications and public service account for 52 per cent of national income and 45 per cent of the labour force.

Exports have been rising at a much faster rate than imports, but this trend was reversed in 1967 when a trade deficit was recorded. The Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-71) aims to concentrate investment on the improvements of the economic and social infrastructure particularly with regard to roads, ports, housing, sanitation and social welfare.

Transport and Communications

Despite difficulties of terrain, rail transport is highly developed, and a 22 mile-long tunnel is being built under the Pacific to join Hokkaido and Honshu. The Japanese National Railways have 12,500 miles of track and there are extensive private railways. There are 92,125 miles of road, of which 14.6 per cent are paved. There are 988,774 km. of road, of which 190 km. are Expressways and 28,029 km. are National Highways. Under the Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-71) \$18,330 million are to be invested in the development of roads, and \$2,300 million are to go towards improving harbour facilities. Large and small craft ply between the islands and there is a big fleet of ocean-going vessels. The main ports are Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe. Japanese Air Lines (JAL) are state-subsidized and there are over 20 other air transport companies.

Social Welfare

About 90 per cent of the population are insured under schemes covering health, welfare annuities, unemployment and industrial accidents. Public Aid is available for the physically handicapped, for disabled war veterans and for war-bereaved families.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for nine years (7-15) in elementary and secondary schools. Higher education may be obtained at the country's 501 colleges and universities, with a total of over 200,000 students. There are both State and private universities.

JAPAN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

The forests and mountains, pagodas and temples, traditional festivals and the classical Kabuki theatre are some of the many tourist attractions of Japan.

Visas are not required to visit Japan by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and United Kingdom.

Sport

Traditional sports with a wide following are Judo, Sumo (Japanese wrestling) and Kendo (Japanese fencing). Baseball, swimming, skiing and table-tennis are the principal other sports and golf is becoming increasingly popular. The Olympic Games were magnificently staged in Tokyo in 1964, and the Winter Olympic games will be held at Sapporo in 1972.

Public Holidays

1968: May 3 (Constitution Day), May 5 (Children's Day), September 15 (Respect for the Aged Day), September 23 (Autumnal Equinox Day), November 3 (Culture Day), November 23 (Labour Thanksgiving Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 15 (Adult's Day), February 11 (Foundation Day), March 21 (Vernal Equinox Day), April 29 (Emperor's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Yen of 100 Sen.
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 Yen.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Yen.

Exchange rate: 869 Yen = £1 sterling
361 Yen = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Population figures in thousands)

AREA	YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
369,662 square kilometres	1962	95,180	46,744	48,436
	1963	96,160	47,230	48,930
	1964	97,190	47,744	49,446

Population (December 1966): 99,180,000.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

Tokyo (capital)	10,676	Amagasaki	488	Kanazawa	330
Osaka	5,984	Sendai	486	Kagoshima	330
Nagoya	2,024	Sakai	452	Wakayama	324
Yokohama	1,676	Kumamoto	408	Nishinomiga	324
Kyoto	1,342	Nagasaki	405	Chiba	312
Kobe	1,198	Hamamatsu	376	Okayama	309
Kita-Kyushu	1,063	Himeji	370	Yokosuka	297
Sapporo	735	Gifu	367	Matsuyama	286
Fukuoka	732	Shizuoka	363	Sasebo	277
Hiroshima	507	Niigata	348	Toyonaka	265

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1961	1,586,413	16.8	890,151	9.4	695,374	7.4
1962	1,616,000	17.0	928,000	9.7	710,000	7.5
1963	1,695,000	17.3	n.a.	9.7	670,000	7.0
1964	1,715,000	17.6	n.a.	9.9	673,000	6.9

Birth rate (per '000—1966): 18.5.

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

YEAR (Average)	TOTAL 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER	LABOUR FORCE			NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	
1962 .	67,550	46,140	45,740	400	21,380
1963 .	69,380	46,530	46,130	400	22,820
1964 .	71,220	47,100	46,730	370	24,080
1965 .	73,530	47,870	47,480	390	26,510

	1962	1963	1964	1965
All Industries ('000)	45,740	46,130	46,730	47,480
Agriculture and Forestry	13,110	12,400	11,970	11,580
Fishery and Aquatic Culture	580	560	540	580
Mining	480	400	360	360
Construction	2,700	2,730	2,890	3,080
Manufacturing	10,720	11,120	11,370	11,570
Wholesaling, Retailing, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	8,470	8,950	9,270	9,560
Transport, Communications and Public Utility	2,660	2,770	2,940	3,040
Services	5,630	5,720	5,900	6,270
Government Service	1,360	1,450	1,460	1,450

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

PRODUCT	1964	1965	1966
Rice (paddy)	12,584	12,409	12,745
Barley	812	712	611
Wheat	1,244	1,287	1,024
Potatoes, Sweet and Irish	9,789	9,111	8,193
Silk Cocoons	n.a.	106	105
Soybeans	240	230	200
Tobacco	151	193	198

Rice Production (1967): 14,457,000 metric tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	HORSES	PIGS
1964 .	3,446	274	401	396	3,461
1965 .	3,175	207	325	322	3,976
1966 .	2,887	146	281	268	5,158

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY ([']ooo cubic metres)

YEAR	SAWN TIMBER	PULP	PIT PROPS	PLYWOOD	OTHERS	TOTAL
1963 .	33,964	8,699	1,553	594	5,883	50,693
1964 .	34,470	8,876	1,426	596	6,810	51,678
1965 .	34,124	7,673	1,365	618	6,754	49,534

FISHING ([']ooo tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Deep-sea Fishing . .	1,442	1,544	1,604
Off-shore Fishing . .	2,731	2,540	2,917
Coastal Fishing . .	2,015	1,784	1,861
Shallow Sea Culture . .	389	362	380
Inland Water Fisheries . .	108	118	146
TOTAL	6,685	6,348	6,908

MINING

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Coal	['] ooo metric tons	50,929	49,535	51,347
Lignite	" " "	691	572	452
Zinc	" " "	216	220	254
Iron	" " "	1,132	1,143	} 1,110
Iron Pyrites	" " "	1,936	1,964	
Manganese	" " "	273	295	303
Quartzite	" " "	2,999	3,062	—
Limestone	" " "	60,700	61,091	71,450
Titanium	metric tons	2,993	4,840	6,432
Chromite	" "	43,969	41,834	32,833
Copper	" "	106,174	106,607	111,679
Lead	" "	54,072	54,976	120,741
Silver	" "	271	279	320
Gold	kg	7,878	8,223	7,975
Natural Gas	cu. metres	1,858,739	1,780,521	1,826,710

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	23,778	27,502	32,018
Crude Steel	" " "	39,799	41,161	47,784
Hot Rolled Steel	" " "	31,913	33,383	38,956
Paper Pulp	" " "	4,569	4,694	5,205
Cement	" " "	32,981	32,689	38,277
Home Sewing Machines	'000	3,798	4,026	4,052
Washing Machines	"	2,644	2,294	2,612
Refrigerators	"	3,205	2,312	2,565
Radio Receivers	"	24,370	22,938	25,293
T.V. Receivers	"	5,254	4,208	5,663
Telephone Sets	"	1,828	2,148	2,160
Cameras	"	4,597	3,915	3,255
Fabrics:				
Cotton	million sq. yards	2,965	3,012	2,913
Wool	" " "	350	341	345
Rayon	" " "	422	390	383
Spun Rayon	" " "	856	935	935
Silk	" " "	161	176	175
Synthetic Fibre	" " "	1,053	1,241	1,443
Chemical Machinery	tons	30,376	33,551	n.a.
Household Chinaware	"	463,579	486,000	508,000
Automotive Tyres	"	159,530	162,695	184,247
Flexible PVC Products	"	212,361	215,255	247,000
Rigid PVC Products	"	305,398	301,680	310,000
Machine Tools	Nos.	75,187	52,974	63,382
Passenger Cars	"	579,660	695,974	877,692
Ships	'000 G.R.T.	4,085	5,363	6,685

FINANCE

1 Yen = 100 Sen.

1,000 Yen = £0 19s. 10d. sterling = \$U.S. 2.78.

BUDGET, 1967-68

(million yen)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes and Stamp	3,853,000	Social Security	718,000
Miscellaneous	345,000	Education and Science	625,000
Public Bonds	800,000	Defence	381,000
		Public Works	696,000
		Local Finance	910,000
		Pensions	218,000
		Miscellaneous	1,150,000
TOTAL	4,998,000	TOTAL	4,998,000

Budget (1968-69): Balanced at 5,818,500 million yen; of which defence expenditure 422,000 million yen.

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million yen)

	1962	1963	1964	1965
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	17,177	19,766	22,234	24,434
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	2,309	2,423	2,667	2,947
Mining	228	232	232	244
Manufacturing	5,060	5,784	6,501	6,883
Construction	1,133	1,354	1,612	1,901
Transport	1,636	1,890	2,016	2,210
Commerce	2,783	3,372	3,801	4,159
Finance	1,475	1,939	1,953	2,181
Services	1,790	2,091	2,424	2,824
Income from abroad	-54	-72	-103	-37
NET NATIONAL INCOME	17,123	19,694	22,131	24,397
Depreciation allowances	2,146	3,075	3,915	n.a.
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	19,249	22,769	26,046	n.a.
Taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	1,703	1,920	2,190	n.a.
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	21,052	24,689	28,236	31,100
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-84	-263	-192	-400
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	20,969	24,426	28,044	30,700
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	11,657	13,461	15,274	17,269
Government consumption expenditure	1,904	2,223	2,612	2,936
Fixed capital formation	7,227	8,259	9,282	9,981

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million yen)

	THE BANK OF JAPAN NOTES	SUBSIDIARY COINS	TOTAL
1964 .	2,298,000	119,800	2,417,800
1965 .	2,568,000	133,800	2,701,800
1966 .	2,913,500	152,200	3,065,700

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(U.S.\$ million)

1964: 1,999; 1965: 2,107; 1966: 2,074.

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (million U.S.\$)

	1963			1964		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	5,390.5	5,556.7	-166.2	6,702.0	6,327.7	374.3
Non-monetary gold	0.6	—	0.6	1.1	—	1.1
Freight and transport	450.3	883.8	-433.5	603.1	1,076.2	-473.1
Travel	53.6	65.4	-11.8	62.0	78.2	-16.2
Investment income	126.0	245.1	-119.1	136.4	332.1	-195.7
Government transactions	366.6	27.6	339.0	337.1	28.7	308.4
Other services	137.7	480.9	-343.2	184.5	591.4	-406.9
Total	6,525.3	7,259.5	-734.2	8,026.2	8,434.3	-408.1
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	67.5	112.5	-45.0	73.2	145.2	-72.0
CURRENT BALANCE	6,592.8	7,372.0	-779.2	8,099.4	8,579.5	-480.1
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	—	20.4	-20.4	52.2	—	52.2
Other private long-term	527.7	—	527.7	90.5	—	90.5
Other private short-term	106.9	—	106.9	232.6	—	232.6
Central government	—	46.7	-46.7	—	33.1	-33.1
Total	634.6	67.1	567.5	375.3	33.1	342.2
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Commercial banks; assets	—	438.5	-438.5	—	597.5	-597.5
Commercial banks; liabilities	848.2	—	848.2	668.9	—	668.9
Central institutions; assets	—	22.5	-22.5	67.0	—	67.0
Central institutions; liabilities	—	220.0	-220.0	—	11.1	-11.1
Total	848.2	681.0	167.2	735.9	608.6	127.3
CAPITAL BALANCE	1,482.8	758.1	724.7	1,111.2	641.7	469.5
Net Errors and Omissions	44.5	—	44.5	10.6	—	10.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN, 1964 (million U.S.\$)

	U.S.A.	OTHER OECD	COMMUNIST STATES	ALL OTHER STATES	INTER- NATIONAL ORGS.
<i>Goods and Services:</i>					
Merchandise	-15.7	60.9	28.3	105.4	—
Freight and transport	-180.4	-248.0	-27.9	-14.8	—
Travel	2.5	-2.7	-1.5	-14.5	—
Investment income	-164.2	-47.7	2.3	34.2	-23.7
Government transactions	323.6	-11.5	-0.1	-5.4	1.8
Other services	-215.0	-110.7	-1.3	-79.9	—
Total	-251.2	-359.7	-0.2	25.0	-21.0
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	40.0	1.3	1.4	-103.8	-10.6
CURRENT BALANCE	-211.2	-358.4	1.2	-78.8	-32.8
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>					
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>					
Direct investment	66.4	25.0	—	-39.2	—
Other private long-term	117.0	230.2	-115.6	-101.3	—
Other private short-term	163.6	49.9	-5.3	10.0	—
Central government	-50.4	76.3	—	—	-5.4
Total	287.0	387.4	-120.0	-179.0	-5.4
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>					
Commercial banks; assets	-205.3	-108.0	-14.9	-208.4	—
Commercial banks; liabilities	420.7	185.2	—	47.0	16.0
Central institutions; assets	81.2	-1.2	—	7.0	-5.7
Central institutions; liabilities	2.2	0.1	—	-0.1	-13.3
Total	238.8	75.2	-14.9	-153.6	-3.0
CAPITAL BALANCE	526.4	462.6	-135.8	-333.2	-8.4

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1967-71)

TARGETS

FINANCIAL YEAR (April-March)	1965-66	1971-72
Total Population ('000)	98,275	104,370
Population over 15 ('000)	73,640	80,460
Per Capita Income ('000 yen)	255	471
Mining and Manufacturing (index; 1950=100)	176.5	313.6
Persons Employed ('000)	28,210	33,754
Freight (million ton/km.)	192,000	313,000
Passengers (million passenger/km.)	382,000	567,000
Energy ('000 coal tons)	236,650	373,000
Imports* (million dollars)	6,497	13,450
Exports* (million dollars)	8,591	16,400

* Imports and Exports estimated on IMF basis.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports.	6,736,000	7,946,000	8,169,019	10,013,000	11,670,000
Exports.	5,700,740	6,679,000	8,451,742	9,961,000	10,450,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Million U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Wheat . . .	262	251	279	Raw Silk . . .	27	14	9
Maize . . .	208	231	243	Cotton Fabrics . . .	310	303	286
Sugar . . .	249	156	126	Silk Fabrics . . .	49	36	32
Raw Wool . . .	376	343	420	Wool Fabrics . . .	64	87	76
Raw Cotton . . .	439	442	424	Synthetic Fibres . . .	137	186	272
Iron ore . . .	420	524	606	Rayon Fabrics . . .	66	68	66
Iron scrap . . .	235	153	145	Spun Rayon Fabrics . . .	86	90	87
Non-ferrous ore . . .	237	287	377	Clothing . . .	252	287	340
Hide and Leather . . .	57	59	98	Fertiliser . . .	57	87	77
Soya beans . . .	185	226	272	Ceramic Products . . .	79	84	89
Rubber . . .	95	91	97	Metal Manufactures . . .	236	305	366
Lumber . . .	438	493	677	Iron and Steel . . .	909	1,290	1,293
Coal . . .	211	270	303	Textile Machinery . . .	83	82	100
Oil . . .	1,154	1,308	1,444	Sewing Machines . . .	70	72	80
Chemical Products . . .	458	408	497	Radios . . .	214	216	278
Business Machines . . .	133	108	112	Automobiles . . .	181	237	306
Metal Working Machines . . .	95	62	47	Ships . . .	476	712	770
Iron and Steel . . .	176	141	133	Plywood . . .	68	65	74
Passenger Cars . . .	26	28	n.a.	Optical Instruments . . .	144	179	224
				Toys . . .	93	98	108

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
<i>Asia</i>						
Burma	17,207	25,814	14,825	55,311	76,251	46,566
China	157,750	224,705	306,237	152,739	245,036	315,150
Formosa (Taiwan)	140,905	157,317	147,396	137,891	217,916	255,378
Hong Kong	28,864	35,253	47,121	292,042	287,851	369,007
India	141,981	138,969	205,930	189,323	203,350	166,811
Indonesia	128,315	148,780	175,505	121,068	204,656	118,615
Iran	202,366	246,939	n.a.	46,831	58,379	n.a.
Korea	41,667	41,315	71,688	108,841	180,304	335,170
Malaysia	174,656	295,263	307,136	173,429	198,536	89,390
Pakistan	31,146	26,522	30,521	80,534	103,909	99,513
Philippines	224,320	253,676	324,976	190,791	240,270	278,256
Thailand	130,605	130,780	153,225	213,275	219,148	300,838
<i>Europe</i>						
France	70,430	62,483	64,232	41,522	48,950	70,187
German Federal Republic	249,479	222,776	236,890	148,954	215,015	246,567
Netherlands	58,799	43,437	60,536	72,682	118,870	145,112
United Kingdom	185,288	162,630	214,424	197,816	205,111	225,465
U.S.S.R.	226,729	240,198	300,361	181,811	168,358	214,022
<i>North and South America</i>						
Argentina	55,887	47,939	53,334	25,677	44,231	30,580
Brazil	37,190	49,573	60,602	29,019	26,556	44,017
Chile	95,243	131,596	149,432	7,033	25,797	23,068
Mexico	144,226	144,784	177,724	34,002	40,649	50,193
Peru	99,166	111,066	124,059	31,587	47,575	57,022
Canada	378,683	356,753	451,299	166,199	214,436	255,812
U.S.A.	2,336,041	2,366,146	2,657,650	1,841,582	2,479,232	2,969,491
<i>Africa</i>						
Nigeria	7,351	9,285	n.a.	79,514	58,984	n.a.
South Africa	153,727	120,258	133,354	116,220	137,475	126,983
Liberia	21,619	17,341	n.a.	193,774	371,413	n.a.
<i>Australia and Oceania</i>						
Australia	581,794	552,061	679,637	233,876	313,275	297,678
New Zealand	56,765	61,242	113,195	46,604	61,068	59,069

TOURISM

YEAR	NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS	MONEY RECEIVED ('000 dollars)	JAPANESE TRAVELLERS ABROAD	TOURIST PAY- MENTS ABROAD ('000 dollars)
1964	352,832	61,975	128,000	78,140
1965	367,000	71,320	150,000	87,780
1966	433,000	79,060	212,000	117,060

TRANSPORT

NATIONAL RAILWAYS			PRIVATE RAILWAYS		
YEAR	PASSENGERS (million persons)	FREIGHT (million ton-km.)	YEAR	PASSENGERS (million persons)	FREIGHT (million ton-km.)
1963	6,040	587,000	1963	5,500	6,650
1964	6,409	580,000	1964	5,831	10,000
1965	6,722	564,000	1965	6,085	10,000
1966*	6,836	546,000	1966*	6,158	9,000

* Estimate

* Estimate

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

(licensed vehicles—'000)

YEAR	CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	LIGHT MOTOR VEHICLES	TOTAL
1963 . . .	1,079	84	350	2,474	5,937
1964 . . .	1,462	95	389	2,747	6,985
1965 . . .	1,878	105	425	3,058	8,123

SHIPPING

(International Sea-borne Traffic)

YEAR	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Number	'000 tons	Number	'000 tons
1960 .	14,857	52,322	14,905	51,498
1961 .	17,271	66,326	17,274	64,974
1962 .	17,373	69,048	17,433	67,467
1963 .	18,525	76,279	n.a.	n.a.
1964 .	21,564	88,962	n.a.	n.a.
1965 .	22,903	101,069	n.a.	n.a.

MERCHANT FLEET

YEAR	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE ('000 G.T.)
1964 . .	5,401	10,813
1965 . .	5,836	11,971
1966 . .	6,105	14,723

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER/ KM.*	FREIGHT TON/KM.
(Domestic Lines Only)			
1964 . . .	4,666	2,665	16,490
1965 . . .	5,142	2,936	20,842
1966 . . .	4,793	2,821	26,900
(International Services)			
1964 . . .	313	1,565	39,630
1965 . . .	435	2,025	63,821
1966 . . .	603	2,720	110,300

* Million.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

('000)

	1963	1964	1965
Radio Subscribers . . .	3,702	2,746	2,361
Television Subscribers . . .	15,663	17,132	18,224
Newspaper Circulation . . .	41,720	43,802	44,134

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary Schools . . .	25,687	347,438	9,584,061
Secondary Schools . . .	11,851	233,976	5,555,762
High Schools . . .	4,845	198,559	4,997,385
Junior Colleges . . .	413	24,481	194,997
Colleges and Universities . .	346	93,180	1,044,296

Sources: Statistical Handbook, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Tokyo; Foreign Capital Research Society, Tokyo; Economic Planning Agency, Tokyo; UN sources.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 3rd, 1946, in force May 3rd, 1947)

The Emperor

1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

2. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of State, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

4. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of State as are provided for in this Constitution, and he shall not have powers related to government.

The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of State as may be provided by law.

5. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of State in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph 1 of the preceding article will be applicable.

6. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister, as designated by the Diet.

The Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, as designated by the Cabinet.

7. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following acts in matters of State on behalf of the people:

Promulgation of amendments, of the Constitution, laws, Cabinet orders, and treaties.

Convocation of the Diet.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Proclamation of general election of members of the Diet.

Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of Ambassadors and Ministers.

Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Awarding of honours.

Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law.

Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Performance of ceremonial functions.

8. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, nor can any gifts be made therefrom, without the authorisation of the Diet.

9. Renunciation of war.

10-40. Public rights and duties.

The Diet

41. The Diet shall be the highest organ of State power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

42. The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

43. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.

44. The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property, or income.

45. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

46. The term of office of members of the House of Councillors shall be six years, and election for half the members shall take place every three years.

47. Electoral districts, methods of voting, and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses, shall be fixed by law.

48. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

49. Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

50. Except in cases provided by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from apprehension while the Diet is in session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

51. Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates, or votes cast inside the House.

52. An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.

53. The Cabinet may determine to convoke extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either House makes the demand, the Cabinet must determine on such convocation.

54. When the House of Representatives is dissolved there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (30) days from the date of the election.

When the House of Representatives is dissolved the House of Councillors is closed at the same time. However, the Cabinet may in time of national emergency convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session.

Measures taken at such session as mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be provisional, and shall become null and void unless agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten (10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

55. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

56. Business cannot be transacted in either House unless one-third or more of total membership is present.

All matters shall be decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution, and in case of a tie the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

57. Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of

Poland: 39 Ichigaya-Yakuojicho, Shinjuku-ku (E).
Portugal: 35 Azabu-Yamamotocho, Minato-ku (E).
Romania: 32, 5-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku (E).
Saudi Arabia: 38 Azabu-Sakuradacho, Minato-ku (E).
Spain: 2, 1-chome, Azabu-Ichibeicho, Minato-ku (E).
Sweden: 15, 1-chome, Azabu-Ichibeicho, Minato-ku (E).
Switzerland: 18 Azabu-Hiroocho, Minato-ku (E).
Thailand: 418 Kami-Osaki-Nakamaru, Shinagawa-ku (E).
Turkey: 345, 3 -chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku (E).
U.S.S.R.: 1 Azabu-Mamianacho, Minato-ku (E).
U.A.R.: 37, 3-chome, Nishiharamachi, Shibuya-ku (E).
United Kingdom: 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku (E).
U.S.A.: 1 Akasaka-Enokizakamachi, Minato-ku (E).
Uruguay: 8, 1-chome, Yumimachi, Bunkyo-ku (E).
Vatican: 2, 9-chome, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku (Apostolic Internunciature).
Venezuela: 22 Azabu-Nishimachi, Minato-ku (E).
Viet-Nam, Republic: 50 Moto-Yoyogimachi, Shibuya-ku (E).
Yugoslavia: 8 Azabu-Fujimicho, Minato-ku (E).

Japan also has diplomatic relations with Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Irish Republic, Jordan, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Tunisia.

PARLIAMENT

THE DIET

The Diet consists of two Chambers—the House of Councillors (Upper House)—which replaces the old House of Peers—and the House of Representatives. The 486 members of the House of Representatives are elected for a period of four years. For the House of Councillors, which has 250 members, the term of office is six years, half the members being elected every three years.

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

Speaker: YUZO SHIGEMUNI.

(Election, July 1965)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberal Democrat	140
Socialist	73
Komeito	20
Democratic Socialist	6
Communist	4
Independent and others . . .	5

Elections to the House of Councillors are due in June 1968.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: KENTARO AYABE.

(Election, January 1967)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
Liberal Democrat	279	22,447,836
Socialist	139	12,826,104
Democratic Socialist Party . .	30	3,404,464
Komeito	25	2,472,371
Communist	5	2,190,564
Others	9	2,655,229

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Political Funds Regulation Law is the basis political organization in Japan. It provides that any organization which wishes to support a candidate for an public office must be registered as a political party. There are over 10,000 registered parties in the country, most of local or regional significance. National politics are largely factional in character, but since the introduction of the western pattern of parliamentary democracy in 1946 Constitution, a restricted number of major parties have formed, grouping the principal pressure groups and personal followings. The conservative Liberal-Democratic Party has the support of big business and the rural population, and holds a majority of seats in the Diet; it is by far the richest of the political parties. Support for the two socialist parties comes from the intelligentsia, the trades unions, and younger urban voters, and the proportion of votes for these parties combined has increased slowly at each election since 1952. The split between the two parties reflects a longstanding division between supporters of a mass popular party (now represented by the D.S.P.) and those seeking a class party on Marxist lines. The Communist Party of Japan has split since 1964, the official party being independent and supporting neither the U.S.S.R. nor China. In the 1965 elections the militant religious organization Sokagakkai put forward candidates for the Diet through its political wing Komeito. There are also a number of small extreme right-wing political organizations.

Liberal-Democratic Party (Jiyu-Minshuto): 7, 2-chome, Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955 by merger of former Liberal and Democratic Parties; programme includes the establishment of a welfare state, the build-up of industrial development, the levelling up of educational and cultural systems and the revision of the Constitution where necessary; Pres. EISAKU SATO; Sec.-Gen. TAKEO FUKUDA.

Socialist Party of Japan (Shakaito): 1-8-1, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 50,026 mems.; aims at the establishment of collective non-aggression and mutual security system, including Japan, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China; Chair. SEIICHI KATSUMATA; Sec.-Gen. KOICHI YAMAMOTO; publ. *Shakai Shimpō* (daily).

Democratic Socialist Party (Minshu-Shakaito): Shiba Sakuragawa-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961 by Right-Wing Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Japan; 52,000 mems.; aims at the pursuit of an independent foreign policy; Leader EIICHI NISHIMURA; Sec.-Gen. EIICHI NISHIMURA.

Komeito (Clean Government Party): 17 Minamimoto-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; Political Party of the Sokagakkai religious sect; based on middle-of-the-road principle; mems. 280,000; Founder DAIKAKU IKEDA; Chair. YOSHIKATSU TAKEIRI; Sec.-Gen. JUN'YA YANO; publs. *Komei Shimbun* (daily), *Dai-Byakurenge*, *Seikyo Graphic*.

Communist Party of Japan: 26, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; independent; 300,000 mems.; Chair. SANZO NOSAKA; Gen. Sec. KENJI MIYAMOTO; publs. *Akahata* (daily and weekly), *Zen-ci* (monthly).

Voice of Japan: Tokyo; f. 1964; breakaway group from Communist Party of Japan; pro-Soviet; Chair. YOSHIO SHIGA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The basic principles of the legal system are set forth in the Constitution, which lays down that the whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law, and enunciates the principle that no organ or agency of the Executive shall be given final judicial power. Judges are to be independent in the exercise of their conscience, and may not be removed except by public impeachment, unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Cabinet, the sole exception being the Chief Justice, who is appointed by the Emperor after designation by the Cabinet, similar to the appointment of the Prime Minister.

The Court Organisation Law, which came into force on May 3rd, 1947, decreed the constitution of the Supreme Court and the establishment of four types of inferior courts—High, District, Family (established January 1st, 1949), and Summary Courts. The constitution and functions of the courts are as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT

This court is the highest legal authority in the land, and consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen associate judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) **Jokoku** (appeals).
- (2) **Kokoku** (complaints), prescribed specially in codes of procedure.

It conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a Grand Bench or three Petty Benches. Both are collegiate bodies, the former consisting of all judges of the Court, and the latter of five judges. A Supreme Court Rule exists determining which cases are to be handled by the respective Benches. It is, however, laid down by law that the Petty Bench cannot make decisions as to the constitutionality of a statute, ordinance, regulation, or disposition, or as to cases in which an opinion concerning the interpretation and application of the Constitution or of any laws or ordinances is at variance with a previous decision of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: MASATOSHI YOKOTA.

Secretary-General: SEIICHI KISHI.

INFERIOR COURTS

High Court

A High Court conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body, consisting of three justices, though for cases of high treason the number of justices must be five. The Court has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) **Koso** appeals from judgments in the first instance rendered by District Courts, from judgments rendered by Family Courts, and from judgments concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts.
- (2) **Kokoku** complaints against rulings and orders rendered by District Courts and Family Courts, and against rulings and orders concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- (3) **Jokoku** appeals from judgments in the second instance rendered by District Courts and from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.

- (4) Actions in the first instance relating to cases of high treason.

District Court

A District Court conducts hearings and renders decisions through a single judge or, for certain types of cases, through a collegiate body of three judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) Actions in the first instance, except offences relating to high treason, claims where the subject matter of the action does not exceed 100,000 yen, and offences liable to a fine or lesser penalty.
- (2) **Koso** appeals from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.
- (3) Complaints against rulings and orders rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Family Court

A Family Court handles cases through a single judge in case of rendering judgments or decisions. However, in accordance with the provisions of other statutes it conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body of three judges. A conciliation is effected through a collegiate body consisting of a judge and two or more members of the conciliation committee selected from among civilians.

It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) Judgment and conciliation with regard to cases relating to family as provided by the law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations.
- (2) Judgment with regard to the matters of protection of juveniles as provided by the Juvenile Law.
- (3) Actions in the first instance relating to adult criminal cases of violation of the Labour Standard Law, the Law for Prohibiting Liquors to Minors, or other laws especially enacted for protection of juveniles.

Summary Court

A Summary Court handles cases through a single judge, and has jurisdiction in the first instance over the following matters:

- (1) Claims where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 100,000 yen (excluding claims for cancellation or change of administrative dispositions).
- (2) Actions which relate to offences liable to fine or lighter penalty, offences liable to a fine as an optional penalty, and certain specified offences such as habitual gambling and larceny.

A Summary Court cannot impose imprisonment or a severer penalty. When it deems proper the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment or a graver penalty, it must transfer such cases to a District Court, but it can impose imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three years for certain specified offences.

A Procurator's Office, with its necessary number of procurators, is established for each of these courts. The procurators conduct searches, institute prosecutions and supervise the execution of judgments in criminal cases, and act as representatives of the public interest in civil cases of public concern.

RELIGION

The traditional religions in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither is exclusive, and many Japanese subscribe at least nominally to both. Since the war a number of new religions based on an amalgamation of Shinto, Buddhist, Taoist, Confucian and Christian beliefs have grown up.

SHINTOISM

Shintoism is an indigenous cult of nature and ancestor worship. It is divided into two cults: national Shintoism, which is represented by the shrines; and sectarian Shintoism, which developed towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. In 1868, Shinto was designated a national religion, and all Shinto shrines acquired the privileged status of a national institution. After the adoption of the present constitution in 1947, however, complete freedom of religion was introduced, and state support of Shinto was banned. In 1962 there were 80,452 shrines, 199,498 priests and approximately 77,797,000 adherents.

SHRINE SHINTO

The most important of all Japanese shrines is the Isé Grand Shrine at Ujiyamada, Mie Prefecture. A number of subsidiary shrines, a seminary, a library and two museums are attached.

Religious seminaries consist of the Isé Grand Shrine seminary, a middle-grade school attached to it, a department of religious instruction at Kokogakuin College, and about 26 smaller institutes of religious learning.

SECTARIAN SHINTO

The divisions of sectarian Shinto are as follows:*

Shinto Sect: called by the general name given to the national cult before its later branches had developed; 3,405 priests; 1,101,868 adherents.

Kurozumi Sect: f. by Munetada Kurozumi (1780-1850); 2,959 priests and teachers; 613,419 adherents.

Shinto-shusei Sect: f. by Kunitmitsu Nitta (1829-1902); 1,679 priests and teachers; 43,101 adherents.

Taisha Sect: preached by Sompuku Sengé (1845-1918).

Fuso Sect: f. by Takekuni Fujiwara (1541-1646); 1,991 priests and teachers; 140,984 adherents.

Taisei Sect: f. by Shosai Hirayama (1815-1890); 5,671 priests and teachers; 226,508 adherents.

Jikko Sect: f. by Hanamori Shibata (1809-1890).

Shinshu Sect: f. by Masamochi Yoshimura (1839-1916); 2,524 priests and teachers; 674,261 adherents.

Ontaké Sect: 7,724 priests and teachers; 357,334 adherents.

Misogi Sect: f. by Masakané Inoué (1790-1849); 592 priests and teachers; 100,032 adherents.

Shinri Sect: f. by Tsunehiko Sano (1834-1906); 2,240 priests and teachers; 258,157 adherents.

Konko Sect: f. by Bunjiro Kawaté (1814-1883); 3,229 priests and teachers; 693,314 adherents.

Tenri Sect: f. by Miki Nakayama (1798-1887); 78,880 priests and teachers; 1,455,713 adherents.

BUDDHISM

In 1962 it was estimated that there were 65,114,000 Buddhists in Japan. The number of temples was 75,678 and the number of priests 141,164. Twelve universities are under Buddhist administration.

* Accurate statistics for numbers of priests and adherents are not available; the figures given represent returns made by the various sects at different dates.

There are over 200 sects of which the eleven principal are as follows:*

Hosso Sect: introduced by Dosho (628-700); 195 priests and teachers; 43,499 adherents.

Kegon Sect: introduced by Roben (688-776); chief temple, Todaiji, Nara; 499 priests and teachers; 51,008 adherents.

Ritsu Sect: introduced by Ganjin (686-763); chief temple, Toshodaiji, Nara; 128 priests and teachers; 70,558 adherents.

Tondai Sect: f. by Chisha Daishi (537-579); introduced by Saicho (766-822); three sub-sects: Tendai Branch (chief temple, Yenryakugi, Shiga); Jimon Branch (chief temple, Onjoji, Shiga); Shinsei Branch (chief temple, Saikyoji, Shiga); 7,958 priests and teachers; 3,629,870 adherents.

Shingon Sect: introduced by Kukai (773-835); its eight branches are: Koya, Omuro, Daikakuji, Daigo, Toji, Yamashina, Ono, Senyuji. Three hundred years after its foundation a new school of Shingon was established by Kokyo Daishi (1094-1143); this has two branches: Chizan (chief temple, Chisaku-in, Kyoto) and Buzan (chief temple, Chokokuji, Hasedera); 6,133 priests and teachers; 2,715,609 adherents.

Yuzu-nembutsu Sect: f. 1117 by Ryonin (Showo Daishi); chief temple, Dainembutsuji, Osaka; 544 priests and teachers; 35,000 adherents.

Jodo Sect: f. by Genku (1133-1212); chief temple, Chion-in, Kyoto; the Seizan branch, f. by Shoku (1176-1247), has three sub-branches: Zenrinji (chief temple, Zenrinji, Kyoto); Komyoji, and Kukakusa (chief temple, Seigwanji, Kyoto); 122 priests and teachers; 159,210 adherents.

Shin Sect: f. by Shinran (1173-1262); the ten branches are: Hongwanji, Otani, Bukkoji, Takata, Kibé, Kosho, Idzumi, Yamamoto, Seishoji, Sammonto; 44,536 priests and teachers; 12,984,635 adherents.

Ji Sect: f. by Ippen (1239-1289); chief temple, Shojokoji, Kanagawa; 547 priests and teachers; 444,759 adherents.

Zen Sect: (a) Rinza Sect; f. by Yeisai (1140-1215); 14 branches: Kenninji, Kenchoji, Tofukuji, Engakuji, Nanzenji, Daitokuji, Myoshinji, Tenryuji, Yeigenji, Shokokuji, Hokoji, Buttsuji, Kokutaiji, Kogakuji; (b) Soto Sect; f. by Dogen (1199-1253); chief temples, Yeiheiji, Sojiji; (c) Obaku Sect; f. by Yin-gen (1592-1673); chief temple, Mampukuji, Uji, Kyoto; 9,829 priests and teachers; 219,773 adherents.

Nichiren Sect: f. by Nichiren (1222-1281); the eight branches are: Nichiren-shu (chief temple, Kuonji, Yamanashi); Hommon-shu (chief temple, Hommonji, Ikegami, Tokyo); Hokke-shu (chief temple, Honjoji, Niigata); Kempon-hokke-shu (chief temple, Kochoji, Shizuoka); Homyo-hokke-shu (chief temple, Honryuji, Tokyo); Nichiren-seishu (chief temple, Daisekiji, Shizuoka); Nichiren-fujufuse-ha (chief temple, Myokakuji, Okayama); Nichiren-shu-fujufuse-komon-ha (chief temple, Honkakuji, Okayama); 6,853 priests and teachers; 1,438,990 adherents.

World Buddhist Fellowship: Rev. RIRI NAKAYAMA, Hozenji Buddhist Temple, 1115, 3-chome, Akabanecho, Kita-ku, Tokyo.

JAPAN—(RELIGION)

CHRISTIANITY

In 1962 the number of Christians was estimated at 858,000, with 4,060 churches and 19,060 clergy. Twenty-two universities are maintained by Christian communities.

In 1940 the Religious Organisations Law was passed, according to which a religious body must possess at least 50 churches and 5,000 adherents in order to be recognised. Many of the numerous Christian sects united in order to obtain recognition. The Law was repealed at the end of the war and certain groups returned to their original status. The following are the largest groups:

Roman Catholic Church: Archdiocese of Tokyo: Sekiguchi, 3-chome, 16-15, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; suffragan sees at Osaka, Kyoto, Sapporo, Sendai Yokohama, Urawa, Niigata, Nagoya and Takamatsu; Archbishop of Tokyo Cardinal PETER TATSUO DOI; Archdiocese of Nagasaki: 1 Otsu Minami-Yamate-cho, Nagasaki; suffragan sees at Kagoshima, Fukuoka, Hiroshima and Oita; Archbishop of Nagasaki Mgr. PAUL A. YAMAGUCHI; 338,977 adherents.

United Church of Christ in Japan: 2, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; union of 34 Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist and other evangelical denominations; Moderator Rev. MASAHISA SUZUKI; Gen. Sec. Rev. KEN SAEKI; 200,373 adherents.

Japanese Orthodox Church (Greek Orthodox): Holy Resurrection Cathedral, Nicolai-Do, 1-4 Surugadai Kanda, Tokyo; Bishop Rt. Rev. VLADIMIR; 24,600 adherents.

Nippon Sei Ko Kai (Japan Episcopal Church): 23 Tokiwamatsu-machi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; in Communion with the Church of England, est. as Province of the Anglican Communion 1887; 44,136 mems. (approx.); Presiding Bishop Most Rev. MICHAEL HINSHUKU YASUINO (Bishop of Kobe); 6 other diocesan bishops.

OTHER RELIGIONS

In 1962 there were 4,850,000 adherents of other religions, with 1,197 shrines and temples and 14,702 priests.

THE "NEW RELIGIONS"

Many new cults have grown up in Japan since the end of World War II. Collectively they are known as the New Religions (*Shinshu Shokyo*). The most important are as follows:

Sokagakkai: 32 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. f. 1930; membership 64 million; has 4000 local groups aiming at individual happiness and world peace, represented in Diet by its political party, Komeito. President DAISABU IHEDA; publs. *Complete Works of Daisaku Iheda*, *Science and Religion*, *Seikyō Shokubun* (daily), *Daisaku Route* (monthly), *Seikyō Gasshō* (weekly), *Seikyō Times* (English language monthly), etc.

Tenrikyo: Tokyo; membership over 1 million; an influential cult combining doctrines of self-improvement with mass communal meetings; many overseas converts.

Reiyukai: Membership 1 million approx.; a healing cult based on belief in the divine inspiration of the 14 divine Priestesses by the ancestral gods of Japan.

THE PRESS

The Japanese Press is free from government control. Article 21 of the Constitution of Japan reads: "Freedom of assembly and association as well as of speech, Press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated." The Law on the Prevention of Subversive Activities, 1952, provides a marginal directive concerning treasonable matter, however. It has also been known for journalists to be imprisoned for refusing to reveal sources. The standards of press integrity, and protection of the liberty of the Press, are upheld by the influential voluntary organization *Nihon Shinbun Kyokai* (Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association).

Government influence is less important than the domination of the major press organs by big business, through the dependence of the Press on commercial advertising. This does not prevent the majority of newspapers from keeping up perpetual criticism of governmental activities, however. Indeed the general tone of the Press is strongly left-wing. There are no chains of newspapers, though each of the major dailies produces weekly and monthly periodicals, and engages in a variety of business enterprises, partly for commercial and partly for prestige reasons; these projects include book publishing, running radio and television stations, public halls, and academic research projects, and promoting sports, literary and industrial programmes. Each political party issues its own daily newspaper, the Communist *Akahata* and Komeito *Komei Shinbun* being among the biggest.

The total circulation of Japanese dailies is the highest in the world after the United States, and the circulation per head of population is fifth highest. The three biggest newspapers are the *Asahi Shinbun* (combined circ. 5.4 million), *Mainichi Shinbun* (4.4 million) and *Yomiuri Shinbun* (5 million). There are also two influential financial papers, *Nihon Keizai Shinbun* and *Sankei Shinbun*, both with circulation of over two million. These papers together account for more than half the total circulation of Japanese newspapers. A notable feature of the Japanese Press is the number of weekly news journals, most of which have started in the last ten years.

Technically the Japanese Press is very advanced, and all three of the major newspapers are issued in simultaneous editions in the main centres. This is achieved by high-speed wireless photo-facsimile offset printing. Automatic monotype setting has been adopted since 1959, and teletype-setting was introduced by Kyodo News Agency in 1960, using a Chinese ideographic teleprinter invented in Japan. Colour printing is another advanced feature of the leading presses.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES*

Tokyo

- Asahi Evening News:** 6-26, 3-chome, Konan, Minato-ku; f. 1954; evening, English language; circ. 45,000; Pres. and Editor I. SUZUKAWA; Exec. Editor MASA MOGI.
- Asahi Shinbun:** 3, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1935; Editor K. TASHIRO; circ. (all editions) morning 5,413,054, evening 3,609,591.
- Asia Scene:** 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1955; Pres. H. INABA; Man. Editor SHOZO HOCHI; circ. 61,000.
- Daily Sports:** 7 Ikenohata-Shichiken-cho, Taito-ku; f. 1955; morning; Chief Editor K. IWANO; circ. 404,282.

* Circulation over 50,000, and foreign-language press.

Dempa Shinbun: 11-2, 1-chome, Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku; f. 1950; morning; circ. 130,000; Editor H. SASAKI.

Hochi Shinbun: 29, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1871; Pres. T. SYORIKI; circ. 922,047.

Japan Times: 5-4, 4-chome, Shibaura, Minato-ku; f. 1897; morning; English; Pres. S. FUKUSHIMA; Editor K. HIRASAWA; circ. 49,200.

Mainichi Daily News, The: 1, Takehira-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; English language; morning; Chief Editor T. SHIBATA; Tokyo Man. Editor T. TOMIHIRO; circ. 29,934.

Mainichi Shinbun: 1 Takehiracho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1872; Editor-in-Chief K. TANAKA; circ. (all editions) morning 4,408,987, evening 2,584,127.

Naigai Sports: Keiso Building, 12-8, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku; evening; Man. Editor R. HARIGAYA; circ. 329,408.

Naigai Times: 5, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1949; evening; Pres. TSAI CHANG KENG; Man. Editor S. TAMAKI.

Nihon Keizai Shinbun: 1-5 Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1876; morning and evening; economic news; Pres. N. YOROZU; Chief Editor J. ENJOJI; circ. morning 909,422, evening 600,951.

Nihon Kogyo Shinbun: 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; Pres. H. INABA; Man. Editor M. KONO; circ. 371,287.

Nihon Kyoiku Shinbun: 9, 2-chome, Kanda-Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1946; educational; Man. Editor K. YOSHIOKA; circ. morning 87,400.

Nihon Nogyo Shinbun: 2-3 Akihabara, Taito-ku; f. 1928; agricultural; Man. Editor S. KIMURA; circ. morning 307,963.

Nikkan Kogyo Shinbun (Industrial Daily News): 8-10 Kudan Kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1945; morning; Man. Editor K. ASAKURA; circ. 443,000.

Nikkan Sports: 5-10, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku; f. 1946; Chair. G. KAWADA; Editor H. SUGIMORI; morning; circ. 673,000.

Sankei Shinbun: 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor R. NAKAYAMA; circ. morning 1,907,830, evening 1,058,126.

Sankei Sports: 3, 1-chome, Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1963; Man. Editor I. TOKAWA; circ. morning 317,407.

Shipping and Trade News: 10, 8-chome, Ginza-nishi, Chuo-ku; f. 1949; English language; Man. Editor M. CHIHAYA; circ. 13,593.

Sports Nippon: 11, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; Dir. Y. MIYAMOTO; Man. Editor K. MANO; morning; circ. 651,371.

Sports Times: 12-7, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku; f. 1961; Man. Editor M. SEKI; circ. evening 268,700.

Tokyo Shinbun: 3-13, 2-chome, Konan, Minato-ku; f. 1942; Pres. A. YORA; Man. Editor N. IWASA; circ. morning 433,500, evening 253,919.

Tokyo Sports: 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-ku; f. 1959; Pres. M. NAGATA; Man. Editor H. HIROTA; circ. evening 575,550.

Tokyo Times: 1, 1-chome, Shiba Shimbashi, Minato-ku; f. 1946; Chair. N. OKAMURA; Man. Editor N. CHIBA; circ. morning 218,926.

JAPAN—(THE PRESS)

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1, 3-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Chuo-ku; f. 1874; Vice-Pres. and Chief Editor Y. KOBAYASHI; morning and evening; circ. (all editions) morning 4,953,973, evening 3,015,192; (Tokyo) morning 3,084,161, evening 2,028,426.

Yomiuri, The: 1, 3-chome, Ginza-Nishi, Chuo-ku; f. 1955; English language; Editor M. FURUHASHI; circ. morning 37,000.

OSAKA DISTRICT

Asahi Simbun: 3, 3-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku; f. 1879; Man. Editor S. WATANABE; circ. morning 1,647,868, evening 995,565.

Daily Sports: 4, 7-chome, Kumoibori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City; circ. morning 598,519; Editor Y. NAITO.

Hochi Shimbun: 46 Nozaki-machi, Kita-ku; f. 1964; morning; Editor M. ISHIGE; circ. 186,909.

Kansai Shimbun: 31 Hashizume-cho, Uchihon-cho, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; evening; Editor H. KIMURA.

Mainichi Daily News, The: 36, 2-chome, Dojima-kami, Kita-ku; f. 1922; English language; Man. Editor TETSURO TOMIHIRO; circ. 23,860.

Mainichi Shimbun: 36, 2-chome, Dojima-kami, Kita-ku; f. 1882; Man. Editor K. KOBAYASHI; circ. morning 1,445,470, evening 824,500.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 1, 1-chome, Komabashi, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; Man. Editor T. FUJIKARA; circ. morning 230,025, evening 156,711.

Nikkan Sports: 40 Toyoyima-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1950; Man. Editor M. WATANABE; morning circ. 391,143.

Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun: 69, 1-chome, Edobori-kitadori, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; Pres. J. ISHII; Man. Editor K. KISHIMOTO; circ. 120,000.

Osaka Shimbun: 27, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1922; evening; Pres. Y. SAWAMARA; Man. Editor T. NAGATA; circ. 165,193.

Sankei Shimbun: 27, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor T. NAGATA; circ. morning 1,007,700, evening 555,908.

Sankei Sports: 27 Umeda-machi, Kita-ku; f. 1955; Dir. K. YAMAJI; circ. morning 323,521.

Shin Kansai: 2-3 Minami, 3-chome, Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku; f. 1946; Rep. Dir. H. MORIGUCHI; Man. Editor K. KITABATAKE; evening; circ. 147,000.

Shin Osaka: 36 Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; Man. Editor K. HANAMOTO; circ. evening 29,808.

Sports Nippon: 2-3 Minami, 3-chome, Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku; f. 1949; Man. Editor A. HONDA; circ. morning 396,231.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 77 Nozaki-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1952; Chair. Y. KOBAYASHI; Man. Editor T. KURIYAMA; circ. morning 1,301,602, evening 810,640.

KANTO DISTRICT (Outside Tokyo)

Chiba Nippo (Chiba Daily News): 31, 3-chome, Azuma-cho, Chiba City; f. 1957; Pres. Z. TANZAWA; Editor K. TAKAHASHI; circ. 56,820.

Ibaragi: 2-15 Kitami-machi, Mito City, Ibaraki; f. 1891; circ. 68,740; Man. Editor T. MIKURA.

Jomo Shimbun: 90 Furuichi-machi, Maebashi City; f. 1886; circ. morning 68,000; Editor-in-Chief K. NISHIHARA.

Kanagawa Shimbun: 23, 2-chome, Otomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama City; f. 1942; morning; circ. 118,000; Editor S. YAMAGAMI.

Shimotsuke Shimbun: 4-11 Hon-cho, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi; f. 1884; morning; circ. 80,706; Editor-in-Chief K. KAMAKURA.

Tochigi Shimbun: 3-6 Hon-cho, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi; f. 1949; Chair. K. SAKAMOTO; Man. Editor MUNEHIKO KIKUCHI, circ. 68,720.

TOHOKU DISTRICT (Northeast Honshu)

Akita Sakigake Shimo: 2-6, 1-chome, Omachi, Akita-shi, Akita; f. 1874; Pres. S. HITOMI; Man. Editor K. TAKADA; circ. morning 113,533, evening 112,784.

Daily Tohoku: 3 Bancho, Hachinohe; f. 1945; morning; circ. 49,670; Editor T. KAWAGUCHI.

Fukushima Minpo: 21, Sakae-cho, Fukushima; f. 1892; morning and evening; circ. morning 127,196, evening 17,655; Editor M. SATO.

Iwate Nippo: 3-7, Uchimaruru, Morioka, Iwate; f. 1938; morning and evening; circ. 113,091; Editor TAKESHI WATANABE.

Kahoku Shimo: 141, Higashi-niban-cho, Sendai City, Miyagi; f. 1897; morning and evening; circ. 275,978 and 109,079; Editor M. KUSAKA.

Minyu Shimbun: 9-9 Naka-machi, Fukushima City; f. 1895; circ. morning 116,686, evening 13,819; Man. Editor Y. WAKU.

Too Nippo: 3-28 Ono, Nagashima, Aomori; f. 1888; morning and evening; circ. 134,185 and 132,991; Man. Editor T. OZAKI.

Yamagata Shimbun: 5-12, 2-chome Hatago-cho, Yamagata City; f. 1876; Pres. Y. HATTORI; Chief Editor K. OKAZAKI; morning and evening 124,691.

CHUBU DISTRICT (Central Honshu)

Asahi Shimbun: 3-3, 1-chome, Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; Man. Editor F. ETO; circ. morning 373,575, evening 314,915.

Chubu Keizai Shimbun: 24-1 Doroe-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1946; circ. 134,504; Man. Editor H. WADA.

Chunichi Shimbun: 12-21, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1942; circ. morning 1,497,603, evening 877,598; Pres. A. YORA; Editor E. SUGIURA; the paper has the world's leading newspaper colour printing facilities.

Chunichi Sports: 24, 2-chome, Miyuki Honmachidori, Naka-ku, Nagoya; morning; circ. 200,000; Chief Editor T. ARIUMI.

Gifu Nichinichi Shimbun: 9 Imakomachi, Gifu-shi, Gifu; f. 1879; morning and evening; circ. morning 128,119, evening 75,436; Pres. T. YAMADA; Editor K. TAKIGAWA.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Horinouchi-machi, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; morning circ. 286,707, evening 229,634; Man. Editor K. UEDA.

Nagoya Times: 3-10, 1-chome, Maruno-uchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya City; f. 1946; evening; circ. 85,280; Editor-in-Chief N. ISHIHARA.

Shinano Mainichi Shimbun: 657 Minamiagata-machi, Nagao-shi, Nagano; f. 1873; circ. morning 203,231, evening 54,765; Man. Editor I. LIO.

Shizuoka Shimbun: 46 Konya-cho, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka-ku; f. 1941; circ. 274,334, evening 274,334; Man. Editor K. IMAI.

Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun: 10-7, Chuo 3-chome, Kofu City; morning; circ. 52,000; Man. Editor S. OZAWA.

Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun: 6, 2-chome, Kitaguchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi; f. 1872; morning; circ. 71,168; Man. Editor SHIGERU KOBAYASHI.

HOKURIKU DISTRICT
(North Coastal Honshu)

Fukui Shimbun: 1302 Yamato-machi, Fukui City; f. 1889; Chief Editor K. AOZONO; circ. morning 102,000, evening 14,488.

Hokkoku Shimbun: 5-1, 2-chome, Korinbo, Kanazawa, Ishikawa; f. 1893; circ. morning 207,245, evening 117,389; Pres. Y. MIYASHITA; Man. Editor S. NUKUI.

Hokuriku Chunichi Shimbun: 7-15, 2-chome, Karimbo, Kanazawa; circ. morning 126,000, evening 32,000; Editor K. NAKAGAWA.

Kita Nihon Shimbun: 2-14 Yasuzumi-cho, Toyama-shi, Toyama; f. 1940; circ. morning 168,000, evening 82,000; Man. Editor Y. FUJII.

Niigata Nippo: 189-3 Ichiban-cho, Higashinaka-dori, Niigata City; f. 1942; circ. morning 241,927, evening 82,814; Man. Editor S. KISHIDA.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 5/4 Shomozekimachi, Takaoka; f. 1961; Man. Editor T. SUZUKI; circ. morning 95,327, evening 13,854.

KINKI DISTRICT
(West Central Honshu)

Hyogo Shimbun: 3-25 Minato-machi, Hyogo-ku, Kobe; f. 1946; evening; circ. 94,257; Editor J. IWASA.

Ise Shimbun: 1871 Sendo-machi, Tsu City; f. 1878; morning; circ. 71,261; Man. Editor M. FURUTA.

Kobe Shimbun: 4, 7-chome, Kumoidori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City; f. 1898; circ. morning 337,847, evening 186,459; Man. Editor H. INAMOTO.

Kyoto Shimbun: 239 Shoshoi-machi Ebisugawa-kitairu, Karasuma-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto; f. 1942; circ. morning 358,042, evening 302,269; Chief Editor T. HIDAHA.

Wakayama Shimbun: 5, 4-chome, Komatsubara-dori, Wakayama; f. 1940; Man. Editor Y. YAMASHITA; circ. morning 63,825.

CHUGOKU DISTRICT
(Western Honshu)

Bocho Shimbun: 3 Kisen-cho, Shimonoseki; f. 1941; morning; circ. 36,000; Pres. Y. FUURA; Man. Editor H. YAMANE.

Chugoku Shimbun: 5-32 Ebisu-cho, Hiroshima-shi; f. 1892; morning circ. 320,411, evening circ. 108,077; Pres. M. YAMAMOTO; Man. Editor K. MORIWAKI.

Sanyo Shimbun: 1-23, 2-chome, Yanagi-cho, Okayama; f. 1879; circ. morning 284,239, evening 95,941; Man. Editor Y. MATSUOKA.

Shimane Shimbun: 14-3 Sodeshi-machi, Matsue; f. 1942; morning; circ. 55,070; Man. Editor S. ADACHI.

Yukan Shimbun: 47 Uchisange, Okayama; f. 1946; Man. Editor T. KAWATANI; circ. evening 118,643.

SHIKOKU ISLAND

Ehime Shimbun: 12-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Matsuyama, Ehime; f. 1876; circ. morning 173,293, evening 38,489; Chief Editor M. NOGUCHI.

Kochi Shimbun: 24 Honcho, Kochi-shi, Kochi; f. 1904; circ. morning 140,000, evening 84,168; Editor H. KOMATSU.

Shikoku Shimbun: 1-4, Tenjinmae, Takamatsu; f. 1889; circ. morning 83,184, evening 12,893; Editor T. SUZUKI.

Tokushima Shimbun: 32-1 Saiwai-cho, Tokushima; f. 1941; circ. morning 133,197, evening 38,313; Man. Editor K. SUGIMOTO.

HOKKAIDO ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 1 Nishi 1-chome, Kitanijo, Sapporo; f. 1959; Editor S. MAKITA; circ. morning 159,464, evening 106,744.

Hokkai Times: 1, 4-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo; f. 1946; evening and morning; circ. morning 133,886, evening 62,974; Man. Editor S. MITA.

Hokkaido Nikkan Sports Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Odori-nishi, Sapporo; f. 1962; morning; circ. 80,800; Pres. U. CHIZAKI.

Hokkaido Shimbun: 6, 3-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo; f. 1942; morning and evening; circ. 378,694; Editor T. YAMANAKA.

Mainichi Shimbun: 2, Nishi, 4-chome, Kita-Nijo, Sapporo; f. 1959; circ. morning 112,776, evening 60,991; Man. Editor Y. MASUI.

Nikkan Sports: 4-1 Odori-nishi, Sapporo; f. 1962; morning; Pres. U. CHIZAKI; Man. Editor Y. MORIKAWA; circ. 85,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 11, Nishi, 1-chome, Minami-Sanjo, Sapporo; f. 1959; Man. Editor A. ONO; circ. morning 152,199, evening 57,462.

KYUSHU ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 380-1, Tominokuchi-Kita, Sunatsu, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu City; f. 1935; Man. Editor K. AMANO; circ. morning 743,211, evening 275,095.

Fukunichi: 2-1, 1-chome, Imaizumi-machi, Fukuoka; f. 1946; circ. evening 120,000; Editor O. INOUE.

Kagoshima Shimpō: 1-15 Matsubara-cho, Kagoshima; f. 1959; morning; circ. 68,000; Editor S. MIHARA.

Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun: 2-33 Kamidori-cho, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto; f. 1942; circ. morning 154,533, evening 59,580; Man. Editor R. FUKUDA.

Mainichi Shimbun: 207-1, 1-chome, Konyu-machi, Kokura-ku, Kitakyushu; f. 1935; circ. morning 604,893, evening 226,375; Man. Editor S. FUKUI.

Minami Nihon Shimbun: 1-2 Yasui-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima; f. 1881; morning circ. 188,044; evening circ. 32,293; Man. Editor K. KOMAKI.

Miyazaki Nichinichi Shimbun: 1-33, 1-chome Takachiho-dori, Miyazaki; f. 1940; circ. morning 85,912; Editor S. KUROKI.

Nagasaki Jiji Shimbun: 1-25 Moto-machi, Saseho; f. 1904; circ. morning 65,153; Man. Editor S. IWAMURA.

Nagasaki Shimbun: 6-24 Dejima, Nagasaki; f. 1889; morning and evening; circ. 113,857 and 113,971; Chief Editor N. MATSUURA.

Nishinihon Shimbun: 4-20, 1-chome, Tenjin, Fukuoka; f. 1887; circ. morning 731,042, evening 302,897; independent; Chief Editor K. KOTABE; Man. Editor J. IDE.

Ooita Godo Shimbun: 9-15, 3-chome, Funai-cho, Ooita; f. 1886; circ. morning 130,107, evening 130,107; Man. Editor S. MASAMITSU.

Saga Shimbun: 62 Matsubara-cho, Saga; f. 1884; circ. 80,377; Man. Editor Y. MIYAHARA.

Shin Kyushu: 1-3 Kiyotaki-cho, Moji, Fukuoka; f. 1946; morning; circ. 73,164; Man. Editor S. KITAJIMA.

Sports Nippon: 3, 1-chome, Kiyotaki-cho, Moji-ku, Kita-Kyushu; Rep. Dir. S. YAMASHIRO; morning; circ. 211,048.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 73-25 Nakatsu-guchi, Sunatsu, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu; Man. Editor M. SAKURAI; circ. morning 320,684, evening 104,810.

WEEKLIES

- Asahi Graphic:** Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; pictorial review.
- Asahi Journal:** Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; review.
- Economist:** 1-11 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; published by Mainichi; weekly; economics; Editorial Chief SUSUMU YAMAMOTO; circ. 100,000.
- The Engineering Journal:** No. 1, 1 chome, Iidamachi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; engineering.
- Japan Trade Journal:** 1-2 Honcho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
- Nippon Shogyo:** 3 Bakuro-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; circ. 35,000; Exec. Dir. KO TAKEUCHI.
- Oriental Economist:** Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; economics, politics; English edition; Editor S. WATANO.
- Screen and Stage:** Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; Editor J. TOMODA.
- Shukan Asahi:** Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; circ. 1,300,000.
- Shukan Bunshun:** 8-4 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; general; circ. 550,000.
- Shukan Sankei:** 1-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; general.
- Shukan Shincho:** 71 Yurai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; general; circ. 850,000.
- Shukan Yomiuri:** 3-3 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Editor S. HARA; general.
- Stock Market Weekly:** Tokyo; published by *The Oriental Economist*; financial; Editor T. ISHIBASHI.
- Student Times:** Japan Times Inc., 4-5-4 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo; English language.
- Sunday Mainichi:** 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; circ. 1,200,000.
- Tenji Mainichi:** 2-36 Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1922; circ. 10,000; in Japanese braille; Editor ISAO HASEGAWA.

PERIODICALS

- Airview:** 601 Kojun Building, 6 Ginza, Tokyo; f. 1946; monthly; Editor E. SEKIGAWA.
- Alpinist:** 24 2-chome, Miyukihonmachi, Nakaku, Nagoya; f. 1942; circ. 20,000; Editor T. SUZUKI; monthly.
- Asahi Camera:** Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1926; photography; monthly; Editor MASANAO KOYASU; circ. 200,000.
- Bijutsu Techô:** 15 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; monthly; fine arts.
- Bungaku:** Iwanami Shoten, 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1933; Editor KENSUKE TAMAI.
- Bungei-Shunju:** 8-4 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; popular monthly; general.
- Chuo Koron:** 2-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1886; monthly; political, economic, scientific and literary; Chief Editor KINJIRO SASAHARA.
- Design:** 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; monthly; covers all aspects of design.
- Earth and Youth:** 8-294 1-chome, Minato-machi, Hyogo-ku, Kobe; circ. 15,200; Editor S. NAKAMURA; monthly.
- Fujin Koron:** Chuo Koron-sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; women's literary monthly.
- Gojitsu Shincho:** 71 Yurai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; monthly; fine arts and music.
- Gekkan Rodo Mondai:** 14 Sugumachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; labour problem monthly.

- Gengo Seikatsu:** Chikuma-shobo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; language and life monthly; Editor SHIZUO TAKENOUCHI; circ. 10,000.
- Horitsu Jiho:** 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; law journal.
- Ie-no-Hikari (Light of House):** 11 Funakawara-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; monthly; rural and general interest; Editor HIROAKI MORISHIMA; circ. 1,400,000.
- Japan Economic Yearbook:** Nihon-bashi, Tokyo; in English; published by *The Oriental Economist*.
- Japan Quarterly:** Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; in English; Exec. Editor S. YAMANAKA.
- Japan Times, The:** 5-4, Shibaura 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; monthly.
- Jitsugyo No Nihon:** Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; semi-monthly; economic and business.
- Junkan Yomiuri:** 3-1 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; three times monthly.
- Kagaku:** Iwanami Shoten, 3, 2-chome, Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1931; Editor YUTAKA OGAWA; monthly.
- Kagaku Asahi:** 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; scientific; Editor SHINYA TAKATSU; monthly.
- Kagaku Yomiuri:** 1-3 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Man. Editor F. KOJIMA; scientific; monthly.
- Kagakushi-Kenkyu:** Iwanami Shoten, 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; quarterly Journal of the History of Science Society of Japan.
- Katei Yamiur:** 1-3 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Editor FUMIO KUJIMA; three times a year.
- Keizai Hyoron:** 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku, Tokyo; economic review.
- Keizaijin:** Kansai Economics Federation, Shin-Dai-Bldg., Dojima-Hamadori, Kita-ku, Osaka; economics; monthly; Editor Y. KATO.
- Kokka:** Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., 3, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Far Eastern art, monthly.
- Kokusai Kentiku:** 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; monthly; international review of architecture.
- Mizue:** Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1905; monthly; fine arts.
- Museum:** 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; monthly bulletin of Tokyo National Museum.
- New Japan:** Mainichi Newspapers, Tokyo; f. 1947; pictorial; Chair. Pres. TSUNETAKA UEDA.
- Nogyo Asahi:** 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; scientific.
- Nosei Hyoron:** 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; agricultural; monthly.
- Ongaku no Tomo:** 6-30 Kagura-zaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; music; monthly.
- Rodo Hyoron:** 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; labour review; monthly.
- Seibutsu-Kagaku (Biology):** Iwanami Shoten Kanda-Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; quarterly.
- Sekai:** Iwanami Shoten, 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1946; reviews; monthly; Editor GENZABURO YOSHINO.
- Shakaijin:** Yamajin Bldg., 1-1 Ogawa Machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; political.
- Shincho:** 71 Yurai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; literary; monthly; Editor JUICHI SAITO; circ. 30,000.

JAPAN—(THE PRESS)

Shinkenichiku: 15 Kiridoshi-Sakamachi, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1924; monthly; Editor YASUGORO YOSHIOKA; circ. 35,000.

Shiso (*Ideology*): Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1921; Editor MIZUHO INANUMA; monthly.

Shizen (*Nature*): Chuo Koron Sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; scientific monthly.

Shosetsu Shincho: Shincho-sha, 71 Yaraicho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; monthly; literature; Chief Editor TOSHIO SATO.

Shufu Notomo: 1-6 Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; women's magazine.

Shufu to Seikatsu: 1-2 Nishi Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; women's magazine.

Soen: 22, 3-chome, Bunka Fukuso Gakuin Shuppan, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; fashion monthly; circ. 350,000.

Sports Mainichi: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly.

Statistical Monthly (*Toyo Keizai Tokei Geppo*): Tokyo; published by *The Oriental Economist*, 1-4 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1895.

Sugaku (*Mathematics*): Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1947; edited by the Mathematical Society of Japan; quarterly.

Teien Kanko Kai: Karasuma Marutamachi sagaru, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto; f. 1959; gardens, parks and landscapes; quarterly; Dir. SHIGENARI NAKAOKA; circ. 2,000.

The Japan Architect: 15 Kiridoshi-Sakamachi, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956; monthly; international edition of *Shinkenichiku*; Editor YASUGORO YOSHIOKA; circ. 10,000.

Tokyo Keisai Shimpo: 1-4 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; weekly; economics; Pres. S. WATANO; circ. 100,000.

Yomiuri Nankan: 3-1 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; political year book; Editor T. SUGITA.

Yomiuri Shin Seikatsu: 3-1 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Man. Editor F. KOJIMA; modern tastes; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Asian News Service: Tokyo; specializes in monitored broadcast material from mainland China.

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (*Jiji Press*): P.O.B. 1007, Tokyo; f. 1945; financial news service by facsimile; Managing Dir. SAJI HASEGAWA; publ. *Yearbook*.

Kyodo News Service: 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; supplies press, radio and television with foreign and domestic news; Pres. SHINTARO FUKUSHIMA; Man. Editor MASAKUNI HASHIMOTO.

Radiopress Inc.: Fuji Television Annex Bldg., Kawado-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; Pres. K. NAKATA; Man. Editor T. NAKADATE.

Soviet News: Tokyo; monitors Radio Moscow broadcasts.

Sun Telephoto: Mainichi Shinkan, 11, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; Chair. I FURUNO; Pres. K. MATSUOKA.

BUREAUX OF FOREIGN AGENCIES Tokyo

AAP-Reuters: Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief KEVIN GARRY.

ABC: Asahi Bldg., 6-3, Nishi-ginza, Chuo-ku; Bureau Chief LOUIS CIOFFI.

Agence France Presse: Asahi Shimbun Bldg., 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief LEON L. PROU.

ANSA: Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Aoi-cho, Akasaka, Minato-ku; Correspondent UGO PONTIERI.

Antara: Kyodo News Service Bldg., No. 2, Aoi-cho Akasaka, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief ALADDIN.

AP: Asahi Shimbun Bldg., 2-3, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief H. HARTZENBUSCH.

Central News Agency of China: Shisei-kaikan, 2, Hibiya, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief LEE CHIA.

China News Service: 2-22, Kasuga-cho, Bunkyo-ku; Bureau Chief LI KOU-JEN.

Czechoslovak News Agency: 5-13, Jingumae 4-chome, Shibuya-ku; Bureau Chief IVO STOLC.

Deutsche Presse Agentur: 12 Shin Ryudo-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief WILHELM LANGE.

Donghwa News Agency: Chikusen Bldg., 2-1 Nihonbashi-dori, Chuo-ku; Bureau Chief DOO BIN SONG.

Hapdong News Agency: Kyodo Press Bldg., Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief SANG KWON LEE.

Keystone: 3-12, Koji-machi, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief H. J. ABRAHAMS.

Novosti: 6-191, Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku; Bureau Chief PETR BARAKHTA.

Sisa News Agency: 2425, 5-chome, Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku; Bureau Chief WHA BONG SHINN.

Tass: 1-5, Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku; Bureau Chief VICTOR ZATSEPIN.

UPI: Mainichi Shimbun Bldg., 1-11, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief DONALD J. BRYDON.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nihon Shimbun Kyokai (*Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association*): Shiseikaikan Building, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; mems. include 154 companies, including 111 daily newspapers, 9 news agencies, 31 radio and TV companies, and 4 non-daily newspapers; Pres. NAOJI YORUZU; Sec.-Gen. SUSUMU EJIRI; publs. *The Japanese Press* (annual), *Shimbun Kenkyu* (monthly), *Nihon Shimbun Kyokai Ho* (weekly), *Nihon Shimbun Nankan* (annual), *Shimbun Insatsu Gijutsu* (quarterly), *Shimbun Keiei* (quarterly).

Foreign Correspondents' Club (*Press Club*): 2-14 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Magazine Publishers' Association: 7, 1-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

PUBLISHERS

KYOTO

Jimbun Shoin: Takakura-Nishi, Bukkoji-dori, Shimokyo-ku; f. 1922; literary, philosophy, history, fine art; Pres. MUTSUHISA WATANABE.

Ran Shobo: 312 Teranachi Shuyo-agaru, Nakargy Oku; novels.

TOKYO

Asahi Shimbun Co.: Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; fiction, non-fiction, fine art, almanacs; Chief of Publications Dept. YUZO SAWAYAMA.

Baifukan Co. Ltd.: 3-12 Kudan, Minami 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1924; mathematics, scientific, social science; Man. H. NOHARA.

Bijutsu Shuppan-Sha: 15 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1905; art and architecture; Pres. ATSUSHI OSHITA.

Chuo Koron Sha: Chuo-koron Building, 1 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1886; publs. *Chuo Koron* (The Central Review), *Fujin Koron* (The Women's Review), *Shizen* (Nature, scientific monthly) and all kinds of books; Pres. HOJI SHIMANAKA.

Daigakusyorin: Koishikawa 4-7-4, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1929; language primers; Man. Y. SATO.

Dai-ichi Shuppan Kabushiki Gaisha: 39, 1-chome, Kanda, Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1944; publs. *Japanese Journal of Nutrition*, *Journal of Japanese Society of Food and Nutrition*, *Journal of Home Economics*; Chair. SHUSAKU NAGATA.

Freibell-Kan Co. Ltd.: 3-1 Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1907; children's books; Pres. K. SUGANO; Man. MITSUYOSHI YOSHIDA.

Hakusuisha: 3-26 Kanda-Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1915; novels; translations; science and languages.

Heibon Sha: 4 Yonban-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; Pres. KUNIHICO SHIMONAKA; encyclopaedias, art, science, children's books, etc.

Hokuseido Press: 12 3-chome, Nishikicho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; Pres. JUMPEI NAKATSUCHI; regional non-fiction.

Ie-No-Hikari Kyokai: 11 Funakawara-cho, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1925; agricultural technical books; Man. Dir. Y. TAKAHASHI.

Iwanami Shoten: 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi; f. 1913; Pres. YUJIRO IWANAMI; general.

Kanehara Shuppan Co. Ltd.: 31-14, 2-chome Yushima, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1875; medical, agricultural, engineering and scientific; Man. H. KOHNO.

Kawade Shobo: 3-6 Kanda-Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku; novels.

Keisei-Sha: No. 7, Itchome, Kobikuchō, Chuo-ku; religious.

Kenkyusha Ltd.: 1, 2-chome, Fujimicho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1908; English books and dictionaries, 8 monthlies; Pres. MASUZO KOSAKAI; Chief Editors TORAO UYEDA, YOSHINOBU TAKABE.

Kodansha Ltd.: 19, 3-chome, Otowa-Machi Bunkyo-ku; f. 1909; text-books, general books and periodicals; Pres. SHOICHI NOMA.

Kogaku-Sha: 8, Toyo-Oka-cho, Shiba Mita, Minato-ku; f. 1948; Pres. NAKABA KAWAGUCHI.

Koyama Shoten: 2 Fujimicho, Chiyoda-ku; novels; general.

Kyoritsu Shuppan Co. Ltd.: 4-6-19 Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1926; scientific and technical; Man. MASAO NANJO.

Maruzen Company, Ltd.: 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi; f. 1869; general; Pres. TADASHI TSUKASA.

Mikasa Shobo: Chiyoda-ku; novels; general.

Nankodo Co. Ltd.: Hongo 3-chome, 42-6, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1868; medical, chemical and pharmaceutical; Dir. MASAHICO KODACHI; Man. T. KATO.

Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun: No. 1, 1-chome Idemachi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1915; publishes industrial newspaper, periodicals and books, covering all fields of engineering activities.

Nippon Hyoron Sha: 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku-ku; magazines, social sciences, general; Pres. AKIRA HIRANO; Man. Dir. MIKICHI SUZUKI.

Obun Sha: 55 Yokoteracho, Shinjuku-ku; students' books; English.

OHM-Sha Ltd.: 1-3 chome, Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; technical and scientific; Pres. G. TANAKA; Man. Dir. S. MITSU.

Onkaku-no-Tomo Sha Co. Ltd.: 6-30, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1941; music publishers; scores; literature, 10 different kinds of magazines; Chair. KEIZO HORIUCHI.

"Oriental Economist": Nihon-bashi, Chuoku; f. 1895; Japanese economy; publs. *Oriental Economist*, *Japan Economic Yearbook*, *Japan Company Directory*; Pres. SHUZO WATANO.

Risosha Ltd.: 46 Akagashita-machi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1927; social science; Pres. T. SASAKI.

Sankaido: 3-361 Mabashi, Suginami-ku; scientific.

Sanseido (Sanseido Co.): 1-1, Kanda-Jinbocho, Chiyoda-ku, dictionaries, text-books; religious.

Seibundo-Shinkosha Publishing Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1912; general non-fiction; Pres. S. OGAWA; Man. Dir. Y. KAWASAKI.

Shin-Norinsha Ltd.: 7, 2-chome, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; farming; Pres. Y. KISHIDA.

Shinken-chiku-Sha Ltd.: 31-2, 2-chome Yushima, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1925; architectural; Editor and Publisher Y. YOSHIOKA.

Shogakukan Publishing Co. Ltd.: 5, 2-chome, Kanda-Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; reference books; Man. T. OHGA.

Shokokusha Publishing Co. Inc.: 25 Sakamachi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1932; architectural; Chair. G. SHIMOIDE; Man. Dir. K. KOMPARU.

Shunju-Sha Publishing Co. Ltd.: 2-18-6 Sotokanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1918; philosophy, religion, literary, economics, etc.; Man. H. NOGUCHI.

Teikoku-Shoin Co. Ltd.: 29, 3-chome, Jinbocho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1926; school books; Pres. KIMIO MORIYA.

Tokyo News Service Ltd.: 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku; f. 1947; business and shipping books; Pres. S. OKUYAMA.

University of Tokyo Press: 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1951; all kinds of scholarly books; Man. S. MINOWA.

Yama-To-Keikokusha Co. Ltd.: 1-2 Hirawawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1930; mountaineering books; Pres. K. KAWASAKI.

Yuhikaku Co.: 17, 2-chome, Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1877; social sciences; Dir. T. EGUSA; Man. S. EGUSA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

There were 21,967,594 receiving sets in 1967.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai, N.H.K. (*Japan Broadcasting Corporation*): Nippon Hoso Kyokai Building, 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; Chair. Board of Govs. S. MATSUSAKA; Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA.

N.H.K. is a non-commercial public corporation whose Governors are appointed by the government. Five networks and 1,403 stations cover the country. The International Service broadcasts in 23 languages.

National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan: 8-7 Ginza-Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. T. ADACHI; Man. Dir. SABURO SAKAI; Sec.-Gen. YUKIO ISOMURA; association of 136 commercial broadcasting companies, including:

Asahi Broadcasting Co.: 2-2 Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku, Osaka; Chair. T. SUZUKI.

Nippon Cultural Broadcasting, Inc.: Shinju-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. MIZUNO.

Nippon System, Inc.: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. K. UEMURA; Pres. N. SHIKANAI.

Nihon Short-Wave Broadcasting Co.: 9-15 Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Chair. S. ODAJIMA; Pres. M. NAKAJIMA.

Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.: Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Chair. TADASHI ADACHI; Pres. J. IMAMICHI.

Armed Forces R.T.V. (Far East Network): Los Angeles, U.S.A.; has 7 outlet stations relaying American programmes.

TELEVISION

There were 19,624,624 receiving sets in 1967.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai: 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; public non-commercial corporation; total of 1,141 stations, almost all equipped for colour broadcasting, equally divided between general and educational networks; central stations at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Sapporo and Matsuyama; Chair. Board of Govs. S. MATSUSAKA; Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA.

There are also 69 commercial stations operated by Radio Tokyo, Asahi Broadcasting Co., Nippon TV Network Co., Nippon Educational TV Co. and others, including:

NET Television Network Co. Ltd.: 4-10, Rippongi 6-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; Chair. YOSHIO AKAO; Pres. NAOMOTO YAMAUCHI.

YTV—Yomiuri Telecasting Corporation: 2-74 Iwaicho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1957; 18 hrs. broadcasting a day, of which 30 hrs. per week in colour; Pres. M. SYORIKI; Exec. Dir. T. OKANO; Programme Man. U. TANAKA.

Regular colour television transmissions started on September 10th, 1960. By 1967 NHK and 46 commercial companies were engaged in colour broadcasting.

TELEVISION NEWS AGENCIES

Asahi Television News (ATENE): 55 Zaimo-ku-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Pres. H. OKAWA.

Kyodo Television News: 7 Kawata-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. S. MATSUKATA; Pres. R. NOZAWA.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in yen)

Japan's central bank and note-issuing body is the Bank of Japan, founded in 1882. More than half the credit business of the country is handled by approximately one hundred commercial banks and three long-term credit institutions, collectively designated "All Banks". The most important of these are the thirteen city banks, many of which have a distinguished history, reaching back to the days of the *zaibatsu*, the private entrepreneurial organizations on which Japan's capital wealth was built up before the Second World War. Although the *zaibatsu* were abolished as integral industrial and commercial enterprises during the Allied Occupation, the several businesses and industries which bear the former *zaibatsu* names, such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo, continue to flourish and to give each other mutual assistance through their respective banks and trust corporations. Among the commercial banks, one, the Bank of Tokyo, specializes in foreign exchange business, while the Industrial Bank of Japan provides a large proportion of the finance for capital investment by industry. The Japan Long-Term Credit Bank also specializes in industrial finance; the work of these two privately-owned banks is supplemented by the Government Japan Development Bank.

The Government has established a number of other specialized organs to supply essential services not performed by the private banks. Thus the Japan Export-Import Bank advances credits for exports of heavy industrial products and imports of raw materials in bulk. A Housing

Loan Corporation assists firms building housing for their employees, while the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation gives loans to the named industries for equipment purchases. Similar services are provided for small businesses by the Small Business Finance Corporation.

An important part is played in the financial activity of the country by co-operatives, and by the many small enterprise institutions. Thus in 1963 there were 72 mutual loans and savings banks, 534 credit associations, 503 credit co-operatives, 11,024 agricultural co-operatives, 2,354 fisheries co-operatives, and 79 credit federations of co-operatives. Each prefecture has its own federation of co-operatives, with the Central Co-operative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry as the common central financial institution. This Central Co-operative Bank also serves as an agent for the Government's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation.

The commonest form of savings is through the Government-operated Postal Savings System, which collects petty savings from the public by means of the post office network. The funds thus made available are used as loan funds by the Government financial institutions, through the Government's Trust Fund Bureau.

Clearing houses operate in each major city of Japan, and total 80 institutions. The largest are those of Tokyo and Osaka.

CENTRAL BANK

Nippon Ginko (*Bank of Japan*): 2-2-1 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1882; cap. 100 m., dep. 428,698m., notes issued 2,643,998m. (Mar. 1967); Gov. MAKOTO USAMI; Vice-Gov. TADASHI SASAKI.

JAPANESE BANKS

Bank of Fukuoka Ltd.: 12-18 Kamikawabata-machi, Fukuoka; f. 1945; cap. 1,100m.; dep. 245,218m. (Mar. 1967); Pres. G. ARIKAWA.

Bank of Kobe Ltd.: 56 Naniwa-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 13,500m., dep. 639,249m. (Sept. 1967); Pres. SHINICHI ISHINO.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokuchō, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; specializes in foreign exchange business; cap. p.u. 20,000m., dep. 608,635m. (Mar. 1967); Pres. SUMIO HARA.

Dai-ichi Bank Ltd.: 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1873; cap. p.u. 15,000m., dep. 1,217,496m. (Mar. 1967); Chair. KAORU INOUE; Pres. JUZABURO HASEGAWA.

Daiwa Bank Ltd.: 21 Bingomachi, 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 18,000m., dep. 747,119m. (Mar. 1967); Pres. TAKEO TERAOKA.

Fuji Bank Ltd.: 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 22,000m., dep. 1,842,999m. (Mar. 1967); Chair. YOSHIZANE IWASA.

Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.: 7 Nishi, 3-chome, Odori, Sapporo; f. 1900; cap. 12,000m., dep. 501,877m. (Sept. 1967); Chair. KEIICHI HIROSE; Pres. TAKEJI TOJO.

Hokuriku Bank Ltd.: 26, 2-1 chome, Tsutsumicho-dori, Toyama; f. 1943; cap. 5,000m., dep. 379,790m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. T. TANABE.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.: see Nippon Kogyo Ginko below.

Kyowa Bank Ltd.: 4-1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; cap. 18,000m., dep. 800,438m. (Mar. 1967); Pres. SHUICHI SHINOHARA.

Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd.: 1 (3), Otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; cap. 20,000m., dep. and debentures 1,191,222m. (Sept. 1967); Chair. IWANE HAMAGUCHI; Pres. KAZUO MIYAZAKI.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.: 5, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1919; cap. 22,000m., dep. 1,719,597m. (March 1967); Pres. WATARU TAJITSU.

Mitsui Bank Ltd.: 12 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1876; cap. p.u. 18,000m., dep. 1,218,201m. (Sept. 1967); Chair. KIICHIRO SATOH; Pres. KYUBEI TANAKA.

Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd.: 1 Uchisaiwai-cho, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 18,000m., dep. 1,138,640m. (Sept. 1967); Pres. MANSUKU TAKEDA.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (*Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.*): 1-1, 5-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1902; long-term financing of industrial enterprises in Japan; cap. p.u. 20,000m., debentures and dep. 4,390,205m. (Sept. 1967); total loans (Sept. 1967) ¥1,311m.; Pres. SOHEI NAKAYAMA.

Saitama Bank Ltd.: 9-15, Takasagocho, 2-chome, Urawa, Saitama Prefecture; f. 1943; cap. 10,800m., dep. 561,115m. (Mar. 1967); Chair. K. MOROI; Pres. NAOTOMO AKIMOTO.

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: 10 Fushimimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1933; cap. 22,000m., dep. 1,676,537m. (Mar. 1967); Chair. T. WATANABE; Pres. K. UEDA.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: 22, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1895; cap. 22,400m., dep. 1,763,642m. (Mar. 1967); Pres. SHOZO HOTTA.

Tokai Bank Ltd.: Nishiki, 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 18,000m., dep. 1,266,024m. (Mar. 1967); Chair. KUREO SASABE; Pres. YOSHINORI KANEKO.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation: Tokyo; f. 1953; finances plant and equipment investment.

Export-Import Bank of Japan, The: 5, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 260,800m. (1967); Pres. TADASHI ISHIDA.

Hokkaido and Tohoku Development Corporation: Sapporo.

Housing Loan Corporation: Tokyo; f. 1950; cap. 15m.; gives mortgages to companies and individuals for domestic house-building.

Japan Development Bank: 5-5, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; provides long-term funds to private industry for the acquisition of new plant and equipment or the improvement of existing plant and equipment; cap. 233,971m.; loans in local currency (Sept. 1967) \$3,154m.; Gov. K. ISHIHARA.

Japan Railway Construction Corporation.

Local Public Enterprises Finance Corporation: Tokyo.

Medical Care Facilities Finance Corporation: Tokyo.

Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund: Tokyo.

People's Finance Corporation: Tokyo.

Small Business Credit Insurance Corporation: Tokyo.

Small Business Finance Corporation: Tokyo; f. 1953; finances plant and equipment investment.

PRINCIPAL TRUST BANKS

Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation: 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1927; cap. 10,000m., dep. 902,700m. (Sept. 1967); Chair. JIRO AMAKASU; Pres. TERUOMI CHIKAMI.

Mitsui Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 1-1, Muromachi, 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1924; cap. 10,000m.; Pres. TAKEO SUGITANI.

Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 15, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1925; cap. 5,000m.; Pres. HANJIRO NISHIMURA.

Yasuda Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 3, 1-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; cap. 10,000m. Pres. TAKEO HISATOMI.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Amsterdam; brs. in Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, C.P.O. Box 374.

American Express International Banking Corp.: New York; Tokyo.

Bangkok Bank: Bangkok; 1, 2-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Man. DHANU SATAYAMANA.

Bank Negara Indonesia: Djakarta; 310-311 Nikkatsu International Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank of America—National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; brs. in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe.

Bank of China, 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Mitsubishi Denki Bldg., 12, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; br. also in Osaka.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris; Tokyo, Central, P.O. Box 314.

Central Trust of China: Taipei; 5th Floor, Togin Bldg., 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1304; Man. HSIEN-SUNG CHOU.

Chartered Bank: London; Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Tokio Kaijo Building, 6, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. LEO S. MARTINUZZI.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago: Chicago; Tokyo, Central, P.O. Box 481.

First National City Bank: 4 Ohtemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; brs. in Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Camp Zama.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Hong Kong; Tokyo.

Korea Exchange Bank: Seoul; New Kokusai Bldg., 4, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950 (present name adopted 1968); Dir. BONG-EUN KIM; Man. YOO-SUP HONG.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: New York; Togin, Building, 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; Tokyo.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York: New York; Room No. 804, Palace Bldg., 10, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan: 8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 71 member associations; Chair. WATARU TAJITSU; publ. *Kinyu* (Finance), monthly.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Tokyo Stock Exchange: 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; 83 mems.; Pres. TEIICHIRO MORINAGA; publ. *Securities* (monthly), *TSE Monthly Statistics Report*, *Annual Statistics Report*.

Hiroshima Stock Exchange: 23, Shimoyanagi-cho, Hiroshima.

Fukuoka Stock Exchange: 55, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka.

Nagoya Stock Exchange: Minami-Isemachi, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1949; Pres. YOJIRO MURASE; Man. Dir. NAOIKI SAKASAKI.

Osaka Securities Exchange: 2-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1949; 58 regional mems. and 5 Nakadachi mems.; Pres. and Chair. KANAME TAKAHASHI; publ. *Investment* (bi-monthly), *Statistical Report* (monthly), *O.S.E. Official List*.

INSURANCE

The principal companies are as follows:

LIFE

Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 103, 2-chome, Tsunohazu, Shinyuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; Chair. TORU FUJIKAWA; Pres. SADAMU HARUYAMA.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 2, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1904; Pres. YUKICHI KADONO.

Daido Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1, 1-chome, Tosaboritori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Daihyaku Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 4-go, 1-ban, 3-chome, Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; Pres. D. KAWASAKI.

Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: 9, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1902; Chair. ICHIRO YANO; Pres. TSUNEHISA YADA.

Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 6, 3-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923.

Heiwa Life Insurance Co.: 7, 3-chome, Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Kyoei Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 2, 4-chome, Hongokuchō, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. KAWAI.

Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 16, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1881; Pres. KAMEJIRO MAKINO.

Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-1 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Nippon Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7, 4-chome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Nissan Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 2, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 16, 2-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1926; Pres. TAIZO ASHIDA; Managing Dirs. MASATSUCHI KOMATSU, MASAKI ARAI.

Taisho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1913; Pres. SHIGEJI YAMANODA.

Taiyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 8, 2-chome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Toho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 3, 3-chome, Ginza-nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1898; Chair. SEIZO OHTA; Pres. BENJIRO OHTA.

Tokyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: No. 11, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; Pres. HAJIME MATSUMOTO.

Yamato Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; Pres. KOHEI MAEYAMA.

Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 74, 2-chome, Tsunohazu, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; Pres. K. TAKEMURA; Chair. HAJIME YASUDA.

NON-LIFE

Asahi Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 10, 2-chome, Kanda Kajicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. KOHICHIRO TAKEMURA.

Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3 Kyobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1913; incorporating Chitose Fire and Marine, Okura Fire and Marine, Fukoku Fire and Marine, Nippon Kyoritsu Fire companies; Chair. SHUZO KOSEKI; Pres. TSUNEJIRO TEJIMA.

Daiichi Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 1-10, 4-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Pres. N. NISHIHARA; Chair. Y. NARUSE.

Dai-Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 2 Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; incorporating Tokyo Movable Property Fire and Toshin Fire; Pres. TOKIRO MORIYA; Vice-Pres. KIN-ICHI AKITA.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 61 Shinmei-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1944; incorporating Yokohama Fire, Kobe Marine, Kyodo Fire, Asahi Marine; Chair. SHIN-ICHI OKAZAKI.

Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3, 2-chome, Sueyoshihashi-dori, Minamiku, Osaka; f. 1918.

Koa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; incorporating Tattsuma Marine and Fire, Amasaki Marine and Fire, Shinkoku Fire and Marine, and Taihoku Fire and Marine; Pres. KATSUMI YAMAGATA.

Kyoei Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 18-8, 1-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; Pres. CHIKI ARIMA; Vice-Pres. MORITAKA MAEDA.

Nichido Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; incorporating Toho Fire; Chair. MASARU UMETANI; Pres. K. HIRA KURA.

JAPAN—(FINANCE; TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Nippon Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 4, Nihonbashi, Tori-Nichome Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1892; Pres. YASUTARO UKON.

Nissan Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-5, 2-chome, Kita-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; incorporating Taiheiyō Fire and Marine, Showa Fire and Marine; Pres. YOSHITSUGU OISHI.

Nisshin Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; incorporating Toyo Marine and Fire, Fukuju Fire, Hokoku Fire; Pres. SHINTARO TOMIZAWA; Senior Man. Dir. SEIJI KAJINISHI.

Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 1 Yaesu, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; incorporating Osaka Fire and Marine, Sumitomo Marine and Fire; Pres. S. MIZOGUCHI; Chair. T. HANAZAKI.

Tasei Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 11 KandaNishiki-cho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; Pres. TOKIO NODA.

Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; member of Mitsui group of companies; Pres. I. MURASE; Exec. Dirs. HIROSHI OISHI, TAKAHISA HANAI.

Taiyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 5, Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi Tori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. T. MIZUGUCHI; Man. Dir. K. KANEKO.

Toa Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 5, 1-chome, Kanda Sudacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1940.

Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. (Tokio Kaifu): 12, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1879; incorporating Mitsubishi Marine and Fire, Meiji Fire and Marine insurance companies; Chair. KENZO MIZUSAWA; Pres. GENZAEMON YAMAMOTO.

Toyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 2-1, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; Chair. YASUSABURO HARA.

Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 Otemachi Itchome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1887; Pres. T. MIYOSHI.

In addition to the commercial companies, the Post Office runs life insurance and annuity schemes.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Life Insurance Association (Seimei Hoken Kyokai): New Kokusai Bldg., 4, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; 20 mem. cos.; Chair. T. YADA; Exec. Dirs. K. MATSUKI, H. FURUKAWA.

Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan: Non-Life Insurance Building, 9 Kanda Awajicho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1907; 20 mems.; Pres. MIKIO TAGAKI; Vice-Pres. ITSUZO MURASE; Exec. Dir. HIDEO YAMAGUCHI.

Fire and Marine Insurance Rating Association: Sonho Kaikan, 9, 2-chome, Kanda Awaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. BUNICHI HIGAKI; Exec. Dir. KENJIRO TANEDA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The (Nippon Shoko Kaigi-sho): 14, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1928; mems. 451 local Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the central organization of all chambers of commerce and industry in Japan.

Officers for 1967: Pres. TADASHI ADACHI, K.B.E. (Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 14, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo); Vice-Pres. SHINOBU ICHIKAWA (Pres. Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1 Dojima-Nishimachi, Kita-ku, Osaka), KYORICHI SUZUKI (Pres. Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1, 4-chome Oike-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya), TAKASHI RINOIE (Pres. Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nippon-Odori, 11 Naka-ku, Yokohama), MORIJI IWAI (Pres. Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karasumaru-dori, Naka-Kyoku, Kyoto), CHOHEI ASADA (Pres. Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 16, 1-chome, Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe); publs. *Standard Trade Index of Japan* (annual), *Japan Commerce and Industry* (bi-annual).

FOREIGN TRADE INSTITUTES

Japan External Trade Organization—JETRO: 2 Akasaka Aoi-Cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; est. 1958; information for foreign firms, investigation of foreign markets, exhibition of Japanese commodities abroad, etc.; Pres. SUKEMASA KOMAMURA; Vice-Pres. KIMITAKA MURAKAMI; publs. *Trade and Industry of Japan* (monthly), *Japan Trade Bulletin* (quarterly), etc.

Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (Nippon Boeki-Kai): 3, Nishi-7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947.

Khabarovsk-kai Organization: Tokyo; f. 1967 to promote trade with Soviet Siberia and Far Eastern countries.

Sino-Japanese Trade Promotion Association: Hiraoka Bldg., 11, 1-chome, Kandaogawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Man. Dir. KAZUO SUZUKI; publ. *Sino-Japanese Trade* (weekly).

Society for Trade with the U.S.S.R.: Tokyo; f. 1967; Pres. SHIGEO HORIE.

ARBITRATION

Japan Commercial Arbitration Association: Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg., 14, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 639 mems.; provides facilities for conciliation in international trade disputes; Pres. TADASHI ADACHI; Exec. Dir. FUJIO SUZUKI; publ. monthly and quarterly journals.

GENERAL

Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai): Kogyo Club Bldg., 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; an influential group of business interests concerned with aid to foreign nations.

Japan Federation of Economic Organizations—KEIDAN-REN (Keizaidantai Rengo-kai): 1-5-7, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; private non-profit association to study domestic and international economic problems; mems. 103 professional organizations, 727 firms (March 1968); Pres. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Dir.-Gen. TEIZO HORIKOSHI.

Japan Industrial Structure Council: Tokyo; advisory body to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Japan Productivity Centre (*Nippon Seisansei Honbu*): 3-1-1 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 6,500 mems.; concerned with management problems; Pres. TADASHI ADACHI; Exec. Dir. KOHEI GOSHI; publ. *Japan Productivity News* (weekly), *Productivity* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei—NIKKEIREN (*Japan Federation of Employers' Associations*): 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; covers 94 member organizations; Exec. Dirs. KAN-ICHI MOROI, TAKESHI SAKURADA; Sec.-Gen. AKIO IGARASHI; publ. *Nikkeiren Times* (weekly).

FISHING AND PEARL CULTIVATION

Japan Coastal Trawler Fisheries Association: Showa Kaikan, 1, Sannen-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KASUKE HOSONO.

Japan Fishery Society: Sankaido Building, 1, Akasaka Tameike, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Ocean Trawler Society: Naka 11th Building, 14, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Pearl Export and Processing Co-operative Association: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; 130 mems.

Japan Pearl Exporters' Association: 122 Higashi-machi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; Tokyo branch: 7, 3-chome Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; Pres. MINORU YOKOTA.

Japan Pearl Promoting Society: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956.

Japan Whaling Association: Marunouchi Building, 2, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

National Federation of Fisheries Co-operative Associations: Sankaido Bldg., 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

TEXTILES

Central Raw Silk Association of Japan: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Fibres Association: 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Cotton Commercial's Foundation: 1, 1-chome, Bingo-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Japan Cotton and Staple Fibre Weavers' Association: 8, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Export Clothing Makers' Association: 4, 2-chome, Utsubo, Nishi-ku, Osaka; f. 1956; 520 mems.; promo ion and internal policy body for the manufacture of cotton clothing for export; Pres. K. KONDO; publ. *JECMA News* (in Japanese).

Japan Knitted Goods Manufacturers' Association: Nihon Meriyasu Kaikan Bldg., 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Yoshi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Rayon Yarn Commercial's Federation: 24, 2-chome, Minami-Kyutaromachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Japan Silk Association, Inc.: Sanshi Kaikan, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; mems. 16 assns.; Pres. YOSHIKAZU YASUDA; publ. *Silk Trade and Industry* (monthly).

Japan Silk and Rayon Weavers' Association: Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Spinners' Association: Mengyo Kaikan Building, 8, 3-chome, Bingo Machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1948; 112 member firms; Chair. TOYOSABURO TANIGUCHI; publ. *Monthly Report*.

Japan Staple Yarn Merchants' Federation: 2, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Kobune-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Textile Council: Sen-i Kaikan Bldg., 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 23 assns.; publ. *Textile Statistics* (monthly and yearly), *Textile Japan* (annual in English).

Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association: Kikai Shinko Bldg., 1-5 Shiba Park, 21st Yard, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. TAIZO ISHIDA.

Japan Wool Industry Association: Sen-i Kaikan, 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Wool Spinners' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. S. ABE; Man. Dir. H. SAKAI; publ. *Yomo* (monthly), *Statistical Data on the Wool Industry in Japan* (monthly).

Japan Worsted and Woollen Weavers' Association: Sen-i Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. K. WATANABE; Man. Dir. M. YASUDA.

PAPER AND PRINTING

Japan Paper and Pulp Association: 4, 3-chome, Ginza-Higashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; 71 mems.; Pres. T. OKAWA; Dir.-in-Chief M. MATSUNAGA.

Machine-Made Japanese Paper Industry Association: 4, Ginza-Higashi, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Paper Exporters' Association: 4, 3-chome, Ginza-Higashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Paper-Products Manufacturers' Association: 18-2, 1-chome, Higashi-Komagata, Sumida-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Printers' Association: 23, 2-chome, Shintomi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. SADA OHASHI; Exec. Dir. TAKAO YAMAOKA.

CHEMICALS

Japan Ammonium Sulphate Industry Association: Hokkai Bldg., 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-dori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Industry Association: Tokyo Club Bldg. 2-6, 3-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 207 mems.; Pres. MASAO ANZAI.

Japan Cosmetic Makers' and Wholesalers' Association: 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Bakuro-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Gas Association: 38 Shiba Kotochira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. NAGATOMI FUJISAKA; Man. Dir. T. SUGAI; Sec. ETISHIRO ISHIKAWA; publ. *Monthly Journal*.

Japan Inorganic Chemical Industry Association: 6, 3-banchi, Nihonbashi Yokoyama-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KAN-ICHI TANAHASHI.

Japan Perfumery and Flavouring Association: Nitta Bldg., 8, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association: 9, 2-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-chu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Pharmaceutical, Medical and Dental Supply Exporters' Association: 10, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; 175 member firms; Pres. CHOBETAKEDA; Man. Dir. TAKESHI TAKEDA.

Japan Soda Industry Association: Asahi Bldg., 1, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Photo-Sensitized Materials Manufacturers' Association of Japan: Fukuoka Bldg., 1, 6-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Society of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Japan: Echiso Bldg., 39-7-2-chome, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; 3,839 mems.; Pres. S. KANBARA; Man. S. ISHIDA; publ. *Monthly Journal*.

JAPAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

MINING AND PETROLEUM

Asbestos Products Industrial Association: Asahi Skimen Bldg., 1, 3-chome, Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Cement Association of Japan: Hattori Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948, merged with Japan Cement Engineering Assn. 1966; 21 member companies; Chair. H. INOUE; Exec. Man. Dir. T. NAKAO; publ. *Cement and Concrete* (monthly, Japanese), *The Cement Industry in Japan* (annual, English).

Japan Coal Association: Nikkatsu International Building, 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Mining Industry Association: 3, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 100 member companies; Pres. K. KAWAKAMI.

Petroleum Association of Japan: Keidanren Building, 5, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 22 mems.; Pres. SHINGO FUJIOKA; Man. Dir. KINZABURO IKEDA.

METALS

Japan Brass Makers' Association: 1-12-22, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 110 mems.; Pres. T. ICHIKAWA; Man. Dir. T. WADA.

Japan Cast Steel Society: Tekko Building, 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; membership 85 companies, 99 plants; Exec.-Dir. MASANARI YOKOTA.

Japan Forged Steel Society: Tekko Building, 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; membership 15 companies, 17 plants; Exec. Dir. MASANARI YOKOTA.

Japan Iron and Steel Federation: Tekko Building, 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. Y. INAYAMA; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO.

The Kozai Club: 3-16 Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; mems. 29 manufacturers, 27 dealers; Chair. YOSHIO INAYAMA.

Light Metals Society: Hibiya Asahi Seimei Building, 2, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

MACHINERY

Japan Business Machine Association: 2, 7-chome, Akasaka Ta-michi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Electric Machine Industry Association: 4-15, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 143 firms; Pres. K. OKUBO; Exec. Dir. K. SATO; publ. descriptive information on Japanese Electrical Machinery (in English).

Japan Farm Machinery Manufacturers' Association: 5, 1-chome, Ueno-machi, Taito-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Federation of Measuring Instruments Industries Association: Bank of Kobe Bldg., 13, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

The Japan Machinery Federation: Kikai Shinko Bldg., 5-1-21 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association: Kikai Shinko Bldg., 5-1-21 Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; 105 mems.; Exec. Dir. K. SUGIYAMA.

Japan Microscope Manufacturers' Association: c/o Olympus Optical Co. Ltd., 43, 2-chome, Hatagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; mems. 27 firms; Chair. T. NAKANO.

Japan Motion Picture Equipment Industrial Association: Kikai-shinko Bldg., 5-1-21, Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Ordnance Association: 7, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Power Association: Daido Building, 7-13, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 104 mems.; Pres. GORO INOUE; Gen. Sec. YOSHIMI SATAKE; publ. *Power* (bi-monthly).

Japan Sewing Machine Association: 13 Sakashita-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers: Toranomon Jitsugyo Kaikan, 8, Shiba-Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 246 mems.; Chair. YOSOMATSU MATSUBARA.

Marine Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers Association: Makicho Bldg., Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Shipbuilders' Association of Japan: 2, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; 27 mems.; Pres. HISASHI SATO; Man. Dir. HAJIME YAMADA.

TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY

Japan Association of Rolling Stock Manufacturers: Tekko Bldg., 1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Auto Parts Industries Association: 2-4-7 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 335 firms; Pres. K. FUJIOKA; Man. Dir. T. KUROME; publ. *Auto Parts* (monthly, Japanese).

Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association, Inc.: Ohtemachi Bldg., 1-4 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967 in succession to the Automotive Industrial Assn.; mems. 15 firms; Pres. K. KAWAMATA; Man. Dir. T. NOMIYA.

Japan Bicycle Industry Association: 7-3 Akasaka Ta-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Shipowners' Association: 3-4 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

The Ship Machinery Manufacturers' Association of Japan: 2-2 Kanda Tsukasa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

The Society of Japanese Aircraft Constructors: Chiyoda Bldg., 2-14 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; 114 mems., 12 assoc. mems.; Chair. K. NAGANO; Exec. Dir. MITSUO ARIMORI; publ. *Monthly Report* (in Japanese), *Directory of the Japanese Aircraft Industry* (English, annual).

MISCELLANEOUS

All-Japan Leather Association: No. 11, 1-chome, Kuramae, Asakusa Taito-ku, Tokyo.

Association of Tokyo Exporting Toy Manufacturers: 3-16, 4-chome, Higashi-Komagata Sumida-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 200 mems.; Pres. EIJIRO TOMIYAMA.

Communication Industries Association: Sankei Kaikan Bldg., 3, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Electronic Industries Association: Tosho Bldg., 14, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 520 firms; Pres. KENICHIRO KOMAI; publ. *Denshi* (Electronics) (monthly).

Japan Camera Industry Association: Mori Building Ninth, 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Atago-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1954; Pres. HIROSHI SHIRAHAMA.

Japan Construction Materials Association: Kenchiku Kaikan Bldg., 1, 3-chome, Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Plywood Manufacturers' Association: Meisan Building, 12, 2-chome, Shiba Tamura-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 160 mems.; Chair. SHUTARO MATSUURA.

Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation: 32 Nunoike-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; f. 1931; 8 mem. assns.; Pres. R. TSUKAMOTO; Man. Dir. K. MITSUI.

Japan Rubber Manufacturers' Association, The: Tobu Bldg., 11, 3-chome, Akasaka Denma-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 212 mems.; Pres. RIKIMATSU TOMIYAMA.

Japan Watch and Clock Association: Nomura Building, 2, 2-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

JAPAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sohyogikai—SOHYO (*General Council of Trade Unions of Japan*): 8-2 Shiba-park, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TOSHIKATSU HORII; Sec.-Gen. A. IWAI; total mems. 4,208,000.

Major Affiliated Unions

National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions: approx. 704,000 mems.; Pres. M. KURIYAMA.

Japan Teachers' Union (*Nikkyoso*): 550,000 mems.; Pres. S. MIYANOHARA.

National Railway Workers' Union: approx. 218,000 mems.; Pres. YOSHIO KANBA.

Japan Postal Workers' Union: approx. 238,000 mems.; Pres. F. TAKARAGI.

General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions: approx. 240,000 mems.; Pres. T. HORII.

National Metal and Machine Trade Union: approx. 202,000 mems.; Pres. S. TSUBAKI.

Japan Telecommunication Workers' Union: approx. 184,000 mems.; Pres. T. KASAHARA.

National Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions: approx. 200,000 mems.; Pres. K. MIRO.

Japanese Federation of Synthetic Chemistry Workers' Unions: approx. 122,000 mems.; Pres. K. OTA.

Japan Broadcast Corporation Workers' Union: approx. 111,000 mems.; Chair. TETSU UEDA.

Japan Coal Miners' Union: approx. 68,000 mems.; Pres. T. YAMAMOTO.

All-Japan Free Workers' Union: approx. 221,000 mems.; Pres. FUMIO WADA.

National Forest Labour Union: approx. 74,000 mems.; Pres. TAKESHI TANURA.

Japan Federation of Municipal Transportation Workers' Unions: approx. 70,000 mems.; Pres. ATSUSHI MIYAHARA.

All-Japan Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's Workers' Union: approx. 57,000 mems.; Pres. T. WATARAI.

Domei (*Japanese Confederation of Labour*): 20-12 Shiba, 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; 1,874,391 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. MINORU TAKITA; Vice-Pres. SEIJI AMAIKE; Sec.-Gen. TAKUMI SHIGEEDA.

Affiliated Unions

Zensendomei (*Japan Federation of Textile Workers' Unions*): Pres. MINORU TAKITA; Gen. Sec. TADANOBU USAMI; 516,578 mems.

Zenkindomei (*National Federation of Metal Industry Trade Unions*): Pres. SHIGEO IBORI; Gen. Sec. SEIJI AMAIKE; 220,000 mems.

Kaiin (*All Japan Seamen's Union*): Pres. YUTAKA NABASAMA; 135,000 mems.

Jidosharoren (*Federation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions*): Pres. ICHIRO SHIOJI; Gen. Sec. SHOZO AKAGI; 129,540 mems.

Denroren (*Federation of Electric Workers' Unions of Japan*): Pres. CHOZUI KAMEYAMA; Gen. Sec. SOICHI SUZUKI; 127,798 mems.

Ippan Domei (*Japanese Federation of General Trade Unions*): Pres. MISAO MASUHARA; Gen. Sec. TSUTAE SATOH; 105,772 mems.

Zenkadomei (*Japanese Federation of Chemical & General Workers' Unions*): Pres. SHIGEO MURAO; Gen. Sec. KEITARO NAKAJIMA; 72,790 mems.

Kotsuroren (*Japan Federation of Transport Workers' Unions*): Pres. ISAMU YAMAMOTO; Gen. Sec. KENJI NAGASAWA; 67,877 mems.

Zosensoren (*General Federation of Ship Building Workers' Unions*): Pres. MASASHICHI MOTOI; Gen. Sec. HARUZO NISHIMOTO; 56,512 mems.

Domei-Mitsubishi (*Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Workers' Union of Council*): Pres. AKIRA KINOSHITA; Gen. Sec. KOSHIRO MIKI; 40,800 mems.

Zentanko (*National Union of Coal Mine Workers*): Pres. TAKUMI SHIGEEDA; Gen. Sec. EIJI HAYADATE; 35,137 mems.

Zenshokuhindomei (*National Federation of Food Industry Workers' Unions*): Pres. GENJIRO TSURUTA; Gen. Sec. EIJI OHSEKO; 27,820 mems.

Shigenroren (*Federation of Japanese Metal Resource Workers' Unions*): Pres. TOHRU ENDO; Gen. Sec. KAZUHIRO IIOKA; 12,530 mems.

Domeizenkamipa (*National Council of Paper and Pulp Workers' Unions "NPU"*): Pres. ICHIRO MICHIKAWA; Gen. Sec. HIDEKA HOSOKAWA; 7,937 mems.

Zen-Eien (*National Cinema and Theatre Workers' Union*): Pres. ISAO MASUDA; Gen. Sec. HIROSHI HARIU; 3,220 mems.

Kowandomei Jumbikai (*Preparatory Council of National Federation of Dockers' Unions*): Chair. SADA O HISATSUNE; 800 mems.

Kaigai-Ijuroso (*Japan Emigration Service Workers' Union*): Pres. TADAO IMAMURA; Gen. Sec. MASAJI SAITO; 300 mems.

Shinkokuro (*Japanese Federation of National Railway Workers' Unions*): Pres. EIETSU SUGAWARA; Gen. Sec. KOICHI TANIMURA; 74,360 mems.

Zenyusei (*All Japan Special Post Office Labour Union*): Pres. TSUTOMU NAKAMURA; Gen. Sec. HIDEMASA FUKUI; 28,840 mems.

Kokuzeiroso (*National Tax Office Employees' Union*): Pres. YASUJI NAKAZAWA; Gen. Sec. MUTSUO SHIMIZU; 10,200 mems.

Nichirinro (*National Forest Workers' Union of Japan*): Pres. KAZUO KUMAI; Gen. Sec. YASUO YAMADA; 10,062 mems.

Dendenshinro (*New Nippon Telephone & Telegram Workers' Union*): Pres. JOTARO TANI; Gen. Sec. TADAO IKEDA; 250 mems.

Chihodomei (*Domei's local federations*): 200,000 mems.

Fraternal Organizations

Zenkanko (*National Council of Government and Public Corporation Workers' Unions*): Chair. EIETSU SUGAWARA; 150,000 mems.

Zenkokuminren (*National Council of Democratic Unionists*): Chair. SHIMPACHI KUDO; 300,000 mems.

Churitsu Roren (*Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions*): f. 1961; over 1,000,000 mems.; Pres. Y. TAKEHANA.

Major Affiliated Unions

National Federation of Local Bank Employees' Unions: 120-6, Aoyama; f. 1956; Minami-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 40,000 mems.; Pres. TEIJIRO HIRATA.

National Federation of Cement Workers' Unions: 18 6-chome, Shimbashi, Shiba Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 22,000 mems.; Pres. YORIO ABE; Sec.-Gen. MANJI YAMAMOTO.

JAPAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Council of Commercial Workers' Unions: 1-2, Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 287,000 mems.; Pres. TOSHITERU UEDA; Sec.-Gen. TATSUO MATSUDA.

National Federation of Electric Machine, Tool and Appliance Workers' Unions: 2257 Suzukamori-cho, Shingawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; approx. 296,000 mems.; Pres. YUKICHI TAKEHANA; Sec.-Gen. MAKISHIRO ABE.

All-Japan Council of Food-Stuffs Workers' Unions: 14-6, Aoyama, Minami-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 48,000 mems.; Pres. SHIGERU SOMEYA; Sec.-Gen. YAMANE.

National Federation of Life Insurance Employees' Unions: 6 Kabuto-cho, 3-chome, Nihon-bashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 82,000 mems.; Pres. YASUMU KITAGAWA.

All Japan Shipbuilders' Workers' Unions: 298-3 chome, Harajuku, Shibuyaku, Tokyo; approx. 76,000 mems.; Pres. MASAO AMANO; Sec.-Gen. ISAO HASEGAWA.

Shin Sambetsu (*National Federation of Industrial Trade Unions*): Tokyo; approx. 70,000 mems.

Major Non-Affiliated Unions

Tokyo

National Federation of Automobile Workers' Unions: f. 1962; approx. 36,000 mems.; Pres. KAZUO ITO; Sec.-Gen. MASASHI IKEMOTO.

Federation of City Bank Employees' Unions: c/o Shin-Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 98,000 mems.; Pres. T. MIZUTANI; Sec.-Gen. M. YAMAGISHI.

Federation of Textile Clothing Workers' Unions of Japan (*Sen-i-Roren*): Katkura Bldg., 3-2 Kyobashi Chuo-ku; approx. 25,000 mems. Pres. KENZO OGUCHI.

National Federation of Mutual Bank Employees' Unions: 40 Higashi Matsushita-cho; approx. 28,000 mems.; Pres. K. ISHIKAWA; Sec.-Gen. S. SAKAI.

Japan Council of Construction Industry Employees' Unions: 5, 3-chome, Kanda-Kaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1954; approx. 30,000 mems.; Pres. T. KUROMUSHA; Gen. Sec. N. RIOJA.

All Japan Council of Electric Engineering Workers' Unions: 7-36 Masago-cho, Bunkyo-ku; approx. 23,000 mems.

Labour Council of Governmental Special Corporations: c/o Nichijuo 14, 1-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku; approx. 19,000 mems.; Pres. K. TAKIZAWA.

All Japan Damage Insurance Employees' Unions: c/o Morizui Bldg., 3, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 38,000 mems.; Pres. T. UEDA.

All-Japan Day Workers' Union: approx. 164,000 mems.

National Council of Medical Treatment Workers' Unions: approx. 49,000 mems.

Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Workers' Unions: c/o Tokyo-to Office, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku; approx. 120,000 mems.; Pres. U. OKAMOTO; Sec.-Gen. T. NAKAGAWA.

Japan Federation of Teachers: approx. 47,000 mems.; Pres. MASAO SUZUKI; Sec.-Gen. T. KIRUCHI.

Japan High School Teachers' Union: c/o Kyoiku Kakika, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; approx. 48,000 mems.; Pres. K. OGASAWARA.

Japan National Railways Locomotive Workers' Union: approx. 50,400 mems.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

Co-ordinating bodies for unions whose members are in the same industry or have the same employer.

Zenkoku Shogyo Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zen Shokyo (*National Council of Commerce Workers' Unions*): 1-2 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 153,652 mems.; Gen.-Sec. TATSUO MATSUDA.

Zenkoku Kinyu Kikan Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zen Kinya (*National Council of Finance Industry Workers' Unions*): 1-2 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 120,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MASAYA OKABE.

Zen Nippon Rodo Kumiai Rengo-kai-Shokuhin Roren (*Japanese Federation of Foods and Allied Workers' Unions*): 1-4-9 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 92,000 mems.; Chair. KOZO KAWAHARA.

Nihon Kankocho Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Kankoro (*Liaison Organisation of Public Workers' Unions*): Sohyo Kaikan, Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 2,500,000 mems. from SOHYO affiliates; Sec.-Gen. RENICHIRO TOYOTA.

Zen Nippon Kotsu Unyu Rodo Kumiai Kyogikai-Zenkoun (*All-Japan Council of Traffic and Transport Workers' Unions*): c/o Kokutetsu Rodo Kaikan, 2-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; about 800,000 mems.; Pres. TOSHIKATSU HORII; Gen. Sec. ICHIZO SAKAI.

National Council of Government Enterprise Workers' Unions: Tokyo; approx. 1,000,000 mems.

National Liaison Council of Shipping and Harbour Workers' Unions: Tokyo; approx. 200,000 mems.

Kokusai Jiyuroren Kameikumiai Renraku Inkai (*Co-ordinating Committee of the I.C.F.T.U. Affiliated Unions in Japan*): Churoi Kaikan, Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; about 2,100,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ASAHU OKURA.

TRADE FAIRS

Tokyo International Trade Fair Commission: 16, 4-chome, Harumi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (C.P.O. Box 1201, Tokyo).

Japan Association for the 1970 World Exposition: Mido Bldg., 27 Hommachi 4-chome, Higashi-ku; Osaka; f. 1966; organizing the Japan World Fair, March 15th-September 13th, 1970; Pres. TAIZO ISHIZAKA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Japanese National Railways (J.N.R.): Kokutetsu Building 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949 as a public corporation; ten regions (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Niigata, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku, Shikoku, Seibu, Tokaido Shin Kansen); 1.067 gauge; the 1.435 gauge, very high speed, Tokaido line linking Tokyo with Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe was completed in 1964; this line is to be extended to Okayama by 1971 and to Kyushu by 1976 (Sanyo line); 20,754 km. of track, 4,228 km. of 1.067 gauge is electrified; Chair. REISUKE ISHIDA; Vice-Chair. and Vice-Pres. S. ISOZAKI; Chief Engineer M. FUJII.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES: 7,549 km. of track.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 8, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1899; Pres. SEIZOH NODA.

Keihan Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 47-5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; Pres. S. MURAOKA.

Kei-Han-Shin Kyuko Railway Co. Ltd.: 41, Kakutacho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1907; links Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe; Dir. and Pres. YONEZO KOBAYASHI.

Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 17, Takanawa-minami-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. HYAPPO TANAKA.

Keio Teito Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 48, 3-chome, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. INOUE.

Keisei Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 10-9 Ueno 4-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1909; Chair. HIDEO OYAMA; Pres. C. KAWASAKI; Man. Dir. IKUJIRO FUKUDA.

Kinki Nippon Railway Co. Ltd.: 1, 6-chome, Uehom-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka; f. 1910; Pres. ISAMU SAHEKI.

Nagoya Railroad Co. Ltd.: 223, 1-chome, Sashima-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi; Pres. MOTOO TSUCHIKAWA.

Nankai Railroad Co.: 12, Rokuban-cho, Nanbashinchi, Minami-ku, Osaka; Pres. I. SAHEKI.

Nippon Express Co. Ltd.: 11, 1-chome, Kanda-Hatago-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1872; Pres. T. FUKUSHIMA.

Nishi Nippon Railroad Co. Ltd.: 12-1 Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka; serves northern Kyushu; Pres. MUNEO KUSUNE.

Odakyu Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 28, 2-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; Pres. N. ANDO.

Seibu Railway Co. Ltd.: 16-15, 1-chome, Minami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. SHOJIRO KOJIMA; Senior Man. Dir. IWAO MIYAUCHI; Man. Dirs. MATSU-TARO MATSUURA, SADAJI BABA.

Teito Rapid Transit Authority: 19-6, 3-chome, Higashi Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; underground railway service for Tokyo; Pres. TATSUYA USHIJIMA.

Tobu Railway Co. Ltd.: 2, 1-chome, Oshiage, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KAICHIRO NEZU.

Tokyo Electric Express Railway Ltd.: 98, Owada-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; Pres. NOBORU GOTOH.

Tokyo Underground Railway: Higashi Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1962; fast monorail link between Tokyo and Haneda airport; Pres. T. USHIJIMA.

ROADS

In March 1962 there were 25,009 km. of first- and second-class National Highways and 122,362 km. of Metropolitan and Prefectural Roads. A five-year road improvement plan costing over £4,100,000,000 was launched in 1964; £1,100m. for toll motorways, £2,200m. on local roads, and

£800m. on local authority highways. By September 1966 about a quarter of the country's system was paved.

There is a national omnibus service, 54 publicly operated services and 294 privately operated services.

SHIPPING

Shipping in Japan is not nationalised but is supervised by the Ministry of Transport. In 1966 gross registered tonnage totalled 14,723,000.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Daido Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: Kobe (P.O. Box) 54; f. 1930; Chair. M. TANAKA; Pres. Y. SKAIYAMA.

Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha (The First Central Shipping Co. Ltd.): 3-6 Nihobashi-dori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KOTARO TSUCHIKANE.

Daiko Shosen K.K.: Osaka; Pres. TEIICHIRO YABUKI.

Fuji Steamship Co. Ltd.: Mitsui Bldg., 1-1, 2-chome Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. EIZO NAGAOKA.

Hinode Kisen K.K.: 6, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo; Pres. TARO TOHODO.

Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd.: Palace Bldg., 10, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. SAZO IDEMITSU.

Iino Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: 1-1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. MAMORU ADACHI.

Japan Line Ltd.: 12, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; by amalgamation of Daido Line and Nitto Line; tanker services; Pres. S. OKADA.

Kansai Steamship Co. Ltd.: 1 Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; Pres. JINSUKE TOMASADA.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha (K Line): 8 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1919; Chair. MOTOZO HATTORI; Exec. Dir. TORAO YAMAMOTO.

Kyoei Tankers: 27 Naniwa-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1949; part of Mitsubishi group of companies; Pres. KUNIO HAYASHIDA.

Kyokuyo Hoge Kabushiki Kaisha: Chiyoda Bldg., 14, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KOTA HOKETSU.

Mitsui-O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: 3-3, 5 chome, Akasaka, Minatoku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by merger of Mitsui Steamship Co. and O.S.K.; Pres. HISAO FUKUDA.

Nakamura Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Nakamura Steamship Co. Ltd.): 36 Nishimachi, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; Pres. YUICHI NAKUMURA.

New York Line Administration: f. 1964; by merger of 9 lines: NYK, OSK, Mitsui, Kawasaki, IKK, Daido KK, Shinnihon, Yamashita and Mitsubishi; operates trans-Pacific/New York cargo liner service; Pres. YOSHIYA ARIYOSHI.

Nihon Yusosen Kabushiki Kaisha: Tekko Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. M. Y. MAZUDA.

Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd.: Nippon Bldg., 2-8, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. HARUO NAKAI.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (The Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.) (N.Y.K.): 20-1, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; merged with Mitsubishi Steamship Co. 1964; Chair. T. KODAMA; Pres. Y. ARIYOSHI.

JAPAN—(TRANSPORT)

Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha: 1-1, 4-chome, Nishihon-Machi, Naha City, Okinawa; f. 1950; Principal Officers MASHI AZAMA, TOKUZEN HIGA, HIRAKAZU SATO.

Sanko Steamship Co. Ltd., The: Nippon Kasai Kaijyo Bldg., 1-chome, Edobori-kamidori, Nishi-ku, Osaka; Pres. TOSHIO KOMOTO.

Shinnihon Steamship Co. Ltd.: 2, 1-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. ICHIRO MATSUMOTO.

Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: 1-3 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TATSUO UENAKA.

Shin Yei Steamship Co. Ltd.: 2-1-1 Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. EIICHI YASUDA.

Showa Shipping Co. Ltd.: 1, 4-chome, Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by merger of Nippon Oil Tanker Co. Ltd. and Nissan Steamship Co. Ltd.; bulk carriage; Chair. N. OKADA; Pres. M. ARAKI.

Taiyo Gyogyo K.K.: 4, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. K. NAKABE.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co. Ltd.: 1-2 Yaesu, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1917, as Yamashita Steamship Co. Ltd., merger with Shinnihon Steamship Co. Ltd. 1964; Chair. K. YAMAGATA; Pres. S. YAMASHITA.

CIVIL AVIATION

Japan Air Lines—JAL (*Nihon Koku Kabushiki Kaisha*): 3-2, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; operates internal services and services to Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Okinawa, Taipei, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Djakarta, Seoul, Calcutta, Karachi, Cairo, Rome, Frankfurt, London, New York and Paris; trans-Polar service to London and Paris via Copenhagen; New Delhi and Hamburg; Pres. SHIZUMA MATSUO; fleet of 14 DC-8, seven CV-880, seven Boeing 727, six DC-6B.

Japan Domestic Airlines: Tokyo International Airport, Haneda, Tokyo; passenger services throughout Japan; fleet of two Boeing 727, one Nord 262, seven YS-11, one Convair 880.

All Nippon Airways: 1-18, 1-chome, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; domestic passenger and freight services; Pres. ISAMU MORIMURA; fleet of seven Boeing 727, eight Viscount 828, 25 Friendship 27, and six YS-11.

Nagasaki Airways: Kanyumubanchi, Morisonogo, Omura, Nagasaki; domestic services.

Toa Air Ways: 5-6 Nishi, Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo; fleet of two YS-11.

OTHER AIRLINES WITH BRANCH OFFICES IN JAPAN

Aeroflot: Head Office: Leningradski Prospekt 37, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; services to Tokyo commenced April 1967.

Air France: Head Office: 1 Square Max Hyams, Paris 15e; Air France Bldg., 5-5, 2-chome, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Air India: Head Office: New India Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, India; Hibiya Mitsui Building, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Alitalia: Head Office: Viale Maresciallo Pilsudski 92, Rome, Italy; Tokyo Club Bldg., 2-6, 3-chome Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

American Airlines: Head Office: 633 Third Avenue, New York, U.S.A.; Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

B.O.A.C. (British Overseas Airways Corporation): Head Office: H.Q. Building, London Airport, Hounslow, Middx.; Sanshin Building, Yuraku-cho, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Sankei Building, 27 Umeda-cho,

Kita-ku, Osaka; Nagoya Building, Hiroi-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya.

C.A.T. (Civil Air Transport): Head Office: 46 Chung Shan Road, North 2nd Section, Taipei, Taiwan; 2 Fukoku Building, 2-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.: Head Office: 9 Connaught Road, Hong Kong; Palace Hotel Bldg., 10, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

China Air Lines: Head Office: Taipei International Airport, Taipei, Taiwan; services to Tokyo and Osaka commenced April 1967.

C.P.A.L. (Canadian Pacific Air Lines): Head Office: Vancouver, AMF, British Columbia, Canada; Room 326, Nikkatsu International Building, Tokyo.

Garuda Indonesian Airways: Head Office: 15 Djalan Nusantara, Djakarta; Nisseki Main Building, 4, 1-chome, Tamara-cho, Shiba, Munato-ku, Tokyo.

K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines): Head Office: 1 Plesmanweg, The Hague; Yuichi Building, 3, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Lufthansa: Head Office: Claudiusstrasse 1, Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany; Hibiya Mitsui Building, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

N.W.A. (Northwest Orient Airlines): Head Office: St. Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.; Room 1120, Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Bldg., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. (Orient Region) W. E. HUSKINS, JR.

Olympic Airways: Head Office: 6 Othonos St., Athens, Greece; 15 Akasaka Tameike-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Pan American World Airways, Inc.: Head Office: Pan Am Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; Tokyo Office: Kokusai Bldg., 12 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Philippines Air Lines Inc. (PAL): Head Office: Makati Bldg., Rizal, Manila, Philippines; Hibiya Mitsui Bldg., 12, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Qantas (Qantas Empire Airways, Sydney): Head Office: Qantas House, 70 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; Tokyo Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 14, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Royal Air Cambodge: Head Office: 151 Decho Damdin, Phnom-Penh, Cambodia; Hibiya Mitsui Bldg., 12, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

S.A.S. (Scandinavian Airlines System): Head Office: Bromma Airport, Stockholm 10, Sweden; Tokyo Trade Centre, 2, 1-chome, Ohte-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Swissair: Head Office: Hirschengraben 84, Zürich, Switzerland; Nikkatsu International Building, Rooms 101 and 143, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Man. EDWARD M. KEISER.

Thai Airways International: Head Office: 6 Larn Luang Road, Bangkok, Thailand; Tokyo Trade Centre, 2, 1-chome, Ohte-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

T.W.A. (Trans World Airlines Inc.): Head Office: 605 Third Ave., N.Y.C., N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; Room 101, Nikkatsu International Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

United Airlines Inc. (U.A.L.): Head Office: 5950 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago 38; Imperial Hotel, Uchisaiwai-cho-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Varig—S.A. Empresa de Viação Aérea Rio Grandense: Head Office: Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; 10 Palace Building, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

TOURISM

Japan National Tourist Organization: Tokyo Kotsu, Kaikan Building, 2-13 Yuraku-cho, Tokyo; f. 1959; Pres. TADASHI ADACHI.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: 90 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Brazil: Avda. São Luiz 276, São Paulo.
Canada: 165 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ontario.
France: 8 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1e.
German Federal Republic: Goethestr. 22, Frankfurt am Main.
Hong Kong: 7 Humphrey Ave., Kowloon.
Mexico: Reforma 105, Mexico 4.
Switzerland: rue de Berne 13, Geneva.
Thailand: 56 Suriwong Rd., Bangkok.
United Kingdom: 167 Regent St., London, W.1.
United States: 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601; 1420 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75201; 651 Market St.,

San Francisco, Calif. 94105; 109 Kaiulani Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.

Japan Travel Bureau: 1-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. T. NISHIO.

Bureau of Tourism: 1-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; government organization attached to the Ministry of Transportation; Dir. KATSUMI FUKAKUSA.

THEATRES

Kabukiza Theatre: Ginza-Higashi, Tokyo; national Kabuki theatre centre.

Nissei Theatre: 1-12 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; drama, opera and concerts; mems. 300; Gen. Dir. KEITA ASARI.

State Theatre of Japan (Kokuritsu Gekijo): Hayabusa cho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1966.

FESTIVAL

Osaka Music Festival: Osaka; joined European Asscn. of Music Festivals 1966.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission (AEC): 3-4, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; policy board for research, development and peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. SHOKICHI UEHARA; Commissioners: HIROMI ARISAWA, KINICHI AOKI, SAKUJI KOMAGATA, KUMAO NISHIMURA, TOSHINOSUKE MUTO, EIICHI TAKEDA.

Atomic Energy Bureau (AEB): 3-4, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; central administrative agency; Dir. HIROSHI MURATA.

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI): 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; five reactors for training, isotope production and research; f. 1956; Pres. KANEO NIWA; Dirs. SHIGERU KUSAKABE, KUMAHIKO KUSONOSE, MASAYUKI TADOKORO, TAKUO TARAOKA, TOSHIO NAKAI, EIJI MUNEKATA, MASAO YAGISHITA.

Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development of Japan: 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; education of the Japanese people in understanding atomic energy and its applications; Pres. REINOSUKE SUGA.

Japan Atomic Industrial Forum (JAIF): 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; collates the activities of private industry in connection with peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. REINOSUKE SUGA.

PRINCIPAL JAERI ESTABLISHMENTS

Tokai Research Establishment: Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

Takasaki Radiation Chemistry Research Establishment: 1233 Watanuki-cho, Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken.

Tokyo Radioisotope Centre: 31 Kamifujimai-cho, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

Oharai Establishment: Narita-machi, Oharai-cho, Higashi-Ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

CONTRACTORS

First Atomic Power Industry Group (FAPIG): Nissho Bldg., 10, Nihonbashi-Edobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; constructed the Tokai Power Station for JAPCO; member firms mostly belong to the Furukawa, Kawasaki and Suzuki groups; Chair. T. WADA.

Mitsubishi Atomic Power Industries, Inc.: Ohtemachi Bldg., 1-4 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; set up to construct nuclear reactors and power plants and to fabricate nuclear fuel; is building the reactor for Japan's first atomic powered ship; mems. 25 firms, mostly members of the Mitsubishi group; Pres. SABURO SENO.

Nippon Atomic Industry Group Co. Ltd. (NAIGCO): 1-12-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; set up to construct atomic energy facilities; mems. 37 firms, mostly members of the Mitsui group; Chair. YOSHIHIKO OGURA.

Sumitomo Atomic Energy Industries Ltd.: Sumitomo Building, 5-22 Kandakajimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; set up to utilize nuclear materials and build necessary instrumentation; mems. 39 firms, mostly members of Sumitomo group; Pres. MASATOSHI HIRATSUKA.

Tokyo Atomic Industrial Consortium (TAIC): Hitachi Bldg., 4-6 Surugadai Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; set up to utilize nuclear materials and build necessary instrumentation; mems. 26 firms, mostly members of Hitachi (Yasuda) group; Chair. CHIKARA KURATA.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Electric Power Development Company (EPDC): M.I.T.I., Tokyo; f. 1952; Government undertaking devoted to promoting the development mainly of large-scale hydro-power resources and to wholesaling the generated power in conformity with the national policy.

JAPAN—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

The Japan Atomic Power Company (JAPC): 1-4, Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; private consortium building nuclear power plants; Japan's first nuclear power station, at Tokai in Ibaraki Prefecture, opened in 1966; second 322,000 kW reactor to be installed at Tsuruga by 1970; Pres. TAMAKI IPPONMATSU.

Japan Nuclear Ship Development Agency (JNSDA): 35 Shiba-Kotohira, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; designing and constructing an 8,300-ton training and special cargo ship, to be completed by 1972; Pres. ICHIRO ISHIKAWA.

Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC): 9-13, 1-chome Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967; public corporation for developing advanced thermal reactor and fast breeder reactor, and for prospecting, mining, manufacture and processing of nuclear fuel; Pres. GORO INOUE.

Chubu Electric Power Co.: 10-1 Toshin-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; plans a 250,000 kW power station to open at Ashihama by 1970 and a further 500,000 kW reactor by 1975; Pres. MICHIO YOKOYAMA.

Hitachi Company Ltd.: Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

Kansai Electric Power Co.: Fukui; plans a 300,000 kW power station, to open at Yoshihama in 1970, and two more by 1975; Pres. Y. ASHIHARA.

Mitsubishi Electric Co. Ltd.: Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

Tokyo Electric Power (TODEN): 1, 9-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; plans four nuclear power generator stations to open between 1970 and 1976; the first two are under construction at Futaba-Okuma and at Mihama; Pres. K. KIKAWADA.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Ltd.: Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Kinki University: Fuse-shi Osaka-fu; U.T.R.-type reactor.

Kyoto University: Yoshida-hommachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; swimming-pool type reactor at Osaka, critical 1964.

Musashi College of Technology: Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken; research reactor of Triga II type.

National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS): 230 Kurosuna-cho, Chiba-shi; f. 1957; research on effects and medical uses of radiation; Dir. KENRO TSURAMOTO.

Rikkyo University: Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; research reactor of Triga II type.

UNIVERSITIES

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Chiba University: Yayoicho, Chiba City; 687 teachers, 5,069 students.

Gunma University: 3 Showa-Machi, Maebashi-city; 506 teachers, 5,152 students.

Hirosaki University: 1 Bunkyo-cho, Aomori-ken, Hirosaki; 465 teachers, 2,902 students.

Hiroshima University: Higashisenda-machi, Hiroshima; 268 professors, 6,325 students.

Hitotsubashi University: Kitatama-gun, Tokyo; 139 teachers, 2,617 students.

Hokkaido University: Nishi 5, Kita 8, Sapporo; 1,540 teachers, 7,943 students.

Ibaraki University: 2127 Watarimachi, Ibaraki Pref., Mito; 244 teachers, 3,365 students.

Kagoshima University: Uerata-cho, Kagoshima; 703 teachers, 5,528 students.

Kanazawa University: Otmachi 1, Kanazawa City; 495 teachers, 4,445 students.

Kobe University: Rokko, Nada-ku, Kobe; 751 teachers, 7,973 students.

Kumamoto University: Kurokami-machi, Kumamoto; 655 teachers, 5,102 students.

Kyoto University: Yoshida-hommachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; 345 professors, 12,757 students.

Kyushu University: Hakozaki, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture; 757 teachers, 8,803 students.

Nagasaki University: Ohashi-machi 200, Nagasaki; 250 teachers, 2,842 students.

Nagoya University: Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya; 624 teachers, 6,807 students.

Niigata University: Asahimachidori 1-Banchi, Niigata; 777 teachers, 5,045 students.

Ochanomizu Women's University: 1-1, 2-chome, Otsuma Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 204 teachers, 1,371 students.

Okayama University: Tsushima, Okayama; 658 teachers, 5,043 students.

Osaka University: 36 Joanchi, Kita-ku, Osaka; 357 professors, 8,563 students.

Shinshu University: 100 Asahi-machi, Matsumoto; 1,125 teachers, 4,165 students.

Shizuoka University: Oiwa-cho, 2-chome, Shizuoka; 305 teachers, 4,302 students.

Tohoku University: Katahiracho, Sendai; 2,152 teachers, 10,193 students.

University of Tokushima: 6, 2-chome, Shinkura-cho, Tokushima; 404 teachers, 2,724 students.

The University of Tokyo: Motofuji-cho, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo; 690 professors, 16,999 students.

Tokyo Institute of Technology: 1 Ookayama, Meguro-ku, 277 teachers, 3,370 students.

Tokyo Medical and Dental University: 5-47, 1-chome, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 567 teachers, 1,110 students.

Tokyo University of Arts: Ueno Park, Daigo-ku, Tokyo; 134 teachers, 1,828 students.

Tokyo University of Education: 24 Kubomachi Ohtuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 340 teachers, 1,584 students.

Tokyo University of Foreign Students: 31 Nishigawata 4-chome, Kita-ku, Tokyo; 110 teachers, 2,041 students.

Tottori University: 1, 3-chome, Tachikawa-cho, Tottori City; 204 teachers, 1,992 students.

Yamagata University: 1-4-12 Koshinkumamachi, Yamagata City; 375 teachers, 1,512 students.

Yamaguchi University: Shimomachi, Yamaguchi; 194 teachers, 3,139 students.

Yokohama National University: 1-2-101 Sakuragaoka, Minami-ku, Yokohama; 241 teachers, 4,110 students.

Yokohama Municipal University: 1-1-1 Matsuzaki 2-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama; 139 teachers, 2,114 students.

JAPAN—(UNIVERSITIES)

PREFECTURAL AND MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Osaka City University: 459 Sugimotocho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Tokyo; 720 teachers, 4,297 students.

University of Osaka Prefecture: 804 Mozu-Umemachi 4-cho, Sakai, Osaka; 586 teachers, 4,108 students.

Tokyo Metropolitan University: 1-1-1 Yagumo, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; 520 teachers, 3,056 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Aoyama-Gakuin University: 22 Midorigaoka-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 191 teachers, 7,447 students.

Chuo University: 3-9 Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 949 teachers, 29,135 students.

Doshisha University: Karasuma Imadegawa, Kamiko-ku, Kyoto; 364 professors, 21,064 students.

Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts: 602 Genbu-cho, Kamigyo-ku, Kyoto; 59 teachers, 2,043 students.

Fukuoka University: 11 Shichigu, Fukuoka; 192 teachers; 9,564 students.

Gakushuin University: 1-1057 Mejiro-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; 102 teachers, 4,820 students.

Hosei University: Fujimicho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 285 teachers, 26,262 students.

International Christian University: 1500 Osawa, Mitaki-shi, Tokyo; 88 teachers, 1,200 students.

Kanagawa University: 3-chome, Rokkaku-bashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama; 196 teachers, 9,035 students.

Kansai University: Osaka-fu, Suita-shi, Senriyama 17; 298 teachers, 19,278 students.

Keio University: Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; 572 teachers, 23,114 students.

Kinki University: 321 Kowakoe Fuse-shi, Osaka; 355 teachers, 11,669 students.

Kokugakuin University: No. 9, Wakagi-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 400 teachers, 10,500 students.

Konan University: Okamoto Motoyama-cho, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe City, 137 teachers, 5,351 students.

Kwansei Gakuin University: Uegahara, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken; 257 teachers, 12,186 students.

Meiji University: Tokyo-to, Chiyoda-ku, Kanda Surugadai; 381 teachers, 32,936 students.

Nara Women's University: Kita-Uoya-Nishi-machi, Nara City; 252 teachers, 1,107 students.

Nihon University: 2-chome, Nishi-kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 1,071 teachers, 55,986 students.

Rikkyo University: Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; 564 teachers, 10,037 students.

Rissho University: 160, 4-chome, Higash-osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; 98 teachers, 3,536 students.

Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto-shi, Kamikyo-ku, Hirokojodori, Termachi; 234 teachers, 17,819 students.

Ryokoku University: Nanajo-Omiya, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto; 92 teachers, 4,298 students.

Senshu University: Tokyo-to, Chiyoda-ku Kanda Jinbochu; 153 teachers, 11,624 students.

Sophia University: Chiyoda-ku, Kioicho 7, Tokyo; 649 professors, 7,612 students.

Tenri University: 1050 Somanouchi-cho, Tenri City, Nara; 244 teachers, 1,795 students.

Tohoku Gakuin University: 1 Minami-Rokken-cho, Sendai; 148 teachers, 5,760 students.

Tokai University: 2-28 Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 244 teachers, 9,458 students.

Tokyo Science University: 1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 148 teachers, 7,559 students.

Toyo University: 17 Haramamachi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 232 teachers, 13,567 students.

Tsuda-Juku Women's College: 11491 Tsuda-machi, Kodaira City, Tokyo; 49 teachers, 1,095 students.

Waseda University: Totsuka-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 1,287 teachers, 34,261 students.

Women's University of the Sacred Heart: 1 Miyashiro-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 63 teachers, 1,030 students.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jordan is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East, Israel separating it from the Mediterranean with Syria to the north, Iraq to the east and Saudi Arabia to the south. The port of Aqaba in the far south gives Jordan a narrow outlet to the Red Sea. The climate is hot and dry. The average temperature is 60°F (15.5°C) but the winters can be cold. The official language is Arabic. About 80 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims and there are small communities of Christians and Shi'ite Muslims. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of black, white and green with a seven-pointed white star on a red triangle. The capital is Amman.

Recent History

After the 1948 Armistice between Israel and the Arab States Jordan gained territory west of the River Jordan and the country changed its name from Trans-Jordan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In January 1964, Pope Paul VI visited Jordan on a pilgrimage, and there met Patriarch Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church. In April 1965, by special decree, King Hussein proclaimed his brother Prince Hassan Crown Prince, passing over his own son. The war against Israel in June 1967 left Israel in possession of all the Jordanian territory on the west bank of the Jordan. The Old City of Jerusalem has now been incorporated into Israel; the rest of the conquered area has the status of an Israeli "occupied territory". Many refugees are still housed in camps on the east bank.

Government

Jordan is a constitutional Monarchy. The King is head of the state and appoints the Prime Minister. There is a bi-cameral Legislature. The Senate is appointed by the King. The House of Deputies is elected.

Defence

Jordan operates a Joint Military Command in conjunction with the other Arab states known as the Joint Arab Command. The Army consists of the Jordan Arab Army, a modern, well-trained force specially equipped for desert warfare, and the National Guard. The Air Force was largely destroyed in the June war. A two-year period of military service is now compulsory.

Economic Affairs

The loss of Jerusalem and the West Bank in 1967 completely transformed Jordan's economic position, which had been improving rapidly. Almost half the population lived in areas now occupied by Israel, which also contained the most fertile land (25 per cent of Jordan's cultivable area), the bulk of the small industrial sector and all the historic and biblical places of interest to tourists; the latter had provided most of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Few of the estimated 150,000 refugees have yet returned to the West Bank, and the subsistence of the remainder, in addition to the 250,000 refugees resident since the 1948 partition, would seriously tax the slender resources of the East Bank but for aid from UNRWA. There is a major unemployment problem. Phosphates from the Dead Sea,

mostly exported via Aqaba, now constitute the country's main economic resource.

The meeting of the Arab heads of state at Khartoum in September 1967 resulted in an agreement by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya to grant aid equivalent to £45 million per annum to Jordan whilst the country remained crippled by the loss of the West Bank. British and American aid, on which Jordan formerly depended, continue on a reduced scale.

Transport and Communications

Jordan has one railway but most traffic runs along the excellent roads. Parts of the desert can be traversed safely by vehicles except after heavy rain. The port of Aqaba in the far south is being extended and civil aviation is of increasing importance. Two oil pipelines cross Jordan, the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLINE) running from Saudi Arabia to the Lebanon and the Iraq to Israel (Haifa) line, which has not been used since 1947. Pack transport is still used by nomads. In 1963 contracts were awarded for the rebuilding of the Hedjaz Railway from Damascus in Syria through Jordan to Medina in Saudi Arabia.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive welfare scheme but the Government runs medical and health services. There are now some 400,000 Arab refugees in Jordan. These refugees are under the care of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory. It starts at six to eight and lasts for six years. UNRWA provides schooling for the Palestinian refugees. Jordan's first university was inaugurated in December 1962.

Tourism

Visas are required by nationals of all countries except Iraq.

Sport

There is little organised sport. Car racing, horse racing and hawking are popular. Water skiing takes place at Aqaba.

Public Holidays

1968: May 25 (Independence Day), June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), November 14 (King's Birthday), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 20 (New Year), April 7 (Easter Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

4 dunums = 1 acre (approx.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Jordanian dinar (J.D.), which is divided into 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: 500 fils; 1, 5, 10 J.D.

Exchange rate: 858 J.D. = £1 sterling.

357 fils = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(The figures in this survey relate to the territory of Jordan as it was before June 1967; no separate figures are available for the East Bank.)

AREA AND POPULATION (1963)

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURES	FOREST	POPULATION (1966 est.)
96,610 sq. km.	13,000 sq. km.	1,000 sq. km.	1,250 sq. km.	2,101,000

Amman (capital): 296,358; Bethlehem: 58,519; Jericho: 67,016
1966: Births 94,229, Marriages 15,870, Deaths 10,116.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ dunums)*			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Barley . . .	914.7	859.5	645.2	97.2	94.8	22.8
Maize . . .	81.9	69.5	51.7	8.7	8.3	2.6
Sesame . . .	35.7	35.2	22.0	1.7	1.4	0.8
Wheat . . .	2,966.7	2,788.7	2,138.9	294.7	277.9	101.1
Broad Beans . . .	24.9	23.0	35.8	16.2	13.8	2.0
Chick Peas . . .	56.7	85.0	34.7	4.2	6.5	1.5
Kersenneh . . .	164.0	246.4	144.2	13.2	15.7	6.9
Lentils . . .	258.8	286.5	194.8	25.1	29.1	11.0

* 1 Dunum = 0.22239 acre.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966
Almonds . . .	3.3	3.7	3.5	Tomatoes . . .	227.8	188.9	144.6
Apples and pears . . .	5.5	5.1	6.8	Aubergines . . .	41.7	47.6	50.4
Apricots . . .	2.1	2.5	2.4	Onions and Garlic . . .	21.1	18.8	21.7
Citrus fruits . . .	37.1	47.0	57.2	Cauliflower & Cabbage . . .	35.9	38.5	21.6
Figs . . .	21.1	19.3	16.4	Cucumbers . . .	64.3	60.7	39.6
Bananas . . .	8.2	15.4	16.8	Potatoes . . .	10.9	15.8	22.4
Plums and peaches . . .	4.0	4.1	4.7	Grapes . . .	76.9	79.2	61.9

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966
Camels . . .	19,200	18,800	16,600	Goats . . .	650,500	758,900	765,800
Cattle . . .	65,000	72,600	78,300	Sheep . . .	802,600	987,200	1,135,900

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

	1965	1966
Forestry reserves ('000 dunums)*	1,342.7	1,315.3
Area newly planted ('000 dunums)	9.7	9.4
Timber production (cu. metres)	4,290	3,617

* 1 Dunum=0.22239 acre.

FISHING

	1964	1965	1966
Quantity of fish caught in Aqaba (tons)	179.4	177.5	194.5

INDUSTRY

('000 tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Phosphates . . .	614.4	564.5	827.9	1,035.9
Cement . . .	285.3	307.8	305.1	374.2
Soap . . .	2.8	3.0	3.4	4.2
Alcohol ('000 litres)	327.8	489.8	398.1	424.6
Beer ('000 litres)	843.7	824.5	854.8	1,267.5
Tobacco (Kg.)	43,351	55,260	45,575	72,151
Cigarettes (Kg.)	1,045,402	1,461,919	1,164,248	1,502,182

FINANCE

1 Jordanian dinar (J.D.)=1,000 fils.

100 J.D.=£116 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. \$280.

BUDGET 1966-67

('000 J.D.)

REVENUE		
Direct Taxes . . .		2,306
Indirect Taxes . . .		11,350
Fees . . .		2,496
Other . . .		7,098
TOTAL . . .		23,250
Grants and Loans from abroad . .		26,878
GRAND TOTAL . . .		50,128

EXPENDITURE		
Health and Social Welfare . . .		1,568
Education . . .		3,367
Defence and Police . . .		16,436
Other Current Expenditure . . .		6,901
Development Expenditure . . .		23,839
TOTAL . . .		52,111

UNITED STATES AID

(million dollars)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Net (excluding military) Grants .	36.96	37.50	32.00

BRITISH AID AND LOANS

(£'000)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Grant-in-Aid . .	2,356	1,500	1,500
Development Loan .	500	700	700

In 1968 an interest-free loan of £5m. sterling was received from the United Kingdom.

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
SEVEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1964-70
(Expenditures—million J.D.)

	PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR
Agriculture and Irrigation	57.94	16.27
Tourist Facilities	2.80	9.70
Education	4.33	3.13
Transportation	—	12.30
Roads, Ports, Railways	34.93	—
Communications	5.81	—
Social Welfare	2.37	0.74
Mineral Exploitation	7.59	22.65
Industry and Energy	5.83	10.98
Trade	—	7.07
Other Items	24.16	46.86
TOTAL	145.66	129.20

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million J.D.)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	133.82	150.95	149.74
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	33.39	34.11	27.65
Manufacturing and mining	12.53	16.22	17.27
Construction	5.40	7.87	9.28
Electricity supply	1.03	1.68	2.26
Transport	12.05	12.60	14.42
Commerce	28.01	31.43	28.92
Banking	1.29	2.11	2.77
Ownership of dwellings	9.91	10.69	11.20
Public administration and defence	19.70	21.41	22.03
Services	10.51	12.83	13.94
Income from abroad	11.67	12.93	15.15
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	145.29	163.88	164.89
Indirect taxes	13.43	16.66	20.89
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	158.92	180.54	185.78
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	20.46	35.01	44.54
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	179.38	202.62	215.17
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	122.37	138.04	149.61
Government consumption expenditure	32.36	36.79	37.47
Gross fixed capital formation	18.49	27.79	28.09

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

	1963	1964	1965	1966
IMF Tranche (million U.S.\$)	2.0	2.0	n.a.	n.a.
Foreign Exchange (million U.S.\$)	61.0	74.0	n.a.	n.a.
Coins in Circulation (J.D.'000)	615.1	675.0	673.7	765.0
Notes in Circulation (J.D.'000)	21,139.9	23,715.1	25,678.1	29,567.3
Currency in Circulation (J.D.'000)	21,755.0	24,390.0	26,351.8	30,332.3

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.\$)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	9.97	55.22	-45.25	10.40	67.26	-56.76
Freight and transportation	1.41	0.71	0.70	2.43	1.11	1.32
Travel	10.03	4.39	5.61	11.26	5.23	6.03
Investment income	2.58	0.52	2.06	3.64	0.48	2.16
Government transactions	1.82	1.50	0.32	1.74	2.06	-0.32
Other services	10.61	1.15	9.46	12.11	0.99	11.12
Total	36.49	63.49	-27.07	41.58	77.13	-35.55
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	29.26	—	29.26	34.09	—	34.09
CURRENT BALANCE	65.68	63.49	2.19	75.67	77.13	1.46
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>						
Private investment	0.25	—	0.25	0.30	—	0.30
Local government	0.14	—	0.14	0.07	—	0.07
Central government; assets	0.28	—	0.28	0.64	—	0.64
Central government; liabilities	2.64	0.88	1.76	5.37	1.17	4.20
Total	3.31	0.88	2.43	6.38	1.17	5.21
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Central institutions:						
Assets with IMF	—	0.36	- 0.36	—	0.27	- 0.27
Central bank assets	—	22.53	-22.53	—	9.88	- 9.88
Liabilities to IMF	0.27	—	0.27	0.01	—	0.01
Commercial banks:						
Assets	14.45	—	14.45	2.48	—	2.48
Liabilities	1.25	—	1.25	—	1.40	- 1.40
Total	15.97	22.89	- 6.92	2.49	11.55	- 9.06
CAPITAL BALANCE	19.28	23.77	- 4.49	8.87	12.72	- 3.85
Net Errors and Omissions	2.30	—	2.30	5.31	—	5.31

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 J.D.)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
IMPORTS	45,628	50,927.2	53,463.9	55,981.6	68,211.5
EXPORTS	5,923	6,558.9	7,012.3	7,752.6	8,758.6

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1964		1965		1966	
	Value (J.D.)	Quantity (Tons)	Value (J.D.)	Quantity (Tons)	Value (J.D.)	Quantity (Tons)
Animals, live	1,479,700	n.a.	1,159,802	n.a.	1,346,700	n.a.
Automobiles, bicycles and parts	5,739,500	n.a.	2,080,749	n.a.	5,161,100	n.a.
Boiler and mechanical apparatus	2,981,700	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,190,700	n.a.
Cereals	1,735,400	39,170	4,008,339	109,059	3,785,200	109,205
Coffee, tea and spices	1,254,800	3,532	1,227,412	3,648	1,571,000	4,698
Cotton	2,329,600	4,419	2,317,968	n.a.	2,184,900	4,587
Electrical machinery and apparatus	1,563,000	n.a.	1,548,021	1,493	2,164,160	n.a.
Fruits, edible	1,534,800	35,248	1,810,473	39,387	1,853,300	37,595
Greases, oils and waxes	930,900	11,015	450,073	6,000	n.a.	n.a.
Iron, cast iron and steel	3,317,200	61,630	3,002,454	66,439	4,882,900	98,383
Milling products and starch	2,825,500	91,958	n.a.	n.a.	2,002,900	66,479
Mineral fuel and oil	2,740,100	n.a.	3,135,250	n.a.	3,427,900	n.a.
Paper, cardboard and products	962,400	8,910	444,111	1,986	1,312,200	12,229
Pharmaceuticals	1,021,600	877	1,239,790	982	1,550,000	940
Rubber and products	817,000	2,138	n.a.	n.a.	1,364,600	3,655
Sugar and confectionery	2,034,700	36,672	2,037,533	68,618	2,057,100	86,656
Tobacco	500,400	570	570,974	575	691,100	750
Wood and manufactures	1,278,700	n.a.	1,015,305	n.a.	1,898,000	n.a.
Wool and hair	1,244,600	880	341,394	213	1,245,500	1,002
EXPORTS						
Cereals	61,300	2,669.8	102,414	3,826.8	34,200	1,256
Clothing	49,200	42.1	20,969	22.2	77,100	558
Copper and Manufactures	55,300	338.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fruits, edible	730,400	39,506.4	1,023,025	40,361.1	887,700	29,414
Greases, oils and waxes	132,100	1,330.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hides and skins	150,900	827.0	174,340	867.1	225,700	1,100
Iron, steel and manufactures	61,900	4,654.7	n.a.	n.a.	36,900	1,000
Milk and dairy products	67,700	n.a.	37,883	130.5	88,600	n.a.
Milling products and starch	131,700	4,399.6	n.a.	n.a.	93,500	2,746
Phosphates	n.a.	n.a.	2,430,328	604.7	3,127,400	755,034
Seeds and fruits, miscellaneous	118,500	12,906.5	15,890	192.3	66,600	1,714
Stones, lime and cement	16,100	2,424.4	67,473	11,216.9	69,619	10,145
Tobacco	602,300	473.8	415,155	308.0	329,800	240
Vegetables and plants	2,018,300	98,210.6	2,140,519	97,328.5	2,709,200	133,948
Wood and manufactures	22,900	n.a.	5,544	3.8	29,100	n.a.
Wool and animal hair	88,900	358.1	8,271	39.2	42,800	150

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (J.D.)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Austria	458,800	691,200	487,900	Belgium	2,200	1,000	500
Belgium	895,100	1,231,900	1,099,100	Czechoslovakia	302,600	266,400	247,200
Ceylon	295,500	259,300	315,000	France	14,800	1,800	2,000
Czechoslovakia	1,294,300	1,390,000	1,294,800	German Fed. Republic	4,000	5,800	6,700
France	1,107,300	1,803,200	1,513,300	India	509,900	611,600	1,337,300
German Fed. Republic	4,018,900	5,084,700	6,226,700	Iraq	736,100	570,100	1,286,900
Iraq	305,400	271,400	1,727,100	Italy	151,200	311,400	431,600
Italy	1,694,500	2,247,400	2,872,200	Kuwait	972,300	1,029,200	1,077,700
Japan	2,297,900	2,536,100	2,859,600	Lebanon	1,219,000	1,981,100	1,143,600
Lebanon	2,554,100	3,658,300	3,773,000	Saudi Arabia	893,500	907,900	795,000
Netherlands	1,501,700	1,496,300	1,922,100	Syria	817,300	833,600	1,308,100
Saudi Arabia	1,955,300	2,134,800	2,436,200	U.A.R.	1,800	2,200	500
Sweden	660,900	659,500	771,400	United Kingdom	4,700	2,400	2,900
Syria	2,819,800	2,834,700	3,438,300	U.S.A.	24,200	27,600	37,300
U.A.R.	1,454,100	1,278,500	1,285,000	Yugoslavia	656,100	710,900	809,500
United Kingdom	7,551,300	6,616,700	8,140,500				
U.S.A.	11,151,700	8,391,400	11,951,600				
Yugoslavia	442,700	407,000	362,400				

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers carried	23,446	43,831	36,056
Freight carried (tons)	92,500	85,200	86,900

SHIPPING (Aqaba port)

	1964	1965	1966
Number of vessels calling	541	580	667
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	489.6	517.2	612.0
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	340.2	408.4	588.6

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Visitors to Jordan	387,323	501,346	616,832

Tourist Accommodation: 4,000 hotel beds (approx.).

ROADS (1966)

Number of cars	15,305
Number of lorries	3,641
Number of buses	1,043
Number of motor cycles	697

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers	92,800	120,000	160,700
Freight (tons)	807.0	835.0	965.0

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1966)

Number of telephones	21,443
Number of radio sets	130,000
Number of cinemas	51

EDUCATION (1964-65)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Secondary	1,929	12,273	409,443
Teacher Training	7	91	1,535
Agricultural	4	31	352
Industrial	17	242	2,405

Source: Department of Statistics, Amman.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Revised Constitution approved by King Talal I on January 1st 1952).

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent, indivisible sovereign state. Its official religion is Islam, its official language Arabic.

Rights of the Individual. There is to be no discrimination between Jordanians on account of race, religion or language. Work, education and equal opportunities shall be afforded to all as far as is possible. The freedom of the individual is guaranteed, as are his dwelling and property. No Jordanian shall be exiled. Labour shall be made compulsory only in a national emergency, or as a result of a conviction; conditions, hours worked and allowances are under the protection of the State.

The Press, and all opinions, are free, except under martial law. Societies can be formed, within the law. Schools may be established freely, but they must follow a recognised curriculum and educational policy. Elementary education is free and compulsory. All religions are tolerated. Every Jordanian is eligible to public office, and choices are to be made by merit only. Power belongs to the people.

The Legislative Power is vested in the National Assembly and the King. The National Assembly consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate. The number of Senators is one-half of the number of members of the House of Representatives. Senators must be unrelated to the King, over 40, and are chosen from present and past Prime Ministers and Ministers, past Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary, past Presidents of the House of Representatives, past Presidents and members of the Court of Cassation and of the Civil and Sharia Courts of Appeal, retired officers of the rank of General and above, former members of the House of Representatives who have been elected twice to that House, etc. . . . They may not hold public office. Senators are appointed for four years. They may be re-appointed. The President of the Senate is appointed for two years.

The House of Representatives. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by secret ballot in a general direct election and retain their mandate for four years. General elections take place during the four months preceding the end of the term. The President of the House is elected by secret ballot each year by the Representatives. Representatives must be Jordanians of over 30, they must have a clean record, no active business interests, and are debarred from public office. Close relatives of the King are not eligible. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the new House shall assemble in extraordinary session not more than four months after the date of dissolution. The new House cannot be dissolved for the same reason as the last.

General Provisions for the National Assembly. The King summons the National Assembly to its ordinary session on November 1st each year. This date can be postponed by the King for two months, or he can dissolve the Assembly before the end of its three months' session. Alternatively, he can extend the session up to a total period of six months. Each session is opened by a speech from the throne.

Decisions in the House of Representatives and the Senate are made by a majority vote. The quorum is two-thirds of the total number of members in each House. When the voting concerns the Constitution, or confidence in the Council of Ministers, "the votes shall be taken by calling the members by name in a loud voice". Sessions are public, though secret sessions can be held at the request of

the Government or of five members. Complete freedom of speech, within the rules of either House, is allowed.

The Prime Minister places proposals before the House of Representatives; if accepted there, they are referred to the Senate and finally sent to the King for confirmation. If one house rejects a law while the other accepts it, a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate is called, and a decision made by a two-thirds majority. If the King withholds his approval from a law, he returns it to the Assembly within six months with the reasons for his dissent; a joint session of the Houses then makes a decision, and if the law is accepted by this decision it is promulgated. The Budget is submitted to the National Assembly one month before the beginning of the financial year.

The King. The throne of the Hashemite Kingdom devolves by male descent in the dynasty of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein. The King attains his majority on his eighteenth lunar year; if the throne is inherited by a minor, the powers of the King are exercised by a Regent or a Council of Regency. If the King, through illness or absence, cannot perform his duties, his powers are given to a Deputy, or to a Council of the Throne. This Deputy, or Council, may be appointed by *Iradas* (decrees) by the King, or, if he is incapable, by the Council of Ministers.

On his accession, the King takes the oath to respect and observe the provisions of the Constitution and to be loyal to the nation. As head of the State he is immune from all liability or responsibility. He approves laws and promulgates them. He declares war, concludes peace and signs treaties; treaties, however, must be approved by the National Assembly. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. He orders the holding of elections; convenes, inaugurates, adjourns and prorogues the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is appointed by him, as are the President and members of the Senate. Military and civil ranks are also granted, or withdrawn, by the King. No death sentence is carried out until he has confirmed it.

The King exercises his jurisdiction by *Iradas*. These are signed by the Prime Minister and the Minister concerned, and the King places his signature above the others.

Ministers. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister, President of the Council, and of his Ministers. Ministers are forbidden to become members of any company, to receive a salary from any company, or to participate in any financial act of trade. The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the conduct of all affairs of State, internal and external. Oral or written orders of the King do not release Ministers from their responsibility.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of Representatives for matters of general policy. Ministers may speak in either House, and, if they are members of one House, they may also vote in that House. Votes of confidence in the Council are cast in the House of Representatives, and decided by a two-thirds majority. If a vote of "no confidence" is returned, the Ministers are bound to resign. Every newly-formed Council of Ministers must present its programme to the House of Representatives and ask for a vote of confidence. The House of Representatives can impeach Ministers, as it impeaches its own members.

Titles. By an order of the Regency Council (August 1952) all titles, e.g. those of Pasha and Bey, have been abolished. All subjects are now addressed as Assayed.

JORDAN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, REFUGEES—UNRWA)

Spain: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* J. R. SOBREDO Y RIOBOO.

Sudan: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Switzerland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Syria: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ASSAD AL-ISTOUANI.

Tunisia: Amman (E).

Turkey: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* HUVEYDA MAYATAPEK.

U.S.S.R.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* P. SLIOUSSARENKO.

U.A.R.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* OTHMAN H. NURI.

United Kingdom: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* PHILLIP G. D. ADAMS.

U.S.A.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* FINDLEY BURNS.

Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Yugoslavia: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Jordan also has diplomatic relations with Costa Rica, Cyprus, Hungary, Nigeria and Poland.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: SAID EL MUFTI.

The Senate consists of 30 members, appointed by the King.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: AKEF EL-FAYEZ.

Elections to the 60-seat House of Representatives took place in July 1963. There were no political parties.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties were banned before the elections of July 1963. The following groupings were still in existence early in 1968.

Arab Constitutional Bloc: moderate and conservative;
Leader Dr. MOUSTAFA KHALIFEH.

Baath (Renaissance): } extreme nationalist organisations;
National Front: } Baath is a branch of the party of
the same name in Syria.

National Socialist Party: nationalist and progressive.

Muslim Brotherhood: }
Arab Palestino Bloc: } nationalist and right-wing.
Liberation Bloc: }

Early in 1968 a National Coalition was formed, led by SULEIMAN NABULSI, to press for elections and a return to legal political activity.

REFUGEES — UNRWA

(United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East—UNRWA)

More than a third of Jordan's population are refugees from the former Arab state of Palestine. The number of registered refugees continues to grow as the result of births to refugee families. In June 1966 the total number throughout the Middle East was 1,317,749 of which 861,122 were entitled to UNRWA rations, and 517,518 were living in refugee camps set up by UNRWA. In Jordan 224,138 refugees were living in UNRWA camps.

UNRWA was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1949. Its mandate expires in June 1969. In co-operation with the governments of Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Republic it carries out a two-fold task:

1. To provide food, health and welfare services, and shelter for the refugees.

2. To provide education and training for refugee children and young adults.

UNRWA is assisted by a number of voluntary bodies, notably the Lutheran World Federation, which is building a vocational training centre in Jordan.

Immediately after the war in June 1967 some 100,000-200,000 west-bank Jordanians, including many who were already registered as refugees with UNRWA, moved to the east bank, where they were accommodated in camps in the region of Amman. UNRWA decided to extend its assistance to all, whether previously registered or not.

There are now some 400,000 refugees on the East Bank and near Amman, out of the total population of around 1,200,000.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Civil Courts. The Courts at present established in Jordan are as follows:

- (1) A High Court of Justice at Amman which has jurisdiction to hear appeals from the two courts of appeal at Amman and Jerusalem. It also acts as a Supreme Judicial Court in the interpretation of the law and hears cases submitted against the Government.
- (2) A Court of Appeal at Amman and another at Jerusalem, having jurisdiction to hear appeals from all lower Courts in Jordan.
- (3) Courts of the First Instance, having jurisdiction in criminal matters where punishment of more than three years imprisonment or a fine can be awarded, and in civil matters where the value of the subject matter of the action exceeds J.D. 50.
- (4) Magistrates' Courts, having jurisdiction in criminal cases where the maximum punishment which can be awarded is imprisonment of three years or a fine, and in civil cases where the value of the subject matter of the action is not more than J.D. 50, although if the parties agree in writing the Courts have jurisdiction up to any amount.

Sharia Courts. Sharia Courts have jurisdiction to deal with personal status cases of Muslims. This jurisdiction was, and still is, in Jordan exercised in accordance with the provisions of the Ottoman Law of Procedure of the Muslim Religious Courts of October 25th, 1913. By personal status is meant matters concerning the personal and domestic relations of parties, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, maintenance, guardianship, legitimisa-

tion, and adoption of minors, interdiction, succession, wills and legacies. These Courts also have jurisdiction in cases of "diya" (blood money), and of Waqf cases (religious and charitable endowments).

Religious Community Council Courts. In addition to the Sharia Courts there were certain Courts known as the Courts of the Religious Community Councils, which exercised in respect of the various Non-Muslim religious communities dwelling within the Ottoman Empire much the same jurisdiction as that exercised by the Sharia Courts. Each separate community had its own council, which had power to set up a court with jurisdiction to hear personal status cases arising between members of the particular religious community concerned. The jurisdiction of these Courts is now set out in the Non-Muslim Religious Community Councils Law passed in 1938.

Tribal Courts. The importance of these courts is diminishing, and it is now the practice of tribal groups to take their cases to the other types of court. The jurisdiction of tribal courts does not extend to all cases and those which they cannot hear include matters of ownership and possession of immovable property. A proposal to abolish tribal courts is now under consideration.

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THE PRESS

On March 21st, 1967, a new Press Law came into force which annulled the licenses of all daily and weekly newspapers and required those publishers wishing to renew their licenses to satisfy certain specified conditions, i.e. to employ no less than four editors and to have a minimum capital of JD15,000. The ostensible purpose of the measure was to improve the quality of the Press but it met with considerable criticism.

Two new publishing companies have been formed, the *Arab Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.* and the *Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.*, to publish three new daily papers and one weekly which will replace the dozen newspapers forced to cease publication by the new law. In each of the companies the State has a 25 per cent holding.

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Huna Amman (*Amman Calling*): f. 1961; monthly; published by the Directorate of Guidance and Information; circ. 10,000.

Military Magazine: Army Headquarters, Amman; f. 1955; quarterly; dealing with military and literary subjects; published by Armed Forces.

Official Gazette: Amman; f. 1923; weekly; circ. 8,000; published by the Jordan Government.

Rural Education Magazine: f. 1959; quarterly; published by Khadouri Agricultural College, Teachers' Training College at Beit Haninah and Teachers' Training College at Hovwarah (jointly).

Sawt El Damir: Amman; monthly; scientific, literary, social; international circulation; published by the Arab Blind Organization; Editor JAMIL HASHWAR.

Sharia: P.O.B. 585, Amman; f. 1959; fortnightly; Islamic affairs; published by Sharia College; circ. 5,000.

Al Usra: Amman; Arabic; monthly; womens' magazine.

Your Church: Beitjala; deals with religious problems and church news; Editor Bishop DAVID HADDAD.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

D.P.A. and Tass maintain bureaux in Amman.

PUBLISHERS

Arab Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Amman; f. 1967 by owners of *al-Difaa* and the former *al-Jehad*; cap. J.D. 100,000, of which 25 per cent held by govt.

Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Amman; f. 1967 by owners of the former *al-Manar* and *Falastin*; cap. J.D. 100,000, of which 25 per cent held by govt.; publishes *al-Destour*.

Other publishers in Amman include: *Dairat al-Ihsaal al-Amman*, George N. Kawar, *al-Matbaat al-Hashmiya* and *The National Press*.

RADIO

The Hashemite Jordan Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 909, Amman; f. 1959; station at Amman broadcasts daily 19½ hours in Arabic to the Arab World, 6½ hours in English to Europe and one hour in Arabic and Spanish to South America; Dir.-Gen. A. H. YASIN.

FINANCE

(Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; J.D.=Jordan dinars; L£=Lebanese £; I.D.=Iraq dinars).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Jordan: P.O.B. 37, Amman; f. 1964; cap. J.D. 2m.; dep. 23.9m. (1966); Gov. Dr. KHALIL SALIM; Deputy Gov. A. K. HUMUD.

NATIONAL BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: King Faisal St., Amman, P.O.B. 68; f. 1930; cap. p.u. and reserves J.D. 12.4m.; dep. 100m. (1967); Chair. ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN.

Cairo Amman Bank: Hashimi Street, P.O. Box 715, Amman; f. 1960; cap. J.D. 750,000; dep. J.D. 11.4m. (1966); 5 br.; Chair. and Gen. Man. HAIDAR CHUKRI; associated with Banque du Caire, Cairo, and succeeded their Amman Branch.

Industrial Development Bank: Amman; f. 1965; cap. J.D. 3m. of which J.D. 1m. owned by the Government.

Jordan National Bank S.A.: P.O.B. 1578, Amman; f. 1956; cap. p.u. J.D. 1m.; dep. J.D. 8.1m. (March 1966); Chair. and Gen. Man. H.E. SULEIMAN SUKKAR.

FOREIGN BANKS

British Bank of the Middle East: 7 King William Street, London, E.C.4; Amman; f. 1889; cap. and published

reserves £6.5m.; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, CMG.; Area Man. W. R. S. STOTT.

Ottoman Bank: Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, Istanbul, Turkey; f. 1863; Amman; cap. p.u. £5m.; dep. £129m. (1966); brs. in Aqaba, Irbid, Northern Shounch and Zarka; Chair. in London, Rt. Hon. Lord LATYMER.

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; Amman; f. 1941; cap. I.D. 6.4m.; dep. I.D. 65.6m. (1965); Gen. Man. YOSIF HAJ NAJI.

INSURANCE

Many of the larger insurance companies have branches or agents in Jordan, including the following:

Al-Chark Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 312, King Faisal St., Amman.

American Life Insurance Co.: Wilmington, Del.; King Faisal Street, P.O. Box 1307, Amman; brs. in Jerusalem and Nablus.

Arabia Insurance Company Ltd.: Amman, P.O. Box 543.

British Crown Assurance Corpn.: Jack Sabella and Son, P.O. Box 117, Amman; Managing Dir. EMMANUEL JACK SABELLA.

Northern Assurance Company Ltd.: Joseph P. Albina, P.O. Box 200, Amman; P.O. Box 135, Jerusalem.

Royal Insurance Company Ltd.: Steel Bros. & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 271, Amman.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Amman: King Abdullah Street, P.O. Box 287, Amman; f. 1923; Pres. IBRAHIM MANGO; Gen. Sec. MALEK AL-MASRY; Dir. FARID KASSAB.

Chamber of Commerce, Irbid: P.O. Box 13; f. 1950; Pres. MUFLEH HASSAN GHARAIBEH; Dir. HASSAN M. MURAD.

PUBLIC CORPORATION

East Ghor Canal Authority: P.O. Box 878, Amman; the 40-mile canal is now completed, and work is in progress on the irrigation system; the U.S.A. has provided \$12m. towards the cost of the canal; the project provides irrigation for some 20,000-30,000 acres.

TRADE UNIONS

The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions: Wadi as-Sir Road, P.O. Box 1065, Amman; f. 1954; 15,000 mems.; member of Arab Trade Unions Confederation; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMAD H. JAWHAR.

There are also a number of independent unions, including:

Drivers' Union: P.O. Box 846, Amman; Sec.-Gen. SAMI MANSOUR.

Union of Petroleum Workers and Employees: P.O. Box 1346, Amman; Sec.-Gen. BRAHIM HADI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Hedjaz Jordan Railway: (administered by the Ministry of Transport); P.O.B. 582, Amman; f. 1900; length of track 366 km.; Gen. Man. IBRAHIM HABASHNEH.

This was formerly a section of the Hedjaz railway (Damascus to Medina) for Muslim pilgrims to Medina and Mecca. It crosses the Syrian border and enters Jordanian territory south of Deraa, and runs for approximately 366 km. to Naqb Ishtar, passing through Zarka, Amman, Qatrana and Ma'an. Some 523 miles of the line, from Ma'an to Medina in Saudi Arabia, have been abandoned for the past forty years. Reconstruction of the Medina line begun in 1964, is expected to be completed in 1968 at a cost of £8 million, divided equally between Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

As at the end of 1967 there were 26 locomotives, 297 goods wagons, 45 oil tank wagons and 6 passenger cars.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: Amman.

Amman is linked by road with all parts of the kingdom and with neighbouring countries. In addition, several thousand miles of tracks make all villages in the kingdom accessible by motor transport in summer. A 335-km. desert road, linking Amman with the port of Aqaba, was completed in October 1960 at a cost of £4 million.

A 50-km. highway from Amman to Jarash was completed in 1961. A new highway between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea was completed in 1963, bringing the distance between Amman and Jerusalem down to 88 km.

Two major highways are now under construction, the Ma'an-Mudawwara Highway which will join Jordan with Saudi Arabia and the Safi-Aqaba Highway. Both highways are due to be finished in 1969.

Royal Automobile Club of Jordan: P.O.B. 920, Jebel Lweibdeh, Amman; f. 1953; Affiliated to the F.I.A.; Gen. Man. D. H. LEDGER.

SHIPPING

The port of Aqaba is Jordan's only outlet to the sea and extensive new facilities were opened in December 1959. The new port has two general berths of 340 metres and 215 metres, with seven main transit sheds, covered storage area of 4,150 sq. metres, an open area of 50,600 sq. metres and a phosphate berth 210 metres long and 10 metres deep. A phosphate berth to receive ships up to 100,000 tons capacity and two large phosphate stores are now under construction.

PIPELINES

Two oil pipelines cross Jordan. The Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline, carrying petroleum from the oilfields in Iraq to Haifa, has not operated since Arab-Jewish

hostilities commenced. The 1,067-mile pipeline, known as the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLINE) carries petroleum from the oilfields at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to Sidon on the Mediterranean seaboard in Lebanon. It traverses Jordan for a distance of 110 miles and Jordan receives almost £1½ million per annum in royalties. The company also paid the Government an outstanding amount of £5m., by an agreement reached in March 1962.

CIVIL AVIATION

ALIA (Royal Jordan Airline): Head Office: P.O.B. 302, Al Fayed Building, Prince Hassan St., Amman; services throughout the Middle East and with Europe; fleet of three Caravelle, one F-27 Fokker; Gen. Man. Maj.-Gen. I. OTHMAN.

The following airlines also serve Jordan: Alitalia, A.U.A., B.O.A.C., Iraqi Airways, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Luft-hansa, Malev, M.E.A., Olympic Airways, Sabena, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, T.W.A., U.A.A.

TOURISM

Jordan Tourism Authority: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1952; Dir. GHALEB BARAKAT; publ. *Travel News from Historic Jordan* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Department of Arts and Culture: Ministry of Information, Amman; aims to encourage artistic movements throughout the Kingdom, promote growth of talents and prepare specialists in all fields of the fine arts. Consists of four Divisions:

Division of Folklore Arts: aims to carry out research into and promote the traditional customs of folkloric arts; organizes folklore festivals in different parts of the Kingdom; specialist Dir. MURWAN JARRAR.

Division of the Dramatic Arts: aims to train directors and actors:

Al-Usra Alfanniyah Al-Urduniyyah: dramatic group, ready to support private groups.

Division of Painting and Sculpture: aims to encourage painting and sculpture and offer all assistance to improve and widen talents in these fields; arranges local and international arts exhibitions; working to establish an *Institute for Fine Arts*.

Division of Music: aims to develop musical talents on a sound and educational basis; a teaching institute has been established.

UNIVERSITY

University of Jordan: Near Jubailha, Amman; 100 teachers, 1,763 students.

KENYA*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Kenya lies astride the equator on the east coast of Africa, with Somalia to the north-east, Ethiopia to the north, Uganda to the west and Tanzania to the south. The climate varies with altitude: the coastal zone is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 69°–90°F (20.5°–32°C), while inland, above 5,000 ft., it averages 45°–80°F (7°–27°C). The highlands and western areas receive ample rainfall but most of the northern part is very dry. The official languages are English and Swahili; Kikuyu and Luo are also widely spoken. The majority of the African population follows traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 25 per cent of the population, Muslims 6 per cent, many of them Ismaili followers of the Aga Khan. The flag consists of horizontal bars of black, red and green, separated by white stripes, on which is a shield with black and white markings and crossed spears behind. The capital is Nairobi.

Recent History

During the 1950s constructive advances were made towards constitutional independence. In 1956 the franchise was extended and in 1960 a new constitution gave Africans a majority in the Legislative Assembly. Following internal self-government in May 1963, Kenya became independent within the Commonwealth in December 1963, and in 1964 Kenya became a Republic. Kenya is a member of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity, and Nairobi is the headquarters of some services of the East African Community. Since 1966 a vigorous "Africanization" policy has been followed, resulting in large numbers of the Asian population leaving the country.

Government

Executive power is in the hands of a President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Legislature comprises a single National Assembly, the former Senate and House of Representatives having been merged in 1967. There are seven Provinces with their own Advisory Councils.

Defence

The armed forces consist of three battalions of the Kenya Rifles, and specialized troops. A small navy was inaugurated in 1964, and Britain is assisting Kenya with training of pilots for the embryonic air force. There is also a police force of about 11,500 men, with a light air wing. Since independence Kenya has had some military assistance from Britain and has signed a mutual defence pact with Ethiopia.

Economic Affairs

Kenya's prosperity rests largely on the production and processing of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal cash crops are coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, cereals, pineapple and wattle. African farmers, through their co-operatives, produce a very high proportion of the total. Pastoral farming varies from the traditional herding

of the Masai tribes to the pedigree stock-raising of dairy and beef cattle on the Highland farms. Kenya is one of the few African countries with an important dairy industry. Manufactures and food processing account for nearly 10 per cent of gross domestic production, and industry continues to expand. An oil refinery was opened in 1964 and oil prospecting started in 1966. Valuable deposits of wollastonite were discovered in 1965, raising hopes of developing a ceramic industry.

Transport and Communications

Kenya's railways, inland waterways and harbours are administered by the inter-territorial East African Community, through which the transport network extends into Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda. There are international airports at Nairobi and Mombasa. Air services are also run in common with her neighbours. Main roads link the big towns and there is a country-wide bus service. Mombasa is a fully-equipped international seaport.

Social Welfare

There are State pension and welfare schemes and a National Social Security Fund has been set up. The Government runs hospitals and medical services; no fees are charged to out-patients. Free attention is given in case of need. Missions, private charities and commercial firms provide further facilities. A National Council of Social Services co-ordinates the work of voluntary agencies.

Education

Education is not compulsory and less than half of the population is literate. The Government provides or assists in the provision of schools. Education is multi-racial at all levels. The University College in Nairobi is a constituent college of the new University of East Africa, founded in 1963, and students may attend the other colleges in Tanzania and Uganda. About 5,000 students a year study overseas.

Tourism

Kenya's attractions as a tourist centre are mainly the wild life and the good all-year-round climate. There are eight National Parks and one National Reserve open to the public, several of which provide overnight accommodation. Hunting and photographic safaris are arranged and big game hunting licences are available.

Visas are not required to visit Kenya by nationals of Denmark, Ethiopia, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, San Marino, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth, and Uruguay.

Sport

Organised sports include football, tennis, cricket and athletics. Watersports are popular in the coastal areas. Kenya has competed most successfully in Commonwealth and international sporting events.

*See also East African Community in Vol. I.

KENYA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 1 (Madaraka Day), First Monday in August (Bank Holiday), October 20 (Kenyatta Day), December 12 (Independence Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), April 4-7 (Easter). Some Muslim holidays are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System is in force but is being replaced by the metric system over a four-year period beginning from

March 1967. At present the two systems are used concurrently.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Kenya Shilling (Ks), introduced in 1966 in place of the East African Shilling.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 cents, 1s., 2s.

Notes: 5s., 10s., 20s., 50s., 100s.

Exchange Rate: 17.17 Ks = £1 sterling.

7.14 Ks = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (sq. miles)

TOTAL	LAND	WATER	LAKES		NATIONAL PARKS		
			Victoria (in Kenya)	Rudolf	Tsavo	Aberdare	Mount Kenya
224,960	219,789	5,171	1,580	2,473	8,069	221	179

POPULATION PROVINCES (1962 Census)

TOTAL	CENTRAL	COAST	NYANZA	RIFT VALLEY	SOUTHERN	NORTHERN	NAIROBI EXTRA-PROVINCIAL DISTRICT
8,636,263	1,925,365	727,844	3,012,468	1,049,136	1,013,977	590,084	314,760

Total Population (mid-1967 est.): 9,944,000; Africans 9,671,000, Asians 192,000, Europeans 42,000, Arabs 39,000.

CHIEF TOWNS (1962 Census)

Nairobi (capital)	266,794	Thika	13,952
Mombasa	179,575	Nanyuki	10,448
Nakuru	38,181	Kitale	9,342
Kisumu	23,526	Nyeri	7,857
Eldoret	19,605	Kericho	7,692

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MAIN TRIBES OF KENYA

(1962 census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kikuyu	810,856	831,209	1,642,065
Luo	561,721	586,614	1,148,335
Luhya	533,180	553,229	1,086,409
Kamba	455,215	478,004	933,219
Kisii	266,978	271,365	538,343
Meru	214,991	224,930	439,921
Mijikenda	199,587	215,300	414,887
Kipsigis	170,447	171,324	341,771
Turkana	89,973	91,414	181,387
Nandi	83,535	86,550	170,085
Masai	75,002	79,077	154,079
Ogaden	66,507	55,138	121,645
Tugen	54,934	54,757	109,691
Elgeyo	51,310	49,561	100,871
All others	500,398	482,836	983,234
TOTAL	4,134,634	4,231,308	8,365,942

LAND USE

(acres)

PLANTATIONS	CEREALS AND OTHER CROPS	GRASS LEYS	NATURAL GRAZING	FORESTS	OTHER
470,500	593,800	226,600	4,640,600	427,800	438,600

LAND CLASSIFICATION, 1964

(Sq. miles)

TYPE OF LAND	AREA
Trust Land	47,307
Trust Land Game Reserves	2,744
Private Land (freehold land formerly Trust land)	1,514
Central Forests	6,529
Urban Areas	745
Government Reserves (Agricultural, Veterinary, railways, etc)	454
Alienated Land (lease hold)	10,585
Private Land (freehold land which was not formerly Trust Land)	813
Freehold smallholder schemes	1,352
National Parks and Reserves	9,284
Unalienated Land in the former Northern Province	120,745
Other Unalienated land	17,716
Water	5,172
TOTAL	224,960

EMPLOYMENT

TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYEES

(1965—'000)

	ALL RACES	AFRICAN	ASIAN	EUROPEAN
Agriculture and Forestry	209.4	207.6	0.7	1.1
Private Industry and Commerce	206.5	169.6	27.4	9.5
Public Services	178.1	165.8	7.8	4.5
All Employees	594.0	543.0	35.9	15.1

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS (‘000 tons)

	1964-65	1965-66
Wheat	120	152
Maize	111	131
Rice	14	16
Tea	20	25
Coffee	39	51
Sisal	63	57
Cotton Seed	14	15
Pyrethrum	6	9

DAIRY PRODUCE (1965—‘000 lb.)

Butter	8,046	Ghee	2,041
Cheese (‘000 gal.)	1,283	Milk (‘000 gal.)	17,155

LIVESTOCK (1965)

Cattle	2,425,000
Sheep	1,630,000
Pigs	75,000
Horses	4,000
Poultry	500,000

FORESTRY (1963—cu. ft.)

Soft Wood	4,243,000
Hard Wood	496,000
TOTAL	4,738,000

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (£)		
		1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Gold	fine ounces	12,299	9,313	10,193	153,964	116,176	128,900
Silver	"	40,731	49,896	52,422	14,122	20,293	25,200
Carbon dioxide gas	long tons	638	458	509	44,151	30,603	54,200
Diatomite	"	3,158	2,863	3,283	47,584	41,080	71,000
Graphite	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limestone products	"	19,471	17,995	16,188	106,092	109,578	97,400
Salt	"	22,651	18,568	32,683	183,492	150,497	140,100
Soda Ash	"	144,689	124,998	104,175	1,601,651	1,374,556	1,283,600
Gypsum	"	71	26,420	—	426	63,031	—
Copper Cement	"	2,524	2,190	2,212	583,043	505,000	504,700

INDUSTRY (‘000 tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Wheat Flour	70.6	75.4	77.4
Soda Ash	101.9	80.4	81.9
Cement	338.3	415.4	476.2
Oil Refined (m. gal.)	34.6	392.6	466.4
Electricity (m. kWh.)	263.3	323.1	327.5

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Kenya shilling = 100 cents
100 Ks. = £5 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$14.

BUDGET

(£'000—1964-65)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	13,638	General Services	14,859
Export Duties	700	Roads	893
Customs and Excise	20,588	Education	5,443
Stamp Duties	600	Health	2,412
Other Licences, Duties and Taxes	2,065	Agriculture	2,523
Provision of Goods and Services	4,224	Public Debt	5,764
Miscellaneous	942	Pensions and Gratuities	3,690
TOTAL (incl. others)	43,665	TOTAL (incl. others)	45,569

Budget (1965-66): Revenue £47.4m.; Expenditure £48.6m.

Budget (1966-67): Revenue £50.0m.; Expenditure £52.8m.

DEVELOPMENT

(£'000)

(60 per cent of the Development Budget is financed by foreign loans and aid.)

EXPENDITURE	1966-67	1967-68
Land Settlement	2,763	3,193
Commerce and Industry	409	645
Roads	3,364	5,518
Education	855	3,299
Health	329	1,550
Housing	1,420	1,679
Agriculture and Forestry	5,416	4,615
Armed Forces	225	254
Tourism and National Parks	270	312
TOTAL (incl. others)	19,118	26,664

Five-Year Development Plan (1966-70): Total Investment £325m. (Public Sector £145m., Private Sector £180m.); Principal fields of expenditure: Transport and Power 40 per cent, Agriculture and Land Settlement 33 per cent, Social Services 13 per cent, Education 7 per cent; a growth rate of 7.1 per cent per annum is envisaged.

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million £)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	259.09	281.32	287.64
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	111.05	116.54	109.83
Mining and manufacturing	25.27	30.13	32.87
Construction	4.89	4.38	4.93
Electricity and water	3.60	3.47	3.56
Transport and communications	24.62	26.30	29.60
Commerce	31.92	34.06	35.37
Banking and insurance	4.17	4.49	4.63
Services	15.41	18.30	18.37
Rents and ownership of dwellings	9.36	9.54	10.37
Government transactions	28.80	34.11	38.11

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

Imports: 1964 £76,595; 1965 £89,037; 1966 £112,396.

Exports: 1964 £47,115; 1965 £47,173; 1966 £62,308.

COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	5,867	9,617	12,004
Beverages and Tobacco	867	788	798
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,265	1,638	1,945
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	9,272	10,281	11,820
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	903	1,810	1,591
Chemicals	6,779	8,345	8,817
Manufactured Goods	19,359	23,474	26,623
Machinery and Transport Equipment	23,152	22,959	36,297
Miscellaneous Manufactures	5,524	6,058	7,689
Not Classified	3,609	4,065	4,811
TOTAL (after rounding)	76,595	89,037	112,396

(£'000)

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Coffee (unroasted)	15,396	14,096	18,780
Sisal Fibre and Tow	6,028	3,852	3,340
Tea	6,056	6,085	8,714
Meat and Preparations	2,167	2,468	2,994
Raw Cotton	648	747	869
Residual Fuel, Oils and Spirit	479	449	5,539
Pyrethrum Flowers	286	} 2,230	2,825
Pyrethrum Extract	2,167		
Wattle Bark Extract	883	829	1,597
Hides and Skins	1,294	1,756	2,573
Others	9,784	5,316	10,842
TOTAL	47,115	47,173	58,073*

* Excluding re-exports of £4,235,000.

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(£'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
COMMONWEALTH:				
United Kingdom	25,164	37,752	10,138	12,289
Hong Kong	733	1,750	286	392
India	2,171	3,501	1,293	1,442
Other	4,837	4,925	6,235	7,493
	32,905	47,928	17,952	21,616
OTHER COUNTRIES:				
France	2,485	3,555	750	753
Federal Republic of Germany	6,147	8,056	7,374	8,102
Iran	4,149	7,899	130	140
Italy	2,108	3,612	1,202	1,043
Japan	9,058	2,695	1,723	1,792
United States of America	8,511	11,275	2,643	5,282
Other Countries	19,790	22,910	15,399	19,345
Miscellaneous	3,883	4,466	4,869*	4,235*
TOTAL	89,036	112,396	52,042	62,308

* Re-exports.

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRADE

	TANZANIA		UGANDA	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1965	4,569	14,086	7,135	15,339
1966	3,806	13,282	7,317	16,840

TOURISM

	1966	1967*
United Kingdom	41,068	30,704
Other European Countries	27,176	23,625
United States of America	16,670	15,455
India	4,234	4,304
Africa (excl. Kenya)	9,152	7,421
All Other Countries	8,220	7,233
TOTAL	106,520	88,742

* Jan.-Sept.

 TRANSPORT
 EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS*
 TRACK MILEAGE

	MAIN LINES	PRINCIPAL LINES	MINOR AND BRANCH LINES	TOTAL E.A.R. LINES	WORKED BUT NOT OWNED BY ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL
1961	2,713	611	720	4,045	107	4,152
1962	2,564	690	720	3,974	107	4,081
1963	2,689	754	720	4,163	107	4,270
1964	2,690	845	696	4,231	98	4,329

* Combined statistics for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS NEW REGISTRATIONS

	MOTOR CARS	LIGHT VANS ETC.	LORRIES ETC.	BUSES AND COACHES	MOTOR CYCLES	OTHER NEW VEHICLES	SECOND-HAND VEHICLES	TOTAL
1963	4,466	2,542	799	289	602	753	2,051	11,502
1964	4,058	2,974	658	281	650	980	1,939	11,540
1965	5,031	3,402	785	252	729	850	1,721	12,770
1966 (Jan.-Sept.)	3,987	2,301	851	167	658	906	1,068	10,155

SHIPPING ENTERED*

	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	CARGO '000 tons
1963	1,318	4,928,000	73,689	3,271
1964	1,315	5,323,000	71,730	4,060
1965	1,326	5,093,000	62,603	4,345
1966 (Jan.-Sept.) .	996	3,940,000	39,151	3,972

* Mombasa only.

CIVIL AVIATION EXTERNAL AIR TRAFFIC (Nairobi Airport only)

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS		FREIGHT KG.	
	Arrivals	Departures	Unloaded	Loaded
1963	136,200	140,900	2,496,000	4,562,000
1964	153,000	169,000	2,989,000	5,351,000
1965	166,800	175,500	3,165,000	5,833,000

EDUCATION (1964)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary and Intermediate Schools	5,150	27,828	1,014,719
Secondary Schools and Secondary Technical Schools	222	2,000	35,921
Vocational Schools	8	n.a.	1,043
Teacher Training Colleges	35	316	4,849

Sources: East African Statistical Department, Nairobi; Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Nairobi; Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Nairobi.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution for Kenya came into force in June, 1963, with the introduction of full internal self-government.

Amendments were made in November, 1964, by which Kenya became a Republic within the Commonwealth. Under the terms of the Constitution, individual rights and liberties are protected, including freedom of expression and assembly, privacy of the home, the right not to be detained without cause, and the right of compensation for compulsory purchase of property.

By a voluntary evolution the Republic of Kenya is now a One-Party State governed by a united Central Government. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into seven Provinces, each of which has a Provincial Council playing a purely advisory role, especially in respect of rural development. The Provincial Councils and County Councils are maintained by grants from the Central Government, but raising of all other taxes and of foreign investment capital is the sole responsibility of Central Government.

The central legislative authority is the National Assembly consisting of a single elected assembly. There are 158

Representatives elected for four years, and 12 Specially Elected Members elected by the Representatives sitting as an electoral college. Elections to the Assembly are by universal adult suffrage.

Executive power is in the hands of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Cabinet shall be formed by the President, who shall be elected from among the members of the National Assembly. The Vice-President may not hold any Ministerial post, and when deputising for the President, has limited powers. The Presidency becomes vacant on the dissolution of Parliament.

In October, 1963, certain amendments to the Constitution were introduced. The Police and Public Services are to be centrally controlled. Changes in the Constitution about Human Rights, structure of Regions, Land, the Senate, and amendment procedure can only be made by a 75 per cent majority vote of the National Assembly. Changes concerning other clauses, including those affecting Regional powers, may be made by a 75 per cent vote of the Assembly or failing this by a two-thirds majority in a national referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: JOMO KENYATTA.

Vice-President: DANIEL ARAP MOI.

CABINET

(April 1968)

President and Commander-in-Chief: Mzee JOMO KENYATTA.

Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: DANIEL ARAP MOI.

Minister of Finance: JAMES S. GICHURU.

Minister of Economic Planning and Development: TOM J. MBOYA.

Minister of Defence: DR. NJOROGE MUNGAI.

Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: BRUCE MACKENZIE.

Minister of Health: JOSEPH D. OTIENDE.

Minister of Local Government: LAWRENCE G. SAGINI.

Minister of Power, Communications and Works: J. NYAMWEYA.

Minister of Labour: E. N. MWENDWA.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: SAMUEL O. AYODO.

Minister of Lands and Settlement: JACKSON H. ANGAINI.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: JAMES OSOGO.

Minister of Natural Resources: J. J. NYAGAH.

Minister of Co-operatives and Social Services: RONALD G. NGALA.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: MWAI KIBAKI.

Minister of Education: DR. J. G. KIANO.

Minister of Housing: T. NGEI.

Minister of State at the Presidency and Minister Responsible for Foreign Affairs: C. M. G. ARGWINGS-KODHEK.

Minister of State, Responsible for Administration: MBIYU KOINANGE.

Attorney-General: CHARLES NJONJO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO KENYA

(Nairobi, unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Australia: Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30360 (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. R. CROCKER.

Austria: Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 30560 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. FRIEDRICH KUDERNATSCH.

Belgium: Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 30461 (E); *Ambassador:* RITTWEGER DE MOOR.

Bulgaria: P.O.B. 30058 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SERAFIM SERAFIMOV.

Canada: Gailey and Roberts Bldg., Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1022 (HC); *High Commissioner:* BLANCHE MEAGHER.

Czechoslovakia: Bowman Court, Langton Crescent, P.O.B. 30204 (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENEK ROSKOT.

KENYA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Denmark: Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 412 (E); *Ambassador:* BIRGER ABRAHAMSON.

Ethiopia: State House Ave., P.O.B. 5198 (E); *Ambassador:* GETACHEW MEKASHA.

Finland: P.O.B. 1017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

France: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 1784 (E); *Ambassador:* LE BARON DE BEAUSSE.

German Federal Republic: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30180 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OTTO SOLT-MANN.

Ghana: Coronation Bldg., Government Rd., P.O.B. 8534 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. L. APPAH-SAMPONG.

Greece: Lugard House, Lugard Ave., P.O.B. 30543 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE W. PAPADOPOULOS.

Guinea: P.O.B. 2969, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Hungary: Arboretum Rd., P.O.B. 30275 (E); *Ambassador:* JANOS KATONA.

India: Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30074 (HC); *High Commissioner:* PREM BHATIA.

Israel: Bishops Rd., P.O.B. 30354 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEV LEVIN.

Italy: Prudential Assurance Bldg., Wabera St., P.O.B. 30107 (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis GIOVANNI REVEDIN DI SAN MARTINO.

Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3688, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Japan: Bank of India Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 20202 (E); *Ambassador:* TOSHIO URABE.

Korea, Republic: Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 30455 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KYU SUP CHUNG.

Liberia: P.O.B. 20546 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Malawi: Ottoman Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 30453 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. P. CHINSALA.

Mali: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Netherlands: Baring Arcade, Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 1537 (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. VAN BEUSEKOM.

Nigeria: Agip House, Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 30516 (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. O. HARRIMAN.

Norway: Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 6363 (E); *Ambassador:* INGE R. RINDAL.

Pakistan: Government Rd., P.O.B. 30045 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. R. NOORE.

Poland: Archer Rd., P.O.B. 30086 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HENRYK LESNIEWSKY.

Sudan: Shankardass House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 8784 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED MIRGHANI.

Sweden: Silopark House, P.O.B. 432 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-GUSTAF BEVE.

Switzerland: Cargen House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 20008 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS KARL FREY.

U.S.S.R.: Lenana Rd., P.O.B. 30049 (E); *Ambassador:* DMITRY GORYUNOV.

United Arab Republic: Total Bldg., Koinange St., P.O.B. 30285 (E); *Ambassador:* A. M. GOBBA.

United Kingdom: Shell-BP Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30465 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir EDWARD PECK, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Cotts House, Wabera St., P.O.B. 30137 (E); *Ambassador:* GLENN W. FERGUSON.

Vatican: Churchill Ave., P.O.B. 14326 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Most Rev. Archbishop GUIDO DEL MESTRI.

Yugoslavia: State House Ave., P.O.B. 30504 (E); *Ambassador:* MILAN STOJAKOVIĆ.

Zambia: P.O.B. 2525, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

Kenya also has diplomatic relations with Ireland and Kuwait, and relations with Somalia were resumed early in 1968.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Senate and House of Representatives were merged in February 1967 to form a single Assembly of 158 elected members, and 12 co-opted members.

Speaker: HUMPHREY SLADE.

Deputy Speaker: Dr. F. DE'SOUZA.

(Elections, May 1963)

PARTY	SENATORS	REPRESENTATIVES
KANU	18	64
KADU†	16	32
Independents	2	8
APP*	2	8

* Merged with KANU in September 1963.

† Merged with KANU in November, 1964.

The North-Eastern Province boycotted the May 1963 elections, but in February 1964 elected 3 Senators and 5 Representatives of KANU.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kenya African National Union (KANU): P.O. Box 12394, Nairobi; f. 1960; a nation-wide African party which led the country to self-government and independence; Pres. JOMO KENYATTA; 8 provincial Vice-Pres.; Sec.-Gen. TOM MBOYA; publ. *Sauti ya Mvafrika* (weekly), *Pan-African* (fortnightly).

Kenya People's Union: Nairobi; f. 1966; opposition party; left of centre; Pres. J. OGINGA ODINGA; 9 seats in National Assembly.

Kenya African Party of Electors: Nairobi; the party applied for registration in April 1966; 15,000 mems.; Pres. ONDIEG MARENDA (a.i.).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi; Pres. Sir CHARLES NEWBOLD. Hears appeals from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Aden.

The High Court of Kenya: Nairobi; has unlimited criminal and civil jurisdiction at first instance, and sits as a court of appeal from subordinate courts in both criminal and civil cases. Regular sessions in Mombasa and Nakuru.

Chief Justice: Sir JOHN AINLEY.

Puisne Judges: Hons. G. B. W. RUDD, L. P. MOSDELL, A. D. FARRELL, J. WICKS, C. B. MADAN, P. N. DALTON, E. TREVELYAN, CHANAN SINGH, C. H. E. MILLER, L. G. E. HARRIS.

Registrar: G. WADDELL; Box 30041, Nairobi.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

Resident Magistrates' Courts: have country-wide jurisdiction, with powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years or by fine up to £500.

District Magistrates' Courts: of First, Second and Third Class; these have jurisdiction within Districts and powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years, one year and six months respectively, or by fine up to £500, £100 and £50 respectively.

Kadhi's Courts: have jurisdiction within Districts, to determine questions of Muslim law.

RELIGION

African religions, beliefs and forms of worship show great variety both between races and tribes and from one district to another. The Arab community is Moslem, the Indians are partly Moslem and partly Hindu, and the Europeans and Goans are almost entirely Christian.

Moslems are found mainly along the coastline but the Moslem faith has also established itself among Africans around Nairobi and other towns up-country and among some tribes of the Northern Frontier Province.

Christian missions are active and about 25 per cent of Africans are Christian and East Africa is also an important centre for the Baha'i faith.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The majority of native Africans adhere to beliefs of an animistic nature.

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICAN PROVINCE OF EAST AFRICA

Archbishop: Most Rev. L. J. BEECHER, C.M.G., M.A., D.D., B.SC., A.R.C.S., Bishopsbourne, P.O. Box 502, Nairobi.

Bishops:

Mount Kenya: Rt. Rev. OBADIAH KARIUKI, P.O. Box 121, Fort Hall.

Maseno: Rt. Rev. F. H. OLANG', P.O. Box 1, Maseno.

Mombasa: Rt. Rev. P. MWANG'OMBE, Old Bishops-court, P.O. Box 72, Mombasa.

Nakuru: Rt. Rev. N. LANGFORD-SMITH, M.A., P.O. Box 56, Nakuru.

For the Bishops in other parts of the Province: see Tanzania.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: Most Rev. JOHN JOSEPH MCCARTHY, P.O. Box 14231, Westlands, Nairobi.

Bishops:

Eldoret: Most Rev. JOSEPH HOULIHAN, P.O. Box 842, Eldoret.

Kisii: Most Rev. M. OTUNGA, P.O. 140, Kisii.

Kisumu: Most Rev. J. de REEPER, P.O. Box 150, Kakamega, Kisumu.

Kitui: Most Rev. W. DUNNE, P.O. Box 119, Kitui.

Marsabit: Most Rev. C. H. CAVALLERA, P.O. Maralal.

Meru: Most Rev. L. BESSONE, P.O.B. 16, Meru.

Mombasa: Most Rev. EUGENE BUTLER, P.O.B. 3131, Mombasa.

Ngong: Mgr. C. DAVIES, P.O.B. 24801, Karen, Nairobi.

Nyeri: Most Rev. C. GATIMU, P.O.B. 288, Nyeri.

There are some 1,150,000 Roman Catholics in Kenya.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST AFRICA

Moderator: Rt. Rev. CHARLES MUHORO KARERI, P.O. Box 8286, Nairobi.

Other Protestant denominations are also represented in Kenya.

BAHA'I

There are 118 centres of Baha'i worship in Kenya. Chief African house of worship Kikaya Hill, Kampala, Uganda.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Nation: P.O. Box 9010, Nairobi; f. 1960; Editor GEORGE GITHII; circ. 27,000.

East African Standard: P.O. Box 30080, Nairobi; f. 1902; also weekly edition; Editor KENNETH BOLTON; circ. 37,000 (daily), 50,000 (weekly).

Taifa Leo: P.O. Box 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; daily and weekly edition; Editor H. SAMBO; circ. 20,000 (daily), 28,000 (weekly).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

Africa Samachar: P.O.B. 1237, Nairobi; f. 1954; Gujarati; Editor C. N. BHATT; circ. 18,000.

Baraza: P.O.B. 30080, Nairobi; f. 1939; Swahili; Editor FRANCIS JOSEPH KHAMISI; circ. 51,081.

Kenya Weekly News: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1928; English; agricultural; Editor J. ENSOLL; circ. 6,500.

Kiri-nyaga: P.O. Box 12331, Nairobi; Kikuyu; Editor K. N. J. WAWERU; circ. 15,000.

Mfanyi Kazi: P.O.B. 13026, Nairobi; Swahili/English; Editor J. KIRORI; circ. 7,000.

Navyug: P.O.B. 4010, Nairobi; Gujarati; Editor I. A. DESAI.

New Era: P.O.B. 6854, Nairobi; f. 1966; for young people; Editor KUL BHUSHAN; circ. 5,000.

Nyota Afrika: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; Editor G. MBUGUSS; circ. 22,000.

Pan Africa: P.O.B. 8064, Nairobi; English; Editor H. S. GATHIGIRA; circ. 10,000.

Ramogi: Gathani House, Huddersfield Rd., P.O.B. 1742, Nairobi; Dholus.

Sauti ya Mwafrika: P.O.B. 8064, Nairobi; Swahili; organ of KANU; circ. 24,000.

Sunday Nation: P.O.B. 9011, Nairobi; English; Editor B. CARTER; circ. 37,500.

Sunday Post: P.O.B. 30127, Nairobi; f. 1936; English; Editor H. L. THORNTON; circ. 16,000.

Taifa Kenya: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; Editor HARRY SAMBO; circ. 30,545.

Trans Nzoia Post: P.O.B. 34, Kitale; f. 1930; Editor N. G. LAKHANI.

KENYA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Pan-Africa:** P.O.B. 8064, Nairobi; organ of KANU.
The Reporter: P.O.B. 30339, Nairobi; news magazine; Publisher and Editor HENRY REUTER; circ. 10,000.
Sikio: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; English/Swahili; organ of E.A.R.H.; circ. 14,000.

MONTHLIES

- African Life:** P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; English.
Afrika Nyota: P.O. Box 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; Editor ANTHONY GEORGE MBUGUA; circ. 20,000.
Africa ya Kesho: P.O. Kijabe; Swahili; Editor J. N. SOMBA; circ. 20,000 (English edition *Today in Africa*; Editor E. H. ARENSEN; circ. 10,000).
Arrow: P.O. Box 4959, Nairobi; English; f. 1956; children's newspaper; Editor B. E. PHILLIPS; circ. 25,000.
Business/Safari Digest: University Press of Africa, P.O.B. 398, Nairobi; English; incorporates East Africa Exports; Editor T. D. BRIDGE; circ. 4,000.
Drum: Nairobi; East African edition of Lagos journal.
E. A. Medical Journal: P.O. Box 1632, Nairobi; f. 1924; Editor G. L. TIMMS; circ. approx. 1,000.
E.A. Trade and Industry: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1954; English; Editor D. A. HAWKINS; circ. 2,000.
Flamingo: 134 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; Kenya edition of African family magazine.
Kenya Coffee: P.O.B. 1011, Nairobi; f. 1935; English; publ. by Kenya Coffee Board.
Kenya Dairy Farmer: University Press of Africa, P.O. Box 3981, Nairobi; English and Swahili; Editor T. D. BRIDGE; circ. 3,800.
Kenya Farmer: P.O.B. 2, Nakuru; f. 1954; Editor M. F. HILL; circ. 4,900.
Lengo: P.O.B. 12839, Nairobi; f. 1964; Swahili; Editor Rev. J. V. SCHOFIELD; circ. 11,000.
Maisha: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Kiswahili.
Rafiki Yetu: P.O. Box 376, Mombasa; Catholic; Swahili; Editor Fr. J. DELANEY; circ. 3,000.
Sauti ya Vita: P.O. Box 575, Nairobi; Swahili/English; Salvation Army; Editor Major IAN BIGWOOD; circ. 8,350.
Spear: P.O. Box 30121, Nairobi; English; Editor T. E. MATSALIA; circ. 7,000 (bi-monthly).
Target: P.O.B. 12839, Nairobi; English; Editor J. V. SCHOFIELD; circ. 10,000.
Twi ba Meru: P.O.B. 16, Meru; Kimeru; Roman Catholic; Editor Fr. J. BONZANINO; circ. 5,000.
Uchumi wa Kahawa: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1962; Swahili; Editor E. N. KURIA; African coffee growers; circ. 5,000.
Ukulima wa Kisasa: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1961; Swahili; Editor MOHAMED KOOR; circ. 20,000.

QUARTERLIES

- Africana:** P.O. Box 9010, Nairobi; f. 1962; incorporating the East African Wild Life Society's Review; Editor CHARLES HAYES; circ. 12,000.
E.A. Pharmaceutical Journal: P.O. Box 2768, Nairobi; English; Editors K. V. DEVANI, F. W. SOUCH.
Kenya Education Journal: P.O. Box 2768, Nairobi; English; Editor W. G. BOWMAN; circ. 5,500.

Kenya Today: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; English; issued free; Information Services; Editor Miss ENID DE SILVA; circ. 10,000.

Proceedings of the East African Academy: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; f. 1963.

Tea: P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1960; English; Editor DUDLEY HAWKINS.

Women in Kenya: P.O.B. 308, Nairobi; English.

NEWS AGENCY

Kenya News Agency: Information House, Nairobi; f. 1964; teleprinter service based on Reuter and Tass reports.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: P.O.B. 7590, Nairobi; Correspondent DENNIS NEELD.

Ceteka: P.O.B. 8727, Nairobi.

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 6977, Nairobi.

Novosti Press Agency: P.O.B. 30383, Nairobi; Chief. V. SAVELYEV.

Reuters: P.O.B. 9331, Nairobi.

Tass also has a bureau in Nairobi.

PUBLISHERS

D. A. Hawkins Ltd.: P.O. Box 2768, Nairobi; f. 1953; Man. Dir. D. A. HAWKINS; trade, technical and educational.

East Africa Publishing House: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; economic and general; also publish *Proceedings of the East African Academy*.

University Press of Africa: Bank House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 398, Nairobi.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; responsible for Voice of Kenya, the national broadcasting corporation.

Voice of Kenya: P.O.B. 30456, Nairobi; f. 1962 as Kenya Broadcasting Corporation; changed to State Institution with present name 1964; Dir. R. A. KOSKE.

Voice of Kenya operates three services (*National:* Swahili; *General:* English; *Hindustani:* Hindustani, Punjabi, Gujarati and Konkani) on a national scale and three regional services (*Nairobi:* Kikuyu, Kikamba, Kimeru, Masai, Somali, Borana; *Kisumu:* Dholuo, Luluyia, Kalenjin, Kisii, Kuria, Teso; *Mombasa:* Kiswahili); 118 hours' broadcasting a week in 19 languages.

In 1967 there were 500,000 licensed radio sets in the country.

TELEVISION

Voice of Kenya Television: Nairobi; television started in October 1962; revenue from licence fees and commercial advertisements; the first installation was at Nairobi in Band 1 on the 625-line system, and there is a second station at Kisumu. A "Television College" has been set up, and an educational service started in November 1963. In 1967 there were 14,000 television licences.

FINANCE

BANKING

Central Bank of Kenya: Nairobi; f. 1966; cap. 13.3m. Ks.; bank of issue; Gov. DUNCAN NDEGWA.

Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya: P.O. Box 1002, Nairobi; provides loans to farmers, for agricultural purposes including purchase.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Head Office: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1824; branches at Nairobi (Man. H. HARMS) and Mombasa (Man. A. H. VAN DIJK).

Bank of Baroda: Mandvi, Baroda, India; f. 1908; Kenya Head Office: Nairobi (Man. R. C. BRAHMABHATT); branches at Mombasa and Kisumu.

Bank of India: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay, India; f. 1906; branches at Nairobi (Manager B. M. SHAH), Kisumu, and Mombasa (Manager M. S. GUJARATI).

Barclays Bank D.G.O.: Head Office: 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; branches at Bungoma, Eldoret, Embu, Fort Hall, Kericho, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Malindi, Meru, Molo, Mombasa (3), Nairobi (8), Nakuru (2), Nanyuki, Nyeri, Thika, Thomson's Falls and 69 agencies.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 26 Bishops-gate, London, E.C.2; 71 offices in Kenya including 7 in Nairobi and 2 in Mombasa; Chair. Lord ALDINGTON; Gen. Man. H. D. CAYLEY.

Ottoman Bank Inc.: Ankara; branches in Nairobi and Mombasa.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; Kenyatta Ave., Nairobi; 25 branches in Kenya; Gen. Man. for East Africa NORMAN W. SMITH.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nairobi Stock Exchange: Queensway House, York St., P.O.B. 3633, Nairobi; f. 1954; Chair. T. L. CHAMPION.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 220, Mombasa; f. 1937; Chair. Sir EBOO PIRBHAI, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. M. R. HOSANGADY, B.A., B.COM.

Kenya National Assurance Co.: Nairobi; f. 1965; cap. Ks.4,010,000; large Government holding.

Pan Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: Pan Africa Insurance Bldg., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 867, Mombasa; f. 1949; Chair. CHIMANLAL AMBALAL PATEL; Man. M. D. NAVARE.

Pioneer General Assurance Society Ltd.: P.O. Box 20333, Nairobi; f. 1930; Chair. OSMAN ALLU; Man. Dir. NIMJI JAVER KASSAM.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Some twenty of the main British firms, eight Indian companies, and several other insurance organizations are represented in Kenya.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Consular House, Coronation Ave., P.O.B. 470, Nairobi; f. 1966; Pres. G. READ.

Constituent Chapters:

Eldoret Chapter: P.O.B. 366, Eldoret; f. 1919; Chair. R. LATKE.

Kisumu Chapter: P.O.B. 771, Kisumu; f. 1916; 70 mems.; Pres. G. A. DREW; Sec. T. ANDERSON.

Mombasa Chapter: P.O.B. 288, Mombasa; f. 1902; 115 mems.

Nairobi Chapter: Consular House, Coronation Ave., P.O.B. 470, Nairobi; f. 1908; 384 mems.; Pres. R. J. HILLARD, C.M.G.

Nakuru and District Chapter: P.O.B. 45, Nakuru.

Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 4365, Nairobi; f. 1953; affiliating all Asian Chambers of Commerce; 22 mems. in Kenya; Pres. K. L. BHASIN; Sec. M. M. MADAN.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: Nairobi; Pres. M. M. MADAN.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Association of East African Produce Exchanges: P.O. Box 1244, Nairobi; f. 1953; 3 exchanges.

East African Hides & Skins Exporters' Association: Box 2384, Mombasa; Secs. Tombooth Ltd.

East African Tea Trade Association: Box 1244, Nairobi; f. 1956; 133 mems.

East African Tanners' Association: c/o Post Office, Limuru.

Hard Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: Box 288, Mombasa; 170 mems.; Pres. H. G. FABIAN.

Kenya Wattle Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 190, Eldoret.

Mild Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: Box 2732, Nairobi; f. 1945; 79 mems.

Nairobi Produce Exchange: Box 1244, Nairobi; f. 1957; 60 mems.

STATUTORY BOARDS

Central Province Marketing Board: P.O. Box 189, Nyeri.

Coffee Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 1011, Nairobi; f. 1933; Chair. C. S. KABETU; Exec. Officer E. H. RISLEY.

Kenya Coffee Marketing Board: P.O. Box 1011, Nairobi; f. 1947; Chair. C. S. KABETU.

Kenya Dairy Board: P.O. Box 30406, Nairobi.

Kenya Sisal Board: Mutual Building, Kimathi St., P.O.B. 1179, Nairobi; Exec. Officer R. WILSON-SMITH.

Maize and Produce Board: P.O.B. 30586, Nairobi; f. 1966; Chair. Hon. MASINDE MULIRO; Gen. Man. J. E. OPEMBE.

Nyanza Province Marketing Board: P.O. Box 217, Kisumu.

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: P.O. Box 420, Nakuru; f. 1935; 21 mems.; Chief. Exec. I. KURIA.

KENYA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Pyrethrum Marketing Board: P.O. Box 420, Nakuru; f. 1964; 7 mems.; publ. *Pyrethrum Post* (bi-annual).

Tea Board of Kenya: P.O. Box 20064, Nairobi; f. 1951; 13 mems.; Chair, Sir C. M. CAMPBELL; Sec. B. C. A. SCOTT.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: Nairobi; f. 1965 to undertake projects in the national interest which would not be commercially viable.

Commonwealth Development Corporation: P.O. Box 3233, Nairobi; the C.D.C. had 45 projects in the East Africa Region in December 1967.

Development Finance Co. of Kenya: Nairobi; f. 1963; Government-sponsored; cap. £4m.

Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 5519, Nairobi; f. 1954; financed by the Government; facilitates the industrial and economic development of Kenya; Exec. Dir. J. BARRAGE WANJUI.

Kenya Tea Development Authority: P.O. Box 30213, Nairobi; f. 1960 to develop tea growing among African smallholders, supported by the Kenya Government, C.D.C. and the World Bank; Chair, JACKSON KAMAU.

Settlement Fund: Ministry of Lands and Settlement, P.O.B. 30450, Nairobi; buys land from Europeans for resettlement of Africans.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Kenya Employers: Consular House, Coronation Avenue, P.O. Box 9311, Nairobi; f. 1956; 3,720 mems., 10 affiliated associations; Pres. D. C. ALLEN, M.B.E.; Exec. Officer DAVID RICHMOND.

AFFILIATES

Kenya National Farmers' Union: P.O. Box 3148, Nairobi; f. 1947; 2,500 mems.; non-racial; amalgamated with Kenya African National Traders' and Farmers' Union 1961; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord DELAMERE; Exec. Officer ALEC WARD.

Kenya Tea Growers' Association: P.O. Box 320, Kericho; f. 1931; 54 mems.; Exec. Officer J. BARKER.

Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.

Kenya Coffee Growers' Association: P.O. Box 12832, Nairobi; f. 1960; Chair, Maj. V. E. KIRKLAND.

Kenya Sugar Employers' Union.

Distributive and Allied Trades Association.

Motor Trades Association.

Engineering Employers' Association.

Tobacco, Brewing and Bottling Employers' Association.

Grain Milling and Food Processing Employers' Association.

Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd.: P.O. Box 35, Nakuru.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Organization for Trade Unions: Solidarity House, P.O.B. 13000, Nairobi; f. 1965 as the only federal body of Trade Unionism in Kenya; Pres. S. NJOKA; Sec.-Gen. CLEMMENT LUBEMBE.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Building and Constructive Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9628, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. MURUGU.

Chemical Workers' Union: P.O.B. 13026, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. WERE D. OGUTU.

Common Services African Civil Servants' Union: P.O.B. 4065, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. KIMEU.

Dockworkers' Union: P.O.B. 8207, Mombasa; 7,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. JUMA BOYA.

Domestic and Hotel Workers' Union: P.O.B. 7326, Nairobi; 34,700 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. MUGO.

Electrical Trade Workers' Union: P.O.B. 20226, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. OKUMO.

External Telecommunication Workers' Union: P.O.B. 30488, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. S. M. MURIU.

Game and Hunting Workers' Union: P.O.B. 7509, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. NDOLO.

Kenya African Custom Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9178, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. S. N. SEIF.

Kenya Civil Servants' Union: P.O.B. 8083, Nairobi; 21,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. N. ONYULO.

Kenya Commercial, Food and Allied Workers' Union: Kundi Bldg., P.O.B. 6818, Nairobi; multiracial; 12,900 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. S. MUHANJI.

Motor Engineering Workers' Union: P.O.B. 6025, Likoni, Mombasa; 5,900 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. AKAMA.

Kenya National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 30407, Nairobi; 21,300 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. J. KIONI.

Kenya Timber and Furniture Workers' Union: P.O.B. 13172, Nairobi; 12,200 mems.; Gen. Sec. E. OSOTSI.

Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation Workers: P.O.B. 766, Kisumu; Gen. Sec. J. D. AKUMU.

Local Government Workers' Union: P.O.B. 10828, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. KAREBE.

Motor Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 4926, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. OMIDO.

Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1161, Nakuru; 43,400 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. MWANGI.

National Union of Seamen: P.O.B. 1123, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. I. S. ABDALLAH.

Petroleum and Oil Workers' Union: P.O.B. 10376, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. OMEGA OSENA.

Printing and Kindred Trade Workers' Union: P.O.B. 12358, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. WILSON E. C. MUKUNA.

Quarry and Mine Workers' Union: P.O.B. 8125, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. ODIYO.

Railway African Union: P.O.B. 12029, Nairobi; 16,100 mems.; Pres. I. OWUOR MANGO; Gen. Sec. JOHNSON MWANDAWIRO; African.

Shoe and Leather Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9629, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. A. AWICHI.

Tailors and Textile Union: P.O.B. 12076, Nairobi; f. 1948; Pres. S. OSORE; Gen. Sec. W. K. MUGERWA; African.

Transport and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 5171, Nairobi; f. 1946; African; Pres. WALTER OSADHO; Gen. Sec. JAMES CHEGGE; 6,200 mems.

Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers: P.O.B. 8155, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. C. ADONGO.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Senior Civil Servants' Association of Kenya: P.O.B. 107, Nairobi; f. 1959; 791 mems.; Pres. G. O. OPONDO; Gen. Sec. JOYCE M. JONES.

East African Railways and Harbours Asian Union (Kenya): P.O.B. 1270, Mombasa; f. 1947; 1,017 mems.; Pres. L. V. THAKAR; Gen. Sec. M. S. JASWAL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

East African Railways and Harbours: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; self-contained and self-financing organization. Control is exercised by the East African Common Services Organization; Gen. Man. Dr. E. NJUGUNA GAKUO, B.COM., M.A., DR.RER.POL.

There are 1,276 miles of line between Mombasa and the Uganda border. The principal secondary routes are from Nakuru to Kisumu (the main port and dockyard for Lake Victoria steamers) and from Nairobi to Nanyuki. It is proposed to electrify the Nairobi-Mombasa line.

ROADS

East African Road Services Ltd.: provides a bus service within Kenya and some inter-state services.

There are approximately 26,000 miles of roads of varying quality. A total of £11.9m. is to be spent on road improvement under the 1966-70 development plan.

SHIPPING

Eastern Africa National Shipping Line: Kilindini; f. 1966 by the co-operation of East and Central African governments and Southern Line Ltd.

Southern Line: P.O.B. 875, Mombasa; cargo services between East African ports and to Aden, Red Sea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Somalia and Seychelles.

British India Line: Mombasa; regular fortnightly service to Mediterranean, North Continental and U.K. ports; regular services to India.

Christenson Canadian African Lines: P.O. Box 149, Mombasa; direct service to and from Canada via South and East African ports.

Glan Line: P.O. Box 110, Mombasa; mainly cargo services to the United Kingdom.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O. Box 110, Mombasa; cargo and passenger services to continental ports.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): P.O. Box 1705, Mombasa; services to Europe.

Farrell Lines: Mombasa; monthly services to North Atlantic and U.S.A. East Coast Ports.

Harrison Line: P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; services to Europe.

Holland Afrika Lijn: P.O. Box 149, Mombasa; round-Africa services to and from continental ports.

India Natal Line: P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; services to India, Ceylon, Burma and East Pakistan.

Indian African Line: c/o The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; cargo services to India, Ceylon, Burma and E. Pakistan.

Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba: P.O.B. 150, Mombasa; services to and from Adriatic and Red Sea ports.

Lloyd Triestino Line: Mombasa; monthly service to Italy.

Lykes Lines: P.O. Box 150, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. Gulf ports via South African ports.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 9890, Mombasa; services to Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Nedlloyd Lines: P.O. Box 149, Mombasa; services to U.S.A., Pacific ports and Vancouver.

Oriental African Line: c/o The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; cargo services to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan.

Pakistan Africa Line: c/o The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 110, Mombasa; cargo services to East Pakistan, Burma, India and Ceylon.

Robin Line: c/o Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa) Ltd., P.O.B. 141, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. Atlantic ports from Kenya and Tanzania, and from South and Portuguese East Africa.

Royal Intercean Lines: P.O.B. 7347, Mombasa; services to Singapore/Malaysia, Hong Kong and Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with connections to other Far East, Pacific and South American and West African ports.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: P.O. Box 110, Mombasa. mainly cargo services to Scandinavia and Baltic ports;

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: Head Office: Steelcrete House, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Bombay; Branches: P.O. Box 2653, Calcutta; P.O. Box 2364, Mombasa; services include regular and fast cargo services from India to East Africa.

Svedel Lines: P.O. Box 150, Mombasa; services from Europe.

Swedish East Africa Line: Mombasa; services via Suez to Scandinavian, Baltic and North French ports.

Union-Castle Line: P.O.B. 20, Mombasa; sailings every three weeks to and from the United Kingdom and the Cape; regular services to Europe and the Mediterranean.

Zim Lines: P.O.B. 150, Mombasa; services to Eilat.

CIVIL AVIATION

Caspair Limited: Head Office: P.O.B. 2238, Nairobi; f. 1947; Man. Dir. J. R. KELLY.

East African Airways: P.O. Box 19002, Embakasi, Nairobi Airport; f. 1946; the Corporation operates extensive internal services throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania; also regular services to Europe and the United Kingdom, Aden, Pakistan and India, Zambia, Malawi and other African countries; Dir.-Gen. W. O. LUTARA; fleet of 4 Super VC-10, 3 Comets, 4 Fokker Friendships and 6 DC-3.

Safari Air Services Ltd.: Head Office: Wilson Airport, Nairobi, P.O.B. 1951; f. 1946; Man. Dir. J. R. KELLY.

The following international airlines run regular services to and from Kenya: Air Congo, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, BOAC, BUA, El Al, Ethiopian Air Lines, KLM, Lufthansa, PAA, SAA, Sabena, SAS, Sudan Airways, Swissair, TWA, UAA, and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Wild Life: P.O. Box 30027, Nairobi; the national tourist body for Kenya.

Kenya Tourist Development Corporation: Nairobi; f. 1965; Chair. J. K. OLE TIPS; Gen. Man. J. W. OWUOR.

Trans Nzoia Tourist Association: P.O. Box 260, Kitale; f. 1960; Chair. JAMES BARRETT.

Rift Valley Tourist Association: P.O. Box 51, Nakuru.

OVERSEAS OFFICE

United Kingdom: Kenya Tourist Office, 318 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY

University of East Africa: P.O.B. 7110, Kampala, Uganda; f. 1963; incorporating University College, Nairobi, Makerere University College, Kampala, Uganda and University College, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

University College: P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; 215 teachers, 950 students.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Korean peninsula juts south from North China, between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, the Democratic People's Republic occupying the northern part of the peninsula, north of the 38th parallel. (The southern part is occupied by the Republic of Korea.) The climate is continental with cold, dry winters (average temperature 21°F (-6°C) and hot, humid summers (average temperature 77°F (25°C)). The language is Korean. Buddhism is the most widespread religious belief. Confucianism, Taoism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo are also practised. The flag is red with blue stripes on the upper and lower edges, separated from the red by a narrow white stripe. The capital is Pyongyang.

Recent History

The ancient sovereign Kingdom of Korea was occupied by Japan from 1910 to 1945 when the northern part of the peninsula was taken by the U.S.S.R. and the southern part by the U.S.A. No agreement could be reached on a unified Government and in 1946 the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was set up. The Soviet army withdrew in 1948 and in 1950 the Korean War broke out. The Northern Korean forces were supported by the Chinese People's Republic and Southern Korea by a United Nations Force composed of units from sixteen countries. In 1953 a Military Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom which established the 38°N parallel of latitude as the frontier.

Government

The present Constitution was adopted in 1948. Under it the central organ of government is the Supreme People's Assembly, an elected body which elects a Presidium responsible for issuing decrees and subordinate to the Assembly. Executive power is vested in a Cabinet appointed by the Assembly and responsible to it and to the Presidium.

Defence

Defence treaties have been signed with the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic. Military service is compulsory at eighteen years. The total strength of the Armed Forces is estimated at 400,000 men. 30.2 per cent of the current budget is devoted to defence spending.

Economic Affairs

With the establishment of the Democratic Republic all industry was nationalized and land distributed among the peasants. The Korean War destroyed most of the country's resources and in 1957 the first of two Plans was launched to restore production and lay the foundations of future industrial development. Agriculture has been collectivized and production has increased. About half the working population are still employed on the land. A Seven-Year Plan (1961-67) aimed at developing the National Economy; but this Plan has been extended until 1970. Targets for

1970 are very similar to those established for 1967 and the extended Plan places emphasis on defence production. Industrial development has concentrated on heavy industry: electricity, metallurgy, machine-building and chemicals. The country is rich in coal and iron and many non-ferrous metals. Coal production was greatly expanded in 1965. It has been reported that Soviet aid was suspended in 1963-64.

Transport and Communications

The road and rail network was almost completely destroyed during the Korean War. Part of the new railways are electrified and there is a direct rail link with Moscow and Peking. Roads have been rebuilt to take the increasing traffic. There are regular passenger and freight services along the Apnok, Daidong and Ryesung rivers. There is little movement by air. International air services connect Pyongyang to Peking and Moscow. A wire broadcasting network covers most villages.

Social Welfare

The state provides rest homes, sanatoria and free medical services.

Education

Free and compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956. All children between the ages of 7 and 16 receive free education in state schools. In 1967 a system of nine-year universal and compulsory education was to have been introduced. During 1964-65, the number of students totalled 2,468,000. The reported total in 1967 was 2,600,000. There is one university with more than 16,000 students, and 98 other higher educational institutions.

Tourism

Tourism has yet to be developed although the country has great potentialities. Mount Keumgang and Songdownon are beauty spots.

Sport

The state encourages athletics, football, marching drill, wrestling and table tennis.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (May Day), August 15 (Anniversary of Liberation), September 9 (Independence Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Won, which is divided into 100 jun.

Exchange rate: 6.17 Won = £1 sterling
2.57 Won = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (December 1963)	
Total	Islands	Total	Pyongyang (capital)
121,193	5,963	11,568,000	350,000 (approx.)

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

North and South Pyungan	Kangwon
North and South Hwanghai	Pyongyang City
North and South Hamkyung	Kaesong City
Ryanggang	Hamheung City
Jagang	Chungjin City

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS (per '000)	DEATHS (per '000)
1960	38.5	10.5
1961	36.7	11.5
1962	41.1	10.8
1963	42.7	12.8

EMPLOYMENT

	1959 %	1960 %
Industry	54	54
Agriculture	7	8
Transport	6	6
Communications	1	1
Construction	17	13
Trade	7	6
Other	5	12
	100	100

Total employment (1964): 2,092,000 (incl. 780,000 women).

MAJOR CROPS ('000 tons)

	1960	1961
Grain*	3,803	4,830
Cotton	7	16
Flax	23	n.a.
Tobacco	8	28
Vegetables	2,063	2,164
Potatoes	851	1,128
Fodder	647	902

* Chief Grain Crops: Rice, Maize, Wheat, Barley.
1964 grain production 5,000,000 tons.
1965 grain production 4,500,000 tons.

(hectares)

	AREA SOWN	IRRIGATED AREA
1959	2,190,000	600,000
1960	1,913,000	800,000
1962	2,574,000	800,000

AGRICULTURE

FRUIT (tons)

	1953	1958	1959	1960
Apple	34,056	114,862	124,873	143,695
Pear	2,224	9,125	11,075	12,392
Peach	1,457	3,154	4,339	6,434
TOTAL	38,820	130,995	145,151	162,521

Livestock (1963): Cattle 685,000, Pigs 1,135,000, Sheep 114,000, Goats 154,000.

Sericulture (1961): Silk Cocoons 7,501 tons.

Forestry (1960 = '000 cu. metres): Timber 3,601, Lumber 1,321.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING

(tons)

1961	1962	1963	1964
590,000	840,000	640,000	770,000

Fish Caught: Myungtai (cod-like fish), Pollack, Mackerel, Herring, Yellow Tail, Grunt, Mullet, Hair-Tail, Carp, Octopus, Magin Clam, Sea Cucumber, Oyster, etc.

MINING AND POWER

(1964)

Coal	tons	14,400,000
Iron Ore		3,861,000*
Electric Power	'000 kWh.	12,393,000

* 1963.

Gold, tungsten, molybdenum, mica, magnesite, graphite, barytes, bauxite, zinc and limestone are also mined.

INDUSTRY*

		1962	1963	1964
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	1,213	1,159	1,339
Steel	" " "	1,022	1,050	1,132
Chemical Fertiliser	" " "	779	853	n.a.
Sulphuric Acid	" " "	316	321	n.a.
Cement	" " "	2,376	2,526	2,610
Chemical Fibre	" " "	21	21	24
Timber	'000 cubic metres	n.a.	3,740	4,050
Tractors	units	n.a.	3,033	n.a.
Motor Vehicles	"	n.a.	4,022	n.a.
Textiles	million metres	256	227	n.a.

* Industrial production figures have not been issued since 1964.

Heavy Industry (1965—per cent of value): Mining 4.5; Metallurgy 10.5; Machine Building and Metal Working 56.7.

FINANCE

1 Won=100 Jun

100 Won=£16 4s. 1½d. sterling=\$ U.S. 41.69.

BUDGET 1963-64

('000 Won)

Revenue: 2,996,000.

Expenditure: 2,985,730.

REVENUE	%
Production Turnover Tax	98.0
Other Taxes	2.0
	100.0

EXPENDITURE	%
National Economy	70.4
Domestic and Social Services	26.5
Administration	1.5
Other	1.6
	100.0

Budget (1964-65): Revenue 3,498,780,000 Won; Expenditure 3,418,240,000 Won.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN 1961-67*

	UNIT	1967 TARGETS	REPORTED 1970 TARGETS
Electricity	million kWh	17,000	n.a.
Coal	million tons	25.0	23-25
Pig and Granulated Iron	" "	2.3	n.a.
Steel	" "	2.3	n.a.
Rolled Steel	" "	1.7	n.a.
Chemical Fertilisers	" "	1.7	1.5
Cement	" "	4.3	4-4.5
Grain	" "	6.6	5-7
Textiles	mill. metres	500.0	350-400
Artificial Fibres	'000 tons	94.0	80-100
Synthetic Resin	" "	68.0	60-70
Flax	" "	60.0	n.a.
Tobacco	" "	44.4	n.a.

* Extended until 1970.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1964—%)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Machines and Equipment	21.2	Machines and Equipment	3.9
Electrical Appliances	2.2	Electrical Appliances	1.6
Fuel and Oil	22.1	Fuel and Oil	3.8
Minerals	4.6	Minerals	11.5
Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metal	9.8	Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metal	49.9
Chemicals	11.8	Chemicals	6.0
Agricultural Products	2.1	Agricultural Products	11.1
Other	26.2	Other	12.2

Trade is chiefly with the U.S.S.R., China and other Communist countries. Also with India, Indonesia, Iraq, United Kingdom, U.A.R., Burma, Switzerland, Japan, France and others.

TRANSPORT

PASSENGERS

(1960—%)

TOTAL	RAILWAYS	MOTOR VEHICLES	SEA AND RIVERS
100	71.2	28.3	0.5

FREIGHT

(1964—'000)

RAILWAYS	MOTOR VEHICLES	SHIPPING
48,000	110,600	3,900

EDUCATION

(1964-65)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	3,985	25,221	1,113,000
Middle	3,217	27,162	704,000
Technical	1,144	11,762	285,000
Higher Technical	464	5,414	156,000
University and Colleges	98	9,013	186,000

Source: Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Pyongyang; Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted in 1948.

Preamble: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a people's democracy. Power belongs to the people. The people exercise power through power organs, by means of universal, equal and direct secret suffrage.

Supreme People's Assembly: the highest organ of state power in the D.P.R.K. is the Supreme People's Assembly which exercises exclusive legislative power. Deputies are elected by universal suffrage for four years at the ratio of one deputy for every 50,000 persons. The powers of the Assembly are:

- To approve and amend the Constitution.
- To establish domestic and foreign policies.
- To approve the national economic plan and the state budget.
- To establish and revise administrative districts.
- To exercise the right of amnesty.
- To approve decrees adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.
- To elect the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.
- To form the Cabinet.
- To elect the Supreme Court.
- To appoint the Procurator-General.

Ordinary sessions are convened twice a year. Extraordinary sessions are convened by the Presidium or on the demand of over one-third of the deputies.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of state power when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session and is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly. It exercises the following important functions:

Convenes the Assembly and promulgates laws.

Supervises the execution of the Constitution.

Supervises the activities of the Cabinet.

Appoints Ministers on the recommendation of the Premier when the Assembly is not in session.

Exercises the right of pardon.

Awards orders and medals.

Ratifies or annuls treaties.

The Cabinet: the central executive organs are the Cabinet and Ministries under its control. The Cabinet is composed of a Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Chairmen of the Commissions and other necessary members.

The Cabinet exercises the following powers:

Conducts foreign policies and concludes treaties.

Controls foreign trade.

Directs local power organs.

Sets up and supervises the monetary and credit system.

Draws up the state budget.

Directs industrial and commercial establishments, agricultural administration and state transport.

Maintains public order.

Takes measures to protect state interests and ensure rights of citizens.

Establishes basic principles on the utilization of land, resources, forests, rivers and seas.

Directs Education, Culture, Science, Arts and Public Health.

Takes measures to improve material and cultural standards.

Directs the Korean People's Army.

Ministries (Commissions): to direct state administration within the jurisdiction of the Cabinet.

A Minister may, within the limits of his authority, issue ministerial ordinances or regulations whose execution is obligatory, and direct and inspect their execution.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Premier: KIM IL SUNG.

First Vice-Premier: KIM IL.

Vice-Premiers: KIM KWANG HYUP, PAK SUNG CHUL, KIM CHANG BONG, LI JOO YUN, NAM IL, LI JONG OK, CHOI YONG JIN, CHUNG JOON TAIK.

Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs: PAK SUNG CHUL.

Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence: KIM CHANG BONG.

Minister of Public Security: SUK SAN.

Vice-Premier and Chairman of State Planning Commission: CHUNG JOON TAIK.

Minister of Foreign Trade: KYE EUNG TAI.

Chairman of Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: KIM KYUNG RYUN.

Minister of Metal Industry: KIM BYUNG HAN.

Minister of Mining Industry: KIM CHI DO.

Minister of Power and Coal Industries: KIM TAI KEUN.

Minister of Chemical Industry: SONG BOK LI.

Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Industry: HYUN MOO KWANG.

Minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry: HONG WON KIL.

Minister of Building Materials Industry: CHUNG IL RYONG.

Minister of Forestry: CHUNG DONG CHUL.

Minister of Fisheries: KANG JUM KOO.

Minister of Textile and Paper Industries: LI RYANG SOOK.

Minister of Foodstuffs and Articles of Everyday Consumption: LI HO HYUK.

Chairman of Agricultural Commission: KIM MAN KEUM.

Chairman of State Construction Commission: KIM DOO SAM.

Minister of Construction: CHO KWAN HA.

Minister of Railways: KIM KAP SOON.

Minister of Land and Sea Transport: OH SUNG RYUL.

Minister of Communications: PAK YUNG SOON.

Minister of Finance: YOON KI BOK.

Minister of Labour: PAK SUN IL.

Minister of City Management: CHIN MOON DUK.

Minister of Land Administration: RO BYUNG WOO.

Minister of Commerce: AHN SEUNG HAK.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

Minister of Food Procurement and Administration: PAK KWANG SUN.

Chairman of Commission for the Supply of Materials: HAN SANG DOO.

Chairman of State Scientific and Technical Commission: KIM EUNG SAM.

Minister of State Control: KIM IK SUN.

Minister of Higher Education: YANG HYUNG SUP.

Minister of General Education: LI JANG SOO.

Minister of Culture: PAK YUNG SHIN.

Minister of Public Health: LI RAK BIN.

President of the Academy of Sciences: OH DONG WOOK.

Director of the First Secretariat of the Cabinet: CHOI JAI WOO.

Director of the Fifth Secretariat of the Cabinet: OH TAI BONG.

Director of the Second Secretariat of the Cabinet: AHN RYONG KAK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintains diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level with Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, South Yemen, Tanzania, Uganda, U.S.S.R., U.A.R., Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and Yemen.

PARLIAMENT

PRESIDIUM

President: CHOI YONG KUN.

Secretary-General: PAK MOON KYOO.

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Chairman: PAK NAM WOON.

Vice-Chairmen: LI KI YUNG, KIM DEUK RAN.

Deputies: The 457 Deputies of the fourth Supreme People's Assembly were elected on November 25th, 1967.

Committees: Legislative, Budgetary, Foreign Affairs.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Workers' Party of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1945; the ruling party; membership: 1,600,000.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party:

KIM IL SUNG, CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, PAK KEUM CHUL, KIM KWANG HYUP, RI HYO SOON.

Co-opted members of the Political Committee:

KIM IK SUN, KIM CHANG BONG, PAK SUNG CHUL, CHOI HYON, RI YONG HO.

Candidate members of the Political Committee:

SUK SAN, HOH BONG HAK, CHOI GWANG, OH JIN WU, RIM CHUN CHU, KIM DONG GYU, KIM YONG JU, PAK YONG GUK, JONG GYONG BOK.

Secretaries of the Central Committee:

General Secretary: KIM IL SUNG.

Secretaries: CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, PAK KEUM CHUL, RI HYO SOON, KIM KWANG HYUP, SUK SAN, HOH BONG HAK, KIM YONG JU, PAK YONG GUK, KIM DO MAN.

The United Democratic Fatherland Front: Pyongyang; f. 1949; a united national front organization embracing 71 patriotic political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea.

Presidium Members of the Central Committee:

KIM IL SUNG, HONG MYUNG HI, HAN DUK SOO, KIM CHUN HAI, RI GUK RO, KO JUN TAIK.

North Korean Democratic Party: Pyongyang; f. 1945; Chairman KANG RYANG WOOK.

Religious Chungwoo Party: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. PAK SHIN DUK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Pyongyang; the Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the findings of all courts.

President: LI YONG KOO.

Supreme Procurator's Office: supervises work of procurator's offices in provinces, cities and counties.

Procurator-General: YOON TAI HONG.

Procurators supervise the ordinances and regulations of all ministries and the decisions and directives of local organs of state power to see that they conform to the Constitution, laws and decrees, as well as to the decisions and orders of the Cabinet. Procurators bring suits against criminals in the name of the state, and participate in civil cases to protect the interests of the state and citizens.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

BUDDHISM

Korean Buddhist Federation: Pyongyang; Chairman AN SOOK YONG.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Jokook Tongil: Pyongyang; organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of Korea.

Kyowon Shinmoon: Ministry of General Education.

Minjoo Chosun: Pyongyang; Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet.

Moonhak Shinmoon: organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief JUN YONG GUN.

Nongup Keunroja: Pyongyang; Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union.

Pyongyang Shinmoon: Pyongyang; general news.

Rodong Chungnyun: League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Rodong Shinmoon (Labour Daily): Pyongyang; Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party.

Rodongja Shinmoon: Pyongyang; General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Sonyun Shinmoon: Pyongyang; Publishing House of Rodong Chungnyun.

PERIODICALS

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Children's Literature: Pyongyang.
Chullima: Pyongyang; popular general.
Communications: Oesong District, Pyongyang; monthly;
Editor PAK CHI JIN.
Economic Knowledge: State Publishing House, Pyongyang;
scientific.
Keunroja: Pyongyang; Korean Workers' Party.
Korean Arts: Pyongyang.
Korean Film: Pyongyang; for amateur artists.
Korean Fine Arts: Pyongyang.
Korean Literature: Pyongyang.
Korean Music: Korean Composers' Union, Pyongyang.
Korean Women: Korean Women's Democratic Union,
Pyongyang.
Youth Life: Pyongyang.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Information on Korea: Pyongyang; Spanish.
Korea: Pyongyang; pictorial; in Russian, Chinese, English
and French.
Korea Today: Pyongyang; English, French, Spanish and
Japanese.
Korean Information: Pyongyang; French.
Korean Stamps: Philatelists' Union, Oesong District,
Pyongyang; English; bi-monthly.
Korean Trade: Pyongyang; Russian and English.
Korean Trade Union: Pyongyang; Russian and English.
Korean Women: Pyongyang; English.
Korean Youth and Student: Pyongyang; English.
New Korea: Pyongyang; Russian and Chinese.

NEWS AGENCIES

Korean Central News Agency: Pyongyang; sole distributing
agency for news in Korea; publs. *Korean Central News
Agency* (daily), *Photo Dispatch*, *Daily Release* (English
and Russian), *Korean Year Book*.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Tass is the only foreign agency with a bureau in Pyong-
yang.

PUBLISHERS

PYONGYANG

Academy of Sciences Publishing House: Central District
Nammundong; f. 1953; publs. *Kwahakwon Tongbo*
(Journal of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R. of
Korea) bi-monthly; *Kwahakgwa Kwahakgoneop* (Jour-
nal of Chemistry and the Chemical Industry) bi-
monthly; also quarterly journals of Geology and
Geography; Metals; Biology; Analytic Chemistry;
Mathematics and Physics; and Electricity.
Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House.
Agricultural Books Publishing House: Dir. LI HYUN U.
Communications Publishing House: Oesong District,
Pyongyang; f. 1962; Chief Editor PAK CHI JIN.
Economic Publishing House.
Educational Books Publishing House.
Foreign Languages Publishing House: Dir. YOON YONG SIK.
Higher Educational Books Publishing House: Dir. SHIN
JONG SUNG.

Industry Publishing House.

Korean Workers' Party Publishing House.

Mass Culture Publishing House.

Medical Science Publishing House.

Photo Service.

**Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and
Art Unions.**

Transport Publishing House.

RADIO

Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: Pyongyang;
programmes relayed nationally with local programmes
supplied by local radio committees. Loudspeakers are
installed in factories and in open spaces in all towns.
Home broadcasting hours: 0500 to 0200 hrs. Foreign
broadcasts are in Russian, Chinese, English, French and
Japanese.

FINANCE

BANKING

Korean Central Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1946; res. 500m.
won; the issuing and control bank; loans for industrial
and rural construction.

Foreign Trade Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1963; state bank;
operates payments with foreign banks and control of
foreign currencies.

Korean Industrial Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1964; operates
short-term loan, saving, insurance work, guidance and
control of financial management of co-operative farms
and individual remittance.

INSURANCE

State Insurance Bureau: Pyongyang; handles all life, fire,
accident, marine, hull insurance and reinsurance as the
national enterprise.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

**Korean Committee for the Promotion of International
Trade:** Pyongyang; Sec.-Gen. OH BYUNG IK.

**Korean Council of the Central Federation of Consumption
Co-operative Trade Union:** Pyongyang.

**Korean General Merchandise Export and Import Corpora-
tion:** Pyongyang.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea: Pyongyang;
f. 1945; total membership (1962) 1,721,000; Chair.
CHUN CHANG CHUL; publs. *Rodongja Shinmoon*,
Rodongja, *Korean Trade Unions*.

Affiliated unions:

*Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Workers'
Trade Union.*

*Central Committee of the Korean Civil Engineering and
Forestry Workers' Trade Union.*

*Central Committee of the Korean Communications
Workers' Trade Union.*

*Central Committee of the Korean Educational, Cultural,
Public Health and Office Workers' Trade Union.*

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Central Committee of the Korean Electricity and Mining Workers' Trade Union.

Central Committee of the Korean Engineering Workers' Trade Union.

Central Committee of the Korean Fisheries Trade Union.

Central Committee of the Korean Light Industry and Commercial Workers' Trade Union.

Central Committee of the Korean Metal and Chemical Workers' Trade Union.

Central Committee of the Korean Transport Workers' Trade Union.

General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1961; Chair. PAK WOONG KUL.

Branch unions:

Korean Painters' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. JUNG KWAN CHUL.

Korean Writers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. CHUN SE BONG.

Korean Cameramen's Union: Pyongyang; Chair. KO RYONG JIN.

Korean Dancers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. CHOI SEUNG HI.

Korean Drama Workers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI JAI DUK.

Korean Film Workers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI JONG SOON.

Korean Musicians' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI MYUN SANG.

General Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Technique of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1946.

General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 65,368 mems.

Korean Agricultural Working People's Union: Pyongyang; f. 1965 to replace former *Korean Peasants' Union*; 2,380,000 mems.; Chair. HWANG WON BO.

Korean Architects' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1954; 500 mems.; Chair. KIM JUNG HI.

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1954.

Korean Democratic Scientists' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1956.

Korean Journalists' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. CHUNG JOON KI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Railways: 10,500 km. of track; steam, diesel and electric trains, through services to Peking and Moscow. Electrification is 21 per cent. The Seven-Year Plan (1961-67, and now extended to 1970) envisages electrification of half of the railway lines.

Rivers: Yalu and Daidong, Dooman and Ryesung are the most important commercial rivers. Regular passenger and freight services: Manopo-Chosan-Soopoong; Chung-soo-Shinuijoo-Dasado; Nam-po-Jeudo; Pyongyang-Nampo.

Shipping: There is much fishing and coastal traffic. Foreign vessels call at Nampo, Chongjin and Hamheung. There is a joint D.P.R.K.-Polish shipping company (*Korean Polish Maritime Brokers' Agency*) in Pyongyang; operates services between North Korean, Asian and Australian ports.

Civil Aviation: Civil Aviation Administration of the D.P.R. of Korea: Stalin St., Pyongyang; internal and external services.

[Services are also provided by C.A.A.C. and *Aeroflot*.

TOURISM

Korean International Tourist Bureau: "Ryuhaingsa", Pyongyang.

UNIVERSITY

Kim Il Sung University: Pyongyang; 900 teachers, 16,303 students (including 7,169 correspondent students).

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Korea forms the southern part of the Korean peninsula between North China and Japan. To the north of the 38th parallel is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The climate is marked by cold, dry winters with an average temperature of 21°F (-6°C) and hot, humid summers with an average temperature of 77°F (25°C). The language is Korean. Mahayana Buddhism, formerly the principal religion, is now in decline and Christianity has the most adherents. Christians number about 2,200,000 of which about 70 per cent are Protestant. Other religions include Confucianism, Taoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Shaman, Buddhist and Christian doctrines. The flag consists of a disc divided horizontally by an S-shaped line, red above and blue below, on a white field with parallel black bars in each corner. The capital is Seoul.

Recent History

The ancient sovereign kingdom of Korea was held by Japan from 1910 to 1945, when the southern part was occupied by U.S. forces and the northern part by the U.S.S.R. Since no agreement could be reached to form a unified government, in 1948 elections under United Nations auspices were held only in the southern half of the country, and a Republican Government was established in South Korea. In 1950 a major war broke out between North and South Korea. South Korea was supported by a UN force drawn from 16 nations and led by the U.S.A. North Korea was supported by Chinese forces. In 1953 a Military Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom recording the 38th parallel as the frontier with a Demarcation Zone on either side. Following the fall of President Syngman Rhee in 1960 conditions were unsettled but after a military coup in 1961, General Elections were held in November 1963, and civilian rule was again established. A Normalisation Treaty with Japan was signed in Tokyo on June 22, 1965. The government of President Park Chung Hee lived down the unpopularity of this measure, and in 1967 the President and his government were re-elected with increased majorities.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1963, the President is elected by popular vote for a four-year term. The unicameral National Assembly, the highest legislative body, consists of between 150 and 200 seats representing both regional and national constituencies. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are appointed by the President. Political parties, suspended in 1961, are allowed if they satisfy certain conditions but no independent candidates for the National Assembly are permitted.

Defence

Protection of the Korean frontier is a United Nations' responsibility and a United Nations' force, consisting chiefly of about 50,000 American troops, is maintained. Military service in the Korean Republic lasts for two years in the Army, three years in the Navy and Air Force. In 1967 the strength of the Korean Armed Forces amounted

to about 600,000 men, while there are about 2,500,000 reservists. 38,500 million won was spent in 1966 on imports of new weapons for the Armed Forces. 27.1 per cent of the 1968 budget is allocated to defence.

Economic Affairs

The Republic's economy was completely disrupted by the Korean War, but a complete recovery was achieved by the United Nations Korean Rehabilitation Agency (UNKRA) and the United States. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, about 60 per cent of the working population being engaged in farming. The chief crop is rice. Wheat, barley and potatoes are also important. Fishing is both an export and a source of food. There are substantial coal deposits and other minerals include iron ore, tungsten, gold and silver. New industries have been started, notably cotton textiles and food processing. South Korea's first iron and steel mill is under construction near Pusan.

During the first Five-Year Economic Plan (1962-66), the national economy surpassed the original targets, and the foundation of economic self-sufficiency was laid. In January 1967, the second Five-Year Plan was launched, with an ultimate goal of modernization of the industrial structure and the achievement of economic self-sufficiency by 1971. The national economy is expected to expand by 50 per cent and the per capita national income to increase by 31 per cent, while exports should rise from \$60m. (1960) to \$700m. (1971). It is also hoped to remedy the severe under-employment of the labour force.

Transport and Communications

Roads and railways have been rebuilt since the war. There are 3,500 miles of railway track. 20,000 miles of modern roads reach to all parts of the country and a high proportion of freight and passenger transport is by road. Coastal shipping is important, the chief ports being Pusan, Inchon and Masan. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Government provides social relief service to handicapped, wounded veterans and war-widows. Special grants or subsidies are also given to the aged, orphans as well as to the victims of disaster by numerous official and voluntary bodies.

Education

Primary education between the ages of six and twelve is free and compulsory and it is planned to extend compulsory education to the age of fifteen. There are 21 universities, 46 colleges, 22 junior colleges, and 57 graduate schools. Approximately 140,000 students are enrolled in these schools.

Tourism

Korea has much to offer in mountain scenery, and the temples and museums and the Royal Palaces at Seoul contain many examples of the traditional Korean arts. There is excellent hunting and fishing.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Visas are required to visit the Republic of Korea by all nationalities except France.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, baseball, basketball, and volleyball. Table-tennis, tennis and badminton are also popular.

Public Holidays

1968: June 6 (Memorial Day), July 17 (Constitution Day), August 15 (Independence Day), October 3 (National Foundation Day), October 6 (Moon Festival), October 9 (Korean Alphabet Day), October 24 (United Nations Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1-3 (New Year), March 1 (Independence Movement Day), April 5 (Arbor Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force, although a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Won, introduced in 1962 and equivalent to 10 Hwan in the old currency.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 Won.

Notes: 1, 10, 50, 100, 500 Won.

Exchange rate: 612 Won = £1 sterling

275 Won = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
38,027 sq. miles

POPULATION (1966)
29,174,190

CHIEF TOWNS (1965)

Seoul (capital) . . .	3,470,880	Gwangju . . .	365,611
Pusan . . .	1,419,808	Taejon . . .	307,412
Taegu . . .	811,406	Jeonju . . .	216,908
Inchon . . .	485,511	Masan . . .	158,629

EMPLOYMENT

(1966)

TOTAL	FARMING AND FISHING	MINING	MANU- FACTURING	CONSTRUC- TION	COMMERCE	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICA- TION	GOVERN- MENT SERVICE	OTHER
8,659,000	5,000,000	82,000	856,000	189,000	979,000	179,000	365,000	1,009,000

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Rice . . .	3,954	3,501	3,919
Wheat and Barley . . .	1,065	1,267	2,245
Beans . . .	190	203	195
Potatoes . . .	1,913	2,114	2,600

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1964	1965	1966
Cattle . . .	1,351	1,314	1,298
Horses . . .	27	28	27
Pigs . . .	1,255	1,382	1,457
Poultry . . .	10,282	11,893	14,007

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING (‘000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Fish	320.0	393.4	424.9
Shellfish	46.0	18.6	29.7
Sea Plants	42.9	48.3	50.3
Others	115.6	101.4	101.1
TOTAL	524.2	561.9	606.1

MINING (‘000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Anthracite	9,621.6	10,248.3	11,613.3
Iron Ore	684.8	735.1	789.4
Tungsten Concentrates	5.1	4.2	4.0
Lead Concentrates	6.7	8.8	13.8
Copper Ore	12.1	22.2	21.0
Zinc Concentrates	5.1	14.2	23.3
Manganese Concentrates	4.2	6.7	5.9
Molybdenum Concentrates	0.2	0.4	0.5
Nickel Ore	0.6	0.04	—
Metallic Bismuth	0.1	0.08	—
Graphite, Amorphous	262.4	254.3	128.7
Kaolin	60.5	72.2	112.2
Talc	43.9	35.7	53.6
Fluorite	56.4	39.2	32.0
Limestone	2,219.7	3,089.6	2,926.1
Gold (‘000 kg.)	2.4	1.9	1.8
Silver (‘000 kg.)	12.6	13.5	15.5

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Wheat Flour	‘000 bags	12,281	15,804	13,796
Sugar, Refined	‘000 tons	17.0	45.3	71.4
Newsprint	“ “	43.0	45.4	54.7
Soap	“ “	37.7	29.3	33.3
Plastics	“ “	12.5	10.6	14.2
Cement	“ “	1,242.1	1,614.1	1,880.2
Aluminium products	“ “	3.2	6.2	4.1
Car tyres	‘000	251.3	354.4	439.5
Rubber Shoes	million pairs	60.2	62.6	46.4
Matches	‘000 boxes	56,195.0	42,162.7	n.a.
Pottery	million pieces	38.2	37.2	39.3
Motors	‘000	21.3	12.8	26.5
Cotton Yarn	million k.g.	64.9	66.1	69.5
Cotton Cloth	million sq. metres	172.7	190.3	173.4
Timber	million cu. metres	493.9	503.1	n.a.
Sewing Machines	‘000	86.5	91.9	107.6
Bicycles	“	154.6	149.8	178.9
Pencils	“	694.0	568.0	708.0
Worsted Yarn	1,000 k.g.	1,152.0	1,211.0	1,502.0

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Won=100 Chun.

1,000 Won=£1 6s. 3d. sterling=\$ U.S. 4.00.

BUDGET (1968 estimate)

REVENUE	million Won	EXPENDITURE	million Won
Taxes and Customs	159,364	General Expenditure	38,690
Monopoly Profit.	14,800	Defence	60,299
Miscellaneous Revenue	10,045	Investment and Loans	54,082
Trust Fund and Interest	11,094	Salaries and Pensions	34,443
United States Aid	26,184	Local Government	30,956
		Other Items	3,017
TOTAL	221,487	TOTAL	221,487

SECOND FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN, 1967-71

Aims at expanding the economy by 50 per cent, and at raising the per capita income by 31 per cent. Share of secondary industry to increase to 27 per cent of GNP. Employment to rise from 8.5 million (1965) to 10.4 million (1971). Unemployment to fall from 7.4 per cent to 5.8 per cent.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million won)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	666.72	768.64	966.69
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	300.50	292.73	341.01
Mining and quarrying	12.30	14.62	16.86
Manufacturing	106.43	140.39	183.60
Construction	18.31	25.29	35.30
Electricity, water	6.60	10.26	14.41
Transport and communications	23.91	33.44	53.60
Commerce	80.02	108.86	135.77
Banking and insurance	8.28	9.91	12.23
Ownership of dwellings	25.31	27.99	33.29
Public administration and defence	33.64	39.94	52.78
Service	26.17	57.56	74.65
Income from abroad	5.25	7.65	13.19
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	54.47	60.32	82.99
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	721.19	828.96	1,049.68
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	561.25	648.24	762.63
Public consumption expenditure	61.95	76.02	102.16
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	71.26	101.88	164.54
Increase in stocks	18.93	-1.07	11.74

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At year's end)

	1963	1964	1965	1966 (Oct.)
Gold Reserves (U.S.\$'000) . . .	1,851	2,772	3,290	3,370
Currency in Circulation (million won) . . .	18,205	24,896	31,617	37,983
Monetary Deposits (million won) . . .	19,057	18,161	25,013	30,369
Total Money Supply (million won) . . .	37,307	43,057	56,630	68,352

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WORLDWIDE SUMMARY

(million U.S.\$)

	1964			1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services . . .	211.0	432.0	-221.0	289.8	488.3	-198.5	4,547.0	777.7	3,769.3
Transfer Payments . . .	198.6	3.7	194.9	210.2	6.9	203.3	227.3	7.7	219.6
Capital and Monetary Gold . . .	—	33.4	-33.4	—	36.6	-36.6	-107.1	206.1	-313.2

FOREIGN AID

(U.S.\$'000)

YEAR	UNKRA	A.I.D.	OTHER U.S. ASSISTANCE	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
1951 . . .	122	—	31,972	74,448	106,542
1952 . . .	1,969	—	3,824	155,534	161,327
1953 . . .	29,580	5,571	232	158,787	194,170
1954 . . .	21,297	82,437	—	50,191	153,925
1955 . . .	22,181	205,815	—	8,711	236,707
1956 . . .	22,370	271,049	32,955	331	326,705
1957 . . .	14,103	323,267	45,522	—	382,892
1958 . . .	7,747	265,629	47,896	—	321,272
1959 . . .	2,471	208,297	11,436	—	222,204
1960 . . .	244	225,236	19,913	—	245,393
1961 . . .	—	154,319	44,926	—	199,245
1962 . . .	—	165,002	67,308	—	232,310
1963 . . .	—	119,659	96,787	—	216,446
1964 . . .	—	88,346	60,985	—	149,331
1965 . . .	—	71,904	59,357	—	131,441
1966 . . .	—	n.a.	n.a.	—	114,700

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S.\$)

Imports: (1965) \$450m.; (1966) \$716m.; (1967, Jan.–Nov.) \$845m. **Exports:** (1965) 255.8m.; (1966) 255.8m.; (1967) \$359m.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. \$)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966		1965	1966
Machinery	35,344	n.a.	Iron Ore	6,753	6,090
Raw Cotton	40,839	42,774	Tungsten	6,356	9,536
Fertiliser	65,762	88,920	Fish	17,838	21,673
Wheat	35,890	49,482	Silk, Waste and Raw	7,419	12,486
Electrical Machinery and Appli- ances	12,612	26,093	Anthracite	1,899	1,500
Wood, Lumber	20,780	43,141	Rice	3,242	6,841
Chemicals	103,425	134,547	Bristles	881	442
Raw Sugar	3,459	5,434	Agar Agar	2,304	2,938
Raw Rubber	8,435	9,371	Cotton Cloth	10,522	10,121
Rayon Yarn	5,424	7,896	Graphite	892	894
Iron and Steel	24,739	39,526	Plywood	18,030	29,880
Petroleum Products	28,882	40,604	Laver	3,781	8,710
Others	163,382	221,918	Others	95,162	139,223
TOTAL	449,952	716,441	TOTAL	175,082	250,334

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S.\$)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Japan	166,628	293,794	43,974	66,293
China Republic (Taiwan)	10,465	10,826	1,942	2,075
U.S.A.	182,286	253,694	61,695	95,782
German Federal Republic	16,053	20,250	3,191	6,975
Italy	1,853	16,082	1,180	1,243
Philippines	11,078	20,949	1,421	789
United Kingdom	1,194	2,211	3,592	5,066
Netherlands	2,790	2,808	3,900	4,262
Hong Kong	7,549	7,658	10,833	9,489
France	2,502	10,906	526	954
Thailand	1,203	853	4,291	4,754
Singapore	885	2,555	2,201	2,512

TOURISM

NUMBER OF VISITORS

1964	25,000
1965	33,464
1966	68,944

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1964	1965
Passengers . . .	118,535	107,176
Freight (metric tons) . .	20,311	22,376

SHIPPING (metric tons)

	1964	1965
Loaded	2,972,812	3,859,244
Unloaded	5,761,391	7,444,799

SERVICES

	1963	1966
Radio sets . . . (est.)	1,286,213	1,107,526
T.V. sets . . . (, ,)	36,000	46,518
Daily Papers	37	41
Circulation	790,261	2,500,000

ROADS

	1963	1964	1965
Passenger Cars . .	12,679	14,568	16,280
Trucks	13,929	14,951	16,015
Buses	5,022	5,440	6,037

CIVIL AVIATION (Domestic Services only)

	1965	1966
Passengers	207,669	191,607
Freight (kg.)	807,617	963,063
Mail (kg.)	19,296	23,797

EDUCATION (1965)

	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF TEACHERS	NO. OF PUPILS
Primary Schools . .	5,125	79,164	4,914,345
Middle Schools . .	1,208	19,067	751,341
Academic High Schools	389	7,894	254,095
Vocational High Schools	312	6,214	172,436
Junior Technical Colleges	14	436	7,623
Junior Colleges . .	34	454	15,536
Teacher Training Universities and Colleges	13	305	5,920
Graduate Schools . .	70	5,305	105,643
	37	—	3,842

Sources: Bureau of International Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Seoul; Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

In May, 1961, the Government was taken over by a Supreme Council for National Reconstruction. Political parties, Parliament and the Constitution were dissolved.

A new Constitution, approved by national referendum in December 1962, came into operation after elections in 1963. The main provisions are:

Political Parties: A plural-party system is guaranteed with a view to preventing a one-party dictatorship. Parties must however organise chapters with at least 50 members in at least 40 cities. Only nominees of a political party may be candidates for the National Assembly, independents being forbidden.

The National Assembly: The National Assembly is to be unicameral with a membership of between 150 and 200. The Prime Minister and other Cabinet members are appointed by the President without the necessity of approval from the National Assembly. It has the power to recommend to the President the removal of the Prime Minister or any other Cabinet Minister. The National

Assembly may pass a motion for impeachment of the President, which would be tried by an Impeachment Council composed of four Judges of the Supreme Court and five members of the National Assembly.

The President: The President is elected by popular vote, unless a vacancy occurs when there are two years or less of the term of office to run, in which case he is elected by the National Assembly. The office of President may not be combined with that of Prime Minister, member of the Cabinet or other public or private positions as determined by law.

The Judiciary: The Supreme Court has power to decide with finality the constitutionality of laws. It also has final appellate jurisdiction over the military tribunals.

Fundamental Rights: Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association are guaranteed but the standards of newspapers or news agencies may be prescribed by law. Time and place of outdoor assembly may also be determined in accordance with the law.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General PARK CHUNG HEE (re-elected May 1967).

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister: CHUNG IL KWON.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Board: PARK CHUNG HUN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CHOI KYU HAH.

Minister of Home Affairs: YI HO.

Minister of Finance: SUM BONG KYUN.

Minister of Justice: KWON OH BYUNG.

Minister of National Defence: CHOI YUNG HEE.

Minister of Education: MUN HONG JU.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: KIM YUNG JUN.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: KIM CHUNG RYUM.

Minister of Construction: CHOO WON.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: CHUNG HEE SUP.

Minister of Transportation: PARK KYUNG WON.

Minister of Communications: WHANG CHONG YUL.

Minister of Public Information: HONG JONG CHUL.

Minister of Government Administration: LEE SUK JAE.

Minister without Portfolio with Responsibility for Economic Affairs: KIM WON TAE.

Minister without Portfolio with Responsibility for Political Affairs: KIM YUN KY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(Seoul unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Suite 609, New Korea Hotel; *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO ANTONIO A. GALARCE.

Australia: 32-10 Songwol-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* R. A. PEACHEY.

Austria: 1-1-20, Moto-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* Dr. OTTO EISELSBERG.

Belgium: 5 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* ALBERT HUPPERTS.

Brazil: 3rd Floor, New Korea Hotel Bldg., 192-11, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Choong-ku; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ROBERTO BARTHEL-ROSA.

Canada: 3-38, Akasaka 7-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* HERBERT O. MORAN.

China, Republic of: 15 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* TANG TSUNG.

Colombia: 49, 6-chome, Akasaka Aoyama Minami-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* HENRIQUE MOLANO CAMPUZANO.

Denmark: Room 428, Nikkatsu International Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* TORBEN BUSCK-NIELSEN.

Ecuador: 59 Toyuka-cho, Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:*

France: 30 Hap-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* ROGER CHAMBARD.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

German Federal Republic: 9th Floor, Dae Han Bldg., 75, Susomun-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* FRANZ FERRING.

Greece: New Otani Hotel, Rooms 559-562, 4 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS HADJI VASSILIOU.

Iran: 10-32, 3-chome, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* HORMOZ GHARIB.

Israel: 3-10, 3-ka, Choongjung-ro, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* MOSHE BARTUR.

Italy: 72-1, 3-ka, Choongjung-ro, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* MARIO FILO DELLA TORRE SANTA SUSANNA.

Japan: 5th Floor, Bando Hotel, Choong-ku; *Ambassador:* SHIROSHICHI KIMURA.

Madagascar: 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A.;

Malaysia: 35-1, Tongi-dong, Chongro-ku; *Ambassador:* DATO MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF.

Morocco: 450, Sanko-cho, Shirogane, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* TAIEB SEBTI.

Netherlands: Sakae-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* ROBERT HANS H. VAN GULIK.

New Zealand: 26 Sanban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* JOHN V. SCOTT.

Norway: 2-go, No. 12, 5-chome, Minami Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* KNUT THOMMESSEN.

Panama: 39-15, Oyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* CÉSAR A. CUILLÉN-MARCUCCI.

Philippines: 5th Floor, Sedae Bldg., 11-3, 3-ka, Hoihyun-dong, Choong-ku; *Ambassador:* PEDRO G. RAMIREZ.

Spain: 2, 1-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* DON LUIS GARCIA DE LLERA.

Sweden: 15, 1-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* CARL C. SON KJELLBERG.

Switzerland: 9-12, 5-chome, Minami-Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* JEAN DE RHAM.

Thailand: 1 tae won-dong, Yongsan-ku.

Turkey: 361-8 Shindang-dong, Sungdong-ku; *Ambassador:* BULEND KESTELI.

United Kingdom: 4 Chung-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* IAN CLAYTON MACKENZIE, C.B.E.

U.S.A.: 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM J. PORTER.

Uruguay: Yurakucho Bldg., Room 717, 7th Floor, 5, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Vatican: 2 Kungjung-dong, Chongro-ku; *Apostolic Nuncio:* The Most Rev. ANTONIO DEL GIUDICE.

Vietnam, Republic of: 1, 1-ka, Chungjung-ro, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* NGO TON DAT.

The Republic of Korea also has diplomatic relations with Gambia and Malta.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election, June 8th, 1967)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
Democratic Republican Party	130	5,495,024
New Democratic Party	44	3,555,523
Liberal Party	—	393,457
Democratic Party	—	323,219
Taejung Dang	1	249,612
Handok	—	241,000
Minjung	—	180,355
Jungui	—	142,706
Tongsa	—	105,032
Liberal Democrats	—	88,508
Tonghan	—	83,271

POLITICAL PARTIES

All Parties were dissolved in May 1961 but political activity was resumed in 1963 in preparation for the General Election. Political Parties must satisfy certain conditions (see section on The Constitution).

Democratic Republican Party: Seoul; Government Party; Leader PARK CHUNG HEE.

New Democratic Party: Seoul; opposition coalition formed 1967 by the Sinhan and Minjung Parties; Pres. CHINO YU.

Taejung Dang (Party of the Masses): Seoul; f. 1967; left-wing.

Liberal Party: Seoul; Leader SONG HAK NAM.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: is the highest Court. It consists of thirteen Justices including the Chief Justice. It has jurisdiction over Civil, Criminal and Special (Administrative and Election) cases, and its power is exercised through a conference attended by two-thirds or more of all the Justices. A case may first be considered and adjudicated by a division of three or more Justices.

Appellate Courts: consist of a Chief Judge and a specified number of Judges; have Civil, Criminal and Special Divisions. The Courts are situated at Seoul, Taegu and Kwangju. All cases are heard by a Collegiate Division of three Judges.

District Courts: there are ten District Courts, with thirty-six branch courts. They consist of a Chief Judge and Judges, and have Civil and Criminal Divisions. Cases may be heard by a single Judge or a Collegiate Division of three Judges may be requested.

Family Court: there is one Family Court, in Seoul, with a Chief Judge and Judges and Probation Officers. This deals with domestic relations and juvenile delinquency.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: CHO JIN MAN.

Justices: (one vacancy), SON DONG WOOK, KIM CHI GUL, HAN SUNG SOO, JOO WOON WHV, SAH KWANG WOOK, HONG SOON YUP, YANG HWAE KYUNG, BANG SOON WON, CHOI YUN MO, NA HAG YOON, LEE YUNG SUP.

Director of Court Administration: JHON WOO YUNG, 37 Susomoon-dong, Sudaemoon-koo, Seoul.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity. Christianity is now the principal religion.

RELIGIONS

	No. OF TEMPLES OR CHURCHES	No. OF PRIESTS	No. OF BELIEVERS
Buddhism	2,306	9,185	687,345
Confucianism	34	207	26,137
Protestantism	6,785	20,097	736,844
Roman Catholicism	1,004	2,254	590,962
Chundo Kyo	54	278	59,165
Others	170	923	485,943

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Seoul; (vacant), Catholic Mission, Myeong-Dong 2, Ga 1.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chosun Ilbo: 61 Taepyong-no I, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1920; morning; independent; circ. 320,000; Pres. EUNG MO BANG; Editor KIM KYUNG HWAN.

Daihan Ilbo: 188 Ulchi-ro I, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1948; evening; independent; circ. 100,000; Pres. KIM LYUN-JOON.

Dong-A Ilbo: 139 Sejong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1920; evening; independent; circ. 350,000; Pres. Dr. HI SEUNG LEE, Editor JAE WOOK KOH.

Hankook Ilbo: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; morning and evening; independent; circ. 215,000; Pres. KIM CHONG KYU.

The Korea Herald: 31, 1-Ka, Taepyong-no, Seoul; English; morning; independent; Pres. BONG GI KIM; Editor KWANG GIL KAY.

The Korea Times: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1950; morning; English; independent; circ. 30,000; Pres. KIM CHONG KYU; Editor LEE KYU HYUN.

Kyunghyang Shinmun: 74 Sogong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; evening; independent; circ. 300,000; Publisher HONG YONG; Editor SONG KON-HO.

Seoul Shinmun: 31 Taepyong-no, Seoul; morning; independent; Pres. TAE HWA CHANG.

Sunup Kyungje Shinmun: Seoul; f. 1952; covers mainly economic news; circ. 20,000; Pres. PAIK SUNG-CHIN; Editor KIM WOOK-YUNG.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

Chung-Mu-Sang-Gong-Bo: 157-7, Seo-ho-dong, Chung-ku; f. 1956; economic; GONG BONG-HOE.

Eui-Sa-Si-Bo (The Korean Medical Press): 256 In-Sa-Dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; Publisher KIM HYUNG-IK, M.D.

Haeng-Jeong-Si-Bo: Pusan; f. 1955; political; Publisher SEO G WANG-SU.

SELECTED MONTHLIES

Arirang: 41-3 Dongja-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; Publisher WOL JUN LEE.

Bup-Jung: 139 Seorin-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; law; f. 1958; Publisher HOO YOUNG CHANG.

Donghwa News Graphic: 70 Sogong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1958; Publisher JAE HO CHUNG.

FKTU News: Federation of Korean Trade Unions, 20 Sogong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; labour; f. 1958; Publisher LEE CHAN-KYU.

Hyundai Munhak: 130 Hyoje-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1955; literature; Chief Editor YUN HYUN CHO; circ. 15,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Donghwa News Agency: 70 Sogong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1956; contract with AP and Reuters; Pres. JAE HO CHUNG; Editor EUN-WOO LEE.

Hapdong News Agency: 101 Ulchi-ro I, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1945; contracts with AFP, Dpa, Kyodo, Editor's Press Services and Overseas Commentary Service; Pres. WON-KYUNG LEE; Editor KAM-NYUNG OM.

Sisa News Agency: 61-8, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1951; Pres. KIM HEE-JONG; Editor CHO DONG-HOON; specialized news of finance, mining, medicine, education, transport, etc.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: 1-17 Chung Dong, Su Dae Mon Ku, Seoul; Chief UGO PUNTIERI.

AP: Donghwa News Agency Building, 70 Sokung-Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Correspondent K. C. HWANG.

Central News Agency of China: (I.P.O. Box 2139) 1-KA, Ulchiro, Seoul.

Kyodo News Service: Kyodonews Seoul, c/o Hapdong News Agency, 1-AK-101 Eulchi Rd., Seoul; Correspondent KEIZO MAEKAWA.

The Jiji Press also has an office in Seoul.

PUBLISHERS

Dae Dong Publishing Co.: 41-67 Kahoi-Dong, Chong-ro, Seoul; Dir. TAE-SUN KIM; general books and text books.

Dong-A Publishing Co., Ltd.: West Gate, Seoul; f. 1956; Pres. KIM SANG-MOON; Man. Dir. PARK YOUNG-KI; dictionaries, text books, reference books and general.

Dong Kuk Publishing Co.: 54 1st Street, Chongno, Seoul; Dir. JE YOUNG SIN; general books.

Go Mong Sa: 117 Ankuk-dong, Seoul; Dir. WON DEE KIM; general books.

Hak Won Publishing Co.: 31 1st Street, Taepyung-ro, Seoul; f. 1945; Pres. ICK-TAL KIM; encyclopaedia and general.

Hyang Mun Sa: 49 Kyunji-dong, Seoul; Dir. MAL SUN NA; agricultural books.

Il Cho Kak: 9 Kongpyung-dong, Seoul; Dir. MAN NYUN HAN; text books.

Il Han Do Su Publishing Co.: 110 Gyunji-dong, Seoul; Dir. BOK HWAN SOU; text books.

Il Sim Sa: 115 Sungbuk-dong, Seoul; Dir. BONG JIN HONG; text books.

Jung Eum Sa: 3-2 1st St., Hoihyun-dong, Seoul; f. 1935; Dir. YOUNG HEA CHOI; text books and general books.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Kuk-Min Um-Ak Yun-Ku-Hae (*National Music Research Society*): 16-6 1st St., Namsan-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1945; Dir. KANG YUM LEE; music.

Min Jung Su Kwan: 35 Tongui-dong, Seoul; Pres. BYUNG JUN LEE; text books and general.

Mun Ho Sa: 92 2nd Street, Simmun-ro, Seoul; Dir. CHONG TAE LEE; primary school books.

Sae Mun Sa: 13 Sam-ka Nam Sang Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. SUNG JIN CHO; general books.

800-Do Publishing Co.: 108 Susong-dong, Seoul; Chair. U-KYUNG PYUN; text books and general.

Tae Su Publishing Co.: 1 Chong-dong, Seoul; Dir. SUN HAENG CHO; general books.

UI Yu Publishing Co.: 112 Kwanchul-dong, Seoul; Dir. CHIN-SOOK CHOUNG; text books and general.

Yo Won Sa: 66 2nd Street, Chungmu-ro, Seoul; Dir. MYUNG YUP KIM; general books.

Yang Mun Sa: 5 Susong-dong, Seoul; Dir. HO SUNG PYUN; text books and general books.

Young Ji Publishing Co.: 32 Gyunji-dong, Seoul; Dir. MAN DU PAEK; text books.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Korean Publishers' Association: Chongno Building, Chongno, Seoul; 750 mems.; Chair. CHIN-SOOK CHOUNG.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Yejangdong 8, Chung-ku, Seoul; government agency with one key and 27 local stations; overseas service in Korean, English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and Russian; Dir. H. S. LEE.

Pusan Moonwha Broadcasting Corporation (HLKU): 3-Ka, Choong-Ang Dong, Pusan; independent commercial station; programmes in Korean; Pres. S. S. AHN; Dir.-Gen. A. SUNG SOO.

Radio Station HLKX: P.O.B. 2673, Seoul; religious, educational station operated by Evangelical Alliance Mission, P.O.B. 969, Carol Stream, Ill. 60187, U.S.A.; programmes in Korean, Chinese, Russian, Mongolian and English; Station Man. Rev. R. PENCE.

Christian Broadcasting Station: 91 Chongno-II, Seoul; independent religious semicommercial station with four network stations in Taegu, Pusan, Kwangju and Iri; programmes in Korean and English; Dir. E. O. DECAMP.

Tong-yang Broadcasting System: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul; commercial; Pres. KIM DONG KEUK; Dir. KIM DUK-PO (Radio).

Dong-A Broadcasting System (HLKJ): 138 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; commercial; Pres. JAE UK KOH; Dir.-Gen. BYUNG YOON CHO.

Hankuk Munwha Broadcasting Corporation: 15 Insadong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; commercial; Pres. JUNG CHUL CHO; Exec. Dir. U. YOUNG HWANG.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: APO San Francisco 96301, Calif., U.S.A.; Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. L. W. SOUVILLE.

Voice of the United Nations Command: 7th Psyop Gp., A.P.O. 96248; 3 stations.

In 1967 there were 1,400,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Yejangdong 8, Chung-ku, Seoul; government corporation; Dir. CHONG CHUL HONG.

Tong-yang Radio Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul; commercial; Pres. KIM DONG KEUK; Exec. Dir. KIM KYU (TV).

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: APO San Francisco 96301, Calif., U.S.A.; Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. H. R. BANGS.

In 1967 there were 75,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in Won)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Korea: 110-3 Ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1950; res. 785m.; dep. 46,470m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. CHUNG YUM KIM; Gov. SE RYUN KIM.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Seoul: 116-1 Sokong-Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1959; dep. 6,153m. (Sept. 1966); Pres. SUK CHUN LIM; Vice-Pres. DAE BONG KANG.

Choheung Bank Ltd.: 1-ka Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1897; dep. 10,005m. (Sept. 1965); Pres. CHONG KUN MOON; Exec. Dir. JIN SOO HA.

Citizen's National Bank: Seoul; f. 1962; credit bank.

Commercial Bank of Korea: 111-1, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1899; dep. 8,868m. (Sept. 1964); Pres. and Chair. CHONG KUN MOON.

First City Bank of Korea: 53-1, 1-ku, Choongmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1929; present name adopted 1958; cap. 1,100m.; res. 253.5m.; Pres. BO HYUNG LEE; Exec. Vice-Pres. RO SUNG PARK.

Hanil Bank: 130, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1932, present name taken 1960; cap. p.u. 1,100m.; dep. 7,810.5m. (March 1965); Pres. JIN HEUNG KIM; Snr. Man. Dir. KYU SUL LEE.

Korea Exchange Bank: 110-3 ka, Namdaemunro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1967 as the *Foreign Exchange Bank of Korea*, name changed January 1st, 1968; cap. p.u. 10,000m. (1967); Pres. SEUNG HI HONG.

Korean Reconstruction Bank: 140-1 Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; cap. 20,000m.; dep. 1,135m. (Feb. 1962); Gov. SE RYUN KIM.

Medium Industry Bank: 111 Kyunji-Dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; industrial credit bank; cap. 810m.; dep. 9,830m. (1966); Pres. B. C. SUH.

PRIVATE BANK

Bank of Taegu: Taegu; f. October 1967.

FOREIGN BANKS

Central Trust of China: Head Office: Taiwan; P.O.B. 361, Central Post Office, Seoul; Rep. CHAO-FENG HSIEH.

Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Samsung Building, 50 1-ka, Ulchiro, Choong-ku, Seoul; Man. H. H. LILLER.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015, U.S.A.; Seoul.

Bank of Tokyo: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokuchō, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Seoul.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.; Seoul.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.: 5, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Seoul.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ETC.)

DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Korea Development Finance Corporation (K.D.F.C.): Seoul; f. April 1967; private development corporation to make loans and equity investments, primarily in manufacturing and processing industries, giving priority to import-substituting industries; participating organizations are: International Finance Corporation (IFC), nine private banks in U.S.A., Europe and Japan, U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID), Korean investors and Korean Government; initial resources \$22.5 million; Chair. C. S. HONG; Chief Exec. Officer C. H. KIM.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

An Kuk Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 469, Seoul; f. 1952; Man. BONG HI LEE.

Dai Han Life Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 290, Seoul; f. 1946; Gen. Man. CHANG HO IM.

Eastern Marine and Fire Insurance Co.: Seoul; f. 1955; Pres. HEUN PYUNG LIM.

First Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Seoul; f. 1949; Pres. SUK CHUN RIM.

Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19 1-ka, Tae Pyong-Fo, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1922; Chair. DOO PYONG; Man. PAEK NUENG SHOO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce of Korea: P.O. Box 25, Seoul; f. 1948; 28 mems.; Sec.-Gen. KYU MIN KIM.

Federation of Korean Industries: Seoul; Pres. C. S. HONG.

Korean Trade Promotion Corporation: Seoul; Pres. OH POMSİK.

Dai Han Coal Corporation: International P.O. Box 1057, Seoul; f. 1950; 13,789 mems.; Gov. SANG KYONG HA.

Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation: Pusan; f. 1937; state-owned; owns the principal Korean shipbuilding yards, the most important being in Pusan; Pres. YONG JIN LEE.

Federation of Korean Trade Unions (F.K.T.U.): 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. LEE KYU CHULL; Gen. Sec. HAN KI SOO; 16 unions are affiliated with a membership of 350,000; the main ones are:

National Textile Workers' Union: 5-1 2-ka, Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM KWANG SOO; 31,760 mems.

National Railway Workers' Union: 40, 3-ka, Hangkang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; Pres. LEE KYU-CHULL; 26,602 mems.

National Mine Workers' Union: 15, 5-ka, Nandaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM CHUNG WON; 21,284 mems.

National Auto Workers' Union: 77, 5-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM DUK HYUNG; 19,442 mems.

National Printing Workers' Union: 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. NA UNG KIL; 18,985 mems.

National Port Workers' Union: 135 Pukchang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. LEE CHUN HI; 18,919 mems.

National Maritime Workers' Union: 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. CHOI JAI JUN; 15,050 mems.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Korean National Railroad: Seoul; operates, under the Ministry of Transportation, all railways and railway repair shops in Korea; length of track 1,836 miles; Gen. Man. JIN SIK KIM.

ROADS

There are 9,500 miles of roads of which 3,300 miles are National Highways.

SHIPPING

Office of Marine Affairs: Seoul; f. 1955; supervises all branches of shipping. Chief ports: Pusan, Inchun, Mookmo, Masan, Yusoo, Goonsan. Ships of U.S., British, Japanese, Dutch and Norwegian lines call at the principal ports.

Far Eastern Marine Transport Co. Ltd.: 180, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, P.O.B. Kwanghwamun 201, Seoul; f. 1952; 3 cargo vessels; Pres. RYUN NAMKOONG.

Korea Shipping Corporation Ltd.: 1164 No. 1, 5-ka, Namdaemoon-ro (P.O.B. International 1164), Seoul; f. 1950; Pres. LEE MAENG KEE; Man. Dir. CHOONGNAM KIM; 18 vessels of 65,625 G.R.T.; sea transportation service all over the world.

CIVIL AVIATION

Korean Airlines: 645, 2-ka Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, P.O.B. 864, Seoul; f. 1962; internal services and to U.S.A., Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong; Pres. Gen. (retd.) CHANG SUNG-HWAN; fleet 1 DC-9, 1 Constellation, 2 F-27 Friendship, 1 DC-4, 2 DC-3.

The following foreign airlines also serve Seoul: Alitalia, Civil Air Transport (C.A.T.), Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. (C.P.A.), Japan Air Lines (J.A.L.), K.L.M., Lufthansa, Northwest Orient Airlines (N.W.A.), Swissair.

TOURISM

Korea Tourist Bureau (KTB): Room 123 Bando Bldg., and Rooms 100 and 246 Bando-Chosun Arcade, 180 Ulchi-ro 1-ka Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1945 as a non-profit organization; Gen. Man. SUNGCHIL BANG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Office of Atomic Energy: 2-1 Chung-dong, Sudaimoon-ku, Seoul; f. 1959; responsible for management, control, development, production and utilisation of nuclear energy; Dir. IL SUN YUN; Gen. Sec. DONG JIP LEE.

Atomic Energy Commission: 2-1 Chung-dong, Sudaimoon-ku, Seoul; under the direct supervision of the Office of Atomic Energy; 7 members appointed by the President of the Office of Atomic Energy; fundamental plans and policies, furtherance of research and training of personnel; Chair. IL SUN YUN.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(ATOMIC ENERGY, PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES)

Atomic Energy Research Institute: Kongneung-dong, Sungbook-ku, Seoul; Divisions for Reactors, Basic Research and Radioisotope Utilization; 100 kW. Triga Mark I research reactor; Dir. HYUNG SUP CHOI.

Seoul National University: Dong-sung-Dong; research and training in technical and nuclear physics, reactor technology, radioisotopes and radiochemistry.

Hanyang University: Seoul; basic research and training in nuclear physics, radiochemistry and reactor technology.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Chonnam National University: Kwang Joo, Chollanam Do; 221 teachers, 2,420 students.

Chosun University: Kwang Joo; 2,920 students.

Chungang University: Huksuk Dong, Seoul; 213 teachers, 6,592 students.

Chungnam National University: Taijon; 2,230 students.

Chunpuk National University: Chun-Joo, Cholla Puk Do; 4,020 students.

Dong-Kook University: Pil Dong, Seoul; 204 teachers, 4,797 students.

Ewha Women's University: Daihyun-Dong, Seoul; 576 teachers, 8,107 students.

Kon-Kuk University: Sung-dong ku, Seoul; 112 teachers, 8,000 students.

Korea University: Anam-Dong, Seoul; 200 teachers, 7,000 students.

Kyungpuk National University: Taegu; 244 teachers, 2,521 students.

Pusan National University: Soudaishin-Dong, Pusan; 181 teachers, 3,374 students.

Seoul National University: Dong Soong-Dong, Seoul; 12,000 students.

Shinhoong University: Hoiki Dong, Seoul; 1,520 students.

Sookmyung Women's University: Chungpa-Dong, Seoul; 180 teachers, 2,580 students.

Sung Kyun Kwan University: Myung Ryun Dong, Seoul; 127 teachers, 4,500 students.

Yonsei University: Sodaimoon-ku, Seoul; 279 teachers, 5,680 students.

KUWAIT

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Kuwait lies at the north-west extreme of the Persian Gulf and is bordered to the north-west by Iraq and to the south by Saudi Arabia. In the extreme south-east lies a Neutral Zone administered jointly by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait is a desert country with a hot and humid climate: temperatures average 75°F (24°C) and can soar very high indeed with humidity of 60-80 per cent. The language is Arabic. The inhabitants are almost entirely Muslim with a small minority of Christians. The flag consists of horizontal green, white and red stripes with a black trapezoid next to the staff. The capital is Kuwait Town.

Recent History

Until 1961, Kuwait accepted British protection and foreign policy was controlled by the British Government. Kuwait became independent in June 1961 and joined the United Nations in 1963. During 1965 agreement was reached with Saudi Arabia over sharing of oil revenues from the Neutral Zone. In October 1963 Iraq recognized the State of Kuwait. Kuwait has played an important part in stimulating Arab co-operation. In November 1965 Sheikh Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, the first ruler of independent Kuwait, died and was succeeded by his brother Sheikh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah.

Government

The Ruler of Kuwait and Head of State is the Amir. Under the Constitution of 1962 executive power is exercised by a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers, both appointed by the Amir. The Legislative organ is the National Assembly of fifty members elected for four years by adult males except for servicemen and policemen. The country is divided into three provincial governorates.

Defence

Following the threat from Iraq in 1961 an Arab League force of 3,300 men was established in Kuwait with contingents from Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the Sudan, the United Arab Republic and Tunisia. In February 1963 those contingents were withdrawn. Kuwait itself has a small but well trained and equipped army.

Economic Affairs

The economy is entirely dependent on oil, most of which is exploited by the Kuwait Oil Company, owned jointly by the British Petroleum Company and the Gulf Oil Corporation of America. Other companies with interests in Kuwait and the Neutral Zone are the American Independent Oil Company, the Getty Oil Company, the Japanese-owned Arabian Oil Company, Royal Dutch-Shell and the Kuwait National Petroleum Co. (K.N.P.C.). The volume of oil refined in Kuwait is being steadily increased and a new factory to process natural gas is under construction. Minor industries make bricks, concrete and

beverages. There is a little agriculture at subsistence level, and the government has made much progress with the help of an experimental station in improving farming techniques. Agreement was reached with Iraq in 1964 over the tapping of Euphrates water to supply Kuwait; studies for the construction of the pipeline commenced in 1965. A Fund for Arab Development set up by Kuwait has given generous grants to member-states of the Arab League.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. The 1,200 miles of roads include the dual carriageway from Kuwait Town to the border with Iraq. The port of Kuwait is an important Middle Eastern port of call and has been recently modernized. Special oil terminals facilitate oil shipments, the chief one being Mina Al-Ahmadi. Kuwait Airways and a number of foreign airlines provide international air services.

Social Welfare

A Labour Law safeguards employment and there are benefits for sickness, and industrial accidents and diseases. Public assistance is provided for the poor, aged, orphans, widows and tubercular persons. Medical treatment is free.

Education

Education is free. Education is graded into pre-primary (four to six), primary (six to ten), intermediate (ten to fourteen) and secondary (fourteen to eighteen). There is a technical college, and a university opened in 1966. Some 2,000 Kuwaiti students are now receiving education abroad.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Kuwait by nationals of Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Trucial States, Sudan, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, Tunisia.

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of Prophet Mohammad), October 20 (Al-Isra' eve), December 22 (Id ul-Fitr).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 25 (National Day), February 28 (Id ul-Adhah (Waqfa)), March 20 (Islamic New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Kuwait Dinar (KD) of 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: ½, 1, 5, 10 Dinars.

Exchange rate: .857 KD = £1 sterling

357 fils = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (1965 census)		
Kuwait	Neutral Zone*	Total	Kuwaitis	Foreigners
15,000	5,700	467,339	220,000	248,000

* The Neutral Zone lies south-east of Kuwait. Control of the Zone is shared with Saudi Arabia.

AGRICULTURE

Kuwait is mainly desert, and most food is imported. There is subsistence farming of dates, cereals and vegetables. Fishery resources are being actively developed.

OIL

KUWAIT (Kuwait Oil Co.)

YEAR	NO. OF WELLS	PRODUCTION (long tons)	TANKERS LOADED
1963	445	95,666,630	2,715
1964	472	105,033,846	2,828
1965	487	107,322,975	2,568
1966	503	112,734,666	2,628
1967	n.a.	115,202,910	n.a.

KUWAIT/SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE
(American Independent Oil Co. and Getty Oil Co.)

YEAR	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1963	9,519,602
1964	10,043,124
1965	9,485,000
1966	8,636,000
1967	7,315,865

KUWAIT/SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE:
OFFSHORE
(Arabian Oil Co.)

YEAR	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1964	9,670,394
1965	9,165,000
1966	13,285,000
1967	14,284,633

OIL EXPORTS
('000 bbl.)

	1965	1966
Kuwait Oil Co.	696,677	833,962
Aminoil Co.	33,790	n.a.
Arabian Oil Co.	31,558	92,000
TOTAL	762,025	925,962

INDUSTRY

Brickmaking, soft drinks, tile-making, furniture, light engineering, cement products, salt and chlorine, and a marble factory. Projected industries include petrochemicals and production of liquid petroleum gas products, and a great variety of miscellaneous light industry.

KUWAIT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Kuwait Dinar (KD) = 1,000 fils = 13.3 Rupees
100 KD = £117 3s. 6d. sterling = U.S. \$280.

BUDGET (1966-67) (million KD)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Oil Revenue	231.9	Head of State	8.0
Customs and Ports	4.3	Education and Culture	19.8
Services	8.9	Interior	15.2
Others	2.9	Defence	13.0
		Works	10.0
		Development Projects and Expropriations	81.3
		Addition to Reserves	15.3
		Electricity, Water, Public Health and Communications	23.8
		Others	61.6
TOTAL	248.0	TOTAL	248.0

Currency in circulation (Dec. 1966) KD 50,140,533; (Dec. 1967) KD 58,950,533.

KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Loans Granted to Dec. 1967)

KD '000

Sudan	8,700
Jordan	7,500
Tunisia	10,600
Algeria	7,500
U.A.R.	9,800
Lebanon	2,400
Morocco	10,050

TOTAL 56,550

In addition loans totalling KD 124,550,000 had been made direct from the state's general reserves to Arab countries by December 1966.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million KD)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	101.9	115.7	115.1	134.7	165.3
Exports*	8.1	10.5	11.8	14.1	13.6

*Export figures exclude oil. In 1965 Kuwait (excluding Neutral Zone) exported 108.7 million tons of crude oil; this figure rose to 114.3 million tons in 1966 and 115.2 million tons in 1967.

KUWAIT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 KD)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS* (incl. re-exports)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	28,015	26,489	4,023	2,135
Beverages and Tobacco	6,401	6,995	3,749	3,615
Crude Materials	3,094	3,829	343	475
Fuels and Lubricants	904	1,420	99	118
Animal and Vegetable Oils	385	396	17	17,237
Chemicals	4,726	6,740	122	108
Manufactures	29,169	38,396	1,230	1,766
Machinery and Transport Equipment	43,526	58,177	3,086	3,853
Miscellaneous Manufactures	18,445	23,288	1,471	1,559
Other Transactions	5	1,230	0.1	1,642
TOTAL	134,698	165,281	14,140	13,648

* Excludes oil exports.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 KD.)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS*		
	1965	1966		1965	1966
United States	27,518	34,713	Saudi Arabia	3,534	3,700
United Kingdom	21,429	26,484	Iran	4,493	2,463
Japan	12,773	17,907	Iraq	1,077	1,103
German Federal Republic	12,032	13,204	Jordan	158	175
Italy	7,144	8,543	Lebanon	745	812
India	3,959	4,456	Qatar	830	1,046
Belgium	2,228	2,631	Bahrain	419	290
Lebanon	3,381	4,120	India	169	287
Netherlands	3,677	3,897	United Kingdom	515	1,251
France	3,371	4,078	U.A.R.	220	155
Iran	4,320	4,349	Pakistan	148	99
Switzerland	2,619	3,730	U.S.A.	627	686
Australia	2,765	3,174			
Chinese People's Republic	4,358	5,438			

* Excludes oil exports.

TRANSPORT

Shipping (1965): Entered and cleared, *Ships*: 825, *Tonnage*: 2,842,226.

Vehicles: Total (1963) 67,592; (1964) 72,393; (1965) 80,361.

Civil Aviation: Kuwait Airport, total aircraft movements (1963) 12,263; (1964) 12,592; (1965) 13,386.

TOURISM

There were 587 tourist hotel bedrooms in Kuwait in 1965.

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	Number of Schools	Number of Pupils	Number of Teachers
Kindergarten	30	10,000	n.a.
Primary	75	40,000	2,000
Intermediate	40	17,000	800
Secondary	20	5,000	400

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Planning Board, Kuwait; National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.;
Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., Ahmadi, Kuwait.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 16th, 1962)

The principal provisions of the Constitution are as follows:

SOVEREIGNTY

Kuwait is an independent sovereign Arab State; her sovereignty may not be surrendered, and no part of her territory may be relinquished. Offensive war is prohibited by the Constitution.

Succession as Amir is restricted to heirs of the late MUBARAK al-SABAH, and an Heir Apparent must be appointed within one year of the accession of a new sovereign.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Executive power is vested in the Amir, who exercises it through a Council of Ministers. The Amir will appoint the Prime Minister "after the traditional consultations", and will appoint and dismiss Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Ministers need not be members of the National Assembly, though all ministers who are not Assembly members assume membership *ex-officio* in the Assembly for the duration of office. The Amir also lays down laws, which shall not be effective unless published in the *Official Gazette*. The Amir sets up public institutions. All decrees issued in these respects shall be conveyed to the Assembly. No law is issued unless it is approved by the Assembly.

LEGISLATURE

A National Assembly of 50 members will be elected for a four-year term by all natural-born literate Kuwait males over the age of 21, except servicemen and police, who may not vote. Candidates for election must possess the franchise and be over 30 years of age. The Assembly will sit for at least eight months in any year, and new elections shall be held within two months of the last dissolution of the outgoing Assembly.

Restrictions on the commercial activities of Ministers include an injunction forbidding them to sell property to the Government.

The Amir may ask for reconsideration of a Bill passed by the Assembly and sent to him for ratification, but the Bill would automatically become law if it were subsequently passed by a two-thirds majority at the next sitting, or by a simple majority at a subsequent sitting. The Amir may declare Martial Law, but only with the approval of the Assembly.

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister, in which case the Minister must resign. Such a vote is not permissible in the case of the Prime Minister, but the Assembly may approach the Amir on the matter, and the Amir shall then either dismiss the Prime Minister or dissolve the Assembly.

An annual budget shall be presented, and there shall be an independent finance control commission.

CIVIL SERVICE

Entry to the Civil Service is confined to Kuwait citizens.

PUBLIC LIBERTIES

Kuwaitis are equal before the law in prestige, rights and duties. Individual freedom is guaranteed. No one should be seized, arrested or exiled except within the rules of law.

No punishment shall be administered except for an act or abstaining from an act considered a crime in accordance with a law applicable at the time of committing it, and no penalty shall be imposed more severe than that which could have been imposed at the time of committing the crime.

Freedom of opinion is guaranteed to everyone, and each has the right to express himself through speech, writing or other means within the limits of the law.

The Press is free within the limits of the law, and it should not be suppressed except in accordance with the dictates of law.

Freedom of performing religious rites is protected by the State according to prevailing customs, provided it does not violate the public order nor be immoral.

Trade unions will be permitted and property must be respected. An owner is not banned from managing his property except within the boundaries of law. No property should be taken from anyone, except within the prerogatives of law, unless a just compensation be given.

Houses may not be entered, except in cases provided by law. Every Kuwaiti has freedom of movement and choice of place of residence within the state. This right shall not be controlled except in cases stipulated by law.

Every person has the right to education and freedom to choose his type of work. Freedom to form peaceful societies is guaranteed within the limits of law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Emir of Kuwait: His Highness Sheikh SABAH AS-SALIM AS-SABAH,
(succeeded on the death of his brother, November 24, 1965).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

Prime Minister: Shaikh JABER AL-AHMAD AL-JABER.

Minister of Guidance and Information: Shaikh JABER AL-ALI AS-SALEM.

Minister of Justice: KHALID AHMAD AL-JASSAR.

Minister of Public Works: KHALID ISSA AS-SALEH.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: KHALID AHMAD JASIM AL-MUDAF.

Minister of Interior and Defence: Shaikh Sa'AD AL-ABDULLAH AS-SALEM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Shaikh SABAH AL-AHMAD AL-JABER.

Minister of Education: SALEH ABD AL-MALIK AS-SALEH.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Shaikh ABDULLAH AL-JABER.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs: ABDULLAH AL-MISHARI AL-ROUDAN.

Minister of Electricity and Water: ABDULLAH AHMAD AS-SMAIT.

Minister of Finance and Oil: ABD AL-RAHMAN SALEM AL-ATIQA.

Minister of Public Health: ABD AL-AZIZ IBRAHIM AL-FULAJI.

Minister of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs: ABDUL AZIZ ASSARWI.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: YUSUF SAYED HASHEM AL-RIFA'I.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORATES

Ahmadi: JABER ABDULLA JABER SABAH.

Hawalli: NAWAF AHMED JABER SABAH.

Kuwait: NASSER SABAH AL-NASSIR AL-SABAH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO KUWAIT

(Kuwait unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM GHAFI.

Austria: Beirut, Lebanon (E);

Belgium: Teheran, Iran (E).

Bulgaria: Damascus, Syria (E).

Canada: Teheran, Iran (E).

China (Republic of): Abdullah al-Ahmad St., Sharq, Berka Circle (E); *Ambassador:* WU NAN-JU.

Costa Rica: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Czechoslovakia: No. 14, Diyya Quarter (E); *Ambassador:* LADISLAV TISLIAR.

France: Kuwait Bldg. 4th Floor No. 202, Fahad al-Salem St. (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE-LOUISE FALAIZE.

Greece: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Guinea: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Hungary: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

India: Ring Road No. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* KHUB CHAND.

Iran: Haj Abdulla Dashti Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GHOLAM REZA TAJBAKSH.

Iraq: 37 Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* AL-HAJ ABDUL-HAMID NU'MAN.

Italy: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Japan: Al-Khalid Bldg., Fahad-al-Salem St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHOICHI KAIHARA.

Jordan: Mansour Qabazard Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD NAZZAL AL-ARMOUTI.

Mali: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Morocco: Ville No. 7, Road 14, Shuwaikh (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF AL-IRAKI.

Malaysia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Netherlands: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Pakistan: Salah Jamal Bldg., No. 7, Nuzha St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAZHAR HUSSEIN.

Poland: 48 Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* ZDZISLAW TADEUSZ WOJCIK.

Romania: Teheran, Iran (E).

Saudi Arabia: Sheikh Fahad al-Salem Bldg., al-Hilali St., Sharq (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD AL-MANSOOR AL-RUMAIH.

KUWAIT—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ETC.)

Somalia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Sudan: Badr al-Mulla Bldg., Fahad al-Salem St. (E);
Ambassador: MAHJOUB MALKAWI BABIKR.

Switzerland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Syria: Thounayan al-Ghanim Bldg., Fahad al-Salem St.
(E); *Ambassador:* SAID AL-SAYED.

Tunisia: Ghanim al-Shaheen al-Ghanim Bldg., Istiqlal St.
(E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SHARSHOUR.

Turkey: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

U.S.S.R.: Sheikh Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah Bldg., No. 5
Dasman District (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL F.
BODROOF.

U.A.R.: Mussa'ed al-Saleh Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambas-
sador:* SAMAH ANWAR.

United Kingdom: Arabian Gulf St. (E); *Ambassador:* G. G.
ARTHUR.

U.S.A.: Bnaid Al-Gar (E); *Ambassador:* HOWARD R.
COTTAM.

Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Yugoslavia: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

The following countries also maintain representation in Kuwait: Kenya, Lebanon, Netherlands and Sweden.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In elections held for the second time under the new Constitution on January 25th, 1967, about 225 candidates were nominated for the 50 seats (5 seats in each of 10 districts). There are no political parties, the candidates standing as

individuals. The vote is limited to natural-born Kuwaiti males over 21 who are able to read and write (about 40,000 voters).

Speaker: AHMED ZIAD AS-SERHAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a codified system of law based largely upon the Egyptian system. In criminal matters, minor contraventions are dealt with by Magistrates Courts, felonies by Criminal Assize Courts. Appeal in the case of misdemeanours is to a Misdemeanours Court of Appeal.

Civil cases are heard by a General Court within which are separate chambers dealing with commercial cases, other civil cases and matters of personal status. Appeal is to

a High Court of Appeal. Matters of personal status may go beyond the High Court of Appeal to a Court of Cassation.

In criminal cases, investigation of misdemeanours is the responsibility of the police, while responsibility for the investigation of felonies lies with the Attorney-General's Office.

Minister of Justice: KHALID AHMAD AL-JASSAR.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The inhabitants are mainly Muslims of the Sunni and Shiite sects.

CHRISTIANS

Anglican Chaplain in Kuwait: REV. JOHN ANDREW DOUGLAS LEGG, c/o Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., 3 Central Avenue, Ahamdi 6, Kuwait.

Roman Catholic: Right Rev. Mgr. V. SAN MIGUEL, O.C.D., Administrator Apostolic of Kuwait, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 266, Kuwait.

National Evangelical Church in Kuwait: REV. YUSEF ABDUL NOOR, Box 80, Kuwait; a United Protestant Church founded by the Reformed Church in America; services in Arabic, English and Malayalam.

There are also Armenian, Greek, Coptic and Syrian Orthodox Churches in Kuwait.

THE PRESS

Article 37 of the Constitution specifies the following as regards the Press:

"Freedom of the press, printing and publishing shall be guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and manner specified by Law."

As such, the press is not pre-censored, and all freedom is guaranteed within the framework of the Press Law. A new draft bill of the Press Law has been sent to the National Assembly.

DAILIES

Akhbar Al-Kuwait (*Kuwait News*): P.O.B. 1747, Mubarak al-Kabir St., Kuwait; Arabic; Editor ABDULAZIZ FAHAD AL-FULAIJ.

Al-Rai Al-Amm (*Public Opinion*): P.O.B. 695, Ali al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1961; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor YOUSSEF AL-MASSAEED; circ. 15,000.

Anba'a al-Sharq al-Awsat (*Middle East News Bulletin*): P.O.B. 1927, Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; Arabic.

As-Siassa: P.O.B. 2270, Kuwait; political; Editor AHMED AL JARALLAH.

Daily News: P.O.B. 695, Ali al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1963; English; Editor YOUSSEF AL-MASSAEED.

Kuwait Times: P.O.B. 1442, Kuwait; f. 1961; English; political; Editor YOUSUF ALYAN.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Kuwait Al-Yaum (*Kuwait Today*): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; f. 1954; Sunday; the "Official Gazette"; Amiri Decrees, Laws, Govt. announcements, decisions, invitations for tenders, etc.; published by the Ministry of Guidance and Information; circ. 5,000.

Adhwa al-Kuwait: P.O.B. 1977, Kuwait; literature and arts; Arabic; weekly; Editor MYRIN AL HAMAD.

Ajyal: P.O.B. 2995, Kuwait; youth magazine; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. GHANIMA AL-MARZOOG.

Al-Araby: P.O.B. 748, Kuwait; f. 1958; Arabic; science, history, arts; monthly; published by the Ministry of Guidance and Information; Editor Dr. AHMED ZAKI; circ. 120,000.

Al-Bayan: P.O.B. 5475, Kuwait; literary; monthly; published by Kuwait Literary Society; Editor MOHAMED AL MISHARI.

RADIO

Minister of Guidance and Information: Sheikh JABER AL-ALI AS-SALEM AL-SABAH.

Kuwait Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; f. 1952; broadcasts in Arabic; shortwave and medium wave transmitters; in 1967 there were an estimated 100,000 radio sets; Assistant Under-Secretary for Information and Broadcasting ABDUL AZIZ JAAFER.

Al-Hadaf (*The Aim*): P.O.B. 1142, Al Soor St., Kuwait; weekly; f. 1961; Arabic; political and cultural; Editors-in-Chief MOHAMED M. SALEH, Mr. ADVOCAT.

Al Kuwaiti: weekly; journal of the Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd. (also in English edition: *The Kuwaiti*).

Al Nahdha: P.O.B. 695, Ali al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1967; weekly; Arabic; Editor YOUSSEF AL-MASSAEED; circ. 8,000.

Al Raed al-Arabi (*Arab Pioneer*): P.O.B. 2726, Safat square, Kuwait; monthly; f. 1961; Arabic; economic, cultural, literary and artistic.

Al Ressalet (*The Message*): P.O.B. 2490, Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; weekly; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor JASSIM MUBARAK.

Al-Talea (*The Pioneers*): P.O.B. 1082, Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; weekly; Arabic; Editor SAMI AHMED AL-MUNAIS.

Al-Wai al-Islami: P.O.B. 13, Kuwait; religious affairs; monthly; published by Ministry of Islamic Affairs; Editor ABDUL MUNIM AL NIMMER.

Al-Wattan (*The Homeland*): P.O.B. 1774, Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; weekly; Arabic.

Al-Yaqdha: P.O.B. 1617, Kuwait; political; Arabic; weekly; circ. 7,000; Editor ABDULLAH BISHARA.

Hayatuna: P.O.B. 1708, Kuwait; medicine and hygiene; Arabic; monthly; published by Kuwait Medical Society; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-AWADI.

Journal of the Kuwait Medical Association: P.O.B. 1202, Kuwait; English periodical; published by Medical Assoc.; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAZZAK AL ADWANI.

Mejallat al-Kuwait (*Kuwait Magazine*): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; news and literary articles; Arabic; fortnightly illustrated magazine; published by Ministry of Guidance and Information.

Sawt Al-Khaleej (*Voice of the Gulf*): P.O.B. 659, Kuwait; weekly; Editor BAQER KHRAIBITT.

Usrati: P.O.B. 2995, Kuwait; women's magazine; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. GHANIMA AL-MARZOOG.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Middle East News Agency: Fahd El-Salem St.
Tass also has a bureau in Kuwait.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

TELEVISION

Television of Kuwait, Ministry of Guidance and Information: P.O.B. 621, Kuwait; f. 1961; broadcasts in Arabic; two programmes transmitted; in 1967 there were 75,000 television sets in use; Dir. of TV. J. HASSOUN.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Kuwait Dinars)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: f. 1952 under Charter granted by H.H. The Amir of Kuwait; (December 1967) cap. p.u. 4.1m.; dep. 173.4m.; Chair. YACOB YOUSUF AL HAMAD; Gen. Man. H. T. T. HOLMAN.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: f. June 1960; (December 1967) cap. p.u. 1.8m., dep. 68m.; Chair. ABDUL AZIZ AL AHMAD AL BAHAR; Gen. Man. W. F. ADAMS.

Gulf Bank K.S.C.: f. 1961; cap. p.u. 1.8m.; Chair. KHALID YUSUF AL-MUTAWA; Gen. Man. A. L. FORSYTH.

Credit and Savings Bank: Fahad al-Salim Street, Kuwait; f. 1965; cap. 20m.

Al Ahli: Ali-al Salim St., Kuwait.

FOREIGN BANK

British Bank of the Middle East: 7 King William Street, London, E.C.4; Kuwait, f. 1889.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Al Ahleia Insurance Co., S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1602, Ali al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1962; covers all classes except life insurance; cap. K.D. 1m.; Chair. MOHAMMED Y. AL-NISF; Gen. Man. D. K. SEYMOUR.

Gulf Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1040, Kuwait; f. 1962; Gen. Man. ELIAS N. BEDEWI.

Kuwait National Insurance Co.: Abdullah al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1961.

OIL

Kuwait National Petroleum Co. (KNPC): P.O.B. 70, Kuwait; 60 per cent state-owned; marketing company; Chair. AHMED AL SAYED OMAR.

Kuwait Oil Co.: had 508 wells producing at end of 1967; oil production in 1967 was 113.4 million long tons. The original concession area covered all of Kuwait, including territorial waters to a six mile limit. In May 1962 exploratory rights to 9,262 square kilometres, roughly 50 per cent of the original concession area, were voluntarily relinquished to the State.

Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. (Royal Dutch Shell): Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; has concession, signed January 1961, of 2,160 sq. miles offshore from Kuwait; no production as yet.

American Independent Oil Co.: Fahad al-Salim St., P.O.B. 1641, Kuwait; shares with Getty Oil Co. (from Saudi Arabia) concessions in Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone onshore; combined oil production in 1965 was 9.5 million long tons.

Arabian Oil Co.: Head Office Tokyo; Field Office Ras Al-Khafji, Kuwait Neutral Zone; a Japanese company which has concessions offshore of the Neutral Zone; there are 56 producing wells as well as four flow stations in operation; in 1966 sales of Khafji crude oil totalled 12.7 million long tons.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 773; Chamber's Building, Ali Salem St., Kuwait State; f. 1959; 3,000 mems.; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ AL-SAGER; Vice-Pres. YOUSEF AL-FULEIJ and ABDULLA Y. AL-GHANIM; Sec. HAYTHAM MALLUHI; publs. monthly *Bulletin* (circ. 3,600) and annual *Economic Report*.

DEVELOPMENT

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: Al-Mutanabbi St., P.O.B. 2921, Kuwait; cap. KD 200m.; wholly Government owned; assists other Arab governments with development loans; Chair. ABDULREHMAN SALEM AL-ATEERY; Dir. Gen. ABDLATIF Y. AL-HAMAD.

Kuwait Investment Co.: P.O.B. 1005, Kuwait; f. 1962; cap. KD 7.4m.; 50 per cent Government owned; international banking and investment.

Kuwait National Industries Company: Kuwait; f. 1960; 51 per cent Government owned company with controlling interest in various construction enterprises.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads in the town are metalled and the most important are dual carriageway. There are metalled roads to Ahmadi, Mina Al-Ahmadi and to the Iraqi border. There are unsurfaced roads giving access to other population centres in Kuwait and running into Saudi Arabia and the Neutral Zone.

SHIPPING

A modern port has been built at Shuwaikh, two miles west of Kuwait Town, which is capable of handling simultaneously up to eight large cargo ships and several smaller ships. Ships of British and other lines make regular calls.

The oil port at Mina Al-Ahmadi, 25 miles south of Kuwait Town, is capable of handling the largest oil tankers afloat, and oil exports of over 2 million barrels per day.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Co.: a national company formerly owned by over 1,500 shareholders. Capital £5.7m.; 3 vessels.

Kuwait Shipping Co.: P.O.B. 3636, Kuwait; f. 1965; 75 per cent government-owned; services to Europe; 5 vessels, 200,000 shares, cap. KD 2 million.

CIVIL AVIATION

Kuwait Airways Corporation: Kuwait International Airport, P.O. Box 394, Kuwait; services to Cairo, Beirut, Damascus, Baghdad, Amman, Aden, Teheran, Bahrain, Doha, Dubai, Sharjah, Karachi, Bombay, London, Paris, Geneva, Athens and Frankfurt; fleet of two Trident, three Comet 4c, and two Twin Pioneers; Chair. FAISAL SAUD AL-FULAI; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-MISHRI.

Kuwait is also served by the following airlines: Air India, Air France, Alia, Alitalia, BOAC, BEA, Cyprus Airways, Gulf Aviation, Iranair, Iraq Airways, Japan Air Lines, KLM, LIA, Lufthansa, Malev, MEA, Olympic Airways, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Syrian Arab Airlines, TMA, UAA.

UNIVERSITY

Kuwait University: P.O.B. 1527, Kuwait City; 450 students.

LAOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Laos is a small landlocked country in South-East Asia bordered by China to the north, Viet-Nam to the east, Cambodia to the south, Thailand to the west and Burma to the north-west. The climate is tropical, with a rainy monsoon season lasting from May to October. The official language, Laotian, is spoken by about two-thirds of the population. French is used widely and there are a number of tribal languages. The state religion, adhered to by most Laotians, is Buddhism. There are also some Christians and followers of animist beliefs. The flag is red and white charged with a three-headed elephant over a nine-pointed parasol. The Royal capital is Luang Prabang and the administrative capital Vientiane.

Recent History

Formerly a part of French Indo-China, Laos attained independence in 1949. In 1953 the country was invaded by Communist Viet-Minh troops aided within Laos by members of the Pathet Lao party. Despite the Geneva cease-fire agreement of 1954 and the Vientiane Agreement of 1957, guerilla warfare has continued and in 1960 a rival government was established at Khang Khay headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma and supported by the Pathet Lao. In 1961 a fourteen-nation conference gathered at Geneva to work out a Laotian settlement. The three princely leaders, of the Communist, Neutral, and Right-Wing Parties finally agreed to form a coalition Government under Prince Souvanna Phouma. This was set up in 1962. Early in 1963 further fighting was reported from the Plain of Jars and has continued sporadically ever since, with a new offensive by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops in January 1968. In August 1967 it was admitted that U.S. and Thai planes were bombing areas held by the Pathet Lao. Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutralist government has been handicapped by the refusal of the Pathet Lao to co-operate in the government since 1963, and pressure from the Right, resulting in the exiling of General Nosavan in 1965, and an attempted coup under General Thao Mah in October 1966. It is estimated that less than half of the country is under Vientiane's effective control.

Government

Laos is a constitutional Monarchy with the King as Head of State and C-in-C. of the Army. Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. The legislature consists of an advisory King's Council and an elected National Assembly of 59 members. The country is divided into 16 Khouangs or provinces, each administered by a Governor appointed by the Minister of the Interior. The tribal population is represented in the National Assembly but is virtually independent in local affairs.

Defence

The defence forces, which were unified in 1966 under a Combined Operations Command, consist of units of the

Royal Laotian Army, with U.S.-trained personnel, the Neutralist Army, led by Western-trained officers, and the Pathet Lao, a semi-guerilla force, trained and equipped by China and North Viet-Nam. The Royal Laotian Army was estimated to have 80,000 men in 1967, and the Neutralist Army about 10,000. In addition there is a police force of 6,000.

Economic Affairs

The gold trade continues to be the principal source of income for the Laotian government. About 90 per cent of the population live on the land at subsistence level. Rice is the chief crop and maize, peanuts and potatoes are also grown. Forestry is important: there are about 30,000 square miles of exploitable forests and teak is abundant. Tin is mined and constitutes the chief export. There are a few industries, mainly handicrafts. The Mekong River Development Project, sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) will eventually provide hydro-electric power. Construction increased greatly in 1965, mainly in the field of private housing. The Khet Phathanakan (rural development) programme was also considerably expanded. Armed forces and police absorb about 60 per cent of the budget, and the budget deficit is financed mostly by foreign contributions to the Foreign Exchange Operations Fund, set up in 1963.

Transport and Communications

The Mekong and its left-bank tributaries form the principal artery of transport, although the size of craft is limited by rapids and traffic is seasonal. There are no railways in Laos. Roads are few, those outside the towns being of poor quality. The road between Vientiane and Savannakhet is now usable and U.S. AID is building a new one from Vientiane to Luang Prabang. Five airfields are used for internal and international air services by the state airline Royal Air Lao and five foreign companies.

Social Welfare

There are no state social services.

Education

Education was largely disrupted by the civil war, causing a high illiteracy rate. Educational facilities have since greatly improved. Total enrolment at schools was about 300,000 in 1966. College-level schooling is now available in Laos and there are four teacher-training institutes. Students go to France for university education, pending the establishment of the projected Sisavang Vong University.

Tourism

The main attractions of Laos are the ancient temples, the traditional dancing and the forest and mountain scenery. There are few tourists owing to the political situation.

Visas are required by all visitors.

LAOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

Buddhist New Year or Water Holiday (April), Birth, Enlightenment and Death of Buddha, That Luang (November), Boun Pha-Vet, May 11 (National Day), July 19 (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Kip of 100 cents or At. On January 1, 1964, the Kip was devalued to one-third the former U.S.\$ rate.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 At.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 Kips.

Exchange rate: 580.8 Kips = £1 sterling

240 Kips = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1966—estimates)
236,800	2,698,000

Luang Prabang (Royal Seat) 42,000; Vientiane (capital) 140,000.

PROVINCES

Luang Prabang
Xieng Khouang
Savannakhet

Houa Khong (Nam Tha)
Sayaboury
Saravane

Phong Saly
Vientiane
Attapeu

Houphan (Sam Neua)
Khammouane
Champassak

Borikhane
Sithandone
Sedone
Wapikhamthong

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION (estimates)

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	Hectares	Tons	Hectares	Tons	Hectares	Tons
Rice	660,100	540,000	773,000	632,300	888,950	727,100
Maize	63,200	30,000	40,000	19,000	43,200	20,520
Potatoes	2,800	13,000	3,000	14,000	3,000	14,000
Coffee	3,500	2,000	6,000	3,480	6,000	3,480
Tobacco	5,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	6,500	3,900
Sweet Potatoes	1,100	800	1,300	960	1,300	960
Cotton	5,500	1,500	5,500	1,500	6,050	1,650

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Oxen	704,900	718,900	729,800
Buffalo	460,700	469,900	477,100
Domestic Elephants	1,660	1,660	1,660
Horses	22,000	22,000	22,330
Pigs	932,200	955,500	979,400
Fowls	9,360,800	10,077,200	10,104,200

LAOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Timber	cu. metres	46,000	61,000	77,000
Firewood	" "	72,500	65,100	63,100
Charcoal	tons	10,600	10,400	10,700
Benzoin	"	18	9	13
Sticklac	"	19	—	—
Cardamum	"	2	4	1

INDUSTRY

		1964	1965	1966
Electricity	million kWh.	13.4	16.6	n.a.
Tin (50% concentrate)	tons	686.0	578.0	679.0
Matches	million packets	4,031	1,940	n.a.

FINANCE

1 Kip=10 Bi; 1 Bi=10 At
 1,000 Kips=£1 14s. 6d. sterling=\$ U.S. 4.17.

BUDGET (million kips)

REVENUE	1966	1967	EXPENDITURE	1966	1967
Direct Taxes	364.0	453.7			
Indirect Taxes	629.0	755.0			
Registry	90.0	123.5			
Customs	3,227.0	4,748.5			
Post Office	180.0	158.7			
Others	242.0	138.4			
TOTAL	4,722.0	6,377.8	TOTAL	14,072.0	15,994.0

U.S. AID

(June 1966-June 1967; million \$)

Health	1.7
Education	1.5
Rural Development	5.9
Refugee Relief and Resettlement	4.6
Economic Aid	57.8
TOTAL*	71.5

*Excludes U.S. contributions to Foreign Exchange Operations Fund, Commercial Import Programme and regional projects (e.g. Nam Ngum Dam), and military aid (classified).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Kips)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966*
Animals and Meat.	158.8	258.0	189.2
Vegetables	1,003.4	1,138.5	1,160.8
Fats and Oils	16.8	55.3	3.1
Industrial Food Products	708.3	1,094.4	489.3
Minerals	981.8	1,268.4	707.5
Chemical Products	397.5	463.5	219.3
Rubber and Rubber Products	155.2	172.3	112.4
Leather and Hides	4.4	4.6	3.0
Wood and Wood Products	20.3	56.8	25.2
Paper and Paper Products	159.2	268.2	146.4
Textiles	609.1	727.2	287.4
Shoes and Hats	32.3	27.2	16.1
Ceramic and Glass	106.3	213.4	44.2
Precious Metals, Jewellery	48.6	5.2	1.3
Metal and Metal Products	380.1	434.3	281.9
Machinery	517.7	704.2	403.8
Transport Vehicles	715.4	799.6	724.8
Scientific Instruments	65.4	114.9	66.9
Weapons	—	—	—
Others	—	1.5	1.6
TOTAL	6,123.6	7,893.2	4,952.7

* Jan.—June.

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966*
Tin	165.7	147.2	17.7
Wood	12.7	19.1	6.0
Green Coffee.	15.1	11.1	27.0
Cardamum	3.0	1.2	6.8
Benzene	0.5	27.0	n.a.
Sticklac	0.2	0.2	n.a.
Leather and Hides.	1.4	1.0	n.a.
Others	14.7	33.4	8.8
TOTAL	213.3	240.1	66.4

* Jan.—June.

LAOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966*
France	266.1	422.8	250.5
German Federal Republic	56.4	148.3	180.3
Hong Kong	221.4	299.7	145.3
Indonesia	475.8	435.2	95.8
Japan	332.9	638.0	617.3
Viet-Nam, Republic	58.1	41.6	21.3
China (Taiwan)	288.0	357.3	112.6
Thailand	1,714.6	2,050.0	1,592.7
United Kingdom	612.8	683.3	467.3
U.S.A.	1,735.3	1,981.9	710.7
Others	362.2	815.1	758.9
TOTAL	6,123.6	7,893.2	4,952.7

* Jan.—June.

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966*
Singapore and Malaysia	180.8	159.3	44.8
Thailand	15.2	66.7	14.6
Hong Kong	14.8	9.2	n.a.
Viet-Nam, Republic	0.6	1.0	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	213.3	240.2	n.a.

* Jan.—June.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1966): Cars 6,790; Trucks 2,210; Motor Cycles 5,630.

Civil Aviation (1965): No. of flights 9,520; Passengers 119,380; Tons of freight 6,330.

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	PUPILS
State Primary	2,629	4,673	145,633
State Secondary	11	230	3,603
Private Primary and Secondary	85	422	17,053
State Technical	3	151	870
Teacher Training	6	241	1,757
Higher Education	2	18	145
Administration	—	106	—

Sources: Service National de la Statistique, Vientiane and *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

The future of Laos rests upon unity and independence within all her provinces. The people affirm their loyalty to the King of Laos and declare their wish to be governed democratically. The Constitution recognises the principle of equality and protection at law, freedom of conscience and other democratic freedoms as legally defined. It imposes National Service, the fulfilment of family obligations and the observation of the law.

GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

His Majesty BOROMA-SETHA KHATYA SOURYA-VONGSA
PHRA MAHA SRI SAVANG VATHANA.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Minister of Rural Affairs: H.H. Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

Vice-Premier, Minister for the National Economy, Minister of Planning: H.H. Prince SOUPHANOUVONG (absent)*.

Vice-Premier, Minister of National Education, Minister of Fine Arts, Minister of Sports, Minister of Youth: LEUSAM INSIXIENMAY.

Minister of the Interior and Social Welfare: PHENG PHONGSAVAN.

Minister of Finance: SISOUK NA CHAMPASSAK.

Minister of Justice: INPENG SOURYADHAY.

Minister of Information, Propaganda and Tourism: PHOUMI VONGVICHIT (absent)*.

Minister of Post and Telecommunications and of Public Health: SISOUANG SISALEUMSAK.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: NGON SANANIKONE.

Minister of Religion: BOUN OM NA CHAMPASSAK.

Secretary of State for Social Welfare: KEO VIPHAKONE.

Secretary of State for the National Economy and Planning: KHAMFEUANE TOUNAROM (absent)*.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Transport: SOUK VONGSACK (absent)*.

Secretary of State for Veteran Affairs: SOUKAN VILAYSARN.

Secretary of State for Public Health: Dr. KHAMPHAY ABHAY.

Secretary of State for Finance: HOUMPHAN SAIGNASITH.

Secretary of State for Sports and Youth: LIEN PRAVONG-
VIENGKHAM.

Secretary of State for Rural Development: SOUK UPRAVARN.

*Acting ministers have been appointed.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LAOS

(Vientiane unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation

Australia: (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN E. RYAN.

Belgium: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Bulgaria: Hanoi, Viet-Nam Democratic Republic (E).

Burma: (L).

Cambodia: (E).

Ceylon: Rangoon, Burma (E).

China, People's Republic: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:*

Czechoslovakia: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KAREL PETRZELKA.

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

France: (E).

German Federal Republic: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Hungary: Hanoi, Viet-Nam Democratic Republic (E).

India: (E); *Ambassador:* Shri JEWAN KRISHNA GANJU.

Indonesia: Phnom Penh, Cambodia (E).

Israel: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Italy: Saigon, Viet-Nam Republic (L).

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* SHIMODA.

Mongolia: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Nepal: Peking, Chinese People's Republic (E).

Netherlands: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

New Zealand: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Pakistan: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Philippines: (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE MABILAGAN.

Poland: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Romania: Hanoi, Viet-Nam Democratic Republic (E).

Sweden: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Switzerland: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

Thailand: (E); *Ambassador:* B. B. SUPAPHOL.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS E. KIRNASSOVSKY.

United Kingdom: (E); *Ambassador:* HAROLD SMEDLEY.

U.S.A.: (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:*

Viet-Nam, Republic: (E).

Yugoslavia: Phnom Penh, Cambodia (E).

PARLIAMENT

KING'S COUNCIL

Twelve members—six appointed by the King and six by the National Assembly.

President: CHAO PHAGNA LUANG OUTHONG SOUVANNA-VONG.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: PHOUI SANANIKONE.

There is a total of 59 members, elected as individuals. The majority of those elected in January 1967 is expected to support the government of Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Social Democratic Party: Right-wing; Leader General PHOUMI NOSAVAN (*exiled*, 1965).

Les Forces Neutralistes Véritables du Laos: Breakaway neutralist group; f. 1963; Leader Col. DUEANE.

Rassemblement du Peuple Lao (Neutralist Party): Leader H.H. Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

Pathet Lao: Pro-communist; Leader H.H. Prince SOUPHANOUVONG.

Neo Lao Haksat: Political section of Pathet Lao; Leader PHOUMI VONGVICHIT.

LAOS—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, PRESS AND RADIO, PUBLISHERS, FINANCE)

Lao Ham Lao (*Rally of the Lao People*): Conservative; Leader PHOU SANANIKONE.

Santiphab (*Peace Party*): Communist; Leader MAHA KOU SOUVANAMETHI.

Lao Noum (*Young Lao*): f. 1965; anti-Communist.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Vientiane; exercises supervisory jurisdiction over all lower courts; Pres. OULOM SOUVANNAVONG.

Court of Appeal: Vientiane; hears civil and criminal appeals from the Criminal Courts and other Courts of First instance.

Criminal Courts: Vientiane, Paksé and Luang Prabang; appeals can be made from the decisions of these courts to the Courts of Appeal and Supreme Court.

There is also a Provincial Tribunal in each of the provincial capitals, (14 in all). There are 37 District Justices of the Peace.

The King's Council: also performs important judicial functions in addition to its legislative duties. The Council can pass judgement on the constitutionality of laws passed by the National Assembly. It may also be constituted as a High Court of Justice to try government officials charged with grave felonies.

RELIGION

The State religion of Laos is Buddhism (Hinayana). Vientiane and Luang Prabang are known as the "Cities of a Thousand Temples" and Buddhist temples are seen in every village. The life of the Laotian peasant is organised around religion and the Buddhist calendar commands most of his activities.

BUDDHISM

His Eminence The Sangharaja, WAT MAI SUWANNA-BHUMARAMA, Luang Prabang.

CHRISTIANITY

Vicars Apostolic: Mgr. ETIENNE LOOSDREGT, Vientiane; Mgr. JEAN ARNAUD, Savannakhet, Mgr. PIERRE URKIA, Paksé.

PRESS AND RADIO

PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Bulletin Quotidien Lao Presse: B.P. 122; published by the Ministry of Information.

L'Indépendant: 268 rue san sene Thai, P.B. 182, Vientiane; Dir. PHOU SANANIKONE.

Lao Rouam Samphan: Vientiane; Editor H.E. BONG SOUVANAVONG.

Pásanmit (*Unity in Friendship*): Vientiane; daily; Editor TIANE SRIRI.

Pheuan Lao (*Friend of the Lao*): fortnightly; Editor INPENG SOURYADHAY.

Say Kang (*Path of Neutrality*): Vientiane; weekly; Editor GEN. SOUKANH VILAYSARN.

La Voix du Peuple: Paksé; French; weekly; Editor BOUNLAP NHOUYVANISVONG.

Sieng-Mahason (*Voice of the People*): Vientiane; Editor SOPHON BOUPHASIRI.

Xat Lao (*Lao Nation*): Vientiane; daily; Editor PHONE CHANTHARAJ; circ. 4,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Lao Presse: Vientiane; f. 1953; organ of the Ministry of Information.

FOREIGN BUREAU

UPI: Constellation Hotel, Vientiane; Correspondent MARTIN FOX.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Lao: Vientiane; government-owned; programmes in Laotian, French and Vietnamese; English lessons three times weekly; 12 stations in the provincial capitals; Dir. T. BOUNTHAMALY; number of radio sets (1967) 35,000.

There is no commercial radio or television.

PUBLISHERS

Lao-Phanit: Vientiane.

Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Comité Littéraire, Bureau des Manuels Scolaires: Vientiane; arts, geography, education, history, cookery, music, physics, fiction, sociology, economics.

Vieng Krung: Vientiane.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposit; m. = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Laos: Rue Yonnet, Vientiane; f. 1955; central bank; cap. p.u. 100m. Kips; dep. 5,193.5m. Kips (1966); Governor OUDONG SOUVANNAVONG; Gen. Sec. NIKORN PHANGKONGSY.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.: Tokyo; Vientiane.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8c.; Vientiane, B.P. 84.

INSURANCE

Optorg: rue du Boun, Vientiane; national company.

Sisavan Pakan Phai: Vientiane.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Cie. d'Assurances Générales, Accidents, Vols, Maritimes, R.D. Réassurances: Paris; Rep. 287-289 rue du Maréchal Foch, B.P. 223, Vientiane.

Cie. d'Assurances Générales contre l'Incendie et les Explosions: Paris; Rep. Corner rue Pierre Morin and rue Sethothirath, B.P. 133, Vientiane.

Cie. d'Assurances Maritimes, Aériennes et Terrestres, S.A. (C.A.M.A.T.): Paris; Rep. Cie. Générale de Commerce Lao, Place That-Dam, B.P. 33, Vientiane.

Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N.J.: Rep. Cie. Général de Commerce Lao, Place That-Dam, B.P. 33, Vientiane.

Mutuelle Générale Française—Accidents, Société d'Assurances à Forme Mutuelle: Le Mans; Rep. Descours et Cabaud, Vientiane.

New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.: Manchester, N.H.; Rep. Cie. Générale de Commerce, Lao, Place That-Dam, Vientiane.

Le Nord: Paris; Rep. Cie. Générale de Commerce Lao, Place That-Dam, Vientiane.

Le Secours: Paris; 38 rue Nokeo Koumane, B.P. 193, Vientiane.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre du Commerce Laos: Vientiane.

There are 12 provincial Chambers of Commerce.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Laos.

ROADS

2,200 km. of metalled roads; 800 km. asphalted roads. Private operators run local bus services and long distance services linking Vientiane and Luang Prabang with Saigon (South Viet-Nam) and Phnom Penh (Cambodia). In 1963 an 80-kilometre road was completed running from Phong Saly to the Chinese border.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Mekong is Laos' greatest traffic artery. Ferry services are run by government and private operators. The river is interrupted by rapids and is navigable

between the following points only (traffic fluctuating seasonally):

Vientiane—Savannakhet (458 km.) ships of 200 gross tons, drawing 1.75 metres at 7 knots.

Savannakhet—Paksé (257 km.) ships of 200 gross tons, drawing 1.75 metres at 12 knots.

Paksé—Khone—Saigon, ships of 500 gross tons, drawing 2.5 metres at 7 knots.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Co-ordination Committee: Bangkok; f. 1957; set up by Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), to develop the resources of the Mekong River.

Members: PHLEK CHHAT (Cambodia), OUKEO SOUVANNAVONG (Laos), DR. BOONROD BINSON (Thailand), PHAM MINH-DOUNG (Republic of Viet-Nam).

Executive Agent: Dr. C. HART SCHAAF.

Australia, Canada, France, India, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. are giving assistance.

CIVIL AVIATION

Royal Air Lao: 34-36 rue Sihom, B.P. 422, Vientiane; f. 1955; operates internal and external services; connects Vientiane with Bangkok, Saigon, Tokyo, Rangoon and Phnom Penh; five aerodromes and 17 landing grounds; President of the Council of Administration Royal Air Lao KATAY D. SASORITH.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Vientiane: Air France, Air Vietnam, Cathay Pacific Airways, Royal Air Cambodge, Swissair, Thai Airways and Union des Transports Aériens.

TOURISM

Ministère de l'Information, Propagande, du Tourisme: Vientiane.

LEBANON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Lebanon lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Its neighbour to the north and east is Syria, and to the south Israel. The climate varies widely, coastal lowlands being hot and humid in summer and mild in winter but in the hills there is a heavy winter snowfall. Rainfall is on the whole abundant. Arabic is spoken everywhere and French and English are widely understood. The population of the Lebanon is almost equally divided between Christians and Moslems. The Christians are mainly Maronites, but many other sects flourish. The flag consists of horizontal stripes: red, white, red. In the centre of the white stripe is a cedar tree. The capital is Beirut.

Recent History

Before the Second World War Lebanon was a French mandated territory. Independence was proclaimed in 1941 and French forces left the country in 1946. The Lebanon has been a member of the Arab League since 1945 and has tried to follow a policy of neutrality in the disputes between Arab states, although accepting the Arab policy of boycotting Israel. In 1964 Charles Helou was elected President, in succession to Fouad Chéhab. In October 1966 a national crisis was feared as a result of the closure of Intra Bank, the biggest of Beirut's international finance houses. Although the repercussions of the closure were widespread the economy was not disrupted, and Intra Bank was reopened in January 1968.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Chamber of Deputies, which has 99 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The electoral law maintains a ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Moslems in the Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years. He chooses the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, who carry out laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

Defence

About 18 per cent of Lebanon's 1966 budget was allocated to defence. The Army consists of about 10,000 men, and there is a small Navy and Air Force.

Economic Affairs

About 40 per cent of the working population are engaged in agriculture. The principal crops are grain, olives and citrus fruits. Lebanon is a free market and about two-thirds of trade is transit traffic, Beirut being the commercial and financial centre of the Middle East. The chief Lebanese industries are oil-refining, food processing and cement. Tourism is a valuable source of income.

Transport and Communications

There are over 250 miles of railway, some of it narrow gauge. Towns are connected by good roads and there is heavy traffic between Beirut and Damascus, the capital of Syria. Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping lines covering the eastern Mediterranean. The port of Tripoli is the terminus of an oil pipeline from Iraq, and Sidon of the pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Beirut is an important international air junction and more than 40,000 aircraft used the airport in 1967.

Social Welfare

A scale of compensation for loss of employment was introduced by the State in 1963. Medical services are largely in private hands.

Education

There is state primary and secondary education but private institutions provide the main facilities for secondary and higher education. An ambitious school-building programme was launched in 1965 projecting expenditure of £41 million on 629 schools. There are four universities.

Tourism

Lebanon is a tourist centre for the Middle East. Scenic beauty, sunshine and historical sites, notably Baalbek and Byblos, are the main attractions. There are many modern hotels, and about half a million tourists visit the country annually.

Visas are not required to visit Lebanon by nationals of Arab League member-states.

Sport

Football, basketball, tennis, swimming, skiing, water-skiing and golf are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 4 (Ascension), May 6 (Martyr's Day), June 9 (Mouloud), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints'), November 22 (Independence Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 20 (Islamic New Year), March 29 (Ashoura), April 4-6 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Lebanese Pound (£L) of 100 piastres.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Piastres.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 Lebanese Pounds.

Exchange rate: £L7.51 = £1 sterling
£L3.08 = \$1 U.S.

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Total area	Arable land	Forest	Population (1965)	Beirut (capital)	Tripoli
10,400 sq. kms.	2,700 sq. kms.	800 sq. kms.	2,400,000	500,000	145,000

1966: Births 77,684, Marriages 16,241, Deaths 10,490.

EMIGRATION

NUMBER OF LEBANESE LIVING ABROAD

U.S.A.	400,311
Brazil	304,819
Other America	313,327
South Africa	60,020
Other Africa	68,336
Others	16,227
TOTAL	1,163,040

EMPLOYMENT

	TOTAL	EMPLOYERS AND INDEPENDENT	SALARIED
Agriculture	220,000	125,000	95,000
Industry, Handicrafts, Construction	87,000	12,000	75,000
Commerce, Transport, Banking	79,000	26,000	53,000
Other Services	48,000	20,000	28,000
Government	16,000	—	16,000
TOTAL	450,000	183,000	267,000
Domestic Servants and Casual Workers.	130,000	—	130,000
GRAND TOTAL	580,000	183,000	397,000

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1965	1966		1965	1966
Wheat	55,000	70,000	Eggs ('000 units)	302,000	491,400
Barley	12,600	12,700	Chickens ('000 units)	8,500	n.a.
Other Grains	5,200	n.a.	Pulses	5,100	n.a.
Olives	45,000	29,400	Potatoes	53,640	79,100
Tobacco	5,764	6,300	Onions	25,875	32,600
Oilseeds	900	n.a.	Carrots	5,700	12,000
Nuts	450	400	Aubergine, Garlic	27,500	n.a.

Livestock (1965—'000): Goats 410, Sheep 140, Cattle 130, Donkeys 40, Poultry 8,500.

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Citrus Fruits .	170	225	225	231.5	249.9
Apples . . .	72	75	125	115	104
Grapes . . .	75	90	100	83.8	76
Tomatoes . .	n.a.	34	42	45.3	63
Figs	n.a.	25	24	14.7	11.7
Bananas . . .	30	28	22	25.3	29.8

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1960	1961*
Vegetable Oil . . .	tons	14,178	32,018
Margarine	"	1,686	1,705
Beer	'000 litres	4,083	4,481
Soft Drinks	'000 bottles	85,937	85,566
Cotton Yarns	tons	3,302	6,602
Cotton Fabric	'000 metres	10,813	11,634
Silk Fabric	" "	2,530	2,336
Wool Fabric	" "	313	403
Print Fabric	" "	7,941	9,631
Hosiery	doz. pairs	236,163	363,015
Plywood	cubic metres	7,584	9,544
Leather Pieces	number	1,187,000	1,234,541
Cement	tons	854,000	874,000
Metalwork	tons	9,060	12,100

Production of cement: (1964) 881,400 tons;
(1965) 970,000 tons;
(1966) 1,095,000 tons.

Production of electricity: (1964) 691.6 million kWh;
(1965) 764.8 million kWh;
(1966) 864.4 million kWh.

* Latest figures available.

OIL REFINING
(^{'000} tons)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Crude Oil intake .	840	1,018	1,306	1,482	1,652
Petrol	123	162	225	280	310
Paraffin	102	124	122	129	154
Gas Oil	164	176	219.6	230	232
Fuel Oil	415	527	673	767	883
Butane	9	9	11.3	21	23

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

Lebanese pound (£L) = 100 piastres.
£L100 = £13 11s. 6d. sterling = U.S.\$32.58.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million £L)

REVENUE		1966	EXPENDITURE		1966
Direct Taxation		160.9	Defence		114.3
Indirect Taxation		262.4	Education		87.6
Other Items		80.7	Public Works		130.4
			Other Items		253.0
TOTAL		504.0	TOTAL		585.3

1965 Budget: Revenue £L457 million; Expenditure £L507 million.

1967 Budget: Expenditure £L640.2 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million £L)

	1964			1965		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	424.0	1,323.7	-899.7	447.3	1,511.8	-1,064.5
Non-monetary gold	314.4	323.7	-9.3	292.2	301.6	-9.4
Transit trade and tourism	191.8	56.3	135.5	248.0	71.3	176.3
Transport and insurance	256.5	95.0	161.5	283.2	104.9	178.3
Investment income	156.4	82.0	74.7	175.3	97.6	77.7
Government, n.i.e.	92.7	9.3	83.4	95.6	16.5	79.1
Services	225.1	27.1	198.0	237.6	29.4	208.2
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	123.0	14.5	108.5	124.8	16.6	108.2
Current Balance	1,783.9	1,931.6	-147.7	1,904.0	2,149.7	-245.7
<i>Capital Movement</i>	75.3	—	75.3	46.6	—	46.6
Monetary Gold	299.1	108.5	190.6	623.9	398.8	225.1
Net Errors and Omissions	—	118.2	-118.2	3.1	29.1	-26.0

EXTERNAL TRADE†

YEAR	IMPORTS		EXPORTS		TRANSIT TRADE*	
	Tons	'000 £L	Tons	'000 £L	Tons	'000 £L
1962	2,080,658	1,049,571	613,035	192,042	28,174,859	799,938
1963	2,207,385	996,705	536,965	196,961	33,400,465	893,007
1964	2,291,641	1,194,878	501,199	216,048	34,053,364	933,110
1965	2,871,568	1,791,866	570,497	324,056	35,959,208	997,477
1966	2,730,669	2,003,113	585,533	369,465	36,955,286	1,050,015

* Through the free port of Beirut. Includes crude oil pumped through the Lebanon.

† Based on the rate of £L2.19 to U.S. \$1 (up to 1964), and £L3.08 to U.S. \$1 (since 1965).

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery	309,973	377,661	Vegetable Products	86,128	89,199
Coins			Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	61,707	56,751
Vegetable Products	179,888	181,025	Animals and Animal Products . .	22,213	29,823
Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	176,129	211,352	Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	21,651	28,237
Textiles and Products	165,050	195,657	Non-precious Metals and Products	20,467	25,127
Non-precious Metals and Products	129,535	154,569	Textiles and Products	19,909	25,999
Transport Vehicles	121,109	124,146	Beverages and Tobacco	18,612	16,202
Animals and Animal Products . .	99,185	212,602	Transport Vehicles	17,620	19,219
Industrial Chemical Products . .	88,665	108,781			
Mineral Products	79,962	100,945			
Beverages and Tobacco	76,519	79,641			

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Belgium	36,918	40,922	France	8,606	6,992
Czechoslovakia	36,424	32,377	German Federal Republic . .	6,116	7,896
France	254,199	179,481	Greece	3,509	4,495
German Federal Republic . .	145,773	157,925	Iraq	23,116	29,262
Iraq	48,280	58,734	Italy	10,551	10,840
Italy	111,463	128,449	Jordan	27,139	28,892
Japan	39,367	48,094	Kuwait	18,485	28,494
Jordan	19,775	12,404	Saudi Arabia	83,640	78,918
Netherlands	36,066	72,619	Spain	3,665	282
Saudi Arabia	36,087	38,620	Syria	22,651	24,004
Switzerland	55,129	108,009	U.S.S.R.	5,505	8,393
Syria	195,265	202,498	United Kingdom	15,962	14,791
Turkey	44,466	43,056	U.S.A.	12,088	11,484
United Kingdom	247,391	314,484			
U.S.A.	182,899	228,939			

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS (Thousands)		GOODS (Thousands)		REVENUE ('000 £L)		
	Number	Passenger- Kms.	Tons	Ton-Kms.	Passengers	Goods	Total
1962	72	6,024	508	36,941	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1963	64	5,262	590	43,029	115	3,207	3,322
1964	72	5,836	659	49,048	124	3,458	3,582
1965	80	6,749	562	39,477	151	2,999	3,150
1966	80	6,594	561	45,618	139	3,003	3,142

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Motor cars (taxis and private) .	76,343	87,539	98,715	105,405
Buses	1,590	1,898	2,201	2,088
Lorries	9,839	11,833	11,771	12,000
Motor cycles	5,792	6,717	8,285	9,695

SHIPPING IN BEIRUT

	SHIPS ENTERED		MERCHANDISE (Metric Tons)	
	Number	Tonnage	Entered	Cleared
1962 .	3,264	4,632,655	1,633,000	320,000
1963 .	3,128	4,638,000	1,739,274	316,018
1964 .	3,019	4,788,000	1,538,000	448,000
1965 .	2,977	4,916,119	1,716,934	453,310
1966 .	3,200	5,196,000	1,776,000	461,000

**TRAFFIC THROUGH THE
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN BEIRUT**

	AIRCRAFT USING AIRPORT	PASSENGERS USING AIRPORT	FREIGHT THROUGH AIRPORT (metric tons)
1962 .	35,520	849,027	23,994
1963 .	36,695	977,306	24,379
1964 .	34,339	1,064,607	25,041
1965 .	35,560	1,208,567	29,620

Tourism (1965): Number of Visitors 600,504; expenditure £L. 450m.

EDUCATION
(1966-67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Public Education:			
Primary	946	169,045	} 10,241
Higher Primary	280	28,982	
Secondary	31	5,607	
Private Education:			
Primary and Kindergarten	900	274,813	} 13,911
Higher Primary	207	43,677	
Secondary	191	18,215	

Source: Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan, Beirut.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Lebanon was promulgated on May 23rd, 1926, and was superseded on May 9th, 1932. An amended Constitution was promulgated on the authority of the French High Commissioner on January 2nd, 1934, but was revoked on January 4th, 1937, in favour of the 1926 Constitution, as amended by the constitutional laws of October 17th, 1927, and May 8th, 1929. This Constitution is still in force, and further amendments were made on November 9th and December 7th, 1943, and again on January 21st, 1947.

According to the Constitution, the Republic of the Lebanon is an independent and sovereign State, and no part of the territory may be alienated or ceded. Lebanon has no State religion. Arabic is the official language. Beirut is the capital.

All Lebanese are equal in the eyes of the law. Personal freedom and freedom of the Press are guaranteed and protected. The religious communities are entitled to maintain their own schools, provided they conform to the general requirements relating to public instruction as laid down by the State. Dwellings are inviolable; rights of ownership are protected by law. Every Lebanese citizen who has completed his twenty-first year is an elector and qualifies for the franchise.

Legislative Power

Legislative power is exercised by one house, the Chamber of Deputies. It has 99 members who must be over 25 years of age, in possession of their full political and civil rights, and literate. They are considered representatives of the whole nation, and are not bound to follow directives from their constituencies. They can only be suspended by a two-thirds majority of their fellow-members. Secret ballot was introduced in a new election law of April 1960.

The Chamber holds two sessions yearly, from the first Tuesday after March 15th to the end of May, and from the first Tuesday after October 15th to the end of the year. The normal term of the Chamber of Deputies is four years: general elections take place within sixty days before the end of this period. If the Chamber is dissolved before the end of its term, elections are held within three months of dissolution.

Voting in the Chamber is public—by acclamation, or by standing and sitting. A quorum of two-thirds and a majority vote is required for constitutional issues. The only exceptions to this occur when the Chamber becomes an electoral college, and chooses the President of the Republic, or Secretaries to the Chamber, or when the President is accused of treason or of violating the Constitution. In such cases voting is secret, and a two-thirds majority is needed.

Executive Power

The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. He and his ministers deal with the promulgation and execution of laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers and the President of the Council of Ministers are chosen by the President of the Republic. They are not necessarily members of the Chamber of Deputies, although they are responsible to it and have access to its debates.

The President himself can initiate laws. Alternatively, the President may demand an additional debate on laws already passed by the Chamber. He can adjourn the Chamber for up to a month, but not more than once in each session. In exceptional circumstances he can dissolve the Chamber and force an election. Ministers can be made to resign by a vote of no confidence.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: CHARLES HELOU (from September 1964).

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Caretaker Cabinet, formed to supervise the elections of April 1968.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and of Finance:
ABDULLAH YAFI.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs:
FUAD BOUTROS.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs: JOSEPH NAJJAR.

Minister of Justice and of Tourism: RASHID BEYDOUN.

Minister of the Interior: SULEIMAN FRANGIA.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: OSMAN DANNA.

Minister of Economy, Labour and Social Services: EDWARD HONEIN.

Minister of Education, Information and Planning: JEAN AZIZ.

Minister of Power and Hydro-Electricity: ANWAR KHATHIB.

Minister of Health and of Agriculture: KHALID JUMBLATT.

In the Lebanon the custom is for the President to be a Maronite, the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and for the rest of the Cabinet to represent other faiths.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LEBANON (Beirut unless otherwise indicated)
(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Cairo, U.A.R. (L).
Algeria: Rue Verdun, Imm. Takkouche (E); *Ambassador:* CHOAI B TALEB BEN DIAT.
Argentina: Rue Fouad Ier (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE QUINTANA (also accred. to Jordan).
Australia: Rue Maamari, Imm. l'Union de Paris (E); *Ambassador:* W. D. FORSYTH.
Austria: Rue Négib Trad, Villa Nicolas Cattan, Quartier Sursock (E); *Ambassador:* A. BREYCHA-VAUTHIER (also accred. to Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan).
Belgium: Rue Spears, Imm. Jureidini (E); *Ambassador:* BARON ALEXANDRE PATERNOTTE DE LA VAILLÉE (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Bolivia: Place de l'Etoile, Imm. Naffah (E).
Brazil: Rue Verdun, Imm. Mahmassani (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIM FRANCISCO LAFAYETTE DE ANDRADA (also accred. to Jordan).
Bulgaria: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ANANIA PANOV.
Canada: Rue Clémenceau, Imm. Alpha (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN HARDY (also accred. to Iraq and Jordan).
Ceylon: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Chile: Rue du port, Imm. Badawi (E).
China (Taiwan): Rue Kantari, Imm. Jean Fattal (E); *Ambassador:* PEI-CHI MIAO.
Colombia: 57 Rue Négib Haddad, Imm. Ahmad Jawad (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIQUE MOLANO CAMPUZANO.
Costa Rica: Rue Hamra, Imm. Abdel-Baki (E) (also accred. to Kuwait).
Cuba: Rue Mme. Curie, Imm. Sammakieh (E).
Czechoslovakia: Rue Fouad Ier, Imm. Kayssi (E); *Ambassador:* LADISLAV TISLIAR.
Denmark: Rue Clémenceau, Imm. Minkara (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VALDEMAR BERTELSEN (also accred. to Cyprus).
Dominican Republic: Rawché, Imm. Minkara (L).
Ethiopia: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Finland: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
France: Avenue Perthuis and Rue Clémenceau (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE-LAURENT MILLET.
Ghana: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Greece: 19 Rue de France (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MOSCHOPOULOS (also accred. to Jordan and Kuwait).
Guinea: Cairo, U.A.R. (L).
Haiti: Rue du Fleuve, Imm. Sarkis (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH SARKIS.
India: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E) (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Indonesia: Rue Verdun, Imm. Tasbahji (E).
Iran: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Doaudlarian (E); *Ambassador:* MANOUTCHEHR ZELLI.
Iraq: Ramlat al-Baida, Imm. Ali Arab (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER EL-HANI.

Italy: Rue Maamari, Imm. Cosmidis (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIANO FAVRETTI (also accred. to Kuwait).
Japan: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* SHUSAKU WADA (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Jordan: Imm. Al Chams Raouché, 6e Etage (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR AL-MADANI.
Kuwait: Al-Ramla al-Baida, Imm. Ali Arab (E); *Ambassador:* KHALED MOHAMMAD JAAFAR.
Liberia: Place de l'Etoile, Imm. Acra (L).
Libya: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Rizkahhal Noubar (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR AL-BAROUNI (also accred. to Jordan).
Malta: Achrafé, rue Mariam Geahchary, Imm. Varkes Sarafian (L); *Minister:* UMBERTO TURATI.
Mexico: Rue Hamra, Imm. Arida (E).
Morocco: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Chamat (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD BEN SOUDA.
Nepal: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Netherlands: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* CORNELIS VREEDE (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Norway: Cairo, U.A.R. (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERIK ANDERS JOHAN ORVIN.
Pakistan: Station Graham, Imm. Daouk (E); *Ambassador:* Air Comm. MAQBOOL RABB (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Panama: Roma Via Nicola Martilli 3 Parioti, B.P. 5197 (L).
Peru: Rue de Mexique, Imm. Khalil Salaman (E).
Poland: Rue Asile des Vieillards, Imm. Ibrahim Diab, Furn El-Chebbak, B.P. 2664 (E); *Ambassador:* Z. T. WOJEIK.
Portugal: Rue Maamari, Imm. Union de Paris (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO BARBOSA DE MEDINA.
Romania: Rue Badaro, Forêt Kfourri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. IACOB IONASCU.
Saudi Arabia: Rue Bliss, Manara (E); *Ambassador:* Sheik SAUD AL-DOUGHAISSER.
Senegal: Rue D. Boustani (E); *Ambassador:* SALMONE FALL.
Spain: Rue Emir Omar, Imm. Khanamirina (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL VALDES LARRANAGA, Marquis d'Avella.
Sudan: Rue Verdun, El Fayoumi (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAPHA MADANI.
Sweden: Rue Bliss, Imm. Farra (E); *Ambassador:* CLAES WOLLIN (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Switzerland: Avenue Perthuis, Imm. Achou (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DOMINICÉ (also accred. to Jordan and Kuwait).
Thailand: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).
Tunisia: Rue Maamari, Imm. Chatila (E); *Ambassador:* BÉCHIR MOHAZZABI.
Turkey: Rue Bliss, Imm. Nassif (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL EREZ (also accred. to Kuwait).
U.S.S.R.: Rue Mar Elias El-Tina (E); *Ambassador:* PETER DEDOUCHKINE.

LEBANON—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

United Arab Republic: Rue Ramla El Baida (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL HAMID GHALEB.

United Kingdom: Avenue de Paris, Ain-El-Mreissé (E); *Ambassador:* CECIL EDWARD KING.

United States of America: Avenue de Paris (Corniche), Imm. Ali Reza (E); *Ambassador:* DWIGHT PORTER.

Uruguay: Rue Fouad 1er, Ras el Nabeh, Imm. Bohsali (L).

Vatican: Rue Georges Picot (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GAETANO ALIBRANDI.

Venezuela: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MOGNA (also accredited to Jordan and Kuwait).

Viet-Nam, Republic: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Yemen: Rue Verdun, Imm. Safieddine (E); *Ambassador:* ABDURRAHMAN AL-BIDANI.

Yugoslavia: Rue Sadat, Imm. Ladki, B.P. 742 (E); *Ambassador:* PETAR ZDRAVKOVSKI (also accredited to Jordan).

Lebanon also has diplomatic relations with the following states: El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Sierra Leone and Trinidad.

PARLIAMENT

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

The electoral reform bill of April 1960 maintained the existing ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies.

Speaker: SABRI HAMADÉ

(General Election, April 1968)

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Maronite Christians	30
Sunni Muslims	20
Shi'i Muslims	19
Greek Orthodox	11
Greek Catholics	6
Druses	6
Armenian Orthodox	4
Armenian Catholics	1
Protestants	1
Others	1
TOTAL	99

The diversity of party allegiance in the Chamber makes a strict analysis by party groupings impossible. The distribution of seats among religious groups however is laid down by law.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Constitutional Party (Destour): Leader Sheikh KHALIL EL KHOURY.

El-Assaad Group: southern Muslims; Leader KAMEL AL ASSAD.

Phalangist (Kata'eb) Party: Rue de Libérateurs, (Saify), P.O. Box 992, Beirut; f. 1936; democratic social party; 60,000 mems.; Leader PIERRE GEMAYEL; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH CHADER; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH SAADE; publs. *Al-Amal* (Arabic daily), *Action—Proche Orient* (French political and scientific monthly).

National Bloc: Leader RAYMOND EDDÉ.

Social Progress Party: Leader KAMAL JUMBLATT.

National Liberal Party: Chouf; Leader CAMILLE CHAMOUN.

Tachnek: right-wing Armenian party.

Mouvement de l'Action Nationale: f. 1965; Leader UTHMAN DANA.

Party of Socialist Revolution: f. 1964; pro-Chinese Communist; Chair. YOUSSEF MOUBARAK; Sec.-Gen. MOUSTAFA CHAKER; publ. *El Al Aman*.

Baath Party: Arab Nationalist; approx. 7,000 mems.; (banned December 1963).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law and justice in the Lebanon are administered in accordance with the following codes, which are based upon modern theories of civil and criminal legislation:

- (1) Code de la Propriété (1930).
- (2) Code des Obligations et des Contrats (1932).
- (3) Code de Procédure Civile (1933).
- (4) Code de Commerce (1942).
- (5) Code Maritime (1947).
- (6) Code de Procédure Pénale (Code Ottoman Modifié).
- (7) Code Pénal (1943).
- (8) Code Pénal Militaire (1946).
- (9) Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

The following courts are now established:

(a) Fifty-six "Single-Judge Courts", each consisting of a single judge, and dealing in the first instance with both civil and criminal cases; there are seventeen such courts at Beirut and seven at Tripoli.

(b) Eleven Courts of Appeal, each consisting of three judges, including a President and a Public Prosecutor, and dealing with civil and criminal cases; there are five such courts at Beirut.

(c) Four Courts of Cassation, three dealing with civil and commercial cases and the fourth with criminal cases. A Court of Cassation, to be properly constituted, must have at least three judges, one being the President and the other two Councillors. The First Court consists of the First President of the Court of Cassation, a President and two Councillors. The other two civil courts each consist of a President and three Councillors. If the Court of Cassation reverses the judgment of a lower court it does not refer the case back but retries it itself.

First President of the Court of Cassation: BADRI MEOUCHI.

(d) The Council of State, which deals with administrative cases. It consists of a President, Vice-President and four Councillors. A Commissioner represents the Government.

President of the Court of the Council of State: ABOU KHAIR.

(e) The Court of Justice, which is a special court consisting of a President and eight judges, deals with matters affecting the security of the State.

In addition to the above, Islamic, Christian and Jewish religious courts deal with affairs of personal status (marriages, deaths, inheritances, etc.).

There is also a Press Tribunal.

RELIGION

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES

Maronites	424,000
Greek Orthodox	149,000
Greek Catholic	91,000
Sunni Muslim	286,000
Shi'i Muslim	250,000
Druzes	88,000

It will be seen that the largest single community in the Lebanon is the Maronite, a Uniate sect of the Roman Church. The Maronites inhabited the old territory of Mount Lebanon, i.e. immediately east of Beirut. In the south, towards the Israeli frontier, Shi'i villages are most common, whilst between the Shi'i and the Maronites live the Druzes (divided between the Yazbakis and the Jumblatis). The Bekaa has many Greek Christians, whilst the Tripoli area is mainly Sunni Muslim. Altogether, of all the regions of the Middle East, the Lebanon probably

presents the closest juxtaposition of sects and peoples within a small territory. As Lebanese political life is organised on a sectarian basis, the Maronites also enjoy much political influence, including a predominant voice in the nomination of the President of the Republic.

Patriarch of Antioch of the Maronites: H.E. Cardinal PAUL PIERRE MEOUCHI.

Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenians: Rt. Rev. Mgr. IGNACE PIERRE XVI BATANIAN.

Patriarch of Antioch and all the Orient, Jerusalem and Alexandria (Greek Catholic): MAXIMOS V. HAKIM.

Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East: P.O. Box 377, Beirut; Moderator Prof. Hov P. AHARONIAN; the Union includes some thirty Armenian Evangelical Churches in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Cyprus, Greece, Iran and Turkey.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Al Ahrar: P.O.B. 5650, Beirut; f. 1964; Editor N. MAHFOUZ; circ. 17,000.

Al-Amal: Rue des Libérateurs, P.O. Box 992, Beirut; f. 1939 as a weekly, 1946 as a daily; Phalangist Party Arabic; circ. 8,000; Editor GEORGES OMEIRA.

Al-Anwar: Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1959; political; Arabic; Propr. and Editor SAID FREIHA; circ. 27,000.

Al-Biraq: Rue Sursock, Beirut; National Bloc; Arabic; Editors ASSAD and FADEL AKL; circ. 3,000.

Al Dastour: Beirut; Editor MUHYEDDINE MIDANI; circ. 3,000.

Al-Diar: Corniche Mazraa, P.O.B. 959-6065, Beirut; f. 1942; Pan Arab; independent; Arabic; Editor HANNA GHOSN; circ. 175,000.

Al Dunia: P.O.B. 4599, Beirut; Arabic.

Al-Hadaf: Rue Béchir, Immeuble Esseilé, P.O.B. 39, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ZOUHAIR OSSEIRAN.

Al-Hayat: Rue Al-Hayat, P.O. Box 987, Beirut; f. 1946; independent; Arabic; circ. 20,000.

Al-Jaryda: Rue Trablos, P.O. Box 688, Beirut; f. 1953; independent; Arabic; circ. 10,500; Editor GEORGES NACCACHE.

Al-Kifah: Rue Mère Gelas, P.O.B. 1462, Beirut; f. 1950; Arabic; Editor RIAD TAHA; circ. 21,000.

Al Moharrer: P.O.B. 5366, Beirut; Arabic; nationalist; Propr. and Editor HISHAM ABU DAHR; circ. 4,000.

An-Nahar: Rue Banque Centrale du Liban, Hamra; Press Co-operative Building, P.O.B. 226, Beirut; f. 1933; Arabic; Independent; circ. 21,300 (Sundays 24,800); Chair. and Editor GHASSAN TUENI.

An-Nidal: Rue Mère Yilas, Beirut, P.O.B. 1354; f. 1939; independent; Arabic; Editor MUSTAPHA MOQADDAM; circ. 25,000.

Ar-Rawwad: Rue Mokhalsieh, P.O.B. 2696, Beirut; Arabic; Editor BESHARA MAROUN.

As Safa: P.O.B. 5213, Beirut; Arabic; independent; Propr. and Editor RUSHDI MALOUF; circ. 15,000.

Al Shaab: P.O.B. 5140, Beirut; Arabic; nationalist; Propr. and Editor MUHAMMAD AMIN DUGHAN; circ. 4,000.

Al-Sharq: Rue de la Marseillaise, P.O.B. 838, Beirut; f. 1945; Arabic; Editor KHAIRY AL-KA'KI.

Al Yaum: P.O.B. 1908; Beirut; Arabic; Editor AFIF TIBI.

Az-Zaman: Rue Boutros Karamah, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ROBERT ABELA.

Ararat: Nor Hagin, Beirut; Hunchag Party; Armenian; Editor KRIKOR JABULIAN.

Aztag: Rue Zokak El-Blatt, P.O. Box 587, Beirut; Tachneq Party; Armenian; Editor HAIK BALYAN.

Beirut Al-Masa: Place des Capucins, P.O.B. 1203, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ABDALLAH MASHNUQ; circ. 6,000.

Beyrouth-Matin: Al-Hayat Street, Beirut; f. 1959; independent; French; circ. 5,000.

Daily Star, The: Rue Al-Hayat, P.O. Box 987, Beirut; f. 1952; independent; English; circ. 8,250; Editor GEORGE S. HISHMEH.

Le Jour: Rue de la Banque du Liban, P.O. Box 2488, Beirut; f. 1934; French; independent; Dir. JEAN CHOUERI.

Lissan-ul-Hal: Rue Chateaubriand, P.O.B. 4619, Beirut; f. 1877; Arabic; Editor GEBRAN HAYEK; circ. 18,500.

Nida: P.O.B. 4744, Beirut; Arabic; Communist; Editor SUHEIL YAMOUT; circ. 1,500.

L'Orient: Rue Trablos, P.O. Box 688, Beirut; f. 1924; independent; French; circ. 13,500; Editor GEORGES NACCACHE.

Rakib al-Ahwal: Rue Patriarche Hoyek, P.O.B. 467, Beirut; Arabic; Editor SIMA'N FARAH SEIF.

Saout Al Ourouba: P.O.B. 3537, Beirut; Arabic.

Le Soir: Rue de Syrie, P.O.B. 1470, Beirut; f. 1947; French; circ. 15,000; Editor DIKRAN TOSBATH.

Telegraph-Beirut: Rue Bechara el Khoury, P.O.B. 1061, Beirut; Arabic; Editor TEWFIQ EL METNI; circ. 4,500.

Zartouk: Rue de l'Hôpital-Français, P.O. Box 617, Beirut; f. 1937; official organ of Armenian Liberal Democratic Party; Armenian; Editor P. TOUMASSIAN.

WEEKLIES

- Achabaka:** Dar Assayad, P.O. Box 1038, Beirut; f. 1956; society and features; Arabic; Prop. SAID FREIHA; Editor GEORGE KHOURY; circ. 6,200.
- Al-Ahad:** Rue Mère Gelas, P.O.B. 1462, Beirut; Arabic; RIAD TAHA; circ. 32,000.
- Al-Anba':** Rue Maroun Naccache, P.O.B. 2893, Beirut; Progressive Socialist Party; Arabic; Editor KAMAL JUMBLATT.
- Al-Ash-Shir':** 144 Rue Gouraud, Beirut; f. 1948; Catholic; Arabic; Editor Father ANTOINE CORTBAWI.
- Al Awassef:** Homs Bldg., P.O.B. 2492, Beirut; f. 1953; Arabic; Trade union news; Dir. DAHER KHALIL ZEIDAN; circ. 8,000.
- Al Hawadess:** P.O.B. 1281, Beirut; Arabic.
- Al-Hurriya:** P.O. Box 857, Beirut; f. 1960; voice of Arab Nationalist Movement; Arabic; Chief Editor MUHSIN IBRAHIM; circ. 12,000.
- Al-Iza'a:** Rue Selim Jazaerly, P.O. Box 462, Beirut; f. 1938; politics, art, literature and broadcasting; Arabic; circ. 11,000; Editor FAYEK KHOURY.
- Al-Liwa:** Rue Bechara el Khoury, Beirut; Arabic; Propr. KAMAL SINNO.
- Al-Jamhour:** Mustapha Naja Street, Mussaitbeh, P.O. Box 1834, Beirut; Arabic; Editor FARID ABU SHAHLA; circ. 22,000.
- Al Rased:** P.O.B. 2808, Beirut; Arabic.
- Al-Ushu'Al-Arabi:** P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; Publishers Les Editions Orientales, S.A.L.; Editor YASER HAWARI; circ. 60,000.
- Argus:** Bureau des Documentations Libanaises et Arabes, P.O.B. 3000, Beirut; circ. 1,000.
- Assayad:** Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; Prop. SAID FREIHA; Editor JOHN OBEID; circ. 32,300.
- Beirut Weekly:** P.O. Box 3299, Beirut; f. 1958; in English; Editor-Publisher RAIF BAKHT.
- Combat:** Beirut; French; Editor GEORGES CORBAN.
- Commerce du Levant, Le:** P.O. Box 687, Press Co-operative Building, Hamra, Beirut; f. 1929; twice weekly; commercial; French; circ. 10,000; Editor: Société de la Presse Economique; Pres. E. S. SHOUCAIR.
- Dabbour:** Museum Square, Beirut; f. 1922; Arabic; Editors MICHEL RICHARD and FUAD MUKARZEL; circ. 12,000.
- El Al Aman:** Beirut; communist.
- Kul Shay':** Rue Bechara el Khoury, P.O.B. 3250, Beirut; Arabic.
- Magazine:** P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; in French; Publ. Les Editions Orientales S.A.L.; Editor MILAD SALAME; circ. 8,345.
- Massis:** Place Debbas, Beirut; f. 1949; Armenian; Catholic; Editor F. VARTAN TEKEYAN; circ. 2,000.
- An-Nahda:** Abdul Aziz St., P.O.B. 3736, Beirut; Arabic; independent; Man. Editor NADIM ABOU-ISMIL.
- Revue du Liban:** Rue Allenby, Beirut; f. 1928; French; Editor EMILE MAKHLouF; circ. 7,000.

MONTHLIES

- Al-Adib:** P.O. Box 878, Beirut; f. 1942; Arabic, artistic, literary, scientific and political; Editor ALBERT ADIB.
- Al-Afkar:** Rue Mère Gelas, Beirut; international; French; Editor RIAD TAHA.

Al-Intilak: c/o Michel Nihmeh, c/o Rihani Printing and Publishing House, Beirut; literary; Arabic; Prop. and Chief Editor MICHEL NIHMEH.

Al-'Ulum: Dar al Ilm Lil Malayeen, rue de Syrie, P.O. Box 1085, Beirut; scientific review.

Businessmen: Corniche Al-Mazraa, P.O.B. 6065, Beirut; Man. Editor ANTOINE BUTROS.

Commerce du Levant, Le: P.O. Box 687, Press Co-operative House, Hamra, Beirut; f. 1929; commercial, French; circ. 10,000; Editor: Société de la Presse Economique; Pres. E. S. SHOUCAIR; monthly edition of the twice-weekly journal of the same name.

Lebanese and Arab Economy: Allenby Street, P.O. Box 1801, Beirut; f. 1951; fortnightly; Arabic, English and French; publisher Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry and SAMI N. ATIYEH; Editor and Dir. ABDEL-WAHAB RIFA'I.

Majallat Chiir: Beirut; literary.

Nous Ouvriers du Pays: 144 Rue Gouraud, Beirut; Catholic; English-French; social welfare; Editor Father ANTOINE CORTBAWI.

Sawt Al-Mar'ah: Dar Al-Kitab, P.O. Box 1284, Beirut; Lebanese Women's League; Arabic Editor: Mrs. J. SHEIBOUB.

Welcome to Lebanon and the Middle East: Tourist Information and Advertising Bureau: Starco Centre, North Block 711, P.O.B. 4204, Beirut; f. 1959; for tourists; English; Editor SOUHAIL TOUFIK ABOU-JAMRA; circ. 4,500.

Alam Attijarat (Business World): Strand Bldg., Hamra St., Beirut; f. 1965 in association with Johnston International Publishing Corp., New York; bi-monthly; commercial; Editor NADIM MAKDISI; international circ. 9,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Regional News Services (Mid-East) Ltd.: P.O. Box 1006, Union Nationale Building, Sanayeh, Beirut; agents in the Middle East for Reuters; publ. *Midcast Mirror*; weekly.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Centre Starco, Bloc Nord, 4th floor, Beirut; Chief PIERO MANETTI.

AP: Antoine Massoud Building, Rue Mgr. Chebli, No. 12, Beirut; Chief of Middle East Services ROY ESSOYAN.

Četeka: P.O.B. 5069, Beirut.

Middle East News Agency: 72 Al Geish St., P.O.B. 2268, Beirut.

North American Newspapers Alliance: Palm-Beach Hotel, Beirut; Chief ANDREW J. NASH.

UPI: Assicurazione Bldg., Rue Salim Boustany, Beirut; Chief GEORGE BITAR.

DPA, Iraq News Agency and Reuters also have offices in Beirut.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Lebanese Press Syndicate: P.O.B. 3084, Beirut; Sec. RIAD TAHA.

PUBLISHERS

Dar Al Iim Lil Malayeen: Rue de Syrie, P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; f. 1945; owners: MUNIR BA'ALBAKY and BAHJ OSMAN.

Dar-Alkashaf: P.O. Box 2091, Pres. Chehab St., Beirut, f. 1930; publishers of *Alkashaf* (Arab Youth Magazine), maps and atlases; printers and distributors; Propr. M. A. FATALLA.

Dar Al-Kitab al-Jadid: Hamra St., Hindi Building, P.O.B. 1284, Beirut; owner: FUAD BADR.

Dar Al-Makshouf: Rue Amir Beshir, Beirut; owner: Sheikh FUAD HOBEISH.

Dar As-Sayad: P.O. Box 1038, Beirut; publishes *Al-Anwar* (daily), *Assayad* (weekly) and *Achabaka* (weekly); Chair. SAID FREIHA; Managing Dir. BASSAM FREIHA.

Dar Beirut: Librairie Beyrouth, Immeuble Lazarieh, Rue Amir Beshir, Beirut; f. 1936; Propr. M. SAFIEDDINE.

The International Documentary Center of Arab Manuscripts: Syria St., Salha and Samadi Bldg., P.O.B. 2668, Beirut; f. 1965; publishes and reproduces ancient and rare Arabic texts; Propr. ZOUHAIR BAALBAKI.

Khayat Book and Publishing Co. S.A.L.: 90-94 rue Bliss, Beirut; history, literature, economy, language, Arabic reprints; Man. Dir. PAUL KHAYAT.

Middle East Publishing Co.: Beirut, Rue George Picot, Imm. El Kaissi; f. 1954; publishes *Medical Index*; Man. Editor ELIE SAWAF.

New Book Publishing House: Beirut.

Rihani Printing and Publishing House: Selim Jazairi, Beirut; f. 1963; Propr. ALBERT RIHANI; Man. DAUD STEPHAN.

Other publishing houses in Beirut include: *Dar al-Andalus*, *Dar Majalaat Shiir*, *Imprimerie Catholique*, *Imprimerie Universelle*, *Librairie du Liban*, *Librairie Orientale*, *Al Maktab al-Tijari*, *Middle East Stamps Inc.*, *Mu'assasat al-Marif*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Lebanese Broadcasting Station: rue Arts et Métiers, Beirut; is a part of the Ministry of Guidance and Information; f. 1946; Dir.-Gen. J. ZAAROUR; Dir. of Broadcasting HASSAN EL HASSAN.

In 1967 there were 451,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Compagnie Libanaise de Télévision: P.O. Box 4848, Beirut; commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on four channels; Pres. and Gen. Man. General S. NOFAL; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ NAJJAR.

Tele Orient: P.O. Box 5054, Beirut; Compagnie de Télévision du Liban et du Proche-Orient (S.A.L.); commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on two channels (11); Dir.-Gen. L. DARDAH.

There were 170,000 television sets in service in January 1967.

FINANCE

cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; L£ = Lebanese £.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Lebanon: rue Masraf Loubnane, Beirut; P.O.B. 5544, Beirut; f. 1964; cap. L£15m.; Gov. ELIAS SARKIS.

PRINCIPAL LEBANESE BANKS

Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries S.A.L.: Bechara El Khoury/Mar Mansour Streets, P.O. Box 5420, Beirut; f. 1957; cap. L£5m., dep. L£53.6m. (1966); Chair. TOUFIC S. ASSAF; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. NASHAT SHEIKH EL-ARD; Joint Gen. Man. AMIN M. ALAMEH.

Banque Al-Ahli (Banque Nationale) Foncière, Commerciale et Industrielle S.A.L.: Rue Foch, Beirut, P.O. Box 2868; f. 1953; cap. and reserves L£13.9m.; dep. L£151.8m. (December 1965); Pres. and Gen. Man. JOSEPH SALEM.

Banque Audi S.A.L.: rue Al Arz, Imm. Beydoun, P.O. Box 2560; f. 1928 as Oidih and Joseph Audi, since 1962 known as Banque Audi S.A.L.; cap. p.u. L£4.5m.; dep. L£29.4m. (1966).

Banque Belgo-Libanaise S.A.L.: P.O. Box 2955, Beirut; f. 1953; cap. p.u. L£5m., dep. L£61m. (1967); Chair. H. P. CROMBÉ; Gen. Man. GEORGES CHAMI.

Banque de Crédit Agricole, Industriel et Foncier: Beirut; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TALHA YAFFL; took over Banque de l'Economie Arabe in November, 1967.

Banque de Crédit National S.A.L.: rue Allenby, Beirut, P.O. Box 204; f. 1959 (f. 1920 as Banque Jacob E. Safra); cap. and reserves L£3.4m.; dep. L£15.4m. (December 1967); Pres. and Gen. Man. EDMOND J. SAFRA; Man. HENRI KRAYEM.

Banque d'Epargne S.A.L.: Lazarieh Bldg., Emir Béchi St., P.O.B. 1439, Beirut; f. 1946; cap. p.u. L£1.5m.; dep. L£11.6m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. and Gen. Manager ERNEST W. KASSAB.

Banque de l'Industrie et du Travail, S.A.L.: B.P. 3948, rue Riad Solh, Beirut; f. 1960; cap. L£10m.; dep. L£36.7m. (1966); Chair. NADIA EL-KHOURY; Gen. Man. W. F. GOSLING, O.B.E.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer (S.A.): avenue Foch, P.O. Box 1912, Beirut; f. 1951; cap. p.u. L£5m.; dep. L£59.2m. (1965); Pres. H.E. HUSSEIN BEY AOUÉINI.

Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1126, Beirut; cap. L£5m.; Man. JEAN FARES SAAD ABIJOUADÉ.

Banque Libano-Bresilienne S.A.L.: P.O.B. 3310, Maarad St., Beirut; f. 1962; cap. L£2.5m.; Gen. Man. J. P. GHOSN.

Banque Misr-Liban (S.A.L.): rue Riad El Solh, Beirut; cap. p.u. L£5m.; Pres. MOHAMMED RUCHDI; Gen. Man. Dir. MOHAMMED ALI EL SALLAB.

Banque Nasr Libano-Africaine S.A.L.: B.P. 798, Tayara Bldg., Foch St., Beirut; f. 1963; cap. L£3m.; dep. L£6.7m. (1966); Pres. DIAB NASR.

Banque Sabbag S.A.L.: P.O.B. 144, Bab-Edriss, Beirut; f. 1880 as H. Sabbag et Fils, since 1950 a joint stock company with Banque de L'Indochine and Banca Commerciale Italiana; cap. L£6m.; dep. L£60m. (1966); Chair. P. ANTHOINE-MILHOMME.

Banque Saradar S.A.L.: Kassatly Bldg., Fakhry Bey St., Beirut, P.O.B. 1121; f. 1948; cap. p.u. L£3m.; dep. L£21m. (1966); Pres.-Gen. Man. JOE MARIUS SARADAR; Man. JEAN SARADAR.

Banque S. Shoucair S.A.L.: B.P. 224, Allenby St., Beirut; f. 1958; cap. L£6m.; dep. L£26.4m. (1965); Chair. SAMI F. SHOUCAIR.

Banque G. Trad (Crédit Lyonnais) S.A.L.: Weygand St., Beirut; f. 1951; cap. L£3m.; dep. L£75.6m. (1966); Pres. G. G. TRAD.

Beirut-Riyad Bank S.A.L.: Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., Riad Solh St., P.O.B. 4668, Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£12.5 m.; dep. L£73.5m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. and Gen. Man. PIERRE EDDÉ.

Development Bank, S.A.L.: Beydoun Bldgs., Arz St., Beirut; f. 1961; cap. L£8m.; dep. L£29.3m.; Pres. J. A. SAAB.

Eastern Commercial Bank S.A.L.: P.O.B. 348, Beirut; f. 1944; cap. L£5m.; dep. L£10.4m.; Pres. JOSEPH NAJJAR; Gen. Man. ELIAS B. SOUSSOU.

Federal Bank of Lebanon S.A.L.: Parliament Square, P.O.B. 2209, Beirut; f. 1952; cap. L£7.75m.; dep. L£24m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. M. SAAB; Vice-Pres. FARID A. M. SAAB; Manager I. GHAMMACHÉ.

Intra Bank: Beirut; re-opened 1968; Chair. PIERRE DAGHER.

MEBCO BANK—Middle East Banking Co. S.A.L.: B.P. 3540, Beydoun Bldg., Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£6.25m.; dep. L£28.7m. (1967); Chair. M. J. BEYDOUN.

Rifbank S.A.L.: B.P. 5727, rue Trablos, Beirut; f. 1965; cap. p.u. L£4m.; dep. L£32.2m. (1966); Pres. A. A. BASSAM.

Société Bancaire du Liban S.A.L.: rue Allenby, Beirut; P.O.B. 435; f. 1899; cap. p.u. and reserves L£3m.; dep. L£32.6m. (December 1967); Chair. S. S. LEVY.

Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 957, Beirut; f. 1963; cap. p.u. L£10.4m. (1964); Pres. PHILIPPE DUPERON.

Trans Orient: Beirut; f. 1966; cap. p.u. L£3m.; joint venture with the International Bank of Washington and Lebanese private investors.

Union National Bank, S.A.L.: B.P. 4932, Abboud Bldg., Bab Idress, Beirut; cap. L£6.3m.; dep. L£37m. (1966); Chair. ANIS A. BIBI.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (General Bank of the Netherlands): 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; P.O. Box 3012, Beirut.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman; Beirut; f. 1930.

Banco di Roma: Rome, Italy; Beirut.

Bank of America (National Trust and Savings Asscn.): 300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 20, California; P.O. Box 3965, Beirut; f. 1904; Vice-Pres. and Man. PIETER HUIZER.

Bank of Nova Scotia: King and Bay Streets, Toronto, Ont.; P.O.B. 4446, Beirut.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; Arab Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 1187, Beirut; Rep. M. IJIMA.

Bank Saderat Iran: Teheran, Iran; Beirut.

Bankers Trust Co.: Wall St., New York, U.S.A.; Beirut.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Afrique) (S.A.): 1 blvd. Haussmann, Paris; rue Allenby, Beirut.

Banque pour le Développement Commercial: Geneva, Switzerland; Beirut.

Bayerische Vereinsbank: Munich, German Federal Republic; Beirut.

Berliner Bank: Berlin 12, German Federal Republic; Beirut.

British Bank of the Middle East: 6-7 King William Street, London, E.C.4; brs. at Beirut, Ras Beirut, St. George's Bay, Mazra'a and Tripoli.

Central Trust of China: Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China; Beirut.

Geskoslovenska Obchodni Banka: Prague, Czechoslovakia, Middle East Office: B.P. 5928, Beirut.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York 15; P.O.B. 3684, Beirut; Vice-Pres. PATRICK K. HEALEY; Rep. CHARLES WIDNEY.

Commerzbank A.G.: Düsseldorf, German Federal Republic; Beirut.

Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque S.A.: 50 rue d'Anjou, Paris; rue Riad El Solh, Beirut; f. 1949; cap. 34m. francs.

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie (S.A.): 5 Bd. de la Madeleine, Paris; Beirut.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany; Imm. Starco, B.P. 4831, Beirut.

The Eastern Bank Ltd.: 2-3 Crosby Square, London E.C.3; Man. in Beirut P. B. PICKERING.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.; P.O.B. 3648, Beirut; Vice-Pres. P. G. WODTKE; Rep. J. T. POLTERMANS.

Frankfurter Bank: Frankfurt, German Federal Republic; Beirut.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi, Pakistan; Beirut.

Handels- U. Gewerbebank Heilbronn A.G.: Heilbronn (Neckar), German Federal Republic; Beirut.

Jordan National Bank, S.A.: Amman, Jordan; Beirut.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., rue Riyad Solh, Beirut.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: 24-32 King William Street, London, E.C.4; P.O. Box 5481, Beirut; Man. in Beirut A. I. DOUSHATIN.

Norddeutsche Kreditbank: Bremen, German Federal Republic; Beirut.

Rafidain Bank: Bank Street, Baghdad, Iraq; Beirut, P.O. Box 1891.

Saudi National Commercial Bank: P.O. Box 104, Jedda, Saudi Arabia; Beirut; f. 1938.

Société Centrale de Banque: Paris, France; rue Omar Daouk, Beirut.

Société Tunisienne de Banque: 1 Avenue Habib Thameur, Tunis, Tunisia; Beirut.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg: Hamburg, German Federal Republic; Beirut.

Westfalenbank: Bochum, German Federal Republic, Beirut.

Bankers' Association of Lebanon: Beirut; Pres. PIERRE EDDÉ.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Al Ahli (S.A.L.): Imm. Daaboul, Rue Foch, P.O. Box 5652, Beirut; f. 1964; Chair. Dr. P. J. KLAT; Man. G. B. ASSOUD.

Al-Ittihad Al-Watani: Head Office: Immeuble Fattal, P.O. Box 1270, Beirut; Chair. DESIRÉ KETTANEH.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd. S.A.L.: Arabia House, 133 Phoenicia St., P.O.B. 2172, Beirut; Pres. and Gen. Man. BASIM AMIN FARIS.

Commercial Insurance Co., S.A.L.: Starco Centre, P.O. Box 4351, Beirut; f. 1962; Chair. J. SAHET; Gen. Man. R. M. ZACCAR.

Compagnie Libanaise d'Assurances (S.A.L.): Riad El Solh Street, P.O. Box 3685, Beirut; f. 1951; Managing Dir. JEAN F. S. ABIJAOUDE; Manager OVIDIO CUTTIN.

Some twenty of the major European companies are also represented in Beirut.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ayyas Building, Allenby Street, P.O. Box 1801, Beirut; f. 1898; 5,168 mems.; Pres. KAMAL JABRE; Dir. ABDUL WAHUB RIFA'I; publ. *The Economy of Lebanon and the Arab World* (twenty issues per annum).

Tripoli Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Tripoli.

Sidon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sidon.

Zahlé Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zahlé: Pres. ALFRED SKAFF.

Association des Industriels du Liban: Beirut.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Association of Lebanese Industrialists: Immeuble Asseily, Rue Tripoli, Beirut.

Conseil National du Patronat: Beirut; f. 1965.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

Confédération Générale des Travailleurs du Liban (C.G.T.L.): Beirut.

Federation of Independent Trade Unions: Central Building, rue Mère Galace, Beirut; f. 1953; 3,600 mems.; affiliated to Confed. of Arab T.U.'s; Pres. NABIL GHOSN; Sec.-Gen. RAFIK SALAM; publ. *Sawt al 'Amel*.

Federation of Unions of Workers and Employees of North Lebanon: Al-Ahram Building, Abu-Wadi Square, Tripoli; f. 1954; affiliated to Confed. of Arab T.U.'s; 4,000 mems.; Pres. MOUSTAFA HAMZI; Sec.-Gen. KHALED BARADI; publ. *Al A'mel*.

Ligue des Syndicats des Employés et des Ouvriers dans la République Libanaise (*League of Trade Unions of Employees and Workers in the Lebanese Republic*): Immeuble Rivoli, Place des Canons, Beirut; f. 1946; 18,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. HUSSEIN ALI HUSSEIN; Vice-Pres. HALIM MATTAR; Sec.-Gen. FOUAD KHARANOUGH; Foreign Sec. KHODRE DAYÉ; Del. to ICFTU and mem. of Exec. Cttee. ANTOINE CHIHAI; publ. *Al-Awassef*.

United Unions for Employees and Workers: Imm. Waql Bzoummar, rue Bechara el-Khoury, Beirut, B.P. 3636; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU; 11,000 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL KHOURY; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE AOUN; publ. *La Gazette*.

RESEARCH CENTRE

ICFTU Trade Union Research Centre: P.O.B. 3180, Beirut; f. 1964.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Office des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Libanais et des Transports en Commun de Beyrouth et de sa Banlieue: Head Office: Beirut; since 1960, all railways in Lebanon have been state-owned. There are 208 miles of standard-gauge railway and 51 miles of narrow-gauge local lines around Beirut; Dir.-Gen. N. RIZKALLAH.

ROADS

Lebanon has about 4,000 km. of roads (international asphalted 460, major asphalted 1,100, minor 840, tracks 1,600). The two international motorways are the north-south coastal road and the road connecting Beirut with Damascus in Syria. Among the major roads are that crossing the Bekaa and continuing South to Bent-Jbail and the Chtaura-Baalbek road. Hard-surfaced roads connect Jezzine with Moukhtara, Bzebdine with Metn, Meyroub with Afka and Tannourine. A programme of road improvement envisaging expenditure of some L£6 million was introduced in 1965.

SHIPPING

Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping and forwarding business for the Levant. Tripoli, the northern Mediterranean terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq (the other is Haifa), is also a busy port, with good equipment and facilities. Saida is still relatively unimportant as a port.

There are many shipping companies and agents in Beirut. The following are some of the largest:

"Adriatica" S.p.A.N.: Rue Riad E. Solh, Immeuble Gellad, Beirut, P.O.B. 1472; Dir. ALDE SILLI.

American Lebanese Shipping Co., S.A.L.: agents for Isthmian Lines, Inc., N.Y.; P.O. Box 215, Imm. Fattal, rue du Port, Beirut.

American Levant Shipping & Distributing Co.: Rue Patriarch Hoyek, Immeuble Anwar Dassouki & Co.; agents for Holland America Line, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Prudential Steamship Corporation; Man. Dir. ADIB ISHAK.

R. Balgis: Port Street, P.O. Box 806; agents for: Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Ltd. (Piraeus), Linea "C" Costa Armatori s.p.a. (Genoa), Homes Lines (Genoa), Hamburg Atlantik Linie (Hamburg), Sun Lines (Athens).

Catoni & Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 800, Rue du Port; f. 1960; Chair. A. J. CATONI; agents for American Export Lines Inc., British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd., Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.

Ets. Derviche Y. Haddad: Rue du Port; agents for: Arment Deppe, Antwerp.

Daher & Cie. S.A.L.: Byblos Bldg., Place des Martyrs, P.O.B. 254; agents for: Cie. de Navigation Daher, Concordia Line, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation, Société Maritime des Petroles B.P., Cie. Navale des Petroles, Cie. Générale Transatlantique, Cie. de Navigation Paquet.

O. D. Debbas & Sons: Rue du Port, P.O. Box 3; agents for: American President Lines.

British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd.: Rue du Port; agents for Ellerman and Papayanni Line, Ltd., Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd., Prince Line Ltd., etc.

Fauzi Jemil Ghandour: P.O.B. 1084; agents for: Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (Denizyollari), D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş., Iraqi Maritime Transport Co.

T. Gargour & Fils: rue Foch, P.O.B. 371; f. 1928; agents for: Argo-Nah-Ost Linie, Atlas Levant Linie; Dirs. NICOLAS T. GARGOUR, HABIB T. GARGOUR.

LEBANON—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Henry Heald & Co. S.A.L.: Im. Fattal, Rue du Port, P.O. Box 64; agents for Canadian Pacific Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. & O. Orient Lines, B.I., Royal Mail Lines, Scandinavian Near East Agency, Vanderzee Shipping Agency, Worms and Co.

Hitti Frères: Parliament Square, P.O. Box 511; agents for: General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. of Greece (Greek Line), United States Lines, Royal Mail Line, Canadian Pacific Lines.

Khedivial Mail Line: Rue du Port.

Messageries Maritimes: Rue Allenby, P.O. Box 880.

Raymond A. Makzoumé: Rue de la Marseillaise, P.O. Box 1357; agents for: Yugoslav Lines, Italian Lines, Hellenic Lines Ltd. (New York), Fenton Steamship Co. Ltd. (London).

Rudolphe Saade & Co., S.A.L.; Rue de la Marseillaise; agents for American Export and Isbrandtsen Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lebanese International Airways: 1 Chaker and Oucini Bldg., Riad Solh Square, Beirut, P.O.B. 2964; f. 1953; regular services to the Middle East and Europe; fleet of 2 Coronado CV990 A, 3 DC-7; Pres. CARLOS ARIDA; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALPHONSE ARIDA.

MEA (Middle East Airlines, Air Liban): MEA Bldgs., Airport Blvd., Beirut, P.O.B. 206; 1945; regular services throughout Europe, the Middle East, India and Pakistan and Africa; fleet of 4 Comet IVC, 3 Caravelles, 3 Viscounts and 1 Boeing; Pres. and Chair. Sheikh NAJIB ALAMEDDIN; Gen. Man. ASAD NASR; publs. *Lebanon Fortnightly*, *Cedar-wings* (monthly), *Cedar Jet Travel Trade News* (monthly).

Trans-Mediterranean Airways (TMA): El-Murr, Rue Hamra, P.O. Box 3018, Beirut; freight services to London, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Basel, Baghdad, Dhahran (Bahrein), Kuwait, Doha, Jeddah, Teheran, Kabul, Abadan, Karachi, Bombay, Bangkok, Taipei, Osaka and Tokyo; Pres. and Chair. MUNIR ABU-HAIDAR.

The following foreign companies also operate services to Lebanon: Air France, Air India, A.L.I.A., Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, A.U.A., B.E.A., B.O.A.C., C.S.A., Ethiopian, Finnair, Garuda, Ghana Airways, Iberia, Interflug, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L., J.A.T., K.L.A., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, L.O.T., Lufthansa, Malev, Olympic Airways, P.A.A., P.I.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, T.H.Y. (Turkey), T.W.A., U.A.A., U.T.A., Varig.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme: Rue Justinien, Beirut; f. 1948; official organisation; Commissaire Général MICHEL TOUMA.

UNIVERSITIES

American University of Beirut: Beirut; 630 teachers, 3,245 students.

Beirut Arab University: Eltareek Elguidida, Beirut; 100 teachers; 7,665 students.

Université Libanaise (Lebanese University): UNESCO Building, Beirut; 447 teachers, 6,512 students.

Université Saint Joseph: B.P. 293, Beirut; 2,192 students.

LESOTHO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital.

The Kingdom of Lesotho, formerly the British High Commission Territory of Basutoland, is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa, with Orange Free State to the north and west, Natal and Griqualand East to the east, and Cape Province to the south. Rainfall averages about 28 in. per year, mostly falling between October and April. There are two main geographic regions: the Lowlands about 5,000-6,000 feet above sea level in the west and the Highlands rising to over 11,000 feet in the east. English is the official language and Sesotho the language of the Basotho people. Eighty per cent of the people of Lesotho are Basotho; and 75 per cent are Christians, mainly Roman Catholic and French Protestant. The flag is blue with green and white stripes and a white Basuto hat in the centre. The capital is Maseru.

Recent History

Basutoland's progress to independence as the Kingdom of Lesotho was initiated by the Constitution of 1959 which established representative government. On April 30th, 1965, Basutoland became self-governing under a new constitution, with a bi-cameral parliament and a ministerial council. Lesotho achieved independence within the Commonwealth on October 4th, 1966. In December 1966 the King, Moshoeshe II, was placed under house arrest by the Government but was released after agreeing to be bound by the terms of the constitution. Lesotho is a member of the UN and the Economic Commission for Africa.

Government

The Independence Constitution provides for Lesotho to be a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth. Executive government is in the hands of a Cabinet of at least 8 ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the King, having regard to the results of the general election, and the Ministers are responsible to the Prime Minister. There is a Senate consisting of 22 Ward Chiefs and 11 Senators nominated by the Paramount Chief (King) and a National Assembly of 60 elected members.

Economic Affairs

The economy is primarily agricultural, although only 13.1 per cent of the land is arable. Livestock, wool and mohair account for three-quarters of all exports. Diamonds,

hides and skins are also important. 115,382 members of the population are migrant labourers working for periods of up to five years in the Republic of South Africa. A hydro-electric scheme for the waters of the Oxbow Gorge to be piped 120 miles to the Orange Free State goldfields is under investigation. Approximately 50 per cent of Lesotho's revenue is made up of grants from the British Government.

Transport and Communications

There is no railway apart from one mile of South African Railway line at Maseru. A main road extending from Maseru for 80 miles is being bitumenized and there are 341 miles of minor roads. There is a major air-strip at Maseru and twenty-seven others throughout the country. No international airlines serve Lesotho but there is now a scheduled twice-weekly air service to Johannesburg in South Africa.

Education

All primary education is free, and is largely in the hands of the three main missions (French Evangelical, Roman Catholic and Church of England) under the direction of the Ministry of Education. There are 1,116 schools and institutions in the territory. Post-secondary education is provided by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland at Roma.

Public Holidays

1968: May 2 (King's Birthday), May 23 (Ascension Day), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), July 1 (Family Day), August 5 (National Tree Planting Day), October 4 (Independence Day), October 7 (National Sports Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 12 (Moshoeshe's Day), April 4 (Good Friday), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is in force.

Currency

South African currency is in use in Lesotho. One Rand (R) is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents: R1.

Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1.716 Rand = £1 sterling.

.72 Rand = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

11,716 square miles.

EMPLOYMENT

There are about 2,000 paid jobs in Lesotho. In July 1967 80,404 Basotho were employed in coal and gold mines in the Republic of South Africa.

POPULATION

(1966 Census)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
African . . .	367,104	482,882	849,986
European . . .	804	789	1,593
Asian . . .	373	426	799
TOTAL . . .	368,281	484,097	852,378
Absentee* . . .	95,590	19,779	115,382
GRAND TOTAL . .	463,871	503,876	967,760

* Citizens working in South Africa.

AGRICULTURE

(1966)

PRODUCTION

Wool	lb.	9,423,184
Maize	bags*	1,236,740
Wheat	"	634,265
Sorghum	"	590,000
Peas	"	101,363
Beans	"	15,000
Mohair	lb.	2,351,433
Hides	number	40,000
Skins	"	200,000

* Each bag contains 200 lb.

LIVESTOCK

(1966 Census)

Cattle	278,940
Horses	67,193
Donkeys	42,101
Mules	3,038
Sheep	1,447,340
Goats	817,255

FINANCE

BUDGET

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

(Rand)

REVENUE	1966-67	1967-68
Taxes	1,101,000	1,288,000
Customs and Excise* . .	1,462,000	1,775,000
Posts and Telegraphs . .	305,640	391,881
Licences and Duties . . .	305,600	358,700
Fees of Court or Office . .	68,000	71,000
Judicial Fines	100,000	60,000
Earnings of Departments . .	554,775	578,625
Interest	18,000	10,200
Rents from Government Property	130,000	143,000
Miscellaneous	73,335	125,740
Reimbursements	4,500	112,600
TOTAL	4,122,850	4,914,746
Overseas Service Aid Scheme . .	233,436	175,326
British Loans	—	110,779
British Grant	5,500,000	6,000,000
TOTAL REVENUE	9,856,286	11,200,851

EXPENDITURE	1966-67	1967-68
Education	1,817,059	2,235,744
Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing	667,999	1,005,813
Health	921,916	1,076,768
Police	919,976	951,347
Public Works	970,486	814,334
Local Government	589,380	547,333
Justice	495,401	471,529
Finance	326,227	579,601
Prisons	307,580	312,590
Posts and Telecommunications	310,555	324,506
All Other Items	2,529,732	2,881,286
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9,856,311	11,200,851

* Lesotho is a member of the South African Customs Union, and receives 0.47093 per cent of the total revenue collected.

LESOTHO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

DEVELOPMENT FUND

Revenue for 1967-68 amount to R.4,137,362, of which R.2,300,000 was an International Development Association grant and R.1,600,000 a British Government grant. No long-term development plan has yet been drawn up.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Foodstuffs and Livestock	5,050	6,431	Livestock and Foodstuffs:		
Beverages and Tobacco	395	626	Cattle	410	464
Crude Materials	65	353	Sheep	70	60
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	670	1,036	Other Live Animals	10	18
Animal and Vegetable Oil	65	174	Wheat	725	57
Chemicals	520	1,280	Peas and Beans	145	124
Manufactured Goods	3,840	5,740	Other Foodstuffs	15	5
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,590	2,038	TOTAL	1,375	728
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	3,920	4,019	Crude Materials:		
Commodities n.e.s.	1,220	1,220	Wool	1,762	1,861
TOTAL	17,335	22,917	Mohair	817	943
			Hides and Skins	75	94
			Diamonds	626	697*
			Other	10	6
			TOTAL	3,290	3,601
			TOTAL OTHER EXPORTS	25	58
			TOTAL EXPORTS	4,690	4,387

* Diamond Exports (1967): R.1,017,623.

Most trade is with the Republic of South Africa; detailed figures for trade by countries are not available.

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT
Primary	1,131	167,170
Secondary	27	3,094
Teachers Training Colleges	7	623
Technical and Vocational Schools	4	473
Universities	1	314

THE CONSTITUTION

The new Basutoland Constitution was agreed in outline at a Conference held in London in May 1964. It was made by Order in Council (Basutoland Order 1965) on January 29th, 1965, but did not come into full operation immediately pending elections to the National Assembly which were held on April 29th. The Basutoland Government presented its request for full independence on April 30th, 1966, as provided for in the 1965 constitution, and on October 4th, 1966, the Kingdom of Lesotho achieved independence within the British Commonwealth.

The King, Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II, is Head of State and constitutional monarch. The executive body is the

Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not fewer than 7 other Ministers. There are two houses in the Parliament. The Senate contains the 22 principal chiefs and 11 other persons nominated by the King.

The National Assembly has 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage in 60 single member constituencies. The Prime Minister must be able to command majority support in the National Assembly. If challenged, the government must establish in the courts, that where there are several ways of achieving its objective, the means least restrictive of civil liberties has been chosen.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty King MOSHOESHOE II
(christened Constantine Bereng Seeiso).

CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Internal Security, Development and Planning: Chief LEABUA JONATHAN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior: Chief SEKHONYANA MASERIBANE.

Minister of Justice: Chief BENEDICT MOHAPI LESETELI.

Minister of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing: Chief MATETE MAJARA.

Minister of Education: ANTHONY CLOVIS MANYELI.

Minister of Health: Chief PATRICK 'MOTA.

Minister of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Labour: Chief PEETE PEETE.

Minister of Works, Posts, Telecommunications, Communications and Civil Aviation: Chief SELBOURNE R. LETSIE.

Minister of State: Chief SETHO M. LETSIE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSION ACCREDITED TO LESOTHO

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

China, Republic (Taiwan): Maseru (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD K. YUAN.

United Kingdom: Maseru (HC); *High Commissioner:* I. B. WATT.

U.S.A.: Maseru (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* R. ST. F. POST.

Lesotho also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Canada, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea and Vatican City.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Election, April 29th, 1965)

PARTY	SEATS
National Party	31
Congress Party	25
Marematlou Freedom Party	4
TOTAL	60

COLLEGE OF CHIEFS (SENATE)

President: His Majesty King MOSHOESHOE II.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Party: P.O.B. 124, Maseru; f. 1959; 80,000 mems.; Leader Chief LEABUA JONATHAN; Gen. Sec. C. D. MOLAPO; publ. *Nketu*.

Congress Party: P.O.B. 111, Maseru; f. 1952; 75,000 mems.; Leader NTSU MOKHEHLE; Sec.-Gen. K. CHAKELA; Treas.-Gen. S. R. MOKHEHLE; Nat. Chair. G. KHASU; publ. *Makatolle*.

Marematlou Freedom Party: Maseru; f. 1962; 42,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. SETH MAKOTOKO; Vice-Pres. EDWIN LEANYA.

Lesotho Democratic Party: Maseru; f. 1967; Leader CHARLES MOZEDI; breakaway group from Congress Party; 2 seats in Nat. Assembly (1968).

Marema Tlou Party: Maseru; Conservative; Leader Chief S. S. MATETE.

Lesotho Unity Party: P.O.B. 280, Maseru; f. 1965; 5,000 mems.; moderate, non-racial, opposition party; Sec.-Gen. E. K. LELIA; publ. *Sefako*.

Communist Party: P.O.B. 330, Maseru; f. 1961; inaugural conference May 5th, 1962; about 500 mems.; Sec. JOHN MOTLOHELOA; publ. *Tokoloho*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial department of the territory is the responsibility of the Chief Justice of Lesotho. His headquarters are at Maseru.

Chief Justice of Lesotho: Hon. FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

Court of Appeal. A Lesotho Court of Appeal was established after independence in 1966 to replace the previous court of appeal which served all three former High Commission Territories. Members of the Court of Appeal are: Justice E. R. ROPER (President), Justice I. A. MAIZELS and Justice O. D. SCHREINER.

The High Court. This is a Superior Court of Record, and in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authorities vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal or to the Privy Council.

District Courts. Each of the nine districts possesses the following subordinate courts: Resident Magistrate Courts, First Class, Second Class, Third Class, and Special Class Courts.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts. These deal with civil and criminal appeals from Basotho Courts. Further appeal may be made to the High Court.

Basotho Courts. There are 71 Basotho Courts, of which 58 are Local Courts and 13 are Central Courts which also serve as courts of appeal from the Local Courts. They have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases but have no jurisdiction over people other than Africans.

RELIGION

About 75 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Lesotho: P.O.B. 87, Maseru; Rt. Rev. J. A. ARROWSMITH MAUND, M.C., B.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Maseru: P.O.B. 267, Maseru; about 193,000 adherents; His Grace ALPHONSUS LIGUORI MORAPPELI.

THE PRESS

The Africa Digest (*Li-Tsoa-Kolleng*): The Catholic Centre, P.O. Mazenod; quarterly; Editor Father M. FERRAGNE, O.M.I.; circ. 2,000.

Basotho Traders' Guide: The Social Centre, P.O. Mazenod; Editor Father M. FERRAGNE, O.M.I.

Leselinyana la Lesotho: P.O.B. 7, Morija; f. 1863; Lesotho Evangelical Church; monthly; Sesotho; Editor Rev. S. M. PHAKISI; circ. 4,315.

Lesotho News: P.O.B. 111, Ficksburg, Orange Free State, South Africa; f. 1927; weekly; English; Editor G. BOSCH; circ. 800.

Lesotho Times: P.O.B. 353, Maseru; weekly; Sesotho and English; published by Department of Information; Acting Dir. T. E. NTHLAKANA; circ. 3,000.

Moeletsi oa Basotho (*The Counsellor of Basotho*): P.O. Mazenod; f. 1933; Catholic weekly; Sesotho and English; Editor Rev. Father M. CHARBONNEAU, O.M.I.; circ. 15,000.

Mohlalani (*The Warrior*): Maloti Information Bureau, Maseru; f. 1954; irregular; Sesotho and English; Editor B. M. KHAKETLA; circ. 10,000.

Nketu: P.O.B. 557, Maseru; f. 1965; organ of the Basuto National Party; weekly; Sesotho and English; Editor Chief N. J. MOLAPO.

PUBLISHERS

Lesotho Publishing Co. Ltd.: Maseru; f. 1966; educational books.

Mazenod Institute: P.O. Mazenod, Lesotho; educational and religious.

Morija Sesuto Book Depot: P.O. Box 4, Morija; f. 1861; run by the Lesotho Evangelical Church; publishers and printers of religious works, school books, linguistic and historical books and novels mainly in Southern Sotho and English.

Morija Printing Works: P.O.B. 5, Morija; educational and religious.

RADIO

Radio Lesotho: P.O.B. 353, Maseru; programmes in Sesotho and English; two medium wave transmitters and one short wave transmitter; Dir. of Information T. E. NTHLAKANA.

Radio Station ZNF-4V: Catholic School Secretariat, P.O.B. 80, Maseru; one short-wave station; educational; Dir.-Gen. M. GAREAU, O.M.I.; Technical Dir. J. MOTHALE. There were 3,000 radio receivers in 1967.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: P.O.B. 115, Maseru; Man. J. A. BAMBER; there are two sub-branches and nine agencies.

Standard Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Maseru; Man. C. F. Moss; branch at Mphahle's Hoek and nine agencies.

Post Office Savings Bank: Maseru; f. 1966; dep. R.1,000,000.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE UNIONS

Lesotho General Workers Union: P.O.B. 322, Maseru; f. 1954; Chair. L. RAMATSOSO; Sec. A. MOFAMMERE.

Lesotho Industrial Commercial and Allied Workers Union: P.O.B. 144, Maseru; f. 1952; Chair. R. MONESE; Sec. T. MOKHEHLE.

Lesotho Labour Organization: P.O.B. 26, Mphahle's Hoek; f. 1962; Chair. J. MOHAPI; Sec. A. MOTSEKO.

Lesotho Transport and Telecommunication Workers Union: P.O.B. 266, Maseru; f. 1959 as Basutoland Federation of Labour; Pres. S. RAFUTO; Sec. S. MOREKE.

Lesotho Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Workers: P.O. Mazenod, Maseru; f. 1963; Pres. G. MOTEBANG; Sec. P. K. MONESE.

National Union of Construction and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1967; Pres. L. PUTSOANE; Sec. T. TLALE.

Union of Employers in Lesotho: P.O.B. 79, Maseru; f. 1961; Chair. E. R. CLIFFORD; Sec. B. R. BOYCE.

Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1966; Pres. P. BERENG; Sec. J. MOLAPO.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Co-operatives: MACDONALD MABOTE, P.O.B. 89, Maseru.

By the end of 1960, there were 193 co-operative societies with a total membership of about 21,000 and a turnover of roughly R.204,700. The development of these societies is a Government responsibility, and the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed in 1948.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Republic of South Africa by a short line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein/Natal main line.

ROADS

The main road system, 560 miles, is principally confined to the western lowlands. An 86-mile stretch of the main lowland road, from Leribe in the north to 12 miles past Maseru, will be bitumenized by the end of 1968. Other parts of this road are being improved to an all-weather gravel surface. Many other new roads, principally in the mountains, are being constructed under self-help campaigns, and the government has given top priority to road construction. There are 341 miles of minor roads serving trading stations and Basotho villages; these are maintained by the traders and subsidized by the government. There are about 1,600 miles of bridle paths which are constructed and maintained by the Basotho Administration.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 28 air strips in Lesotho, with scheduled passenger and mail services between Maseru and all the main centres. There is also a scheduled passenger service (DC-3) between Maseru and Jan Smuts Airport, near Johannesburg, operated jointly by Lesotho National Airways and South African Airways.

UNIVERSITY

University of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland: Roma; f. 1964 in succession to Pius XII College; 55 lecturers, 314 students.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Liberia lies on the west coast of Africa with Sierra Leone and Guinea to the north and the Ivory Coast to the east. The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 65°F (18°C) to 120°F (49°C). English is the official language but the 28 tribes speak their own languages and dialects. Liberia is officially a Christian State and Methodism has the most adherents. There is a minority of Muslims. The flag consists of eleven horizontal stripes alternately of red and white with a navy blue canton containing a white star in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Monrovia.

Recent History

The present leader of Liberia, William Vacanarat Shadrach Tubman, was elected President in 1943, since when a number of political, social and economic changes have taken place. The suffrage has been broadened to grant universal representation in the Legislature. Liberia has played a leading part in African affairs and in 1961 initiated the meeting of twenty African nations in Monrovia which founded the Inter-African and Malagasy States Organisation (the Monrovia Group) (subsequently re-formed as Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache—OCAM). A Liberian contingent formed part of the UN force in the Congo. In February 1966 labour unrest prompted the Liberian Parliament to grant President Tubman special powers for twelve months.

Government

The Constitution is based on that of the United States. Executive power lies with the President, assisted by a Vice-President and Cabinet. The bi-cameral legislature consists of the Senate of 18 members and the House of Representatives of 52 members. The President is elected for an initial eight-year term and may stand for re-election every four years. The country is divided into the Coastal Region of five Counties and the Hinterland of four Counties. Each County is headed by a Superintendent appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces of Liberia consist of a National Guard of about 3,200 men, a Militia of about 10,000 men and a Coastguard Service. Military service commences at the age of sixteen. The United States provides technical assistance. In 1967 the number of regiments was increased to seventeen.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, about 90 per cent of the population living on the land. Much farming is at subsistence level, but there are plantations producing chiefly rubber. Other crops include rice, cocoa, coffee and palm oil. Timber resources are extensive. The country is rich in iron ore, which as an export exceeds the value of rubber, Liberia's traditional export. A free zone embracing Liberia, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone came into being in March 1965. Liberia's economy has expanded very fast as a result of her "open door" policy to foreign

investors. This has led to a difficult budgetary situation in spite of excellent trade returns.

Transport and Communications

The railways are used to carry iron ore to the coast and a passenger service was introduced in 1964. New roads are being constructed and a highway crossing the country from west to east was completed late in 1963. There are nine ports including the deep-water berths at Monrovia. A large number of vessels based on many countries are registered as belonging to the Liberian merchant fleet. In 1967 this became the world's largest merchant fleet, totalling more than 22 million gross tons. Liberian National Airways and foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

There are no state social welfare services. The state runs a number of hospitals and others are operated by U.S. Missionary Societies.

Education

Education is provided by the state and by religious organizations. The Four-Year Development Programme launched in 1967 aims to increase the number of primary pupils from 64,000 to 80,000 in 1970, and to increase secondary enrolment from 8,400 to 13,500. There is one university.

Tourism

There is little tourism although the country can offer an abundance of flora and fauna and traditional native dancing.

Visas are required by all nationalities.

Sport

Sport is promoted by the National Sports Commission. Football and athletics are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1968: May 14 (Unification Day), May 25 (Africa Liberation Day), July 26 (Independence Day), August 24 (Flag Day), October 24 (United Nations Day), November 6 (Thanksgiving), December 1 (Matilda Newport Day), December 10 (Human Rights Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 7 (Founders' Day), February 11 (Armed Forces Day), February 14 (Literacy Day), Decoration Day (March), March 15 (Birthday of J. J. Roberts, First President), April 12 (Good Friday, Fast and Prayer Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in force

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Liberian Dollar of 100 cents. United States coins are also legal tender.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents; 1 Dollar.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Dollars.

Exchange rate: \$2.40 = £1 Sterling.

£1 = \$1 U.S.

LIBERIA--(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1966 est.)	
	Total	MONROVIA (capital)
sq. miles		
43,000	1,060,000	180,000

Foreign Population (1964): 30,818.

Agriculture: ('000 lb.) Rubber 121,000 (1966), Palm Kernels 29, Bananas 153, Cocoa 1,784, Coffee 2,224, Cassava 4,282, Kola Nuts 651.

Forestry (1964): 16 million Board feet of sawn lumber.

Mining: Iron Ore (1966 production) 16.3 million tons, Diamonds (exports) 638,400 carats.

Industry: Electricity production (1964) 212m. kWh.

FINANCE

Liberian \$1=100 cents.

\$100=£41 9s. 6d. sterling=U.S. \$100.

BUDGET
(million U.S.\$)

REVENUE		1965	1966	EXPENDITURE		1965	1966
Rubber Concessions . . .		4.3	4.3	Current Expenditures . . .		32.1	35.3
Iron Ore Concessions . . .		8.0	10.0	Development Programme . . .		2.3	2.8
Direct Taxes		7.4	7.3	Debt Services		9.9	9.8
Customs		16.4	18.2	Other		1.0	1.6
Vessel Taxes		3.6	2.6				
Other Revenues		2.7	4.3				
TOTAL		42.4	46.7	TOTAL		45.3	50.8

1967 (est.): Revenue 47.9, Expenditure 50.4.

A four-year development plan to attract foreign capital was launched in 1966.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1965) \$104.5 million; (1966) \$113.6 million.**Exports:** (1965) \$135.4 million; (1966) \$150.4 million.COMMODITIES
(\$ '000)

IMPORTS		1965	1966	EXPORTS		1965	1966
Food		15,191	17,846	Rubber		29,624	26,967
Beverages and Tobacco . . .		3,459	4,232	Iron Ore		95,989	106,330
Raw Materials		883	569	Palm Kernels		2,077	1,568
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants .		8,301	10,267	Cocoa		243	523
Oils and Fats		468	502	Coffee		1,719	5,788
Chemicals		6,100	6,796	Diamonds		1,377	3,106
Manufactured Goods (classified) .		23,244	23,926	Piassava		49	24
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment		34,959	31,883	Other Commodities		4,936	6,149
Miscellaneous		12,184	17,643				
TOTAL		104,789	113,664	TOTAL		135,418	150,458

LIBERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(\$ '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
U.S.A.	49,539	50,641	U.S.A.	49,972	52,322
German Federal Republic	12,697	14,317	German Federal Republic	36,210	42,511
United Kingdom	10,506	10,587	United Kingdom	10,021	12,726
Japan	4,970	4,033	Italy	12,189	11,538
Sweden	3,782	4,033	Belgium	8,174	8,238
Netherlands	3,689	4,494	Netherlands	7,178	8,459
Other Countries	19,606	25,559	Other Countries	11,674	14,664
TOTAL	104,789	113,664	TOTAL	135,418	150,458

Transport (1964): Cargo landed 341,000 tons; Cargo loaded 5,671,000 tons, mainly iron ore.

EDUCATION

	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF STUDENTS	NO. OF TEACHERS
1963	912	80,358	2,634
1964	893	85,861	2,949
1966	n.a.	121,959	3,658

Source: National Planning Agency, Monrovia.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Republic of Liberia was founded by the American Colonisation Society in 1820, and constituted a free and independent Republic on July 26th, 1847. The Constitution of the Republic is modelled on that of the United States of America. Authority is divided into the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

Legislative authority is vested in a Legislature consisting of two Houses: the Senate, with 18 members, elected for a six-year term; and the House of Representatives elected for four years, consisting of 52 members.

Electors must either pay a hut tax, or own property in fee simple, or own land. They must be citizens of Liberia.

The Executive power rests with the President, who, with the Vice-President, is elected for an eight-year term. The President may be re-elected for periods of four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: WILLIAM VACANARAT SHADRACH TUBMAN
(elected 1954, 1955, 1959, 1963 and 1967).

Vice-President: WILLIAM RICHARD TOLBERT.

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Secretary of State: JOSEPH RUDOLPH GRIMES.

Secretary of Treasury: J. MILTON WEEKS.

Attorney-General: J. A. A. PIERRE.

Postmaster-General: MCKINLEY A. DESHIELD.

Secretary of National Defence: EVERET J. GOODRIDGE.

Secretary of Internal Affairs: ALLEN H. WILLIAMS.

Secretary of Education: AUGUSTUS F. CAINE.

Secretary of Public Works and Utilities: ALEXANDER KETTER.

Secretary of Agriculture: JOHN W. COOPER.

Secretary of Commerce: A. ROMEO HORTON.

Secretary of Economic Affairs and Director-General of National Planning: CYRIL BRIGHT.

Secretary of Information and Cultural Affairs: E. REGINALD TOWNSEND.

Director-General of Public Health and Sanitation: Dr. E. BARCLAY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBERIA

(Monrovia unless otherwise indicated)

Belgium: Camp Johnson Hill.

Cameroon: P.O.B. 616, Corner of Newport St., and U.N. Drive.

Canada: Accra, Ghana.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): P.O.B. 27, Sinkor.

Dahomey: Mamba Point.

Denmark: P.O.B. 209.

Ethiopia: P.O. Box 460, Sinkor.

France: P.O. Box 279, Mamba Point.

German Federal Republic: P.O. Box 34, Sinkor.

Ghana: P.O. Box 614, Mamba Point.

Guinea: P.O. Box 461, Front Street.

Haiti: P.O. Box 41, Mamba Point.

India: Accra, Ghana.

Israel: P.O. Box 407, Sinkor.

Italy: P.O. Box 255, Mamba Point.

Ivory Coast: P.O. Box 126, Sinkor.

Japan: Accra, Ghana.

Korea, Republic of: Rabat, Morocco.

Lebanon: P.O. Box 134, Mamba Point.

Mali: P.O. Box 611, Sinkor.

Netherlands: P.O. Box 284, Capitol Hill.

Niger: Mamba Point.

Nigeria: P.O.B. 615, Sinkor; *Ambassador:* OLUJIMI JOLAOSO.

Sierra Leone: 152 Benson Street.

Spain: P.O. Box 275, Sinkor.

Sweden: C. D. B. King Bldg., Broad St.

Switzerland: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: Freetown, Sierra Leone.

U.A.R.: P.O. Box 462, Mamba Point.

United Kingdom: P.O. Box 120, Mamba Point.

U.S.A.: P.O. Box 98, Mamba Point.

Upper Volta: Mamba Point.

Vatican: Mamba Point (Apostolic Nunciature).

Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana.

Liberia also has diplomatic relations with the following states: Austria, Greece, Indonesia, Mauritania, Norway, Panama, the Philippines and Senegal.

CONGRESS

SENATE

Eighteen members.

President: W. R. TOLBERT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-two members.

Speaker: R.A. HENRIES.

POLITICAL PARTY

The Whig Party: in power for more than fifty years; progressive democratic; Leader WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial authority in the Republic of Liberia is vested in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the Lower Courts. There are ten Circuit Courts, two established at Monrovia and the others throughout the country. One Territorial Court is established in the Marshall Territory, and one in River Cess Territory. Lower Courts function in the Districts and Settlements.

Chief Justice: A. DASHWOOD WILSON, Sr.

Associate Justices: A. H. ROBERTS, W. E. WORDSWORTH, LAWRENCE MITCHELL, C. L. SIMPSON, Jr.

RELIGION

Liberia is officially a Christian state and most Liberians are Christians. There are some Muslims. Complete religious freedom is guaranteed throughout the Republic.

Christian Churches represented in Liberia include the following:

Methodist Church in Liberia: P.O.B. 1010, Monrovia; f. 1833; approx. 19,000 adherents, 180 congregations, 119 ministers, 115 schools; Resident Bishop, Bishop STEPHEN TROWEN NAGBE, Sr.; Sec. Rev. S. T. ROBERTS; Educational Sec. Rev. ANTHONY B. FADLEY.

Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Mission, P.O.B. 296/8, Monrovia; f. 1907; approx. 11,000 mems.; 2,500 pupils in elementary schools, 400 in high schools and colleges.

Vicar-Apostolic of Monrovia: Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. FRANCIS CARROLL, S.M.A., Catholic Mission, Monrovia.

Vicar-Apostolic of Cape Palmas: Rt. Rev. Mgr. NICHOLAS GRIMLEY, Cape Palmas.

Assemblies of God Mission in Liberia: Cape Palmas; 150 churches; approx. 9,000 adherents.

American Protestant Episcopal Church: Monrovia; f. 1851; approx. 10,753 mems.; 43 elementary schools, 3 high schools, Cuttington College and Divinity School; Bishop-in-Charge Rt. Rev. D. H. BROWN, D.D.; Sec. The Ven. E. BOLLING ROBERTSON.

Baptist Church: Monrovia; approx. 24,000 mems.

Other denominations are: African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church, National Baptist Mission, Presbyterian Church in Liberia.

PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Daily Listener, The: P.O.B. 35, Monrovia; f. 1950; circ. 8,000; Editor-in-Chief and Publisher CHARLES C. DENNIS.

Diplomatist & News Digest, The: Johnson Street, Monrovia; f. 1961; weekly; Editor and Publisher KINGSPRIDE UGBOMA; circ. 500.

Liberian Age, The: P.O.B. 286, Monrovia; f. 1946; twice weekly; circ. 10,000.

Liberian Star, The: P.O.B. 691, United Nations Drive, Monrovia; f. 1964; five times a week; publ. Republic Press of Liberia Inc.; Editor H. B. COLE.

PERIODICALS

Liberian Churchman, The: Robertsport Cape, Mount County, Liberia; journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church; every two months; Editor Rev. E. BOLLING ROBERTSON; circ. 1,000.

Liberian Journal of Commerce, The: P.O. Box 191, Monrovia; f. 1958; published for the Liberian Chamber of Commerce by the Consolidated Publications, Monrovia; Editor BOBBY NAIDOO; circ. 5,000.

Liberian Review, The: P.O. Box 268, Monrovia; illustrated quarterly; Editor HENRY B. COLE; circ. 5,000.

Liberian Year Book, The: P.O. Box 268, Monrovia; f. 1956; Editor HENRY B. COLE; circ. 8,000.

Loma Weekly Paper, The: P.O.B. 1046, Monrovia; bilingual weekly in Loma and English.

New Day: Fundamental & Mass Education Department of Public Instruction, Monrovia; illustrated monthly for new literates; Editor Mrs. MARGARET TRAUB; circ. 500.

PRESS AGENCIES

Liberian Information Service: Monrovia.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Reuters and Tass have offices in Monrovia.

PUBLISHER

Consolidated Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 191, Monrovia; Editor BOBBY NAIDOO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Liberian Broadcasting Corporation: P.O. Box 594, Monrovia; controls all forms of broadcasting; Gen. Man. D. STUART-WILLIAMS.

RADIO

E.L.B.C.: P.O. Box 594, Monrovia; f. 1959; commercial station jointly sponsored by Liberian Government and Overseas Rediffusion Ltd.; also operates a relay station for the **B.B.C. World Service**; Gen. Man. J. C. KNIGHT.

ELWA: P.O.B. 192, Monrovia; Station of the Sudan Interior Mission; religious, cultural and educational; broadcasts in English, French, Arabic and major African languages; Gen. Man. Rev. DICK REED.

E.L.H.C.: Bolahun; f. 1959; Station of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Man. E. CHRISTOPHER CONE.

Voice of America: Monrovia; a shortwave relay station, the biggest in Africa, came into operation in 1965.

The number of radio receiving sets was estimated at 151,000 (1967).

TELEVISION

ELTV: Liberian Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. 594, Monrovia.

The number of television sets was estimated at 3,500 (1967).

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Liberia, Inc.: P.O.B. 131, Carey and Warren Streets, Monrovia; f. 1955; cap. U.S.\$500,000; Chair. Hon. W. R. TOLBERT, Jr.; Pres. A. ROMEO HORTON.

Bank of Monrovia: P.O.B. 280, Ashmun Street, Monrovia; f. 1955; 4 brs; Gen. Man.; WALTER L. JENNINGS.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Corner of Ashmun and Randall Streets, P.O.B. 181, Monrovia; Man. CORNELIS TERMIJN.

International Trust Co. of Liberia: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 292, Monrovia; f. 1948; Pres. HENRY N. CONWAY, Jr.

Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment (LBIDI): Monrovia; f. 1965 by IFC, Liberian, European and U.S. investors; development bank; cap. \$1m.

LIBERIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Liberian Trading and Development Bank (TRADEVCO): P.O.B. 293, 57 Ashmun St., Monrovia; cap. \$200,000; dep. \$2.4m. (1965); Chair. MASSIMO SPADA; Man. GIORGI FRANCONI.

Union National Bank (Liberia) Inc.: Water-Randall Streets, P.O. Box 655, Monrovia; f. 1962; Lebanon-owned with a 20 per cent holding by Liberians; cap. \$1 million.

INSURANCE

International Trust Co. of Liberia: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 292, Monrovia; Pres. HENRY N. CONWAY, Jr.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IRON ORE

Liberian Mining Co., Liberian-American Swedish Minerals Co., German Liberian Mining Co., Liberia National Iron Ore Co.

LIBERIA-U.S. COMMISSION

Joint Liberia-U.S. Commission for Economic Development: Ashmun Street, P.O. Box 141, Monrovia; f. 1950; Exec. Sec. EMMETT HARMON.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Liberian Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 92, Monrovia; Pres. Hon. EMMETT HARMON; Sec.-Gen. GUL BHARWANAY.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Liberian Development Corporation: Treasury Bldg., P.M.B. 9042, Monrovia; f. 1961; independent agency of the Government; to stimulate industrial development and foster existing industries.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Liberian Businessmen's Association: Monrovia; Pres. EMMANUEL SHAW.

TRADE UNIONS

Congress of Industrial Organisations: 29 Ashmun Street, P.O. Box 415, Monrovia; Pres. W. V. S. TUBMAN, Jr.; Sec. TOM SAWYER; 5 affiliated unions.

Labour Congress of Liberia: 71 Gurley Street, Monrovia; Sec.-Gen. P. C. T. SONPON; 8 affiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Liberian Mining Co.: 42 miles of track, Bomi to Monrovia, for transport of iron ore.

National Iron Ore Company: has 49 miles of track to carry ore to Bomi, linking with the Liberian Mining Co.'s line to Monrovia.

Liberian American Swedish Minerals Co. (LAMCO): 170 miles of standard track extending from Buchanan to the iron ore mines at Nimba; opened 1963 for passenger and freight services.

A line from the Bong mines to Monrovia (50 miles) was under construction in 1966.

ROADS

The mileage of public and private roads is estimated at 2,000. The main trunk road is the Monrovia-Sanniquellie Motor Road extending north-east from the capital to the border of French West Africa, near Ganta, and eastward through the hinterland. A trunk road has been completed to Tappita, headquarters of District 3, Central Province, and has been extended through Eastern Province. The entire route from Monrovia to Cape Palmas was finished in 1963.

SHIPPING

The Free Port of Monrovia is the largest of Monrovia's nine ports. The Free Port is directed by the Monrovia Port Management Company, Ltd., comprising the Republic of Liberia and seven American firms: Farrell Lines, Inc., Firestone Plantations Co., Liberia Co., Liberia Mining Co. Ltd., Mississippi Shipping Co. (Delta Line), Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. and Texas Co.; Pres. of the Board Admiral WAVEHOPE.

There are 133 shipping companies registered at Monrovia.

The principal lines calling at Monrovia are: Chargeurs Réunis, Delta Lines, Elder Dempster Lines, Farrell Lines, Hanseatischer Afrika-Dienst, Holland-West Africa Line, Jugolinija, Lloyd Triestino, Palm Line, Royal Intercean Lines, Scandinavian West Africa Line, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Liberia's chief airport is at Roberts International Airport, 50 miles east of Monrovia. Spriggs Payne Airfield, Sinkor, Monrovia, handles chiefly internal traffic. There are numerous other airfields and airstrips, some linking Spriggs Payne Airfield with Robertsfield.

NATIONAL LINES

Liberian National Airlines: Robertsfield Airfield; agents U.T.A., corner of Mechlin and Ashmun Streets, Monrovia; internal service and weekly flights to Sierra Leone; since December 1964, managed by L'Union des Transports Aériens; Pres. ROMEO A. HORTON; Gen. Man. CLAUDE GREVENT.

Air Taxi Company of Liberia: P.O. Box 183, Monrovia; operates internal services; Pres. Hon. SAMUEL D. GEORGE; Bus. Man. J. CAESAR GREENE.

Ducor Air Transport Company (DATCO): Spriggs Payne Airfield; internal services.

FOREIGN LINES

Monrovia is also served by the following foreign airlines: BOAC, BUA, Ethiopian Air Lines, Ghana Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, Nigeria Airways, PAA, SAS, Swissair, UTA, Varig.

TOURISM

Division of Tourism: Office in the Dept. of Information and Cultural Affairs, Dir. Hon. E. REGINALD TOWNSEND; Chief Division of Tourism WILHELMINA DUKULY.

UNIVERSITY

University of Liberia: Monrovia; 90 teachers, 599 students.

LIBYA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Libya stretches along the Mediterranean from Tunisia to the United Arab Republic. Even at the coast the climate is dry and desert conditions prevail over most of the territory with average temperatures between 55° and 100°F (13° and 38°C). Arabic is the official language but English and Italian are used in trade. The great majority of the population are Muslims. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, black and green; the wide central stripe carries a white crescent and five-pointed star. The joint capitals are Tripoli and Benghazi.

Recent History

Formerly an Italian colony, Libya was conquered in 1942 by British and French troops, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania being subsequently governed by the British and Fezzan by the French. In 1949 the United Nations General Assembly resolved that Libya should become an independent state and the United Kingdom of Libya was duly formed in 1951. Libya has since drawn upon British and American aid in return for the use of Libyan bases by Allied troops. Since 1962, as the result of the discovery of considerable oil deposits, Libya has been able to increase its own contribution to the country's development. Following charges of irregularities, the elections of October 1964 were declared void, and new elections were held in May 1965. After the Middle East conflict in 1967 Libya demanded immediate talks on the withdrawal of British and American bases.

Government

Libya is ruled by a hereditary constitutional monarchy. It has a bi-cameral parliament consisting of an elected House of Representatives and a Senate, whose members are appointed by the King. The Cabinet is appointed by the King but is responsible to the House of Representatives. The Constitution was amended in December 1962 and April 1963. Women were enfranchised and the former federal system replaced by a centralised administration with ten districts headed by officers called Muhafids.

Defence

Libya has armed forces totalling between 5,000 and 7,000 which include a small naval force trained in Britain and an air force based on the U.S. air base at Wheelus near Tripoli. The armed forces are to be built up to a strength of 10,000 by the time all foreign bases have withdrawn in 1971. All Libyan males are liable to three years' military service. The police force totals 12,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Until recently Libya had to rely on U.S., U.K. and UN aid to supplement a primarily subsistence agriculture with some export of livestock, hides and skins, nuts and seeds. Since 1955 oil prospecting has yielded increasing returns and Libya is now one of the largest oil producers in the world, with a daily production of 2½ m. barrels. Oil now accounts for some 99 per cent of Libya's export earnings,

although it provides employment for only about 5 per cent of the total labour force. A new petroleum law passed in 1965 will yield greater revenues for the government from foreign concessionaires. Libya has also begun to export liquefied natural gas. This industrial development has resulted in some retreat from marginal, near-desert land and a heavier reliance on imported foodstuffs. The first Five-Year Development Plan, 1963-68, was designed to combat these trends by encouraging a return to the land. The second Five-Year Plan, due to begin in April 1968, has been postponed for one year.

Transport and Communications

Good main roads run along the coast, and inland from Tripoli to Sebha, chief city of the Fezzan area. A new Tripoli-Benghazi highway is under construction. The port of Tripoli is a natural deep-water harbour and those of Benghazi and Tobruk are being improved. Idris (for Tripoli) and Benina (for Benghazi) are international airports and Idris provides internal links with Benghazi and Sebha.

Social Welfare

The Central Government runs medical services including two big hospitals in Benghazi and Tripoli. There is a scheme of national insurance, and Government servants contribute to a pension scheme. The Idris housing scheme aims at constructing 100,000 new homes.

Education

Primary education is compulsory and there are secondary schools and institutes for agricultural, technical and vocational training. There are a number of foreign schools in Tripoli and Benghazi. The University of Libya, which was founded in 1956, has faculties in Tripoli and Benghazi, and there is also an Islamic University formed by the unification of all Islamic institutions and Koranic schools. According to the 1964 census, the literacy rate was then just over 25 per cent.

Tourism

Tripoli with its beaches and clubs and its annual International Fair, attracts numerous visitors, while three Roman provincial cities, Sabratha, Leptis Magna and Cyrene, have been well excavated and are of considerable interest. Inland are the historic Oases of Ghadames and Mizda. A Tourist Week was held in 1967 to stimulate the growth of a tourist industry.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), August 9 (Army Day), October 7 (Constitution Day), October 22 (Meiraj), November 21 (UN Resolution Anniversary), December 22 (Id el Fitr), December 24 (Independence Day).

LIBYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

1969: February 28 (Id el Adha), March 3 (Feast of the Throne), March 9 (Feast of the Pilgrimage), March 12 (King's Birthday), March 20 (Muslim New Year), March 22 (Arab League Day), March 29 (Ashousa), April 26 (Unification Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Libyan Pound, which is at par with the £ sterling. It is divided into 1,000 Millièmes. Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 Millièmes.

Notes: £L 1, ½, 1, 5, 10.

Exchange rate: £L 1 = £1 2s. 6d. sterling
35.7 Piastres = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION
1,759,500 sq. km.	1964 Census: 1,559,369

There are about 35,000 Italian settlers in Libya. About 30 per cent of the population are nomadic or semi-nomadic.

POPULATION BY DISTRICT

(1964 Census)

Tripoli	376,177	Khoms	137,205
Benghazi	279,665	Jebel Akhdar	87,803
Zavia	189,032	Darna	84,001
Jebel Gharbi	180,883	Sebha	46,700
Misurata	145,468	Ubari	32,014

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1960 census—'000 hectares)

	TRIPOLITANIA	CYRENAICA	FEZZAN
Arable	1,605	742	28
Pasture	1,121	15	—
Permanent Crops, Forests	154	37	7

LIVESTOCK ('000—1965 estimates)

Sheep	1,461
Goats	1,339
Cattle	109
Camels	286

PRINCIPAL CROPS

WESTERN PROVINCE*

(tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Barley	63,500	113,085	60,846
Wheat	18,000	13,892	12,126
Olives	20,000	110,514	99,854
Citrus Fruits	18,900	n.a.	13,021
Groundnuts	15,500	6,668	10,889
Almonds	1,600	2,125	16,655
Grapes	5,800	5,800	4,303
Tomatoes	150,000	104,491	74,805
Tobacco	1,065	n.a.	n.a.
Dates	10,000	8,269	25,043
Potatoes	1,000	16,701	8,210

* Cultivation in the Eastern and Southern Provinces is sporadic, depending on rainfall.

LIBYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OIL

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Completed Wells	604	952	1,399	1,706	2,071
Producing Wells	256	420	651	823	745
Gas Wells	2	1	2	2	6
Dry Holes	346	530	748	833	933
Rigs operating	43	46	45	31	24
Production Rate (barrels per day) .	375,748	488,000	908,256	1,120,000	1,504,000

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

1962	9,630,000
1963	22,130,000
1964	41,500,000
1965	58,500,000
1966	72,290,000
1967*	83,500,000

*Estimate

INDUSTRY

(£L'000)

Food	1,584
Beverages	459
Tobacco	889
Footwear and Clothing	440
Textiles	214
Wood products, furniture and fixtures	283
Printing, publishing and paper	232
Non-metallic minerals (excluding oil)	174
Metal manufactures, machinery and appliances	229
Transport equipment	921
Miscellaneous	563
GRAND TOTAL	5,988

FINANCE

1 Libyan pound=100 piastres.

£L100=£116 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. \$280.

THE BUDGET

(1967-68)

REVENUE	£L'000	EXPENDITURE	£L'000
Petroleum	170,000	Education	21,000
Customs and Excise	24,000	Ministry of Interior	19,000
Income Tax	10,000	Defence	11,000
		Public Health	8,000
		Other Current Expenditure	42,000
		Development	105,000
		Reserves	20,000
TOTAL (including others)	226,000	TOTAL	226,000

Budget (1968-69): Balanced at L£345 million.

LIBYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FIVE-YEAR PLAN
1963-68* (£L '000)

	1967-68	TOTAL 1963-68
Public Works	23,059	75,460
Communications	19,506	69,937
Housing	19,000	37,000
Agriculture	7,918	31,489
Industry	5,300	16,952
Economy and Trade	280	3,582
Education	9,800	28,810
Health	2,720	12,158
Labour and Social Affairs	5,272	19,660
Information and Culture	1,370	3,940
Premier's Office	400	675
Planning and Development	4,594	17,481
Interior	5,250	16,250
TOTAL	104,469	336,984

*The first Five-Year Plan is to be continued until April 1969, when it will be succeeded by the second Five-Year Plan.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£L '000)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	85,300	104,379	114,500	144,662	170,145
Exports	119,900	221,600	282,000	352,338	417,329

SELECTED COMMODITIES
(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967	EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Food and Live Animals	14,555	19,651	26,272	Crude Petroleum	280,326	351,007	416,426
Beverages and Tobacco	1,112	1,523	1,943	Groundnuts	437	287	249
Mineral Fuel	4,501	5,697	5,712	Hides and Skins	377	478	259
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	106	1,456	2,805	Castor Oil Seed	101	11	58
Inedible Crude Mater- ials excluding Fuel	2,501	3,783	4,118	Wool and other Animal Hair	137	60	20
Chemicals	6,415	6,902	7,582				
Manufacturers	29,351	32,909	41,018				
Machinery	41,540	54,497	60,740				
Miscellaneous	14,332	18,238	19,937				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967	EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Italy	29,019	39,981	48,761	German Fed. Republic	106,712	118,206	97,572
U.S.A.	19,517	18,139	21,384	U.K.	58,147	51,305	52,465
U.K.	16,974	22,195	18,563	France	26,089	41,124	51,062
German Fed. Republic	11,724	14,882	13,269	Italy	27,676	40,271	84,877
Netherlands	3,328	3,474	7,238				
France	5,985	7,177	10,359				
Belgium	1,435	2,300	2,757				
Japan	4,300	4,517	6,757				
Ceylon	1,322	963	1,230				
Spain	619	1,554	2,809				

LIBYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL

(£L '000)

COUNTRY	1965	1966	1967
U.K.	57,956	51,209	52,465
German Federal Republic	106,673	118,156	97,572
Italy	26,896	39,612	84,877
France	26,072	41,115	51,062
Netherlands	22,057	35,399	39,043
U.S.A.	8,988	19,124	11,708
Belgium	7,970	14,511	23,249
Tunisia	1,614	525	—
Denmark	3,247	5,226	8,794
Switzerland	2,588	3,392	4,532
Spain	9,147	12,229	17,827
U.A.R.	3,996	595	—
Norway	2,665	2,793	4,965
TOTAL (incl. others)	280,326	350,007	416,426

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(1960—'000)

Passenger-kilometres	7,000
Freight ton-kilometres	1,000
Freight carried (tons)	52,872

ROADS

(1965)

Private Cars	40,199
Lorries	20,196
Buses	532
Taxis	2,126

SHIPPING

(1965)

SHIPS ('000 N.R.T.)		CARGO ('000 metric tons)	
Entered	Cleared	Loaded	Unloaded
3,950	3,920	34	1,626

CIVIL AVIATION

(1965)

Number of Passengers entering	125,280
Number of Passengers leaving	118,414
Cargo unloaded (tons)	3,077
Cargo loaded (tons)	649

Tourism: Number of visitors (1963): 60,950.

EDUCATION

(1964-65)

STATE SCHOOLS	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary	747	170,188	5,655
Preparatory	107	17,711	1,084
Secondary	18	3,760	430
Teacher-Training	16	2,401	195
Technical	11	1,016	148
Higher	5	1,682	158

In 1965-66 there were 1,949 students enrolled at 6 centres for higher education.

Source: Census and Statistical Dept., Ministry of Economy and Trade, Tripoli.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Libya as a Federal State consisting of the three Provinces of Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and Fezzan was promulgated in October 1951. The Federal system was abolished in 1963.

Form of the State and System of Government

Under the new terms of the Constitution, the State of Libya is named "The Kingdom of Libya". It has a hereditary monarchy and its system of government is representative.

The new system of government is based on ten administrative districts: Tripoli, Zavia, Misurata, Khoms, Jabal, Benghazi, Jebel Akhdar, Derna, Sebha and Ubari.

The religion of the State is Islam. The official language is Arabic.

Rights of the People. All Libyans shall be equal before the law. They shall enjoy equal civil and political rights, shall have the same opportunities and be subject to the same public duties and obligations, without distinction of religion, belief, race, language, wealth, kinship or political opinion.

Everyone charged with an offence shall be presumed to be innocent until proved guilty according to law in a trial at which he has the facilities necessary for his defence.

Freedom of thought, freedom of the Press and of printing and the secrecy of all correspondence in whatever form shall be guaranteed.

Every Libyan shall have the right to education, and elementary education shall be free and compulsory for children of both sexes.

Property shall be inviolable.

The King. The King is the supreme head of the State. He shall be inviolable and exempt from all responsibility. He sanctions and promulgates the laws, and exercises his power through his ministers.

The Throne of the Kingdom is hereditary. If the King is a minor, or if any circumstances prevent or delay him from exercising his constitutional powers, the Council of Ministers shall, with the consent of Parliament, appoint a Regent or Council of Regency to perform the duties of the King.

The King may, if he deem necessary, convene Parliament to meet in an ordinary session; he may also adjourn the session of Parliament, but the adjournment may not exceed a period of thirty days, nor may it be repeated during the same session without the consent of both Chambers.

The King shall appoint the Prime Minister, remove him from office or accept his resignation; he shall appoint the Ministers, remove them from office or accept their resignation at the proposal of the Prime Minister.

The Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister, appointed by the King, and of the Ministers whom the King deems fit to appoint at the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Constitution does not specify the number of ministers to be appointed.

The ministers are collectively responsible to the House of Representatives, and each of them is individually responsible for the activities of his ministry. By a vote of no confidence (simple majority) the House of Representatives may compel the resignation of all, or any, of the ministers. The ministers, who may, but need not, be members of the House of Representatives, may attend and must be heard by the House of Representatives whenever they so desire.

Parliament. Article 93 of the Constitution provides that "Parliament shall consist of two Chambers—the Senate and the House of Representatives".

The Senate consists of 22 members appointed by the King. The term of office shall be for 8 years. Half the Senators shall be replaced every four years.

The House of Representatives shall consist of members elected in accordance with the provisions of electoral law. The number of deputies shall be determined on a basis of one Deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants, or any fraction of that number exceeding half. The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be four years, unless it is dissolved earlier.

Women have the right to vote and to stand for Parliament.

The King shall call Parliament annually to hold its regular meeting in the first week of November. Unless the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved the regular session shall last for at least five months.

Both chambers meet in public and the period of the sessions is common to both. Neither of the two chambers may take a decision unless the majority of its members are present at the time of the decision. Neither chamber may discuss a bill before it has been considered in committee.

The King sanctions the laws passed by Parliament and promulgates them within 30 days from the date of their communication to him. Within this period the King may refer the law back to Parliament for reconsideration. If the law is passed again by a two-thirds majority of the members of each chamber it must be sanctioned and promulgated within 30 days following the communication to the King of the last decision. If the majority is less than two-thirds the bill is not reconsidered during that session. The bill must, however, be sanctioned and promulgated, if Parliament, at a later session, passes it by a majority of all the members of each chamber. Laws which are promulgated by the King become effective after 30 days from the date of their publication in the official gazette unless the law concerned contains a special provision increasing or decreasing this period.

Article 138 of the Constitution provides that the right to initiate laws shall be vested in the King, the Senate and the House of Representatives, but excludes the Senate from initiating money bills.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

MOHAMMED IDRIS AL MAHDI AS-SANUSI, King of Libya.

Crown Prince: AL-HASAN RIDA AS-SANUSI.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice: ASSAYED ABDEL-HAMID AL-BAKOUSH.

Minister of Finance: HADI GAUD.

Minister of Communications: OMAR BEN AMER.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: HAMID BUSURAIWIL.

Minister of Trade and Economy: AHMAD NAJM.

Minister of Development and Planning: ALI ATIGA.

Minister of Interior: AHMED ALUN SOF.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: WANIS EL GADDAFI.

Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources: ABDUL KAREEM LEYAS.

Minister of Information and Culture: AHMAD SALAHIN AL HUNI.

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs: MEHDI BUZU.

Minister of Housing: ANWAR SASSI.

Minister of Industry: TARIQ BAROUNI.

Minister of Defence: HAMID UBEIDI.

Minister of Municipalities: ALI MILUDI.

Minister of Health: OMAR JAWDAH.

Minister of State for the Prime Minister's Office: BASHIR MUNTASSER.

Minister of Youth and Sports: AHMED SWEDIK.

Minister of Petroleum Affairs: KHALIFA MUSA.

Minister of Education: MUSTAFA BAYOU.

Minister of Public Works: FATHI JAWDAH.

Minister of State for the Civil Service: HUSAIN GHANNAWI.

Minister of Tourism: MATOUK ADAM.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: SHEMSEDDIN ARABY.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

Head of the Royal Cabinet: MAHMUD MUNTASSER.

Assistant Heads of the Royal Cabinet: BESHIR SALEH AL KHOTOBI and KHALIFA ALYAZIJI.

Master of Ceremonies: FATHI EL-COJIA.

Private Secretary: IDRIS BUSEF.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBYA

(Tripoli unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Algiers, Algeria.

Austria: Rome, Italy (L); *Minister:* M. L. CHLUMECKY.

Belgium: 1 Via G.B. Da Poste (E); *Ambassador:* ELIE LUYCKX.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Via Monte Pasubio (E); *Ambassador:* KIDING WANG.

Czechoslovakia: Sharia Arimondi 27 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN TELUCH.

Denmark: Rabat, Morocco (L).

France: Sharia Almalika (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL FOUCHET.

German Federal Republic: Sharia Solarolli (E); *Ambassador:* HANS SEYDEL.

Greece: Sharia Giakarta 48 (E).

India: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Iraq: Via Bianchini (E).

Italy: Sharia Wahran 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CESARE BASQUINELLI.

Japan: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Jordan: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Lebanon: 7/9 Sharia Malika Fatma (E); *Ambassador:* MIDHAT FITFIT.

Morocco: 16 Sharia de Gasperi (E).

Netherlands: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Pakistan: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Saudi Arabia: Shaira Mizran, Monte Vozolyo (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULMUSSIN ALZEID.

Spain: Sharia Pastorelli-Sharia Fabbri (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO R. P. Y. DE CHAVARRI.

Sudan: Cairo, U.A.R. (E).

Sweden: Rabat, Morocco (L).

Switzerland: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Tunisia: Sharia Edoardo Bianchini 11 (E); *Ambassador:* TAIEB SAHRANI.

LIBYA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Turkey: Shaira Adrian Pelt 36 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA BOROVALLI.

U.S.S.R.: Sharia Solarolli (E); *Ambassador:* SOUREN A. TOVMASSYAN.

United Arab Republic: Sharia Maazi (E); *Ambassador:* SALAMEDDIN M. BADER.

United Kingdom: 30 Adrian Pelt St. (E); *Ambassador:* R. F. G. SARREL, C.M.G.

United States: Sharia Malika Fatma (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID D. NEWSOM.

Yugoslavia: Sharia Monte Pasubio (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO OSTOVIC.

Libya also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Bulgaria, Chad, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Kuwait, Malta, Niger, Norway, Poland, Somalia and Venezuela.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: ABDUL HAMID ABBAR.

There are 22 senators appointed by the King.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: MUFTAH AREGIB.

There are 91 members, one for every 15,000 of the population. Members are elected by direct adult suffrage every four years. The last elections were held in May 1965. There are no political parties.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: Sheikh MANSUR MAHJUB.

The law of the Judicial System of 1954 established the following courts: the Federal Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Courts of First Instance and the Summary Courts. In all courts judgment is given in the name of the King. Sittings are in public, unless the court decides to hold them *in camera* in the interests of decency or public order. Judgment is in all cases given in public. The language of the courts is Arabic, but there is a translation office attached to each Court to help non-Arabic speaking parties, judges or lawyers.

The **Supreme Court** consists of a President and judges appointed by the King. Final judgments passed by the Courts of Appeal or Courts of First Instance sitting as

appellate courts are executable despite any relative objection for cassation before the Supreme Court.

Courts of Appeal exist in each of the three provinces, consisting of a President, Vice-President and three judges; judgments must be given by three judges. Each Court of Appeal includes a Court of Assize consisting of three judges.

Courts of First Instance are set up in the provinces, consisting of a President, Vice-President and a number of judges; judgment in these courts is given by one judge.

Summary Courts, composed of one judge, exist within the territorial jurisdiction of every Court of First Instance. Appeals from Summary Court judgments lie to Courts of First Instance sitting as appellate courts.

RELIGION

Muslims: The Libyan Arabs practically without exception follow Sunni Muslim rites.

Chief Mufti of Libya: ABDUL RAHMAN QALHUD.

Sanusi Order of Sunnis: Head of Order, KING IDRIS.

Christians: There are about 35,000 Italian Roman Catholics.

Vicar Apostolic of Tripoli: VITALE BONIFACIO BERTOLI.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TRIPOLI

Al Ra'id (*The Guide*): Istiklal St., Istiklal Bldg., 2nd Floor B, Tripoli; f. 1956; daily; Arabic; Chief Editor ABDUL GADIR ABU-HARROUS; circ. 10,000.

Il Giornale di Tripoli (*Tripoli Daily News*): Sharia Al Baladia, Palazzo Vigna, Tripoli; f. 1960; Italian; independent; Editor MOHAMMED MURABET; circ. 4,500.

Trablus al-Gharb: Maidan El Shuhada 3; owned by the Tripolitanian Administration; f. 1943; Arabic; political and general; Editor MOHAMED FAKHRADDIN; circ. 4,000.

BENGHAZI

Barqah al-Jadida: Sharia Misurata, P.O.B. 153; f. 1945; owned by the Cyrenaican Administration; Arabic; political and general; Editor A. ABDEL-MAJID; circ. 4,000.

Al Haqiqa: Benghazi; Arabic.

PERIODICALS

TRIPOLI

African Economist: English and Arabic; monthly.

Al-Huriyah: Arabic; weekly; Propr. and Editor MOHAMED OMAR TASHSHANI.

Al Idha'a: Tripoli; fortnightly; Arabic.

Al-Maidan: Arabic; weekly; Propr. and Editor FADIL MASOUDI.

Arab Oil Review: Tripoli; monthly; English and Arabic.

Attalia (*The Vanguard*): 2 Shara Tahrani; f. 1958; weekly; Propr. and Editor SALEM SHITA; circ. 6,000.

Famiglia Cristiana: Italian; organ of the Roman Catholic Diocese; monthly; Editor Padre UMILE OLDANI; circ. about 3,000.

Libya Hadith: Tripoli; fortnightly; Arabic.

The Official Gazette of the Kingdom of Libya: published by the Libyan Ministry of Justice; Arabic, English and Italian; legal; monthly.

Sunday Ghibli: Zenghet el-Feium 35; English; general; weekly; Owner C. H. JOHNSTON; circ. 4,000; *suspended June 1967*.

Tripolitanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sharia Teheran 5; quarterly bulletin in Arabic and English.

The Tripolitanian Gazette: published by the Tripolitanian Administration; Arabic, English and Italian; legal; fortnightly.

Tripoli Mirror: Istiklal St., Istiklal Bldg., 2nd Floor B, Tripoli; f. 1959; weekly; English; Chief Editor ABDUL RAHMAN AL SHAATIR; circ. 6,000.

BENGHAZI

Al Bashair: P.O. Box 73; f. 1953; political and general; weekly; circ. 3,500.

Arrabhib: Arabic; f. 1911; weekly; general, privately owned.

Al-Rakeb: Arabic; f. 1961; weekly; Editor RAJAB MOHAMMED AL MOGHRABI.

The Cyrenaica Gazette: published by the Department of Justice; Arabic.

Cyrenaica Weekly News: P.O. Box 7, Benghazi; f. 1957; English; weekly; circ. 6,000; Editor M. BENSOWEID.

Elzaman: weekly; political and general; Propr. OMAR ASHHAB.

SEBHA

The Fezzan Gazette: published by the Department of Justice; Arabic.

Sebha Fezzan: owned by the Ministry of News and Guidance; Arabic; weekly; political and general.

NEWS AGENCIES

Libyan News Agency: Tripoli; f. 1965 to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Information and Guidance. Serves the Libyan radio network, newspapers and Government departments.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Middle East News Agency: 38 Bandeong St., P.O.B. 2230, Tripoli.

DPA and Tass also have offices in Tripoli.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Libyan Broadcasting and TV Service: P.O.B. 333, Tripoli; f. 1957; broadcasts in Arabic from Tripoli, Benghazi and El Beida; under the direction of the Minister of Information and Guidance; Dir.-Gen. M. R. BEN SHABAN.

Forces Broadcasting Service: American radio and TV station (Tripoli).

In 1967 there were 75,000 radio sets.

The American Forces TV station at Wheelus Air Base broadcasts some programmes in Arabic. It is hoped to set up a National Television Service in 1968, and stations are under construction at Tripoli and El Beida.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; L£ = Libyan Pound; m. = million)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Libya: P.O. Box 1103, Tripoli; brs. at Sebha, Beida, Gharian, Derna, Misurata, Sebha, Tobruk and Benghazi; f. 1963; central bank with facilities for commercial business; cap. p.u. L£700,000; Gov. KHALIL BENNANI; Gen. Man. H. VON ESSEN.

Bank of North Africa: P.O.B. 374, Sharia Istiklal, Tripoli, Sharia Istiklal, Benghazi and Mersa El Brega; f. 1965; in succession to British Bank of the Middle East.

Commercial Bank, S.A.L.: P.O. Box 2308, 2-8 Maidan Ikbali, Tripoli; f. 1964; cap. p.u. L£250,000; Chair. ESS NEGMEDDIN FERHAT; Gen. Man. J. M. NORMAN; branches at Gorgimpopoli (Tripoli) and Benghazi.

Industrial and Real Estate Bank of Libya: Benghazi; f. 1966; Dir. MOHAMMED H. RABEIE.

Nahda Arabia Bank, S.A.L.: 24th Dicembre St., P.O.B. 277, Tripoli, and Midan 9th August, P.O.B. 211, Benghazi; f. 1967, in succession to the Banque Misr.

National Agricultural Bank of Libya: P.O. Box 1100, Tripoli; f. 1955; cap. p.u. L£4m.; Chair. S. SHARMIT; Man. Dir. Essayed ABDEL KRIM LIAS.

Sahara Bank: Sharia 24 Dicembre, P.O.B. 270, Tripoli; f. 1964; Chair. Dr. A. N. ANEIZI; Man. Dir. JOHN C. CRAIG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O. Box 235, Benghazi; Man. in Benghazi ABDEL HALIM KANAAN; br. in Tripoli.

Banco di Napoli: 177-8 Via Roma, Naples, Italy; Giaddat Istiklal 75, Tripoli; Man. in Tripoli LUIGI NACCIARONE.

Banco di Roma: Via del Corso 307, Rome; Place Kiale, Tripoli; br. at Benghazi.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Local Head Office: Giaddat Istiklal, P.O.B. 396, Tripoli; Eastern Region: Offices at Agedabia, Beida, Benghazi (3), Derna, Tobruk; Western Region: Offices at Azahra, Garrabuli, Homs, Misurata, Tripoli (5), Zavia, Zliten; Local Dir. T. H. ASHWORTH.

Société Africaine de Banque: Giaddat Omar el Mukhtar 18, Tripoli; f. 1964; cap. p.u. L£250,000; Man. in Tripoli MAX CONSTANT.

INSURANCE

American Life Insurance Co.: 4 Mohammed Ali Senoussi St., P.O.B. 2258, Tripoli; P.O.B. 1113, Benghazi; Man. R. SAHEB.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Sharia Mizda 5, Maidan Al-Shhada, P.O. Box 165, Tripoli; Kanoun Building, Maidan 9th August, P.O. Box 258, Benghazi.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Edinburgh; C. L. Ghirlando, Sharia Giama el Magarba 16, P.O. Box 205, Tripoli; Metcalfe Engineering Co. Ltd., Sharia Stanbul, P.O. Box 216, Benghazi.

Car and General Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Piazza ex Banco Roma, P.O. Box 125, Tripoli.

Century Insurance Co. Ltd., The: c/o Arab Trading and Contracting Co., P.O. Box 336, Tripoli and P.O. Box 431, Benghazi.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation: London; Libyan Shipping and Stevedoring Co. (S.p.A.); Cotts House, Sharia Sidi Aissa, P.O.B. 393, Tripoli; P.O.B. 202, Benghazi.

La Fondiaria Incendio, Cia. Italiana di Assicurazioni: Florence; Sharia El Cahira 5, P.O. Box 230, Tripoli.

Guardian Assurance Co.: London; E. Fargion, 78 Giaddat Omar Muctar, P.O. Box 688, Tripoli; Sharia Istiklal 32, P.O. Box 202, Benghazi.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.: c/o 39 Cathedral Square, P.O. Box 557, Benghazi; f. 1964; Man. A. G. LAIOS.

Lloyd's: London; Libyan Shipping and Stevedoring Co. (S.p.A.), P.O. Box 202, Benghazi; Dir. H. S. TULTI.

London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: P. Catsiapis & Sons, P.O. Box 286, Tripoli.

National Insurance Co. of Egypt: Contracting and Trading Co. (Libya) Ltd., P.O. Box 137, Benghazi.

Nordstern: Berlin; M. Dawan, Sharia Aldo Rosselli, 26, P.O. Box 130, Tripoli.

Northern Assurance Co.: London; Victor Muscat, P.O. Box 15, Tripoli.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Norwich; Libyan Anglo Agencies Ltd., 32-40 Sharia Ibn El Aas, P.O. Box 242, Benghazi.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan; Sharia el Gasr 5, Tripoli.

Sea Insurance Co. Ltd., The: E. Alazaraki, P.O. Box 305, Tripoli.

Société Misr d'Assurances, S.A.A.: Cairo; Mamdouh Riad, Prince Abdalla Senoussi, Imm. Sasco, P.O. Box 385, Benghazi; Abdel Moneim El Ezmerli, Taher El Okbi, Sharia Istiklal, P.O. Box 97, Tripoli.

L'Union: Paris; V. Gianni, Sharia Andulus 19, Tripoli.

OIL

Petroleum affairs in Libya are now dealt with entirely by the reorganized Ministry of Petroleum Affairs. The Petroleum Supreme Council is a special body within the Ministry, under the chairmanship of the Minister, to study petroleum policy and methods of exploitation, and to advise on laws and regulations concerning petroleum matters.

In March 1966, 38 companies held 123 land and 5 marine concessions in Libya. Land concessions covered 40% of the total land surface of the country. Crude oil exports in 1965 totalled 442.6 million barrels, an increase of nearly 130 million barrels over 1964. In March 1968 there were more than 40 companies operating, and crude oil exports during the first nine months of 1967 totalled 500 million barrels. The Occidental Petroleum Corporation struck two new wells in 1967, producing 53,000 and 75,000 barrels a day respectively.

The following are the principal companies operating in Libya.

American Overseas Petroleum Ltd. (AMOSEAS): P.O. Box 693, Tripoli; Gen. Manager P. C. COOK.

Nelson Bunker Hunt-B.P. Co.: P.O.B. 20, Benghazi.

Esso Sirte Inc.: P.O.B. 565, Tripoli; Chair and Pres. H. de N. WYNNE.

Esso Standard Libya Inc.: P.O.B. 385, Tripoli; Pres. H. de N. WYNNE.

Gelsenberg Benzin A.G.: P.O. Box 2537, Tripoli; Gen. Manager H. WESTERHAUSEN.

Mobil Oil Libya Ltd.: P.O. Box 690, Tripoli; Gen. Manager O. H. BLEXRUD.

Occidental Petroleum Corporation: P.O.B. 2134, Tripoli.

Oasis Oil Company of Libya Inc.: P.O. Box 395, Tripoli; Pres. MURRAY E. BODY.

Pan American Libya Oil Co.: P.O. Box 982, Tripoli; Gen. Manager M. C. COFFIELD.

Phillips Petroleum Co.: P.O. Box 1070, Tripoli; Gen. Manager J. TATE CLARK.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tripolitania Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sharia Teheran 5, Tripoli; f. 1952; Pres. HAG ISMAIL BELLAMIN; Sec.-Gen. KAMIL AREIBI; 18,500 mems.; publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly, English and Arabic), *Commercial Directory* (annual, English and Arabic).

Benghazi Chamber of Commerce: Benghazi.

DEVELOPMENT

Industrial and Real Estate Bank of Libya: Tripoli and Benghazi; f. 1965; state industrial development and house-building finance agency; cap. £Liom.; Dir. MOHAMED RABEI.

National Esparto Development Corporation: Tripoli; 80% government owned.

TRADE UNION

National Trade Unions' Federation: (affiliated to ICFTU); P.O.B. 734, 2 Sharia Istanbul, Tripoli; f. 1952; Sec.-Gen. SALEM SHITA; 30,000 mems.; Publ. *Attalia* (weekly).

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Tripoli: P.O.B. 891, Tripoli; annual fair in February-March; Chair. AHMAD HASAIRI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Cyrenaica Government Railway: Benghazi; built 1917-27 by Italians, re-opened 1948; the system consists of two lines extending from Benghazi as follows: Benghazi-Barce (108 km.), goods and passenger service; Benghazi-Solluk (55 km.), goods and passenger service and 2.4 km. of track in Benghazi Docks; Superintendent MUFTHA BRYOU.

ROADS

Ministry of Communications: Tripoli.

The most important road in Libya is the federal coast road, 1,822 km. in length, which runs the whole way from the Tunisian to the Egyptian border, passing through Tripoli and Benghazi. It has a second link between Barce and Lamluda, which is 141 km. long. A new highway linking Tripoli and Benghazi is under construction. The other federal road (completed in 1962) runs from a point on the coastal road 120 km. south of Misurata through

Sebha (capital of Fezzan) to Ghat near the Algerian border (total length 1,250 km.). There is a branch 260 km. long running from Vaddan to Sirte. A road is planned to cross the desert from Sebha to the frontiers of Chad and Niger.

In addition to the federal highways, Tripolitania has about 1,200 km. of black-top and macadamised roads and Cyrenaica about 500 km. Practically all the towns and villages of Libya, including the desert oases, are accessible by motor vehicle, but the going is sometimes rough.

SHIPPING

Principal ports are Tripoli, Benghazi, Port Brega and the Oasis Marine Terminal at Es-Sider. Port Brega was opened to oil tankers by King Idris I on 25th October, 1961. In 1966 a £2-million contract was placed for extensions to the harbour. A 30-inch crude oil pipeline connects the Zelten oilfields with Marsa El Brega. Another pipeline joins the Serir oilfield with Marsa Hariga, the port of Tobruk, and a new pipeline from the Idris field to Zuetina was opened in 1968. There is another oil port at Ras Lunuf.

LIBYA—(TRANSPORT, UNIVERSITY)

The following shipping companies are among those operating services through Libyan ports:

Ghirlando Bros.: Tripoli: P.O. Box 401, Giaddat Istiklal 230; Benghazi: P.O. Box 157, Sh. Rufaghi; Tobruk: Main Street; f. 1828.

The Libyan Transport Co.: Benghazi; Sharia Omar El Mukhtar, P.O. Box 94; f. 1949; branch at Beida; Dirs. A. S. FERGIANI, A. T. BUZER, A. F. JIAFAR.

Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Libya) Ltd.: Tripoli: Sharia Sidi Aissa, P.O. Box 393; Benghazi: P.O. Box 202.

Mohamed Senussi Giaber: f. 1945; Tripoli: 12-20 Gedda Street, P.O. Box 237; Benghazi: Sharia Istiklal, P.O. Box 29.

National Navigation Co. of Libya: Tripoli: 14 Ankara St., P.O.B. 2437; Benghazi: P.O.B. 139; f. 1964; regular services from Tunisian, French and Italian ports to Tripoli and Benghazi.

The Tripolitania Enterprises Co.: Sharia Haiti, Haiti Bldg., P.O. Box 149, Tripoli; f. 1948; Mans. DIMITRI S. MEFALOPULOS, LORENZO MEFALOPULOS.

The Tripolitania Shipping Agency: Tripoli: Sharia Istiklal 8-10-12, P.O. Box 65.

Tirrenia, Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Tripoli: Giaddat Istiklal 69-71; Benghazi: G. Gabriel, c/o Libyan Transport Co., Sharia Omar El Mukhtar 19.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three civil airports:

Idris Airport, situated at Castel Benito, 21 miles from Tripoli.

Benina Airport, 12 miles from Benghazi.
Sebha Airport.

Kingdom of Libya Airlines (KLA): P.O.B. 360, Benghazi; Tripoli Office: P.O.B. 2555; f. 1965; services to Tripoli, Athens, Cairo, Rome, Tunis, Malta, Paris, Beirut, London and Geneva; domestic services throughout Libya; fleet includes three Caravelle 6R aircraft and two Fokker F-27.

Libyan Aviation Ltd.: Benghazi; Domestic services.

Linair (Libyan National Airways): 18 Sciara Ahmed Scerif, Tripoli Lenghi Bldg., Lenghi Ave., Benghazi; f. 1962; domestic services; Pres. Z. Y. LENGHI; Gen. Man. P. W. BAKKER.

N.A.A. (Libiavia): Head Office: Libyan Transport Co., Sharia Omar Mukhtar, Benghazi; Tripoli Office: 112 Giaddat Istiklal, P.O.B. 658.

Libya is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Alitalia, B.E.A., B.O.A.C., Cyprus Airways, E.A.A.C., K.L.M., Lufthansa, The Malta Airlines, M.E.A., P.I.A., S.A.S., Swissair, Lufthansa, Tunisia, TWA, U.A.A., U.T.A.

UNIVERSITY

University of Libya: Benghazi; f. 1956; 140 teachers, 1,867 students.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(MADAGASCAR)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Madagascar is a large island lying 300 miles off the coast of Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The climate is tropical. The northern parts of the island receive monsoon rains from December to April but the rest of the country is fairly dry. The official languages are Malagasy and French. Hova and other dialects are widely spoken. About half the population follow animist beliefs, Christians constitute about 40 per cent and the remainder are Animists or Muslims. The flag consists of a vertical white stripe in the hoist and horizontal stripes of red and green. The capital is Tananarive.

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Madagascar became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958 and attained full independence in 1960. In 1961 Madagascar played a leading role in the formation of the Union Africaine et Malgache, the inaugural meeting of which was held in Tananarive. Malagasy is a member of the United Nations, the Organisation for African Unity and the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM) (successor to U.A.M.). A general election was held in August 1965. The official title of the country is now the Malagasy Republic.

Government

Executive power rests with the President, elected by universal suffrage for a seven-year term and assisted by a Vice-President and Cabinet. The legislature consists of a Senate of 54 members and a National Assembly of 107 members. The National Assembly is elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage, the Senate being partly elected and partly nominated. The country is divided into six Provinces, each with an appointed Chef de Province and an elected General Council.

Defence

The strength of the Army is about 3,500 men, and there are about 8,000 police and other security forces. The training of cadres for a Navy and Air Force is being undertaken. Agreements exist whereby Malagasy receives French aid in training and equipment in exchange for the right to maintain bases in the country. French military strength in the Malagasy Republic is undergoing a gradual reduction.

Economic Affairs

The economy is principally agricultural with the great majority of the population living on the land. Agricultural produce accounts for 90 per cent of exports. Rice is the staple food and coffee is the chief export. Tobacco, rubber, cocoa and vanilla are also cultivated. Large herds of cattle are maintained. There are extensive mineral deposits including graphite, mica, nickel and chromite. Industry is concerned largely with the processing of agricultural produce. A Five-Year Plan (1964-68) envisages an increase in production of 27 per cent. The biggest projects in the Plan are infrastructure and transport.

International aid of over £1 million had been extended to Malagasy during 1967.

Transport and Communications

The terrain is difficult and transport is not well developed. There are 540 miles of railway, mainly single track and narrow gauge. Of the 20,000 miles of roads about a quarter can only be used in dry weather. Most of the west coast rivers are navigable for about 100 miles and on the east coast the Pangalanes canal follows the coast from Tamatave to Farafangana. The chief ports are Tamatave, Majunga and Diégo-Suarez. A new international airport has been opened at Ivato, near Tananarive. Three airlines provide internal and international air transport, and this is the main means of travel throughout the country.

Social Welfare

All medical services are free and there are family allowances as well as benefits for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Much welfare is offered by Christian missions.

Education

Education in Malagasy is both public and private. Efforts are being made to increase the number of schools and the primary schools can now accommodate over half the children. There is one university. In 1964 a Five Year Plan to eradicate illiteracy was introduced.

Tourism

Plans have been prepared to develop tourism and in 1962 an international tourist centre was set up at Nossi-Bé.

Visas are not required to visit the Malagasy Republic by nationals of France.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, rugby, basketball and swimming. Athletics, tennis, golf and volleyball also have their following.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 28 (African Liberation Day), Ascension, Whitsun, June 26 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), October 14 (Madagascar National Holiday), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: March 29 (Commemoration of 1947 Rebellion), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Malgache (FMG), 50 FMG being worth 1 French Franc.

Notes: 50, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs FMG.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Francs FMG.

Exchange Rate: 503 Francs FMG = £1 sterling
244 Francs FMG = \$1 U.S.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION 1965						
	TOTAL (1967)	MALAGASY	FRENCH	COMORIANS	INDIANS	CHINESE	OTHERS
595,790	6,335,521	6,234,433	38,079	35,984	14,604	8,045	4,376

CHIEF TOWNS

(1965—estimates)

Tananarive (capital)	321,654	Fianarantsoa	39,344
Fort-Dauphin	72,315	Diégo-Suarez	38,484
Tamatave	49,387	Tuléar	33,967
Majunga	43,393	Antsirabé	27,900

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(1966—estimates)

BIRTHS	DEATHS
205,924	67,447

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

AGRICULTURE	MINING	INDUSTRY	CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS	COMMERCE AND PROFESSIONS	TRANSPORT	DOMESTIC SERVICE	PUBLIC SERVICE
50,434	9,249	22,158	27,436	24,623	13,237	29,506	14,146

Eighty-five per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Rice	1,300	1,312	1,200	n.a.
Manioc	800	850	850	n.a.
Sugar Cane	965	1,000	1,050	n.a.
Coffee	56	51	—	45.7
Peas and Beans	81	62	20	19.5
Groundnuts	40	38	30	3.9
Raffia and Sisal	20	39	39	30.4
Cloves	2.1	1	1	3.4
Tobacco	6	5	4	5.1

Livestock (1966—'000): Cattle 8,500, Pigs 560, Sheep and Goats 715, Hens 14,000.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	UNITS	1964	1965
Graphite	(metric tons)	13,173	17,014
Mica	"	681	629
Industrial Beryls	"	212	20
Industrial Garnets	"	65	69
Quartz	"	28	88
Gold	kg.	13	18
Precious Stones	"	6,805	6,800

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Rice	(tons)	162,000	1,200,000	1,353,000
Tapioca	"	6,054	4,909	5,745
Sugar	"	66,796	105,002	89,770
Tobacco	"	5,288	4,600	—
Jute Sacks	"	3,305	2,742	n.a.
Sisal	"	28,034	29,000	29,000
Essential Oils	"	916	848	907

FINANCE

1 Franc Malgache=100 cents=0.02 French Francs
 1,000 FMG=£1 13s. 9d.=U.S.\$ 4.05.

BUDGET

(1967)

Revenue: 30,000m. FMG.

Expenditure: 42,395m. FMG.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1964-68 (million francs FMG)

Public Investment.	69,000
Semi-Public Investment.	23,200
Private Capital	58,900
Labour Investment	14,000
TOTAL	165,100

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million FMG)

Imports: (1963) 31,481; (1964) 33,451.6; (1965) 34,156; (1966) 34,931.

Exports: (1963) 20,261; (1964) 22,653.5; (1965) 22,632.3; (1966) 24,131.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million FMG)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Textiles	3,398	3,129	3,236	Coffee	4,698	7,132	7,593
Machinery and Apparatus	2,574	4,986	3,633	Rice	1,869	675	1,052
Metals	3,041	3,615	3,526	Vanilla	1,411	2,436	2,216
Food Products	1,800	1,942	1,924	Sugar	1,869	1,161	1,485
Mineral Products	1,791	2,417	2,704	Tobacco	1,240	1,037	1,266
Vehicles and Parts	3,457	3,752	3,783	Cloves and Clove Oil	199	320	394
				Raffia	489	682	811
				Groundnuts	271	393	295

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million FMG)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
France	20,160	21,397	22,096	France	10,578	10,121	11,055
Iran	740	850	840	Other Franc Zone Countries	2,215	2,148	—
U.S.A.	1,230	1,507	2,236	U.S.A.	2,885	6,092	5,593
German Federal Republic	1,072	1,404	1,775	United Kingdom	392	975	657
India	86	82	114	German Federal Republic	611	1,036	792
United Kingdom	322	3,445	504	Italy	194	324	554
Netherlands	609	730	752	Netherlands	225	196	269
Italy	504	645	667	Japan	99	229	253

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1965	1966
Passengers	2,100,000	1,960,000
Passenger/km. (millions)	147	151
Freight (metric tons)	604,000	503,000
Ton/km (millions)	168	147

ROADS

	1964	1965
Cars	10,853	32,117
Buses	2,845	818
Commercial Vehicles	2,399	2,131
Motorcycles	199	4,362

SHIPPING

	TAMATAVE		MAJUNGA	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Vessels Entered	433,000	439	1,887	1,923
Passengers Arrived	3,679	4,770	1,252	1,284
Passengers Departed	4,618	5,673	1,967	1,840
Freight Entered (metric tons)	308,677	389,060	121,686	149,395
Freight Cleared (metric tons)	142,884	190,448	107,996	95,828

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)		MAIL (metric tons)	
	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
1963	20,900	22,053	328	573	177	71
1964	22,700	22,774	328	573	185	87
1965	29,060	23,119	444	1,142	197	173

EDUCATION

(1964-65)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	3,486	633,039
Secondary	262	50,136
Technical	93	n.a.
Higher	n.a.	2,313

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Information et au Tourisme, Tananarive.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated April 1959)

Principles: The Rights of Man; equality for all, without distinction of origin, race or religion, liberty of expression and of association, guaranteed protection of the family, property and education. The republic is one, indivisible, democratic and social. Sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by universal suffrage.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President of the Republic.

Executive Power: The Government consists of the President of the Republic, elected for a seven year renewable term by universal suffrage, a Vice-President and ministers appointed by the President. The President of the Republic is thus also head of the government. He has power to dissolve the National Assembly on the advice of the Senate and after consultation with the President of the National Assembly.

Legislative Power: The *National Assembly* is elected by universal suffrage for five years and meets in ordinary session twice a year. The *Senate* examines all proposed legislation and meets during the ordinary sessions of the Assembly. Two-thirds of the Senators are elected by provincial, municipal and rural authorities, the remainder are nominated by the government. The carrying of a motion of censure by the Assembly entails the resignation of the government and the President must form a new government. If the programme of the new government is not approved by the Assembly, the latter must be dissolved and new elections held. If the new Assembly fails to approve the programme of the new government, the President must resign and cannot stand again.

Local Government: Malagasy is divided into six provinces, each province having a Chef de Province at its head appointed by the President and a General Council consisting of councillors elected for five years and the deputies and senators of the province.

Revision of the Constitution may be proposed by the President and the members of the Assembly and Senate. The proposal must be adopted in identical terms by both Assembly and Senate and the republican form of government must not be prejudiced.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: PHILIBERT TSIRANANA.

CABINET

(April 1968)

President: PHILIBERT TSIRANANA.

Vice-President, Minister of Social Affairs: CALVIN TSIEBO.

Minister of State without Portfolio Delegated to the Presidency: J. RAVOAHANGY ANDRIANAVALONA.

Minister of State, in charge of Home Affairs: ANDRÉ RESAMPA.

Minister of State, in charge of Agriculture, Rural Expansion and Development: J. J. NATAL.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: LAURENT BOTOKEKY.

Minister of Industry and Mines: RENÉ RASIDY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JACQUES RABEMANANJARA.

Minister of Finance and Commerce: VICTOR MIADANA.

Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: ALFRED RAMANGA-SOAVINA.

Minister of Supply and Public Works: EUGÈNE LECHAT.

Minister of Information and Tourism: ALFRED RAJAONARIVelo.

Minister of Public Health and Population: J. F. JARISON.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Charge of Economic and African Affairs: J. RAZAFIMBAHINY.

Secretary of State for Social Affairs, in charge of Civil Service: ALBERT LEDA.

Secretary of State for Agriculture, in charge of Development of Western Zones: CELESTIN ARIDY.

Secretary of State for Agriculture, in charge of Development of High Plateaux: XAVIER DELMOTTE.

Secretary of State for Agriculture, in charge of Development of Eastern Zones: PIERRE ZAKA.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs: SAMUEL RAMILANANANA.

Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, in charge of the Budget: BARTHÉLÉMY JOHASY.

Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs, in charge of Youth and Sport: GILBERT RATSITOHARA.

Secretary of State for Supply and Public Works, in charge of Posts and Telecommunications: ETIENNE RAZAUMAN-DIMBY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN TANANARIVE
(unless otherwise stated)

- Belgium:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- China, Republic of (Taiwan):** Ambodirotra; *Ambassador:* TCHENG TSE KOEI.
- France:** Maison de France; *Ambassador:* G. PLANTEY.
- German Federal Republic:** 101 route circulaire, Ambo-dirotra; *Ambassador:* Dr. WILLI GEORG STEFFEN.
- Greece:** 132 rue Gallieni; *Ambassador:* VASSILI D. LAPPAS.
- India:** 14 rue Père-Camboué; *Ambassador:* CYRIL JOHN STRACEY.
- Israel:** rue Guillain; *Ambassador:* HAÏM YAARI.
- Italy:** 22 rue Docteur Besson; *Ambassador:* GUIDO MAON-DAINI.
- Korea, Republic:** (Address not available); *Ambassador:* SOO YOUNG LEE.
- Netherlands:** rue Marcel Olivier; *Ambassador:* PIETER VEECKEN PUTMAN CRAMER.
- Norway:** Rabat, Morocco.
- Pakistan:** Khartoum, Sudan.
- Spain:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Sweden:** 10 av. de l'Indépendance; *Ambassador:* ERLAND KLEEN.
- Switzerland:** rue Carayon; *Ambassador:* ROGER DUERR.
- United Kingdom:** Ambolinjatova (route tunnel); *Ambas-sador:* MERVYN BROWN.
- U.S.A.:** rue Rabearivelo, Antsahavola; *Ambassador:* DAVID S. KING.
- Vatican:** (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* FÉLIX PIROZZI.

Malagasy also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, China Republic (Taiwan), Finland, Japan, Korean Republic, Philippines, Spain and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: SIMÉON JAPHET.

ELECTIONS OCTOBER 1960

PARTY	SEATS
Parti Social Démocrate	39
Rassemblement Chrétien	1
Rassemblement National Malgache	2
Mouvement Chrétien Populaire	1
Sauvegarde des Paysans Malgaches	2
Nominated Members	18

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ALFRED NANY.

ELECTIONS SEPTEMBER 1965

PARTY	SEATS
Parti Social Démocrate	104
Parti du Congrès de L'Indépendance	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Social Démocrate (P.S.D.): 4 rue Bompard, Tananarive; f. 1957 by PHILIBERT TSIRANANA; majority party throughout the country; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ RESAMPA; the following parties amalgamated with the P.S.D. during 1961:

Parti du Congrès de l'Indépendance de Madagascar (P.C.I.M. or A.K.F.M.): 43 ave. Maréchal Foch, Tananarive; f. 1958; 350 member sections; left-wing party; Pres. RICHARD ANDRIAMANJATO; Sec.-Gen. GISÈLE RABESAHALA.

Néo-Rénovation Nationale Malgache: Cité de la SIM, near Ecole communale Beryl Rose, Tamatave; formerly *Rassemblement National Malgache*; re-formed 1962; Leader ALEXIS BEZAKA.

Mouvement National pour l'Indépendance de Madagascar (MONIMA): B.P. 214, Tuléar; f. 1958; 235,000 members; publishes *Tolona (Combat)*; Leader MONJA JAONA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A new code designed to unify the present customary laws is being prepared.

Supreme Court: 8 Anosy, Tananarive; Pres. PAULIN BAPTISTE.

Attorney General: RAZAFINANTOANINA.

Chamber Presidents: RAZAFINDRALAMBO, RAHARINAIVO
Advocates-General: RAFAMANTANANTSOA, RAKOTOBE, DOREL.

Counsellors: VALLY, MAMELOMANA, BOURGAREL, RAZA-FIMBELO, RATSISALAZAFY, RAYMOND, Mme. GUILLON.

Court of Appeal: Tananarive; Pres. HENRI RAHARIJAONA.
Chamber Presidents: DUCAUD, BARRAIL.

Counsellors: SAINT-YVES, DUPRE DE POMAREDE, PERIN, BARBIER DE PREVILLE, DORWING-CARTER, THIERRY, PAUTRAT.

Courts of First Instance: at Tananarive, Tamatave, Majunga, Fianarantsoa, Diégo-Suarez and Tuléar; for civil and commercial matters; also Courts of Petty Sessions.

Criminal Courts: at the Court of Appeal; presided over by a Counsellor. Justices of the Peace sit in the main centres.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 57 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 38 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20 per cent of the total population) and 5 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: In the archdiocese of Tananarive there are about 541 mission centres with a total personnel of some 1,853. Archbishop of Tananarive Mgr. JÉRÔME RAKOTOMALALA.

Eglise Episcopale de Madagascar: 24 rue Jean Laborde, Tananarive, f. 1874; about 35,000 mems.; Anglican; Bishop in Madagascar: Mgr. JEAN MARCEL.

Christian Council of Madagascar: 6 rue George V, Tananarive; f. 1963; Pres. Rev. TITUS RASENDRAHASINA.

Mission Française Protestante de Madagascar: Synodal Pres. Rev. RALAMBOMAHAY.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Bulletin Quotidien d'Information:** 3 rue du R. P. Callet, Beheririka, Tananarive; f. 1962; French daily; publ. by Agence Madagascar-Presse.
- Le Courrier de Madagascar:** 2 rue Amiral de Hell, Tananarive; French-Malagasy; daily; Editor ANDRÉ GAYOT; circ. 18,200.
- Imongo Vaovao:** 11-K 4 bis Andravoahangy, Tananarive; daily; Dir. RASAOBY.
- Madagasikara Mahaleotena:** Imprimerie Centrale, Analakely, Tananarive; official; daily; circ. 15,000; Editor E. RABARISON.
- Maresaka:** Tananarive; independent; circ. 5,000; Editor S. RAKOTOARIMAH.
- Ny Gazetintsika:** Imprimerie Masoandro, Ampasanisadoda, Tananarive; daily; Dir. EDOUARD RATSIMANDISA.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

- Areno:** Lot 207-AB, Ambohimamory, Tananarive; weekly; Dir. PAUL RAMASINDRAIBE.
- L'Aurore:** Majunga; French weekly; circ. 5,000.
- L'Avenir Malgache:** B.P. 746, Tananarive; f. 1959; represents French section; politics, economics, literature; weekly.
- Bulletin Bimestriel de la Chambre de Commerce de Tananarive:** Société Malgache d'Édition, rue Bérén, Tananarive; every two months; Dir. C. ALLAIN.
- Bulletin de la Société du Corps Médical Malgache:** Imprimerie Volamahitsy, Tananarive; monthly; Dir. Dr. RAKOTOMALALA.
- Bulletin de Madagascar:** Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1950; economics, science, culture; monthly; Editor M. RANDRIAMAROZAKA; circ. 1,820.
- L'Ecole Publique de Madagascar:** Direction des Services Académiques de la République Malgache; f. 1951; teaching administration; monthly.
- Fanasina (Salt):** B.P. 1574, Analakely-Tananarive; f. 1957; independent; politics, economics, literature; weekly; Dir. PAUL RAKOTOVOLOLONA; circ. 10,000.
- Fanilo:** Imprimerie Catholique Fianarantsoa; weekly; Dir. J. RAJAOBELINA.
- France-Madagascar:** Tananarive; French weekly; circ. 7,500.
- Hehy:** B.P. 1648, Tananarive; thrice-weekly; circ. 11,000; Editor C. ANDRIAMANANTENA.
- Info-Madagascar:** Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1966; weekly; Editor G. RAMAMONJISOA; circ. 500.
- L'Information Economique Juridique de Madagascar:** Société Malgache d'Édition, rue Bérén, Tananarive; every two months.
- Journal Officiel de la République Malgache:** f. 1883; official publication; French; weekly; Editor M. BOARLAZA.
- Lakroan'i Madagasikara:** Mission Catholique Antanimena, Tananarive; weekly; circ. 8,000; Editor GUY M. RAZAFIMANANTSOA.
- Lumière:** Fianarantsoa; French Catholic weekly.
- Madagasikara-Rahampitso:** Tananarive, 26 rue Bérén, Malagasy weekly.
- Ny Nosy Manontolo:** Tananarive; organ of the Union des Démocrates Sociaux de Madagascar.

La République: Tananarive; organ of the Parti Social Démocrate; circ. 8,000; Editor A. ANDRIATSIAFAJATO.

Revue de Madagascar: Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1933; quarterly; circ. 1,600; Dir. FLAVIEN RANAIVO.

Revue Médicale de Madagascar: B.P. 1655, Tananarive; monthly; Dir. Dr. GOULESQUE.

Vaovao: B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1894; Direction de l'Information; circ. 12,000; Editor XAVIER RANAIVO.

There are numerous other Malagasy publications appearing in Tananarive and provincial capitals.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence Madagascar-Presse: 3 rue du R. P. Callet, Beheririka, B.P. 386, Tananarive; f. 1962; Dir. EMILE RAKOTONIRAINY; publ. *Bulletin Quotidien d'Information*.

PUBLISHERS

- Imprimerie des Arts Graphiques:** B.P. 194, rue Dupré, Tananarive; f. 1931.
- Imprimerie Industrielle Catholique:** Fianarantsoa.
- Imprimerie Nationale:** B.P. 38, Tananarive; all official publications; Dir. ROGER RASONAIVO.
- Librairie-Imprimerie Protestante:** Imarivolanitra, Tananarive; f. 1865; religious and school books; Man. GEORGES ANDRIAMANANTENA.
- Société Malgache d'Édition:** 26 rue Bérén, Tananarive; f. 1943; general; Man. RENÉ PENON.
- Tranoprinty Loterana:** ave. Grandidier, Antsahamanitra, Tananarive; f. 1967; religious, educational and fiction; Man. FINN ANDRESEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Nationale Malgache: Tananarive, B.P. 442; Government station; programmes in French and Malagasy; Dir. ROGER RABESAHALA.

In 1966 there were 305,000 receiving sets.

Télévision Malagasy: Tananarive; f. 1966 by Government decree to install and operate a national television service.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits)

BANKS

NATIONAL BANKS

Institut d'Emission Malgache: place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 550, Tananarive; f. 1962; Central Bank of issue administered by Council of 8; Pres. VICTOR MIADANA; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES BOISSARD.

Société Malgache d'Investissements et de Crédit: Tananarive; f. 1960.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque-Française pour le Commerce S.A.: 74 rue St. Lazare, Paris; Tananarive, rue de Liège, B.P. 410.

Banque de Madagascar et des Comores: 23 avenue Matignon, Paris 8e; Tananarive, B.P. 196, 14 avenue Etienne Fumaroli; cap. p.u. French francs 11.1m.; dep. 230m.; Pres. and Man. Dir. MAURICE GONON.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 Place Vendôme, Paris; Tananarive, 74 avenue du 18 Juin, B.P. 174.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; Tananarive, place de l'Indépendance.

INSURANCE

L'Abeille: Tananarive, c/o Société de Gestion d'Assurances de Madagascar, 17 rue Clémenceau, B.P. 743; f. 1954; Dir. E. AUCKENTHALER.

La Baloise: Tananarive, c/o R. Girod, rue Amiral-Pierre, B.P. 404.

Commercial Union Co. Ltd. (SOGAMA): c/o Société de Gestion d'Assurances de Madagascar, Immeuble Lido, B.P. 743.

La Commerciale Union: Tamatave.

Cie. d'Assurances Générales, Caledonian Insurance Co. and The London Assurance: Tananarive, c/o H. de Brugada Fils et Cie., B.P. 123; also agent for other foreign companies.

Cie. Générales d'Assurances, Le Patrimoine, L'Industrielle du Nord, Atlas Insurance Co. Ltd., L'Indépendance, La Confiance and Alliance Assurance Co.: Tananarive, c/o Assurance France-Madagascar, 81 bis avenue M.-Olivier, B.P. 188; also agent for other foreign companies.

La Concorde: Tananarive, 26 rue Bérénie, B.P. 525.

Groupe des Urbaine, Yorkshire Insurance Co. and Lloyd's (London): Tananarive, c/o R. Duponsel et Cie, avenue de l'Indépendance, B.P. 405.

Groupement Français d'Assurances: Tananarive, c/o Madagascar-Mascareignes, 10 avenue de l'Indépendance, B.P. 389.

Guardian: Tananarive, c/o Madagascar-Mascareignes, 10 avenue de l'Indépendance.

Lloyd Continental Français: Tananarive, c/o Ravohitra, 71 avenue M.-Olivier.

Mutuelles du Mans: Tananarive, c/o Société Malgache d'Assurances, 11 rue Clémenceau, B.P. 673.

La Nationale: Tananarive, c/o J. Fleuriot, rue de Liège.

La Neuchâteloise Assurances Transports: Agent Générale Transit A. Liounis, B.P. 425, avenue de Lattre de Tassigny, Tananarive.

La Paix Africaine: Tananarive, c/o Rafanomezantsoa, 24 avenue de la Réunion, B.P. 523.

La Paternelle: Tananarive, c/o Rondeau, B.P. 289.

La Paternelle Africaine: Tamatave, c/o Pierre Motut, boulevard La Bourdonnais, B.P. 233.

Le Phénix: Tananarive, c/o Daniel Rollo, 72 avenue du 18-Juin.

Phoenix Assurance Co.: Tananarive, c/o H. Fraise et Fils et Cie., route des Hydrocarbures.

La Préservatrice: Tananarive, avenue de Lattre de Tassigny, B.P., 42.

La Prévoyance: Tamatave, c/o Société Commerciale A. Ramuz et Fils, B.P. 82.

La Protectrice and L'Empire: Tananarive, rue de Lattre de Tassigny, B.P. 1094.

La Providence: Tananarive, c/o Davum-Madagascar, 5 avenue de la Libération, B.P. 1010.

L'Union and La Sécurité: Tananarive, c/o Pierre Gros, place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 44.

Syndicat Professionnel des Assureurs: Tananarive, 3 rue Benyowski, B.P. 487; f. 1949; Délégué-Gen. J. DUCOUDRÉ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Madagascar: Tananarive, 20 rue Colbert; Pres. RASOARAHONA.

There are Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry at Antalaha (Pres. C. TSIHOMANKARY), Antsirabé (Pres. RAJAOFERSON), Diégo-Suarez (Pres. BLAISE RANTOANINA), Fianarantsoa (Pres. NORBERT RAMAHLEO), Fort-Dauphin (Pres. DIBOKA), Majunga (Pres. RAZAFINDRABE), Mananjary (Pres. LAKA), Morondava (Pres. M. PIGNOLET), Nossi-Bé (Pres. M. BLEUSEZ), Tamatave (Pres. J. RAMORASATA), Tananarive (Pres. H. RAZANATSEHENO) and Tuléar (Pres. RAMAROMISA).

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Union des Syndicats d'Intérêt Economique de Madagascar (U.S.I.E.M.): 2 rue Georges Mandel, Tananarive; 38 mem. organizations, 2,700 firms; Pres. E. ALLAIN.

Syndicat des Agriculteurs, Forestiers, Eleveurs et Exploitants des Industries Annexes de Madagascar: Tananarive, rue Raybaud.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs: Tananarive, 407 route Circulaire, B.P. 522.

Syndicat des Importateurs et Exportateurs de Madagascar: rue Clémenceau, B.P. 1394, Tananarive; Pres. MATHERON.

Syndicat des Industries de Madagascar: 41 rue de Choiseul, Tananarive; Pres. ELPHÉGE.

Syndicat des Industries Mécaniques: 22 rue Bérénie, Tananarive.

Syndicat des Industries Minières: Tananarive, 33 rue de Liège.

Syndicat des Planteurs de Café: Tananarive, rue de Liège, B.P. 173.

Syndicat des Riziers de Madagascar et Dépendances: 13 avenue de l'Indépendance, B.P. 1329, Tananarive.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Vanille de Madagascar: Antalaha; 23 mems.; Pres. GEORGES PERRIER, Sec. G. TAOCHY.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Chrétienne des Syndicats Malgaches (C.C.S.M.): Saorano, route de Majunga, B.P. 1035, Tananarive; f. 1938; Pres. JÉRÔME ELOI RAKOTO; Gen. Sec. BLAISE ROBERT ROBEL; 140 affiliated unions, 40,000 mems.

Confédération des Travailleurs Malgaches (Fivomdronamben'ny Mpiasa Malagasy—FMM): 53 avenue Marcel Olivier, B.P. 1558, Tananarive; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD RAKOTONDRAZAKA; 17,000 mems.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale (F.E.N.): Tananarive; Sec.-Gen. JEAN FAUGEROLLE.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Syndicat de l'Enseignement Technique (Force Ouvrière): Tananarive.

Syndicat des Instituteurs Malgaches: Tananarive; Sec.-Gen. GREGOIRE RAZANAIVO.

Union des Syndicats Autonomes de Madagascar (U.S.A.M.): Ampasadratsarahoby, Lot II-H-67, Faravohitra, B.P. 1038, Tananarive; Pres. NORBERT RAKOTOMANANA; Sec.-Gen. VICTOR RAHAGO; 46 affiliated unions; 29,445 mems.

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Madagascar (Firaisan'ny Sendika eran'i Madagaskara—FISEMA): f. 1956; Cimelta, Tananarive; Sec.-Gen. ALBERT RAZAFINJOHANY; 30,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Réseau National des Chemins de Fer: Ministère de l'Équipement et des Communications, Tananarive; 540 miles of track linking Tamatave on the east coast with Antsirabe in the interior via Moramanga and Tananarive, a branch line from Moramanga to Lake Alaotra and a line from Manakara on the south-east coast to Fianarantsoa; also operates the port of Tamatave; Dir.-Gen. ETIENNE RABENJAMINA.

ROADS

There are nearly 35,000 km. of roads and tracks in Madagascar. Of these, approximately 2,000 km. are bitumen-surfaced roads and 23,000 km. are roads and tracks serviceable throughout the year.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Pangalanes Canal runs for 700 km. near the east coast from Tamatave to Farafangana. The West Coast rivers are also navigable.

SHIPPING

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Tamatave, rue du Commerce.

Royal Inter-Ocean Lines: Tamatave, c/o S. A. M. Darrieux & Co., rue du Commerce.

Bank Line, India Natal Line and Oriental African Line: Tamatave, c/o F. W. Ducommun, B.P. 89.

Svedel Line and Cie. des Transports et Remorquages: Diégo-Suarez, c/o Ets. A. Stéfani, B.P. 25.

Scandinavian-East Africa Line: c/o La Ligne Scandinave Agence Maritime, 1 bis rue Clémenceau, B.P. 679, Tananarive.

Transports Maritimes Malgaches: Tananarive; f. 1960; runs coastal services.

Société Malgache de Transports Maritimes: B.P. 107, Tamatave; f. 1962; represents Messageries Maritimes, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire, D.D.G. Hansa and Scandinavian Indian Ocean Line; Pres. LAMBERT LODABDOU.

Compagnie Malgache de Navigation: rue Rabearivelo, B.P. 1021, Antsahavola, Tananarive.

CIVIL AVIATION

Société Nationale Malgache des Transports Aériens (S.N.M.A. Madagascar): 31 ave. de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1962; internal service and weekly external services; fleet comprises one Boeing 707, four DC-4s, six DC-3s, three Beechcrafts, three Dragons, four Pipers; Pres. L. ANDRIANTSITOHAINA; Dir. Gen. JACQUES ALEXANDRE.

The following foreign airlines also serve the Malagasy Republic: Air France, Lufthansa.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: Tananarive, immeuble L. Mirador, 15 rue Amiral-Pierre, B.P. 610; f. 1955; state Tourism organisation; Man. J. P. BARBON; publ. *Revue de Liaison et d'Information de l'Office National du Tourisme de Madagascar* (half-yearly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministère de l'Information, du Tourisme et des Arts traditionnels: Ave. de France, Tananarive.

Département des Arts du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles: Place Goulette, Tananarive; concerned in promoting all the arts; Dir. EDMOND RABESAHALA.

Imadefolk—Institut Malgache d'Arts dramatique et folkloriques: Centre Culturel Albert Camus, ave. de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1964; theatre tours at home and abroad; traditional songs and dances; Dir. ODÉAM RAKOTO.

Ny Antsaly: Anatihazo-Isotry, Tananarive; f. 1960; traditional music and dancing; Dir. SYLVESTRE RANDAFISON.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Madagascar: Tananarive; 119 teachers, 3,021 students.

MALAWI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Malawi, formerly the British Protectorate of Nyasaland, is an inland state in southern central Africa, with Zambia to the west, Mozambique to the south and east, and Tanzania to the north. Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) forms most of the eastern boundary. The climate is tropical, but much of the country is high enough to modify the heat. The official language is English, though Nyanja is being promoted as the basis for a "Malawi Language". Most Africans follow traditional beliefs. There are about 10 per cent Protestants and 10 per cent Roman Catholics, and there is a Moslem community among the Asians, as well as a Hindu minority. The flag consists of black, red and green horizontal stripes, with a rising sun in red on the black stripe. The capital is Zomba, but a new capital is to be built at Lilongwe.

Recent History

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, set up in 1953, was dissolved at the end of 1963 and Nyasaland under the name of Malawi became independent in July, 1964. The country became a Republic in July 1966, with Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda as President. Malawi is a member of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity. In 1967 the country created a considerable furor amongst African states by officially recognizing the Republic of South Africa.

Government

Malawi is an independent Republic within the Commonwealth, with an elected President whose term of office is five years. Executive power is in the hands of the President and there is a Parliament of 55 elected members, of which five hold special seats reserved for non-Africans. The country is divided into three Regions and 23 Districts.

Defence

Malawi's defence forces include a battalion of regular infantry, and territorial and reserve forces. There are also national police forces totalling about 3,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Malawi has small resources. Most of her population are farmers, and there are few European settlers. The principal crops are cotton, groundnuts, tobacco and tea. Fishing is carried on on Lake Malawi (Lake Nyasa). Unlike her neighbours Malawi has little mineral wealth. Malawi is the leading Commonwealth producer of tung oil, used in the paint and varnish industries. Harnessing water power at Nkula Falls has greatly assisted the economy. Many ambitious development schemes are under way within the framework of the revised Five-Year Plan 1965-69.

Transport and Communications

The railway system has access to the sea at Beira in Mozambique, and a link with Nacala in Mozambique to serve the new capital of Lilongwe is under construction. There are about 2,000 miles of trunk roads; and as well as Air Malawi there are air charter firms. Lake Malawi carries an important traffic with Mozambique and Tanzania.

Social Welfare

Social development Branch of the Provincial and District administration was set up in 1958. Its work includes care and protection of young people, the destitute, and the physically handicapped, probation work, sport, community centres and women's clubs.

Education

Malawi has high literacy and there are over 300,000 African children receiving primary education. Secondary education is provided in government and government-aided schools. The University of Malawi opened in October 1965. Many students go to Great Britain and Rhodesia.

Tourism

The country has a small but growing tourist industry. Big game, fine scenery and an excellent climate form the basis of the country's tourist potential.

Visas are not required to visit Malawi by nationals of Denmark, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portuguese citizens of Mozambique, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States of America.

Public Holidays

1968: May 14 (Kamuzu Day), July 6 (Independence), August 4 (August Holiday), October 17 (Mothers' Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), March 3 (Martyr's Day), April 3-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the pound (£) which is divided into 20 shillings (s) and 240 pence (d).

Notes: 5s, 10s, £1, £5.

Coins: Bronze $\frac{1}{4}$ d, 1d; Cupronickel 3d, 6d, 1s, 2s, 2s. 6d.

Exchange Rate: £1 Malawi = £1 Sterling.

8s. 4d. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION 1966	AFRICANS	EUROPEANS	OTHERS
36,897	4,042,412	4,023,193	7,046	10,880

CHIEF TOWNS

Zomba (capital)	19,616
Blantyre . . .	109,795
Lilongwe . . .	19,176

LAND DISTRIBUTION
(‘000 acres)

Unalienated African Trustland . . .	19,800
Unalienated Government Land . . .	2,900
Freehold	400
Leasehold	200
TOTAL	23,300

EMPLOYMENT
(1964)

INDUSTRY	AFRICANS	OTHERS
Agriculture	48,900	350
Mining and Quarrying	250	10
Manufacturing	n.a.	n.a.
Construction	13,700	310
Electricity and Water	1,100	80
Commerce	12,200	1,440
Transport and Communications	n.a.	n.a.
Private Domestic Service	} 34,500	1,860
Other Services		
TOTAL	110,650	4,050

AGRICULTURE

	1964	1965	1966
Tobacco (‘000 lb.)	33,100	50,300	41,000
Cotton („ „)	29,734	45,364	28,800
Tea („ „)	27,300	28,570	35,100
Tung (long tons)	1,475	1,515	n.a.
Maize (‘000 lb.)	61,630	48,694	117,600
Groundnuts („ „)	n.a.	74,000	86,000

Tea production (1967): 37 million lb.

LIVESTOCK
(‘000)

	1963	1964	1965
Cattle	396	411	432
Sheep	82	74	71
Goats	438	480	464
Pigs	127	133	123

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(£'000)

	1962	1964	1965
Grain Mill Products . .	259	162	288
Other Food Manufactures .	4,917	4,346	5,113
Textiles, Apparel, Footwear .	587	553	838
Wood and Cork Manufactures	157	227	345
Printing and Publishing .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Transport Equipment . .	448	1,841	1,690
Other Manufactures . .	3,119	5,079	6,085
Electric Light and Power .	551	n.a.	n.a.
Water Supply	189	n.a.	n.a.

1963 not available.

FINANCE

£100 Malawi = £100 sterling = U.S. \$240.

BUDGET

(£'000)

YEAR	REVENUE	BRITISH AID	EXPENDI- TURE
1964 . .	11,536	5,000	16,002
1965* . .	14,486	5,900	16,137
1966* . .	15,416	5,300	17,100
1967* . .	14,047	4,600	18,852

*Estimates.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1967—£'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	2,975	General Services	5,100
Indirect Taxation	4,838	Community Services	2,900
Income from Property and Enterprises . .	511	Social Services	5,400
Transfers	5,286	Economic Services	5,300
Capital Account and Interest	1,554	Others	4,300
Loans from Abroad	3,435		
Others	1,158		
TOTAL	19,757	TOTAL	23,000

Budget Estimate (1968): Revenue £19.75m.; Expenditure £20.5m.; Development Expenditure £8.17m.

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1965-69—£'000)

EXPENDITURE	
Agriculture and Fisheries	2,540
Communications	11,577
Education	7,975
Finance, Commerce and Industry	10,592
Forestry and Game	1,869
Government Buildings	1,275
Health	2,331
Housing	825
Lands and Surveys	775
Miscellaneous	2,705
Posts and Telecommunications	835
Community Development and Social Welfare	129
Veterinary Services	263
Water Supplies and Sanitation	946
TOTAL	44,637

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(£'000)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	14,443	20,764	— 6,321	16,776	26,930	— 10,154
Freight and transportation	379	2,131	— 1,752	931	3,322	— 2,391
Travel	187	1,185	— 998	350	946	— 596
Investment income	245	2,251	— 2,006	518	1,873	— 1,355
Government, n.i.e.	946	853	93	306	223	83
Other services	561	465	96	2,762	2,288	474
TOTAL	16,761	27,649	— 10,888	21,643	35,582	— 13,939
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	<i>13,069</i>	<i>2,748</i>	<i>10,321</i>	<i>8,300</i>	<i>1,775</i>	<i>6,525</i>
CURRENT BALANCE	29,830	30,397	— 567	29,943	37,357	— 7,414
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Private Sector:</i>						
Long-term direct investment	—	100	— 100	864	264	600
Other long-term transactions	400	—	400	640	22	618
Short-term trade credits	—	1,250	— 1,250	1,135	—	1,135
TOTAL	400	1,350	— 950	2,539	286	2,353
<i>Public Sector:</i>						
Long-term transactions	523	—	523	2,982	820	2,162
Short-term transactions	—	1,886	— 1,886	39	—	39
TOTAL	523	1,886	— 1,363	3,021	820	2,201
CAPITAL BALANCE	923	3,236	— 2,313	5,960	1,006	4,954
Net Errors and Omissions	2,919	—	2,919	—	2,460	— 2,460

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	14,320	20,402	27,344
Exports (incl. Re-exports)	12,500	14,391	17,402

COMMODITIES

(1966—£'000)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Foodstuffs	1,963	Tea	4,447
Beverages and Tobacco	3,160	Tobacco	4,513
Crude Materials	323	Groundnuts	1,263
Mineral Fuels	1,326	Cotton	1,095
Oils and Fats	203	Tung Oil	172
Chemicals	1,602	Cassava	346
Manufactures	8,228	Rice	71
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,153	Pulses	1,474
Miscellaneous	3,386		
TOTAL	27,344	TOTAL	13,381

COUNTRIES

(1966—£'000)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Rhodesia	6,193	United Kingdom	6,636
United Kingdom	8,520	Rhodesia	767
South Africa	1,965	South Africa	476
All Others	10,666	All Others	5,994
TOTAL	27,344	TOTAL	13,873

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1965	1966
Passengers (number)	591,000	737,180
Freight (short tons)	592,200	764,225
Financial Statistics:	1963	1964
	£	£
Receipts	1,289,600	1,207,000
Expenditure	1,143,900	1,013,500
Net Operating Revenue	145,700	193,500

MOTOR VEHICLES

(No. registered)

	1963	1964	1965
Passenger	1,254	1,393	1,137
Commercial	555	571	738
Motor Cycle	150	168	202
Tractors	45	30	85

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

EDUCATION

AFRICAN EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT, LOCAL AUTHORITY, AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS

	NUMBER OF PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Primary	359,841	337,720	286,056	8,464	8,217	8,744
Secondary	5,951	8,085	6,539	326	381	404
Teacher Training	1,318	1,387	4,226	127	134	153
Technical and Vocational	1,185	1,129	900	195	85	119

The University of Malawi at Zomba had 580 full-time students in 1967.

NON-AFRICAN EDUCATION

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS			NUMBER OF PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS*		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Government:									
Primary	34	34	34	4,728	5,027	4,368	} 210	222	187
Secondary and Technical	2	2	2	756	963	1,099			
Non-Government Schools and Colleges	5	6	6	414	429	469	18	16	21

* Including primary, secondary and technical.

Source: National Statistical Office, Zomba.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. Malawi is a one-party state with a Presidential form of government. There is a unicameral parliament of 55 members.

Fundamental Rights

The following rights are guaranteed by the Constitution: life, personal liberty, protection from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, from deprivation of property, privacy of the home, security under the law, freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association, of movement, protection from racial discrimination.

The President

Malawi is a Republic with an elected President.

Parliament

There is a Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 55

members, 50 elected on a general roll of all adult citizens, and five on a special roll of all European adults. A Speaker is elected from among the ordinary members of the Assembly. The Assembly may change the Constitution by a two-thirds majority on the second and third readings. The Parliamentary term is normally five years. The President has power to prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

Executive Powers

Executive power is exercised by the President acting as Prime Minister. Ministers are responsible to the President.

Judicature

The Judicature is a separate organ of the Government. There is a High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and not less than two Puisne Judges, a Supreme Court of Appeal, and subordinate courts. There is also a Judicial Service Commission with power to appoint judicial officers.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. H. KAMUZU BANDA, LL.D., PH.B., M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

CABINET

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs: Dr. H. K. BANDA.

Minister of Finance: J. Z. U. TEMBO.

Minister of Transport and Communications: J. D. MSONTHI.

Minister of Health and Local Government: G. W. KUMBU-MANJO.

Minister of State: A. A. MUWALO.

Minister of Labour: A. B. J. CHIWANDA.

Minister of Economic Affairs: ALEKE BANDA.

Minister of Education: G. CHAKUMBA.

Minister of Works and Supply: G. C. CHAKWANPA.

Minister of State for External Affairs: A. M. NYANULU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO MALAWI

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

China, Republic (Taiwan): P.O.B. 929, Blantyre (E);
Ambassador: CHEN YEI-YUAN.

France: Kamuzu Highway, P.O.B. 90, Zomba (E);
Ambassador: HENRI LANGLAIS, M.V.O., O.B.E.

German Federal Republic: Kamuzu Highway, P.O.B. 717,
Limbe (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* E. URMONEIT.

India: 1st Floor, Shree Satyanarayan Bldg., Sharrers Rd.,
P.O.B. 398, Zomba (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. M.
KHURANA.

Israel: 2nd Floor, Downs House, Victoria Ave., P.O.B. 689,
Zomba (E); *Ambassador:* A. HAREL.

Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Portugal: Martins and Noronha Bldg., Kamuzu Highway,
P.O.B. 596, Limbe (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FERNANDO
M. DA SILVA MARQUES.

South Africa: Zomba (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAN F.
WENTZEL.

United Kingdom: Pavilion Rd., Private Bag 10, Zomba
(HC); *High Commissioner:* T. S. TULL, C.B.E., D.S.O.

U.S.A.: 5th Floor, Nyro House, Victoria Ave., P.O.B. 380,
Zomba (E); *Ambassador:* M. P. JONES.

Malawi also has diplomatic relations with Austria,
Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Norway and Switzer-
land.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: I. K. SURTEE.

ELECTION, MAY 1964

PARTY	SEATS
Malawi Congress Party	50
Constitutional Party*	3

* Subsequently dissolved.

Two further European roll seats were established in
1966.

POLITICAL PARTY

Malawi Congress Party: P.O.B. 250, Limbe; f. 1959;
succeeded the Nyasaland African Congress; Pres. Dr.
HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA; Sec. Gen. and Editor of
Malawi News ALEKE BANDA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts administering justice are the Supreme Court
of Appeal, High Court, Magistrates' Courts and the Local
Courts.

THE HIGH COURT consists of the Chief Justice and three
Puisne Judges. The High Court has unlimited jurisdiction
in civil and criminal matters. It hears appeals from the
Magistrates' Courts and from the Local Courts. Appeals
from the High Court go to the Supreme Court of Appeal in
Blantyre.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir FREDERICK SOUTHWORTH, Kt.,
Q.C.

Puisne Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice CRAM, M.C.; The Hon.
Mr. Justice BOLT; The Hon. Mr. Justice BENSON.

Registrar: P.O.B. 954, Blantyre.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most of the Africans follow their native religions.

CHRISTIANS

Anglican Community: Bishop of Malawi: Rt. Rev. DONALD
S. ARDEN, Malosa, P.O. Kasupe; 54,000 mems.; publ.
Ecclesia (monthly).

Roman Catholic Church: Archbishop: Most Rev. JAMES
CIONA, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 385, Blantyre;
Bishops: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH FADY, w.f., Bishop's House,
P.O.B. 33, Lilongwe; Rt. Rev. LAWRENCE HARDMAN,
s.m.m., Bishop's House, Zomba; Rt. Rev. CORNELIUS
CHITSULO, Bishop's House, Dedza; Rt. Rev.
JEAN JOBIDON, w.f., Bishop's House, Mzuzu; Rt. Rev.
E. J. F. VROEMEN, s.m.m., Bishop's House, Chikawa;
Roman Catholic Missions run 688 schools in Malawi.

Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian): Blantyre Synod;
P.O. Box 413, Blantyre; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. D. SANGAYA;
Livingstonia Synod: P.O. Livingstonia; Gen. Sec. Rev.
P. C. MZEMBE; Nkhoma Synod: Gen. Sec. Rev. K.
MGAWI; Total membership 220,000.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Of the Asians in Malawi over 50 per cent are Moslems and
about 25 per cent are Hindus. There are also a small
number of African Moslems.

THE PRESS

African (The): P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; f. 1950; fortnightly,
Catholic periodical; English, Nyanja, Tumbuka; Editor
A. MABEDE; circ. 15,000.

Kuunika: Presbyterian Church of Central Africa, P.O.
Mkhoma; f. 1909; Nyanja; Editor Rev. T. E. CHISENGA.

Malawi News: P.O.B. 699, Limbe; f. 1959; organ of
Malawi Congress Party; bi-weekly; circ. 10,000.

Malawi Government Gazette: Government Printer, Box
53, Zomba; f. 1894; weekly.

Moni: P.O.B. 592, Limbe; f. 1964; Nyanja, English;
monthly; Editors Montfort Press.

The Times: P.O.B. 458, Sharrer's Road, Blantyre; f. 1895;
English and Nyanja; twice weekly; Editor DONALD
TRELFOED.

This is Malawi: Dept. of Information, P.O.B. 494, Blantyre; f. 1964; official Government organ in English; Man. Editor D. T. McLINDEN; circ. 15,000.

PUBLISHERS

Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 6, Blantyre; a subsidiary of Thomson Publications Ltd.

Malawi Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O. Box 147, Blantyre.

The White Fathers: Likuni Parish, P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; Treas. Gen. H. ROSARY PARISH.

RADIO

Malawi Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 453, Blantyre; f. 1964; Dir.-Gen. J. H. PARRY; services in English, Nyanja and Tumbuka.

In 1967 there were 100,000 radio sets in use in Malawi.

FINANCE

BANKING

Reserve Bank of Malawi: P.O.B. 565, Blantyre; f. 1964; Bank of Issue; cap. £500,000; dep. £750,000 (1967); Gov. D. E. THOMSON; Gen. Man. D. J. HOLT.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; Victoria Ave., Blantyre; branches at Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe and Zomba; 13 agencies; Man. for Malawi J. THRESH.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: London; P.O.B. 102, Blantyre; branches at Limbe, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba; 12 agencies; Man. for Malawi H. C. GRAYLING.

INSURANCE

A number of British firms have agencies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 258, Blantyre; f. 1892; 320 mems.; Chair. R. H. DEANE, M.B.E.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tea Association (Central Africa) Ltd.: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; Sec. E. A. NELMS.

Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 15, Blantyre; f. 1928; 89 mems.; Chair. W. D. LEWIS, O.B.E.; Sec. G. D. M. HENDERSON.

Tobacco Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 153, Blantyre; f. 1931; 16 mems.; Sec. F. M. WITHERS, M.B.E.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Malawi Development Corporation: P.O.B. 566, Blantyre; f. 1964; to assist agriculture, commerce and industry by loans and management advice; Chair. V. H. GALE, O.B.E.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Agricultural Employers' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1960; 46 mems.; Sec. E. A. NELMS.

Master Builders', Civil Engineering Contractors' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 153, Blantyre; registered 1955; paid up membership 56; Sec. F. V. GRANT.

Master Printers' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1962; 10 mems.; Chair. E. ARNOT.

Motor Traders' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 311, Blantyre; registered 1954; paid up membership 40; Pres. A. E. CARR; Sec. E. E. GAGEL.

Malawi Road Transport Operators' Association: P.O. Box 950, Blantyre; registered 1956; paid up membership 8; Sec. Mrs. M. S. SCULLION.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade Union Congress of Malawi: P.O.B. 355, Blantyre; f. 1964; 4,000 mems.; Pres. J. D. LIYABUNYA; Gen. Sec. K. ZHIDANA.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Building Construction, Civil Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 110, Limbe; f. 1961; 1,300 mems.; Pres. D. J. CHANACHE; Gen. Sec. G. SITIMA.

Malawi Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 393, Limbe; f. 1954; 2,100 mems.; Pres. F. L. MATTENJE.

Organizations not affiliated to T.U.C.M.:

Malawi National Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 252, Limbe; f. 1964; 3,000 mems.; Pres. M. M. MKANDAWIRE; Sec.-Gen. R. J. MEHTA.

Malawi Government Employees' Association, The: P.O.B. 64, Blantyre; 300 mems.; Pres. M. MUGHOGHO; Gen. Sec. G. M. NAMATE.

Overseas Officers' Association: P.O.B. 747, Blantyre; 664 mems.; Sec. Mrs. A. M. WEMYSS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Malawi Railways Ltd.: Regd. Offices: Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; Chair. A. H. BALL; Man. Dir. R. W. ROWLAND.

Malawi is served by the Malawi Railways Ltd., and its subsidiary the Central African Railway Co. Ltd. (316 miles) and the Trans-Zambezia Railway Co. Ltd. The three companies are registered in the United Kingdom. The northern extremity of the Malawi Railway is at Salima; at Chipoka connection is made with the Railways' lake service which extends from Monkey Bay in the south to Mwaya in Tanzania territory in the north. An extension of the railway eastwards from Mpimbe near Zomba, to join the Mozambique railway at Nova Freixo, was commenced in August 1966.

MALAWI—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

ROADS

The total road mileage in the country is approximately 6,410 miles, of which 288 miles have a bituminous surface. The spinal column of the road system runs from the Salisbury-Blantyre road east and then north through Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzimba to join Tanzania and Zambia at Tunduma. Other important roads link this north-south route with the railway and Lake Malawi in the east, and Zambia and Portuguese East Africa in the west. A 300-mile highway along the edge of Lake Malawi, the "Kamuzu Highway", is under construction. All main, and most secondary roads, roads are all-weather roads. A further 140 miles from Liwonde to the new capital at Lilongwe will be bitumenized during 1967-68.

CIVIL AVIATION

The country's main airport is at Chileka, 11 miles from Blantyre.

Air Malawi Ltd.: P.O.B. 84, Blantyre; f. 1967; national airline replacing the local service of Central Africam Airways Corpn.; services to Salisbury, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Karonga, Chipata, Beira and Mauritius; Chair. P. HOWARD; Gen. Man. G. T. VAN ROOYEN; fleet of two Viscount, two DC-3, one Beechcraft C55.

Leopard Air Ltd.: Cholo; private air charter company.

Malawi is also served by the following foreign Air lines: B.O.A.C., D.E.T.A., E.A.A.C.

TOURISM

Division of Tourism: Ministry of Economic Affairs, P.O.B. 700, Limbe; provides advice and information to visitors.

UNIVERSITY

University of Malawi: P.O.B. 200, Limbe; 580 full-time students.

MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Malaysia consists of the eleven Malayan states and the Borneo states of Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo) in South-East Asia. Western Malaysia (Malaya) forms the southern part of the Kra peninsula with Thailand to the north. Sarawak and Sabah are nearby territories in North Borneo. The southern tip of Western Malaysia is connected to the island of Singapore by causeway. There is little variation in temperature throughout the year. Rainfall is regular and often heavy. Day temperatures are around 85°F (29.4°C). The national language is Malay but English is widely used. Chinese dialects and Tamil are also spoken. All Malays are Muslims. Among the other communities are Buddhists, Hindus and Christians. The flag of Malaysia consists of horizontal red and white stripes with a yellow star and crescent. The capital is Kuala Lumpur. Each of Malaysia's thirteen states has its own flag and its own capital. In some states there is in addition a Royal capital.

Recent History

Malaya was occupied by the Japanese in World War Two. After the liberation Singapore became a separate British colony. In 1948 the Federation of Malaya was created under British protection. In the same year an armed Communist revolt broke out and was not completely suppressed until 1960. In August 1957 Malaya became a sovereign, independent nation.

Malaysia was established on September 16th, 1963, through the union of the independent Federation of Malaya, internally self-governing state of Singapore, and former British colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo (Sabah). Singapore left the federation in August 1965 and became an independent Republic. Malaysia joined the UN in 1957, and is also a member of the Colombo Plan, the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which incorporates the former Association of South-East Asia (ASA).

Indonesia opposed the establishment of Malaysia and maintained an economic blockade against the new state. This policy of "confrontation" was brought to an end in August 1966 with the signing of a joint agreement at Bangkok. Diplomatic relations were established with Indonesia in August 1967.

The Government

Malaysia is a federation of the following 13 states: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu. The Supreme Head of Malaysia is an elected monarch. The monarch acts on the advice of Parliament and a Cabinet. Parliament consists of the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives). The Senate has 58 members, 26 elected and 32 appointed. The House of Representatives consists of 144 elected members, 104 from Malaya, 26 from Sarawak and 14 from Sabah.

Defence

Malaysia is responsible for its own defence and has an army, navy and air force, with an estimated total strength of 22,000 men. It has a defence agreement with the United Kingdom to assist her in case of need. It is planned to increase the strength of the Malaysian armed forces after the withdrawal of the 10,000 British troops stationed in Sabah and Sarawak. Defence spending at present represents 20 per cent of total expenditure.

Economic Affairs

Malaysia enjoys one of the highest standards of living in Asia thanks largely to its main industries of tin and rubber. It is the largest tin producer in the world. A vast rubber re-planting scheme is being undertaken to increase rubber yields. A drive is being made to diversify industry and to expand agriculture by opening up large areas of jungle. A total expenditure of \$M 10,500 million is envisaged in Malaysia's First Development Plan, 1966-70.

Transport and Communications

Communications within Malaya are excellent and there are frequent services by sea and air between the Malayan peninsula and Sarawak and Sabah. On the mainland of Malaya there are nearly 3,000 miles of Federal roads and 6,389 miles of State roads. The Malayan Railway is government-owned and its total mileage is 1,124 miles. The country has a network of airfields and a major international airport at Kuala Lumpur.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare comes under the two Malaysian Ministries of Health and of Welfare Services. Employers and employees contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund for retirement benefits. The independent Social Welfare Lotteries Board contributes large sums to welfare schemes. Government-sponsored social work among the aged and disabled is supported by many voluntary societies.

Education

Total school enrolment in 1968 is estimated at 2,174,000. Free primary education is compulsory in the Malayan states, and is to be extended to the Borneo states. There is one University, at Kuala Lumpur.

Tourism

Malaysia has a fast-growing tourist industry, earnings of which increased by 179 per cent between 1962 and 1967. The cultures of the many ethnic groups living in the country make Malaysia a fascinating tourist destination.

Visas are not required to visit Malaysia by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sport is football but badminton, cricket, tennis, golf, basketball, table tennis and bowling are also played. There is some sea-fishing and jungle exploration.

MALAYSIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: May 11 (Wesak Day), June 5 (King's Birthday), June 8 (Prophet's Birthday), August 31 (Malaysia Day), October 21 (Deepavali), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year), January 2 (Hari Raya Puasa), February 2 (Chinese New Year), March 10 (Hari Raya Haji).

Weights and Measures

The British system is in operation but there are also

local weights and measures chiefly the Kati (1½ lb.) and the Phikul (133½ lb.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Malaysian dollar (M\$) which is divided into 100 cents. The currencies of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei are interchangeable.

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$50, \$100.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange Rate: M\$8.57 = £1 sterling.

M\$3.26 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)				POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰ —1966)			
TOTAL	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK
128,570	50,840	29,388	48,342	9,880	8,415	578	887

PRINCIPAL RACES

(⁰⁰⁰—1966)

	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH (1960)	SARAWAK
Chinese	3,076	105	291
Malays	4,221	—	160
Indians and Pakistanis .	932	—	—
Land Dyak	—	—	73
Malanau	—	—	51
Dusun	—	145	—
Bajau	—	60	—
Murut	—	22	—
Ibans	—	—	259
Other	186	123	53

STATES

	AREA sq. miles	POPULATION 1966	CAPITAL	POPULATION 1957 Census
Johore	7,330	1,278,289	Johore Bahru	74,909
Kedah	3,660	913,595	Alor Star	52,915
Kelantan	5,750	665,711	Kota Bharu	38,103
Malacca	640	404,275	Malacca Town	69,848
Negri Sembilan	2,565	503,323	Seremban	52,091
Pahang	13,873	418,720	Kuantan	23,034
Penang	398	743,833	George Town	234,903
Perak	7,980	1,613,728	Ipoh	125,770
Perlis	310	116,393	Kangar	6,064
Sabah	29,388	577,812	Kota Kinabalu*	21,719
Sarawak	48,342	886,834	Kuching†	50,579
Selangor	3,166	1,386,251	Kuala Lumpur	316,230
Trengganu	5,028	371,370	Kuala Trengganu	29,446

* Formerly Jesselton—as at 1960 census.

† As at 1960 census.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MIGRATION*

(West Malaysia—'000 acres)

	IMMIGRATION			EMIGRATION		
	1965	1966	1967†	1965	1966	1967†
Malaysians.	147.8	144.6	106.1	148.5	146.3	123.5
Chinese	76.5	89.6	75.4	76.6	87.3	80.9
Indians and Pakistanis	43.9	46.1	39.7	32.5	32.7	29.8
Others	89.6	112.4	105.9	77.7	86.8	91.5
TOTAL	357.8	392.7	327.1	335.3	353.1	325.7

*The table does not include movements between West Malaysia and Singapore.

† Jan.—Nov.

LAND USE

(West Malaysia—'000 acres)

	RUBBER PLANTATIONS	FOREST	RICE	PALM OIL
1964	4,304	21,325	836	187
1965	4,328	21,133	865	208
1966	4,342	20,019	898	304

EMPLOYMENT

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS

(1965—estimate)

	PLANTATIONS	MINING	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORT	GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES
W. Malaysia	300,460	50,130	44,110	30,050	244,367
Sarawak	239,613	3,410	29,934	5,554	16,792

Sabah (1963): Plantations 13,173, Industry 17,654, Government 7,184.

AGRICULTURE

West Malaysia

PRODUCTION

YEAR	RUBBER (tons)	RICE (tons)	PALM OIL (tons)	PALM KERNEL (tons)	COPRA (tons)	COCONUT OIL (tons)	COPRA CAKE (tons)	TEA (lb.)
1964	824,135	477,350	120,106	30,001	29,670	62,032	40,043	6,853,000
1965	870,371	571,020	146,333	34,426	30,721	63,767	39,465	7,388,000
1966	925,321	585,030	183,394	42,669	27,684	71,780	46,999	7,597,000
1967†	815,512	n.a.	191,386	43,143	25,157	69,927	48,355	5,193,000§

† Jan.—Nov.

§ Estimate (Jan.—Sept.).

Sabah (1966 exports—tons): Rubber 23,709, Copra 26,444, Sawlogs 2,700,773||, Sawn Timber 2,322||.

Sarawak (1966 exports—tons): Rubber 33,589, Sago Flour 37,319, Pepper 13,054, Sawlogs 1,071,407||, Sawn Timber 156,524||.

|| tons of 50 cu. ft.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

West Malaysia

(in hundreds)

ANIMAL	1964	1965	1966
Oxen	3,060	3,120	3,100
Buffalo . . .	2,840	2,750	2,590
Goats	3,200	3,120	3,300
Sheep	430	380	380
Pigs	4,630	5,040	5,990

TIMBER

West Malaysia

PRODUCTION

	'000 solid cu. ft.				'000 tons of 50 cu. ft.
	ROUND TIMBER	POLES	CHARCOAL	FIREWOOD	SAWN TIMBER
1964	105,258	3,371	11,102	5,880	946.5
1965	113,885	3,552	10,668	5,935	950.6
1966	134,571	3,614	10,465	6,147	1,001.4
1967*	99,792	2,757	8,430	3,832	761.3

* Jan.-Aug.

Sarawak (1966—'000 tons of 50 cu. ft): 195 Sawn Timber, 550,000 of Logs.

FISHING

West Malaysia

	NUMBER OF VESSELS		LANDINGS OF FISH (tons)
	Powered	Non-powered	
1964	11,057	10,781	192,158
1965	12,282	10,182	198,378
1966	12,535	8,371	235,929
1967*	n.a.	n.a.	207,344

* Jan.-Aug.

MINING

West Malaysia

PRODUCTION

YEAR	TIN-IN-CONCENTRATES Tons	IRON ORE Tons	GOLD (RAW) Troy Ozs.	ILMENITE* Tons	BAUXITE Tons
1962	58,603	6,507,302	6,923	101,657	349,419
1963	59,947	7,264,543	9,116	147,014	444,047
1964	60,004	6,479,070	7,296	129,263	463,829
1965	63,670	6,852,037	4,051	121,566	843,172
1966	68,886	5,762,440	2,959	116,386	940,447
1967†	60,223	4,774,736	1,106	77,672	788,720

* Exports.

† Jan.-Oct.

Sarawak (1964): Crude Oil 351,558 barrels, Gold 3,113 troy oz.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

West Malaysia

PRODUCTION OF FACTORY REMILLED RUBBER AND SMOKED SHEETS (R.S.S.)

(Excludes production in Estate Factories)

Tons

	R.S.S.	THIN REMILLED CREPE	THICK REMILLED CREPE	THIN LIGHT BROWN CREPE	FLAT BARK CREPE	TOTAL CREPE
1964 .	17,686	772	6,756	59,752	1,921	69,201
1965 .	17,413	2,485	3,250	53,371	712	59,815
1966 .	20,808	4,452	2,963	54,449	1,023	63,367
1967* .	68,749	3,605	9,821	97,078	1,188	111,692

* Jan.—Nov. (provisional).

MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1965	1966	1967*
Rubber:			
Foam Rubber ('000 lb.)	2,713	2,743	2,719
Rubber Compound (" ")	4,481	5,920	6,022
Tubing and Hoses (" ")	121	144	99
Tubing and Hoses, part rubber (" ")	568	893	796
Bicycle Inner Tubes ('000 pieces)	2,863	2,362	2,839
Footwear ('000 pairs)	23,068	22,139†	21,818†
Mattresses (No.)	99,247	101,222	90,182
Cement (tons)	726,211	771,582	n.a.
Bricks (Cement and Earthen) ('000 pieces)	121,213	112,330	149,646
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes ('000 lb.)	16,862	16,700	15,838
Aerated Waters and Cordials ('000 gallons)	10,211	13,023	14,038

* Jan.—Nov. (provisional).

† Includes soles and heels.

FINANCE

1 Malaysian dollar = 100 cents

\$M 100 = £11 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. \$32.67.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(million \$M)

REVENUE	1966 (Actual)	1967 (Revised)	EXPENDITURE	1966 (Actual)	1967 (Revised)
Duties, Taxes and Licences	1,323.7	1,465.1	Defence and Security	377.5	398.5
Government Services	67.8	83.4	Health	129.7	139.9
Commercial Undertakings	106.6	122.2	Social Welfare	9.5	5.5
Rent and Interest	55.3	55.0	Education	360.5	385.6
Miscellaneous Receipts	101.2	124.3	Public Works	38.0	41.8
			Posts and Telecommunications	64.2	70.4
			Administration	584.8	690.4
			Allocations to States	148.7	146.3
TOTAL	1,654.6	1,850.0	TOTAL	1,712.9	1,878.4

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(million \$M)

Expenditure: 1965 Actual: 581.8 (West Malaysia 493.2, Sabah 33.2, Sarawak 55.4).
1966 Actual: 651 (West Malaysia 549.1, Sabah 36.7, Sarawak 65.2).
1967 Estimate: 836 (West Malaysia 702.2, Sabah 54.1, Sarawak 79.7).

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FIRST MALAYSIA PLAN 1966-70

PUBLIC SECTOR	million \$M
Agriculture and Rural Development	1,000
Other Economic Services	2,010
Social Services	800
Defence and Security	740
TOTAL	4,550
PRIVATE SECTOR	5,950
GRAND TOTAL	10,500

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At June 30th—million \$M)

	1965	1966	1967
Official Reserves including Gold	2,482	2,485	2,288
Commercial Banks	191	136	92
Currency in Circulation	1,044.9	1,124.2	1,159.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million \$M)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	+285.7	+275.2	+526.8	+553.8
Invisibles	-323.7	-360.2	-395.7	-452.8
Transfers	-180.6	-74.2	-71.5	-91.7
CURRENT BALANCE	-218.6	-159.2	+59.6	+9.3
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	+218.6	+159.2	-59.6	-9.3
Long-term capital	+356.6	+223.5	+290.4	+167.0
Private sector	+270.0	+205.0	+190.0	+160.0
Public sector	+86.6	+18.5	+100.4	+7.0
Changes in official short-term capital	-5.0	+71.0	+116.0	-11.0
Errors and omissions	-198.7	-259.3	-301.1	-304.4
Net use of foreign assets	+65.7	+124.0	-164.9	+139.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million \$M)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	3,229	3,359	3,379
Exports	3,382	3,783	3,846

COMMODITIES
(million \$M—1966)

IMPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Food and Live Animals	610.1	59.3	78.6	748.0
Dairy Products and Birds Eggs	87.3	7.2	9.1	103.6
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	209.4	23.6	25.0	258.0
Rice	104.9	15.6	16.7	137.2
Beverages and Tobacco	56.4	25.1	9.1	90.6
Tobacco and Manufactures	35.7	20.2	6.5	62.4
Crude Materials inedible, excluding fuels	151.4	6.7	5.6	163.7
Metallic Ores and Concentrates	28.2	—	—	28.2
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	175.9	28.0	233.3	437.2
Petroleum and Products	173.2	27.7	232.4	433.3
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	12.2	2.4	0.6	15.2
Chemicals and Products	224.6	10.6	16.8	252.0
Manufactured Goods classified by material	521.7	41.3	45.4	608.4
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	134.7	8.5	8.2	151.4
Iron and Steel	133.0	7.6	9.5	150.1
Manufactures of Metal	95.3	12.8	13.4	121.5
Machinery and Transport Equipment	643.8	95.1	60.8	799.7
Non-Electric Machinery	247.1	56.8	33.8	337.4
Electric Machinery	137.7	12.9	9.8	160.3
Transport Equipment	256.8	25.4	17.5	299.7
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	148.7	23.2	17.0	188.9
Miscellaneous Transactions n.e.s.	56.6	8.6	9.8	75.0
TOTAL	2,601.4	300.3	477.0	3,378.7

EXPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Food and Live Animals	154.4	10.0	39.3	203.7
Canned Pineapple	43.6	—	—	43.6
Beverages and Tobacco	4.6	14.5	0.1	19.2
Crude Materials inedible, excluding fuels	1,709.6	307.6	160.1	2,177.3
Crude Rubber	1,395.8	31.9	46.2	1,473.9
Timber	99.1	259.8	107.4	466.3
Iron Ore	136.2	—	—	136.2
Tin Ores and Other Ores	39.5	—	—	39.5
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	51.8	0.8	222.9	275.5
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	138.0	2.1	2.1	142.2
Chemicals and Products	34.9	0.2	0.1	35.2
Manufactured Goods classified by material	842.4	3.2	8.7	854.3
Tin Blocks	779.4	—	—	779.4
Machinery and Transport Equipment	62.4	3.4	1.6	67.4
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	22.5	1.0	0.6	24.1
Miscellaneous Transactions n.e.s.	33.1	8.4	5.4	46.9
TOTAL	3,053.7	351.2	440.9	3,845.8

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million \$M—1966)

IMPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Australia	166.4	10.2	11.3	187.9
China, People's Republic	173.2	22.2	44.4	239.8
German Federal Republic	128.7	5.5	7.5	141.7
Hong Kong	71.1	28.0	7.6	106.7
Japan	357.2	28.2	21.1	406.5
Singapore	281.0	51.1	58.2	390.3
Thailand	185.0	13.5	9.2	207.7
United Kingdom	511.2	65.4	57.3	633.9
U.S.A.	154.5	35.4	18.3	208.2
Other Countries	573.1	40.8	242.1	856.0

EXPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Australia	42.1	5.1	38.9	86.1
German Federal Republic	77.7	0.8	6.9	85.4
Italy	112.0	1.2	6.4	119.6
Japan	409.8	211.3	77.0	698.1
Singapore	709.9	40.9	197.3	948.1
U.S.S.R.	248.5	—	—	248.5
United Kingdom	247.8	7.0	19.1	273.9
U.S.A.	466.9	4.4	11.3	482.6
Other Countries	739.0	80.5	84.0	903.5

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS West Malaysia

	TOTAL RAILWAY REVENUE	TOTAL RAILWAY EXPENDI- TURE	PAYING COACHING MILEAGE	PAYING GOODS MILEAGE	FREIGHT TONS	NET TON MILEAGE FREIGHT	NO. OF PASSENGERS	PASSENGER MILES	TRACK MILEAGE
	'000 Malaysian dollars		'000 miles		'000 tons	'000 ton-miles	'000	'000 miles	miles
1964	63,642	67,723	2,233	2,555	3,325	440,429	6,047	348,130	1,321
1965	68,877	71,259	2,179	3,093	3,967	586,874	6,105	364,582	1,321
1966*	67,423	76,742	2,526	3,302	3,387	598,049	5,909	366,756	1,335
1967†	50,584	57,235	2,128	2,579	2,676	492,698	4,901	260,755	n.a.

* Provisional.

† Jan.—Sept.

Sabah

	PASSENGER-MILES	FREIGHT TON-MILES
	'000	'000
1963	13,370	2,902
1964	13,509	3,584
1965	13,800	3,600
1966	13,000	n.a.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

West Malaysia

REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES

	Private Motor Cycles	Private Motor Cars	Buses	Lorries and Vans	Taxis
1964	142,746	139,049	3,543	38,449	5,092
1965	175,842	154,277	3,763	41,854	5,240
1966	214,691	169,008	3,967	44,411	5,393
1967*	248,549	181,121	4,211	46,277	5,536

* Jan.—Nov.

Sabah: Licensed vehicles: (1964) 16,630; (1965) 18,420;
(1966) 20,883.

Sarawak: Licensed vehicles: (1965) 17,225; (1966) 20,612.

SHIPPING

West Malaysia

FOREIGN TRADE (vessels over 75 N.R.T.)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1964	4,654	19,439	4,609	19,311
1965	4,899	20,959	4,881	20,745
1966	5,196	21,508	5,173	21,383
1967*	4,354	18,850	4,327	18,768

* Jan.—Oct.

Sabah (1966): Passengers entered and departed 118,231;
Freight loaded and unloaded 3,967,973 tons.

Sarawak (1966): Tonnage entered 4,658,306; tonnage
cleared 4,777,548.

COASTAL TRADE

West Malaysia

(vessels over 75 tons N.R.T.)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1964	2,472	721,587	2,469	708,606
1965	2,536	774,361	2,534	771,470
1966	2,756	784,295	2,772	788,669
1967*	2,467	706,642	2,468	708,420

* Jan.—Oct.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION West Malaysia

	NO. OF AIRCRAFT LANDINGS		NO. OF PASSENGERS LANDED		TOTAL FREIGHT HANDLED		TOTAL MAIL HANDLED	
	Internal Flights	International Flights	Internal Flights	International Flights	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
						'000 kilos		
1964	13,370	1,900	145,140	23,408	1,619	546	342	312
1965	12,349	2,027	163,135	28,029	1,746	677	397	308
1966	13,137	2,927	176,475	43,095	1,617	930	369	354
1967*	11,341	2,997	174,549	49,422	1,371	966	354	343

* Jan.-Oct.

Sabah (1966): Total passengers embarked 143,251; total passengers disembarked 141,780.

Sarawak (1966): Total passengers embarked 108,165; passengers disembarked 107,509.

TOURISM West Malaysia

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of Tourists . . .	31,777	24,754	23,225	45,914*

* Provisional.

EDUCATION West Malaysia (1967)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
SCHOOLS:			
Malay Medium	2,626	26,515	720,185
English Medium	1,019	21,327	604,275
Chinese Medium	1,169	12,217	382,806
Tamil Medium	695	3,098	79,567
Vocational and Professional	101	1,897	23,914
TOTAL	5,610	65,054	1,810,747

Sabah (1966): *Primary*: Schools 590, Pupils 99,450; *Secondary*: Schools 55, Pupils 14,145; *Technical and Vocational*: Schools 2.

Sarawak (1966): Total schools 1,263; primary pupils 137,122, secondary students 31,394.

Source: Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur.

THE CONSTITUTION

Supreme Head

(YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG)

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (King or Supreme Sovereign) is the Supreme Head of Malaysia. Every act of government flows from his authority although he acts on the advice of Parliament and the Cabinet. The appointment of a Prime Minister lies within his discretion, and he has the right to refuse to dissolve Parliament even against the advice of the Prime Minister. He appoints the Judges of the Federal Court and the High Courts on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected by the Conference of Rulers, and to qualify for election he must be one of the nine Rulers. He holds office for five years or until his earlier resignation or death. Election is by secret ballot on each Ruler in turn, starting with the Ruler next in precedence after the late or former Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The first Ruler to obtain not less than five votes is declared elected. A Deputy Supreme Head of State (the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is elected by a similar process. On election the Yang di-Pertuan Agong relinquishes, for his tenure of office, all his functions as Ruler of his own State and may appoint a Regent. The Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong exercises no powers in the ordinary course, but is immediately available to fill the post of Yang di-Pertuan Agong and carry out his functions in the latter's absence or disability. In the event of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's death or resignation he takes over the exercise of sovereignty until the Conference of Rulers has elected a successor.

Conference of Rulers

The Conference of Rulers consists of the Rulers and Governors. Its prime duty is the election by the Rulers only of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and his deputy. The Conference must be consulted in the appointment of Judges, the Attorney-General, the Elections Commission and the Public Services Commission. The Conference must likewise be consulted and concur in the alteration of State boundaries, the extension to the Federation as a whole of Muslim religious acts and observances, and in any bill to amend the Constitution. Consultation is mandatory in matters affecting public policy or the special position of the Malays and natives of the Borneo States. The Conference also considers matters affecting the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the Rulers themselves.

Federal Parliament

Parliament has two Houses—the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives). The Senate has a membership of 58, made up of 26 elected and 32 appointed members. Each State Legislature, acting as an electoral college, elects two Senators; these may be members of the State Legislative Assembly or otherwise. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints the other 32 members of the Senate. Members of the Senate must be at least 30 years old. The Senate elects a President and a Deputy President from among its members. It may initiate legislation, but all money bills must be introduced in the first instance in the House of Representatives. All bills must be passed by both Houses of Parliament before being presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the Royal Assent in order to become law. A bill originating in the Senate cannot receive Royal Assent until it has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, but the Senate has only delaying powers over a bill originating from and approved by the House of Representatives. Senators serve for a period of six years,

but the Senate is not subject to dissolution. Parliament can by statute increase the number of Senators elected from each State to three. The House of Representatives consists of 144 elected members. Of these, 104 are from the 11 States of Malaya, 26 from Sarawak and 14 from Sabah. In the case of the 11 States of Malaya, members are returned from single-member constituencies on the basis of universal adult franchise. The present members of the House of Representatives from Sabah and Sarawak are elected by their respective State Legislative Assemblies. Direct elections to the Federal Parliament and to the State Legislative Assemblies in Sabah and Sarawak will be held after the fifth anniversary of Malaysia Day or earlier if agreed. The life of the House of Representatives is limited to five years, after which time a fresh general election must be held. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may dissolve Parliament before then if the Prime Minister so advises.

The Cabinet

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints a Cabinet to advise him in the exercise of his functions, consisting of the Prime Minister and an unspecified number of Ministers who must all be members of Parliament. The Prime Minister must be a citizen born in Malaysia and a member of the House of Representatives who, in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, commands the confidence of that House. Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. A number of Assistant Ministers (who are not members of the Cabinet) are also appointed from among Members of Parliament. The Cabinet meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to formulate policy.

Public Services

The Public Services, civilian and military, are non-political and owe their loyalty not to the party in power but to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Rulers. They serve the governments in power for the time being, irrespective of the latter's political affiliation. To ensure the impartiality of the service, and to protect it from political interference, a number of Services Commissions are established under the Constitution to select and appoint officers, to place them on the pensionable establishment, to decide as to promotion, and to maintain discipline.

The States

With the exception of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak, each of the States has a Ruler. The Ruler of Perlis has the title of Raja and that of Negri Sembilan, Yang di-Pertuan Besar. The rest of Their Highnesses are Sultans. The heads of the States of Malacca, Penang and Sarawak are Governors. The Head of State of Sabah is designated Yang di-Pertuan Negara. Each of the 13 States has its own written Constitution, and a single Legislative Assembly. Every State Legislature has powers to legislate on matters not reserved for the Federal Parliament. Each State Legislative Assembly has the right to order its own procedure, and the members enjoy parliamentary privilege. All members of the Legislative Assemblies of the 11 States of Malaya are directly elected from single-member constituencies, except that in the case of Malaya both the Legislative Assemblies and Executive Councils include three non-elected official experts. In the case of Sabah, the elected local authorities, functioning as electoral colleges, elect 18 members to the Legislative Assembly which may not have more than six other nominated members. Sarawak has a three-tier system, with the elected District Councils forming themselves into electoral colleges to elect members to the Divisional Advisory Councils which, in turn, as

MALAYSIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

electoral colleges, elect 36 members to the Council Negri. There may be up to three nominated members in addition to a "standing member" under a previously existing arrangement.

In the case of Sabah and Sarawak, the State Secretary, the State Attorney-General and the State Financial Officer are *ex-officio* members of the State Legislature as well as the State Executive Council. The Ruler or Governor acts on the advice of the State Government, which advice is tendered by the State Executive Council or Cabinet in precisely the same manner as the Federal Cabinet tenders advice to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Legislative authority of the State is vested in the Ruler or Governor in the State Legislative Assembly. The executive authority of the State is vested in the Ruler or Governor but executive functions may be conferred on other persons by law. Every State has an Executive Council

or Cabinet to advise the Ruler or Governor, headed by a Chief Minister (in Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak) or Mentri Besar (in other States), and collectively responsible to the State legislature. Every State has its own State Civil Service. Each State in Malaya is divided into administrative districts under a District Officer drawn from the Malayan Civil Service or the appropriate State Civil Service. Sabah is divided into four residencies: West Coast, Interior, Sandakan and Tawau with headquarters at Jesselton, Keningua, Sandakan and Tawau respectively. The Island of Labuan is administered by a District Officer responsible direct to the State Secretary in Jesselton. Sarawak is divided into five Divisions, each in charge of a Resident—the First Division, with headquarters at Kuching; the Second Division, with headquarters at Simanggang; the Third Division, with headquarters at Sibü; the Fourth Division, with headquarters at Miri; the Fifth Division, with headquarters at Limbang.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

H.H. Tuanku ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ZAINAL ABIDIN (Sultan of Trengganu)

DEPUTY SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

H.H. Tuanku ABDUL HALIM MU'AZZAM SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan BADLISHAH (Sultan of Kedah)

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Y. T. M. Tunku ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA Al-Haj, K.O.M.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development and Minister of Home Affairs: Tun Haji ABDUL RAZAK bin Dato HUSSEIN, S.M.N.

Minister of Finance: Tun TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.

Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications: Tun V. T. SAMBANTHAN.

Minister of Transport: Tan Sri Haji SARDON bin Haji JUBIR, P.M.N.

Minister of Education: Enche MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI.

Minister without Portfolio, Ambassador to the U.S.A.: Tan Sri ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Dr. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P.

Minister of Health: Dr. Ng. KAM POH.

Minister of Local Government and Housing: Enche KHAW KAI BOH, P.J.K.

Minister of Welfare Services: Tuan Haji ABDUL HAMID KHAN bin Haji SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.

Minister for Sarawak Affairs: Tan Sri TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K.

Minister of Labour: Enche V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports: Enche SENU bin ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives: Tuan Haji MOHAMED GHAZALI bin Haji JAWI.

Minister of Lands and Mines: Enche ABDUL RAHMAN YA'KUB.

Minister of Justice: Enche BAHAMAN bin SAMSUDIN.

Minister without Portfolio: Enche ABDUL GHAFFAR bin BABA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MALAYSIA

(In Kuala Lumpur unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: New Delhi, India (E).

Australia: 44 Ampang Road (HC).

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Belgium: 2 Jalan Ampang (E).

Brazil: Djakarta, Indonesia (L).

Burma: 7 Jalan Taman Freeman (E).

Canada: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (HC).

Ceylon: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (HC).

Denmark: 86 Jalan Ampang (E).

France: 210 Jalan Bukit Bintang (E).

German Federal Republic: 1 Suleiman Road (E).

Ghana: Canberra, Australia (HC).

Greece: New Delhi, India (L).

India: 19 Malacca St. (HC).

Indonesia: Wing On Life Bldg., 16 Jalan Silang (E).

Iraq: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

Italy: Chartered Bank Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E).

Japan: AIA Bldg., Ampang Rd. (E).

Korea, Republic of: 422 Circular Road (E).

Kuwait: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Morocco: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Netherlands: 86 Ampang Road (E).

New Zealand: 6th Floor, Police Co-operative Building Suleiman Road (HC).

Pakistan: 132 Ampang Rd. (HC).

Philippines: 82 Weld Rd. (E).

Saudi Arabia: 1 Suleiman Rd. (E).

Singapore: Straits Trading Bldg., Market St. (HC).

Sweden: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Switzerland: 16 Pesianan Madge (E).

Thailand: 206 Ampang Road (E).

U.S.S.R.: (E).

United Arab Republic: 38 Treacher Road (E).

United Kingdom: Police Co-operative Building, Suleiman Road (E).

United States: AIA Bldg., Ampang Rd. (E).

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 1 Suleiman Road (E).

Malaysia also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Nigeria and Yugoslavia.

THE STATES

JOHORE

(Capital: Johore Bahru)

The Sultan of Johore: His Highness Sultan ISMAIL Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM, D.K., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.J., S.P.M.K., D.K. (Brunei), K.B.E., C.M.G.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji OTHMAN bin SA'AT.

PAHANG

(Capital: Kuala Lipis)

The Sultan of Pahang: His Highness Sultan ABU BAKAR RI'AYATUD'DIN ALMUADZAM SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM AL-MU'TA-SIM BILLAH Sultan ABDULLAH, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato YAHYA bin Haji MOHAMED SEH, J.N.N., P.J.K., J.P.

NEGRI SEMBILAN

(Capital: Seremban)

The Yang di-Pertuan Besar: Tuanku JAAFAR Ibni AL-MARHUM Tuanku ABDUL RAHMAN.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Tan Sri Dr. MOHAMED SAID Bin MOHAMED, P.M.N.

SELANGOR

(Capital: Kuala Lumpur)

The Sultan of Selangor: His Highness Sultan SALAHUDDIN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH Ibni ALMARHUM Sultan HISAMUDDIN HALIM SHAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Trengganu).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato HARUN Bin Haji IDRIS, S.M.S.

KEDAH

(Capital: Alor Star)

The Sultan of Kedah: High Highness Sultan ABDUL HALIM MU'AZZAM SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan BADLISHAH, D.U.K., D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.K.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato SYED AHMAD bin SYED MAHMUD SHAHBUDDIN, S.P.M.K., J.M.N., J.P.

KELANTAN

(Capital: Kota Bharu)

The Sultan of Kelantan: His Highness Tuanku YAHAYA PETRA Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.M.N.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji MOHAMED ASRI bin Haji MUDA, S.P.M.K.

PERLIS

(Capital: Kangar)

The Raja of Perlis: His Highness Tunku SYED PUTRA Ibni AL-MARHUM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLAIL, D.K., D.K.M., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.P.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Tan Sri Sheikh AHMAD bin MOHAMED HASHIM, P.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.

TRENGGANU

(Capital: Kuala Trengganu)

The Regent of Trengganu: Tengku MAHMOOD Ibni Sultan ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH, D.K.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Tan Sri IBRAHIM FIKRI bin MOHAMED, P.M.N., S.P.M.T., J.M.N., P.P.T.

PERAK

(Capital: Ipoh)

The Sultan of Perak: His Highness Sultan IDRIS AL-MUTAWAKIL ALALLAH SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ISKANDAR SHAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.P.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato AHMAD bin SAID KADABALLAH, S.P.M.P., A.M.N., J.P.

MALACCA

(Capital: Malacca)

The Governor of Malacca: His Excellency Tun Haji ABDUL MALEK bin YUSUF, S.M.N., D.M.K.

Chief Minister: Inche ABDUL GHAFAR bin BABA.

PENANG

(Capital: Georgetown)

The Governor of Penang: Tan Sri SYED SHEH bin SYED ABDULLAH SHAHABUDIN, P.M.N.

Chief Minister: Tan Sri WONG POW NEE, P.M.N.

SABAH

(Capital: Kota Kinabalu*)

Yang di-Pertuan Negara (Head of State): Dato Pengiran Haji AHMAD RAFFAE bin Dato HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., O.B.E.

Chief Minister: Tun Datu MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E.

Deputy Chief Minister: Dato KHOO SAIK CHIEW, P.D.K.

Minister of Finance: Enche HARRIS bin MOHAMED SALLEH.

Minister of Works and Communications: Dato PANG TET TSHUNG, P.D.K.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Enche MOHAMED SAID bin KERUAK.

Minister of Local Government: Tuan HABIB ABDUL RAHMAN bin HABIB MAHMUD.

Minister of Social Welfare: Enche PAYAR JAMAN.

Minister of Health: Enche WONG LOK KHAM.

*Jesselton was renamed Kota Kinabalu during 1967.

SARAWAK

(Capital: Kuching)

Governor: Tun Abang Haji OPENG, S.M.N., P.N.B.S., O.B.E.

SUPREME COUNCIL

(May 1968)

Chief Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister for Development: Dato Penghulu TAWI SLI, P.N.B.S.

Deputy Chief Minister: Abang Haji ABDUL RAHMIN bin Abang Haji MOASLI.

Minister of Local Government: Abang IKHWAN ZAINI, K.M.N.

Minister of Communications and Works: Dato Teo KUI SENG, P.N.B.S.

Minister of Lands and Mineral Resources: Penghulu FRANCIS UMPAU anak EMPAM.

Minister for Welfare: Awang HIPNI bin Pengiran ANNU.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: TAJANG LAING, P.B.S.

Minister for Youth and Culture: Dato LING BENG SIONG, P.N.B.S.

MALAYSIA—(THE STATES, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

COUNCIL NEGRI

Elected members	36
Nominated members	3
Ex-officio members	3
TOTAL	42

STRENGTH OF PARTIES (May 1967)

	SEATS
Alliance Party	26
Sarawak National Party	7
Sarawak United People's Party	5
Independent	1
Ex-officio members	3
TOTAL	42

PARLIAMENT

DEWAN NEGARA

(Senate)

58 members, 26 elected, 32 appointed. Each State Assembly elects two members. The Monarch appoints the other 32 members.

President: Dato Haji ABDUL RAHMAN bin MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.L.S., J.P.

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(House of Representatives)

144 elected members, 104 from Malaya, 14 from Sabah and 26 from Sarawak.

Speaker: Dato C. M. Yusof.

POLITICAL PARTIES

WEST MALAYSIA

The Alliance Party, Malaysia: U.M.N.O. Bldg., 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, P.O.B. 249, Kuala Lumpur; a coalition party, formed by the United Malays National Organization, the Malaysian Chinese Association, the Malaysian Indian Congress, the Sabah Alliance and the Sarawak Alliance; holds 125 seats out of 144 seats in the Malaysian Parliament; Leader Tunku ABDUL RAHMAN; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI.

United Malays National Organization: U.M.N.O. Bldg., 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; principally a Malay organization, although non-Malays are admitted as associate members; nationalist policy; 250,000 members; Pres. Tunku ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ.

Malaysian Chinese Association: M.C.A. Bldg., Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; aims at promoting inter-racial goodwill and harmony, and at safeguarding and advancing the interests of its members; 225,000 mems.; Pres. Tan SIEW SIN; Sec.-Gen. KAM WOON WAH.

Malaysian Indian Congress: 258c Jalan Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; represents the Indian community in Malaya; 150,000 mems.; Pres. Tan Shri V. T. SAMBANTHAN; Sec.-Gen. S. S. MURUGESU.

Democratic Action Party: f. 1966; Opposition; advocates multi-racial Malaysia and democratic socialism; Chair. Dr. CHEN MAN HIN; Sec.-Gen. GOH HOCK GUAN; 1 seat in House of Representatives.

Pan-Malayan Islamic Party (P.M.I.P.): 300-3c Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1951; aims to achieve a government based on Islamic principles; principal opposition party; 9 seats in House of Representatives, 2 in Senate; Pres. Dato MOHAMED ASRI.

Party Ra'ayat (People's Party): Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; Chair. AHMAD BOESTAINAM; Sec.-Gen. OMAR NURDIN.

Labour Party of Malaya: Penang; f. 1952; aims to establish democratic socialism; Chair. LIM KEAN SIEW; Sec.-Gen. Dr. WEE LEE FONG.

People's Progressive Party: Ipoh; f. 1955; a successor to the provincial Perak Progressive Party (f. 1953); left wing; Pres. D. R. SEENIVASAGAM; 2 seats (opposition) in the House of Representatives.

United Democratic Party: f. 1962; opposition; Pres. Dr. LIM CHONG EU; 1 seat (*dissolved 1968 to join Malaysian People's Movement*).

Malaysian People's Movement: f. 1968; democratic socialist; Sec.-Gen. Dr. Tan CHEE KOON; Chair. SYED HUSSEIN ALATAS.

SABAH

United Sabah National Organization (USNO): P.O.B. 927, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; Leader Dato Tun MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN.

United Pasok-Momogun Kadazan Organization (UPKO): P.O.B. 643, Kota Kinabalu; Leader Dato D. A. STEPHENS, Dato G. S. SUNDANG (*the party was dissolved in December 1967*).

Sabah National Party (SANAP): P.O.B. 704, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962.

Sabah Indian Congress (SIC): P.O.B. 29, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962.

Sabah Alliance Party: P.O.B. 1014, Kota Kinabalu; Chair. Dato Tun MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN; Sec.-Gen. Enche ABDUL MOMEN bin Haji KALAKHAN.

Sabah Chinese Association: Kota Kinabalu; Leader Enche PETER LO.

SARAWAK

Sarawak Alliance Party: is composed of the following political parties:

Party Pesaka Sarawak: Kanowit; f. 1962; protects Dayak interests in particular, and other native interests in general; Pres. Tan Shri TEMONGGONG JUGAH anak BARIENG; Sec.-Gen. THOMAS KANA.

Party Bumiputra Sarawak: Kuching; f. 1956 with the aim ultimately to consolidate all native interests in Sarawak; Chair. ANANG IKHWAN bin Haji ZAINIE; Sec.-Gen. ABDUL TAIB bin MAHMUD.

Sarawak Chinese Association: Kuching; f. 1962; protects Chinese interests in particular, and Malaysian interests in general; Chair. Dato LING BING SIOW; Sec.-Gen. Dato Teo KUI SENG.

Sarawak National Party: 289 Jalan Dato Wee Kheng Chiang, Kuching; f. 1961; aims to establish a responsible and energetic government based on parliamentary democracy; safeguards the interests and welfare of the native peoples and the inhabitants of Sarawak; 105,000 mems.; Chair. Dato SRI BULU KALONG NINGHAN; Sec.-Gen. EDMUND LANGGU.

MALAYSIA—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS)

Sarawak United People's Party: P.O.B. 454, Kuching; f. 1959; aims to seek political advancement for the people of Sarawak by constitutional means, with eventual independence; works for the economic and social advancement of all races; 50,000 mems.; Chair. ONG KEE HUI; Sec.-Gen. STEPHEN YONG.

Tugau United People's Party: Sibui; f. 1965; aims to protect Melanau rights and privileges and to contribute to racial harmony; Chair. AUSTIN DRUCE; Sec.-Gen. PHILIP ATTAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two High Courts have original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction as the federal law provides. Above these two High Courts is a Federal Court which has, to the exclusion of any other court, jurisdiction in any dispute between States or between the Federation and any State; and has special jurisdiction as to the interpretation of the Constitution. There is also unlimited right of appeal from the High Courts to the Federal Court and limited right of appeal from the Federal Court to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who refers such appeals to Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council. The High Courts consist of two Chief Justices and a number of Puisne Judges. The Federal Court consists of the Lord President together with the two Chief Justices of the High Courts and two Federal Judges. The Lord President and Judges of the Federal Court, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

The Sessions Courts, which are situated in the principal urban and rural centres, are presided over by a President, who is a member of the Federal Legal Service and is a qualified barrister or solicitor. Their criminal jurisdiction covers the less serious indictable offences, excluding those which carry penalties of death or life imprisonment. Civil cases are usually heard without a jury. The Presidents are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Magistrates' Courts are also found in the main urban and rural centres and have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, although of a more restricted nature than that of the Sessions Courts. The Magistrates consist of officers from either the Federal Legal Service or are seconded from the administration to the Judicial Department for varying periods up to three years. They are appointed by the Rulers of the States in which they officiate on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

Lord President of the Federal Court of Malaysia: Dato Syed SHEH BARAKBAH, Kuala Lumpur.

Chief Justice of Malaya: Dato Azmi Haji MOHAMED, P.S.B., P.J.K., D.P.M.K.

Chief Justice of the Borneo Territories: Dato P. E. H. PIKE, Q.C.

RELIGION

Islam is the religion of Malaysia, but every person has the right to practice his own religion. All Malays are Muslims. A small minority of Chinese are Christians but most Chinese follow Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. Of the Indian community, about 70 per cent are Hindu, 20 per cent Muslim, 5 per cent Christian and 2 per cent Sikh. In Sabah and Sarawak there are many Animists.

ISLAM

President of the Majlis Islam: Al-Ustaz MOHAMMED MORTAZA bin Haji DAUD.

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICAN COMMUNION

Bishop of Singapore and Malaya: Rt. Rev. CHIU BAN IT; Bishopsbourne, 4 Bishopsgate, Singapore 10.

Bishop of Kota Kinabalu: Rt. Rev. ROLAND KOH.

Bishop of Kuching: Rt. Rev. D. H. N. ALLENBY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION

Archbishop of Malacca and Singapore: The Rt. Rev. M. OLCOMENDY.

Bishop of Kuala Lumpur: Rt. Rev. DOMINIC VENDARGON; Bishop's House, N.528 Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur.

Bishop of Penang: 288 MacAlister Rd., Penang; about 82,500 members.

METHODIST CHURCH

Bishop for Malaysia and Singapore: Rev. ROBERT F. LUNDY; P.O.B. 483, Singapore 6; the Church has 40,000 members.

THE PRESS

WEST MALAYSIA

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malay Mail: 111 Pudu Rd., P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1896; afternoon; Editor S. H. TAN; circ. 30,000.

Eastern Sun: 39 Sultan St., Kuala Lumpur; Editor-in-Chief R. B. Ooi.

Straits Echo and Times of Malaya: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1903; morning; Editor WILSON DE SOUZA; circ. 10,000.

(NOTE.—The Ipoh edition of this newspaper is identical in format and content except that its name is reversed to *Times of Malaya and Straits Echo*. It is distributed from Ipoh).

Straits Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; also published in Singapore; Editor-in-Chief Tan Sri L. C. HOFFMAN; Dep. Editor-in-Chief LEE SIEW YEE; circ. 165,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

China Press: 2 Market Street, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; morning; Editor SUNG YUNG CHENG; circ. 1,700–1,800.

Kin Kwok Daily News: 21 Panglima Road, Ipoh; f. 1940; morning; Editor CHONG YOUN HING; circ. 12,000.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh and Penang Sin Poe: 2 and 4 Chulia Street Ghaut, Penang; f. 1910 (*Penang Sin Poe* f. 1896); morning; Editor LONGFELLOW W. LIU; circ. 17,210.

Sing Pin Jih Pao: 8 Leith Street, Penang; f. 1939; morning; Editor LIM SAN SAN; circ. 18,000.

Nanyang Siang Pan: 6 Jalan Travers, Kuala Lumpur.

Sin Chew Jib Poh: 83 Sultan St., Kuala Lumpur.

MALAYSIA—(THE PRESS)

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Nesan: 37 Ampang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1924; morning; Independent Malaysia; Propr. N. M. NAGAPAN; circ. 20,000.

Sevika: 7 Union St., Penang; f. 1945; afternoon; Editor T. S. KANAGASUNDRUM; circ. 2,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: 111 Pudu Rd., Kuala Lumpur; morning; Editor SAMAD bin ISMAIL; circ. 17,500.

Majlis: 157 Batu Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1930; afternoon; Editor A. SAMAD HAMAD; circ. 3,000.

Utusan Melayu: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; morning; Editor MELAN bin ABDULLAH; circ. 45,000.

Warta Negara: P.O.B. 471, 34 Argyll Rd., Penang; f. 1945; morning; Editor AHMAD ISMAIL; circ. 6,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Pardesi Khalsa Sewak: 143 Brickfields Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1936 as weekly (changed to daily 1942); non-party national and progressive; Propr. JASBEER SINGH; Editor TIRLOCHAN SINGH; circ. 9,300.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Gazette: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1930; morning; Editor-in-Chief K. S. CHOONG; circ. 15,000.

Sunday Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; Editor NG YOOK YOON; circ. 47,000.

Sunday Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1931; Editor S. SABARATNAM; circ. 205,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Utusan Zaman: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Editor MELAN ABDULLAH; circ. 50,000.

Warta Mingguan: P.O.B. 471, 34 Argyll Rd., Penang; Sunday Edition of *Warta Negara*.

PERIODICALS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malaysia Warta Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda (H.M. Government Gazette); Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly.

Malayan Forester, The: Malayan Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1931; Business Editor ISMAIL bin Haji ALI.

Malayan Nature Journal, The: P.O.B. 750, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1940 by the Malayan Nature Society; Editor Mrs. J. U. POORE; circ. 900.

Malaysian Agricultural Journal: Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1901; twice yearly.

Opinion: Kuala Lumpur; f. 1967; journal of opinion; Editor SYED JAFFAR ALSAGOFF.

Planter, The: 3 Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin, P.O.B. 262, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1919; Incorporated Society of Planters' monthly; Editor D. A. EARP; circ. 1,700.

Straits Budget: 111 Pudu Rd., Kuala Lumpur; weekly edition of the *Straits Times*.

Suara Malaysia (*Voice of Malaysia*): Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; publ. by Federal Dept. of Information in Malay (Romanized and Arabic scripts), English, Chinese and Tamil for free distribution; weekly.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Sin Lu Pao: (*New Path News*): P.O. Box 513, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Psychological Warfare Section; monthly; circ. 50,000 (Chinese), 3,200 (English).

MALAY LANGUAGE

Guru: Malay School, Jelutong, Penang; f. 1924 by Federation of Malay Teachers' Union of the Federation of Malaya (*Kesatuan Persahutuan Guru Melayu Persahutuan Tanah Melagu*); educational magazine; monthly; President and Editor MOHAMED NOOR BIN AHMED; circ. 10,000.

Mastika: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Malayan illustrated magazine; monthly; Editor MELAN ABDULLAH; circ. 12,000.

Panduan Raayat: Brockman Road, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Information Services, Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor CHE RAMLY BIN HAJI TAHIR; circ. 65,000.

Pengasoh: Majlis Ugama Islam, Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1925; monthly; Editor HASAN HAJI MUHAMMAD; circ. 12,000.

Suara Umno: Johore Bahru; Editor SYED JA'AFFER BIN HASSAN ALBAR; circ. 1,500.

Utusan Film and Sports: 46M Jalan Lima, Chan Sow Lin Road, Kuala Lumpur; weekly.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Janabahari: Brockman Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; monthly; produced by Information Services; Editor C. V. KUPPUSAMY; circ. 25,000.

Solai: Messrs. Solai & Co., Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor K. L. RAMANATHAN; circ. 2,000.

SABAH

DAILIES AND PERIODICALS

Api Siang Pau (*Jesselton Commercial Press*): P.O.B. 170, 24 Australian Place, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1954; Chinese; daily; right-wing; Editor LO KWOCK CHUEN.

Borneo Times: Tanah Merah, P.O.B. 455, Sandakan; daily in Chinese and English.

Hua Chiau Jit Pao (*Overseas Chinese Daily News*): P.O.B. 139, Kota Kinabalu; Chinese; f. 1936, the first newspaper to be printed daily in Sabah; Editor YEH PAO TZU, A.M.N.; circ. 12,100.

Kinabalu Daily News: P.O.B. 700, Sandakan.

Sabah Calling: P.O.B. 222, Kota Kinabalu; fortnightly; radio programmes in English, Chinese, Malay, Kadazan; circ. 2,500; Editor R. J. BROOKS.

Sabah Times: P.O.B. 525, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1947; daily; in English, Malay and Kadazan; Editor R. DUCLOS; circ. 6,000.

Sabah Times: (Chinese edition): P.O.B. 525, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1963; daily; Editor LAI SU CHOON; circ. 9,500.

SARAWAK

DAILIES

Chinese Daily News: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1945; Chinese; Editor TRO BOON KUI; circ. 2,000.

Miri Daily News: 8 North Yu Song Rd., P.O.B. 113, Miri; f. 1957; Chinese; the only publication in the northern part of Sarawak; Editor CHAI SEN YOON; circ. 4,500.

Sa Chiew Daily News: 7 Island Rd., Sibui; f. 1965; Chinese; Editor CHEE GUAN HUAT; circ. 1,800.

Sarawak Express: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1965; Chinese; daily; Editor LIM JIT HONG; circ. 2,500.

Sarawak Siang Pao: P.O.B. 370, Sibui; f. 1966; Chinese; daily; Editor WONG YEW MING; circ. 2,000.

Sarawak Tribune: 19 Rock Rd., Kuching; f. 1945; English; daily; Editor D. LAW; circ. 3,210.

Sarawak Vanguard: 9 Temple St., Kuching; f. 1952; Chinese; daily; Editor LEONG KOK SHIN; circ. 5,200.

See Hua Daily News: 11 Island Rd., Sibui; f. 1952; Chinese; daily; Editor LAU HUI SIONG; circ. 8,000.

The Vanguard: 9 Temple St., Kuching; f. 1963; English; Editor DESMOND LEONG KOK SHIN; circ. 2,500.

PERIODICALS

Dolphin: Borneo Literature Bureau, Kuching; f. 1960; English (circ. 16,500) and Chinese (circ. 8,500); monthly.

Nendak: Borneo Literature Bureau, Kuching; f. 1967; Iban; circ. 1,385; monthly.

Pedoman Ra'ayat: Information Office, Kuching; f. 1950; Malay; monthly; Editor AFFANDI bin TARIKH; circ. 6,500.

Pembrita: Information Office, Kuching; f. 1950; Iban; monthly; Editor FREDERICK AUGUST ANAK ENCHANA; circ. 6,500.

Sarawak Gazette: Govt. Printing Office, Kuching; f. 1870; English; monthly; circ. 500.

Sarawak Museum Journal: Sarawak Museum, Kuching; f. 1911; English; annual; Editors TOM HARRISON, BENEDICT SANDIN; circ. 2,500.

Sarawak by the Week: Information Office, Kuching; f. 1956; weekly; Malay and Iban; circ. 2,500.

Utusan Sarawak: 29 Khoo Hun Yeang St., Kuching; f. 1949; Malay; tri-weekly; Editor IKHWAN bin Haji ZAINIE.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 174 Tunku Abdul Rahman Rd., Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent ANTONIO ESCODA.

UPI: Asia Insurance Bldg., Room 701, Kuala Lumpur; Man. PATRICK J. KILLEN.

The Jiji Press and Reuters also have offices in Kuala Lumpur.

PUBLISHERS

Penang

Georgetown Printers Ltd.: 5 China St., Ghaut, Penang; f. 1939; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN BOON.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh Press Ltd.: 2 and 4 Chulia St., Ghaut, P.O.B. 31; f. 1910; Gen. Man. YEOH ENG KHIAN.

Moti Printing Works, The: 18 Penang Street; Manager E. A. MAMAJIWALLA.

National Press, The: 46-48 Prangin Lane; Managing Dir. TAN CHENG TIT; Manager TAN JIP CHEOH.

Persama Press: 83-85 Acheen Street; religious books and periodicals.

Phoenix Press Limited: 6-8 Church St.; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN BOON; Man. TAN CHIEW SENG.

Perak

Al-Zainiyah: 66A Assam Kumbang, Taiping; religious books and periodicals.

Caxton Press, The (Ipoh): 130 Belfield St., P.O.B. 140, Ipoh; Man. CYRIL R. LABROOY.

Peter Chong and Co. (Perak): 120 Belfield St., Ipoh; f. 1921; publishers, offset/letterpress; printers and stationers; Propr. J. KONG.

Selangor

Caxton Press (1957) Ltd.: 10 Jalan Bersatu, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Charles Grenier and Co. Ltd.: 8 Medan Pasar, P.O.B. 183, Kuala Lumpur; Dir. O. D. JANSZ; Sales Dir. M. G. LA BROOY; Man. E. L. MOREIRA.

Commercial Press Ltd., The: 99 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. YUEN C. FOON.

Economy Printers, Ltd.: 12 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur.

Federal Publications Ltd.: Balai Berita, 31 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. A. C. SIMMONS.

Loyal Press, The: 16 Jalan Mountbatten, P.O.B. 162, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1933; Man. OOI PHEE CHENG.

Malayan Printers: 83 Campbell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; Man. and Propr. A. JOSEPH.

Marican and Sons (Malaysia) Ltd.: 321 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; Gov. Dir. M. K. MARICAN.

Peter Chong and Co.: 31 Ampang St., Kuala Lumpur, educational books; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Negri Sembilan

Bharathi Press: 23-24 Jalan Tuan Sheikh, Seremban; P.O.B. 74; Proprs. RAMA SINNIAN, C. RAMASAMY; Man. M. R. N. MUTHURENGAM.

Malay Press, The: 198 Tong Yen Rd., Kuala Pilah; Malay story books.

Peter Chong and Co.: 68 Birch Rd., Seremban; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Sarawak

Borneo Literature Bureau: Kuching; educational, general and children's books in English, Iban, Malay, Chinese and other languages of East Malaysia; Dir. LEO MOGGIE, M.A.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

WEST MALAYSIA

Department of Radio: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur; Stations of "Radio Malaysia" are operating at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca, Ipoh, Kota Bahru, Johore Bahru, Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu. Broadcasts are in four languages, Malay, English, Tamil and Chinese (five dialects).

Rediffusion (Malaya) Ltd.: subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; P.O.B. 570, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 2 programmes; Gen. Man. M. J. BLEECK; 16,300 subscribers (1965) in Kuala Lumpur; 8,500 subscribers (1965) in Penang; 4,200 subscribers in Ipoh.

SABAH

Radio Malaysia (Sabah): P.O.B. 222, Kota Kinabalu; inaugurated in 1954 and broadcasts programmes 11½ hours daily in Chinese, Malay, Kadazan, Murut, Indonesian and English; Controller of Radio S. H. AMIN.

MALAYSIA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

SARAWAK

Radio Malaysia (Sarawak): Broadcasting House, Kuching; f. 1954, incorporated as a department of Radio Malaysia 1963; programmes broadcast in English, Malay, Land Dayak, Chinese, Iban and other native languages; Schools Broadcasting Service started 1959; Controller of Radio, Sarawak, MOHAMED SALLEH bin ASKOR.

In 1966 there were over 450,000 radios licensed in Malaysia.

TELEVISION

Talivishen Malaysia: Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1964.

In 1966 there were 114,000 television receivers in Malaysia.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches; M\$ = Malaysian dollars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYSIA

Bank Negara Malaysia: Straits Trading Bldg., Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur, P.O.B. 922; brs. at Penang, Kuching, Kota Kinabalu, Johore Bahru; f. 1959; from June 1967 the Bank assumed function of currency issue in succession to Malay-British Borneo Currency Board; cap. p.u. M\$20m., dep. M\$430.6m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. and Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL bin MOHAMED ALI, P.M.N.; Deputy Gov. CHOI SIEW HONG, K.M.N.

WEST MALAYSIA

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Ban Hin Lee Bank Ltd.: 43 Beach St., Penang; Man. KHOO ENG CHEANG.

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Ltd.: Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; Government sponsored and owned commercial bank; rural loans.

Kwong Yik (Selangor) Banking Corporation Ltd.: 75 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 135, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1913; Chair. LEONG HOE YENG, J.M.N.; Man. Dir. LIM KHIN SEONG; Gen. Man. CHIN KEE ONN.

Malayan Banking Ltd.: 92 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; cap. M\$15m.; dep. M\$556.9m. (1966); Chair. Haji ABDUL RAHMAN; Vice-Chair. YONG PUNG HOW.

Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd.: 9 Foch Ave., Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. EDWIN T. NICHOLAS.

Pacific Bank Berhad: 145 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; branch at Batu Pahat, Johore; f. 1963.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Ltd.: 42 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; cap. p.u. M\$15m.; dep. M\$305.5m. (1967); Chair. C. T. SAW; Man. Dir. KOCK SENG KANG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; Kuala Lumpur; br. in Penang; Man. for Malaysia J. J. TER BRUG.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 9 Piapplachai, Bangkok; 105 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Gen. PRAPAS CHARUSATHIARA; Pres. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 Blvd. Haussman, Paris; 44 Pudu Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco; G.P.O.B. 950, 2 Weld Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 6 Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong; 18 Pudu St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1912.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokuchō, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; 22 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur.

The Chartered Bank: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; P.O.B. 1001, Kuala Lumpur and 29 brs.; Man. G. T. WATSON.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore; 11 Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur and 8 brs.; f. 1950; Man. Dir. LEE CHEE SHAN.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: P.O.B. 944, 7 Rathausstrasse, Hamburg 1, Germany; br. at Kuala Lumpur.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: 2-3 Crosby Square, London E.C.1; Kuala Lumpur.

First National City Bank: 55 Wall St., New York; Kuala Lumpur; f. 1812.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Square, Karachi, Pakistan; Kuala Lumpur.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; 2 Ampang St., Kuala Lumpur and 17 other brs. in Malaysia.

Indian Bank Ltd.: Indian Chamber Bldgs., Esplanade, Madras; 5 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1907; brs. in Penang and Malacca.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Mount Rd., Madras; 4 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1937.

Lee Wah Bank, The: 18 South Canal Rd., Singapore; 10-14 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur; Man. W. F. CHEN.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch St., London E.C.3; Kuala Lumpur and 13 brs.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd.: China Bldg., Chulia St., Singapore; 30 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1932.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Raffles Place, Singapore; 9 brs. in Malaysia.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: 10 Brabourne Rd., Calcutta; 4 Church St., Kuala Lumpur.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Malaysia: c/o Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd., 30 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; Chair. TAN CHIN TUAN (Overseas-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd.).

STOCK EXCHANGE

Malaysian Stock Exchange: 6th Floor, Mercantile Bank, 19/21 Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur.

SABAH

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office: London; Sabah: P.O.B. 99, Kota Kinabalu; brs. at Kudat, Labuan, Lahad Datu, Sandakan, Tenom and Tawau; Man. J. L. KENNEDY.

Chung Khiaw Bank: Head Office: Singapore; Sabah: P.O.B. 99, Kota Kinabalu; br. at Sandakan; Man. for Sabah CHOW SHEE SENG.

Hock Hua Bank (Sabah) Ltd.: P.O.B. 224, Sandakan.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., The: Head Office: Hong Kong; brs. at Kota Kinabalu, Labuan, Beaufort, Sandakan, Papar and Tawau; Man. P. S. INGHAM.

Malayan Banking Ltd.: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur. Sabah: 55 Jalan Dua, P.O.B. 374, Sandakan.

SARAWAK

COMMERCIAL BANKS

- Bian Chiang Bank:** 2-3 Main Bazaar, Kuching; bankers, shipping and insurance agents; Man. Dir. Dato WEE HOON TECK.
- Chartered Bank, The:** Head Office, London; Sarawak: Rock Rd., Kuching; brs. at Sibul, Miri, Sarikei, Bintulu and Simanggang.
- Hock Hua Bank Ltd.:** Central Rd., Sibul; Man. Dir. TING LIX HUNG, O.B.E.; brs. in Kuching and Miri; Associated Co. in Sandakan (Sabah).
- Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:** Head Office: Hong Kong; Sarawak: brs. in Kuching and Sibul.
- Kong Ming Bank:** 21 Wong Nai Siong Rd., Sibul; br. in Kuching; Man. Dirs. LING BENG-HUI, LING BENG-SUNG.
- Kwong Lee Bank Ltd.:** 30 Main Bazaar, Kuching; brs. in Sibul and Sarikei; Man. LAM KWOK FO.
- Malayan Bank:** Kuala Lumpur; brs. at Miri, Limbang and Kuching.
- Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.:** Head Office: Singapore; Sarawak: P.O.B. 60, Kuching.
- Overseas Union Bank Ltd.:** Head Office: Singapore; P.O.B. 653; Sarawak: 1 Main Bazaar, Kuching; Man. S. H. LAW.
- Post Office Savings Bank:** Kuching; 1967, dep. \$4.8m.
- Sarawak Co-operative Central Bank:** 46 Ban Hock Rd., Kuching; f. 1953; the Bank receives and invests funds from member societies and acts as agent to supply goods and make loans; 142 member societies.
- Wah Tat Bank Ltd.:** 12 Old St., Sibul; Man. CHEW CHOO SING.

INSURANCE

WEST MALAYSIA

- British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Bombay; 8 Church St., Penang.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; P.O.B. 317, Kuala Lumpur.
- Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Sime, Darby (Malaysia) Ltd., 393 Georgetown, Penang.
- Employers' Liability Assurance Corp. Ltd.:** London; P.O.B. 286, Kuala Lumpur.
- General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corp. Ltd.:** Perth, Scotland; Straits Trading Bldg., P.O.B. 2198, Kuala Lumpur.
- Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; P.O.B. 2200, Kuala Lumpur.
- New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Auckland; Harper Gilfillan and Co. Ltd., Kuala Lumpur.
- Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; P.O.B. 286, Kuala Lumpur.
- Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.:** Norwich; P.O.B. 47, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1797.
- Overseas Assurance Corp. Ltd.:** Singapore; Overseas-Chinese Bank Bldg., 1st Floor, 2 Jalan Rodger, Kuala Lumpur.
- Palatine Insurance Co. Ltd.:** London; P.O.B. 317, Kuala Lumpur.
- Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Sydney, N.S.W.; Kuala Lumpur.
- Royal Exchange Assurance:** London; brs. Kuala Lumpur and Kota Bharu; Man. M. J. S. NEWMAN.
- Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.:** Edinburgh; P.O.B. 149, Penang.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 317, Kuala Lumpur.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: York; P.O.B. 332, Penang.

SABAH

- Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; North Borneo Trading Co., Sandakan.
- Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; P.O.B. 22, Kota Kinabalu.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; P.O.B. 22, Kota Kinabalu.
- General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corp. Ltd.:** Perth, Scotland; Francis and Sonny, P.O.B. 502, Kota Kinabalu.
- Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Woo-Loong and Co., P.O.B. 7, Sandakan.
- Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Liverpool; North Borneo Trading Co. Ltd., Sandakan.
- New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Auckland; Yong Soon Co., P.O.B. 45, Sandakan.
- Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Harrison and Crosfield (Sabah) SDN. BHD. (Insurance Dept.), P.O.B. 22, Kota Kinabalu.
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Liverpool; Harrison and Crosfield (Sabah) SDN. BHD. (Insurance Dept.), P.O.B. 22, Kota Kinabalu.
- Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.:** Hong Kong; Harrison and Crosfield (Sabah) SDN. BHD. (Insurance Dept.), P.O.B. 22, Kota Kinabalu.
- United Scottish Insurance Co. Ltd.:** London; North Borneo Trading Co. Ltd., Sandakan.

SARAWAK

- American International Assurance Co. Ltd.:** New York; O.C.B.C. Bldg., Kuching.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; Harrison and Crosfield (Sabah) Ltd., Kuching.
- Employers' Liability Assurance Corp. Ltd.:** London; P.O.B. 184, Kuching.
- Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.:** London; East Asiatic Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 557, Kuching.
- New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Auckland; Aurora Chamber, Rock Rd., Kuching.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

WEST MALAYSIA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Malacca Chamber of Commerce:** 89 Wolferstan Road, Malacca; f. 1948; Pres. GOH KENG HOW; Sec. C. F. GOMES & Co.; publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).
- Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce:** 2 Penang St., Penang; f. 1903; Pres. TAN SRI SAW SENG KEW, P.M.N., J.P.; Sec. HO KEH YEW; 402 mems.
- Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce:** 35-37 Hale Street, Ipoh; f. 1908; Pres. LAU PAK KHUAN, J.P.; Vice-Pres. PEH SENG KOON, J.P., WONG KIN SAN; 1,000 mems.
- Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce:** Chinese Assembly Hall, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. Hon. Senator Dato T. H. TAN; Sec. HENRY T. WONG.
- Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce:** 116 Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. G. S. GILL; Hon. Sec. G. NASEGARAM.

The States of Malaya Chamber of Commerce, Penang
Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 331, Penang; f. 1795; 70 mems.; Chair. B. C. ENGEL; Secs. Evatt & Co.; publs. *Daily Lists of Imports and Exports, Summary of Exports, Annual Report.*
Perak Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 136, Ipoh; Chair. T. S. Wilson.
Selangor Branch: P.O.B. 192, Kuala Lumpur.

PUBLIC CORPORATION

Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Limited: 63 Ampang St., P.O.B. 2110, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; by the Government, Banks, Insurance; the Colonial Development Corporation and the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. provide capital for industry; Chair. Y. C. Foo; Gen. Man. L. M. SVOBODA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Malayan Agricultural Producers' Association: Bangunan Getah Asli, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 1063, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1966; member estates and factories: 496; Pres. Senator GAN TECK YEOW, J.M.N.; Dir. J. A. T. PERERA, M.B.E., E.D.; Sec. W. FERNANDO, K.M.N.

States of Malaya Chamber of Mines: 1 Post Office Rd., P.O.B. 127, Ipoh; f. 1914; Pres. J. D. HELLINGS; Sec. G. E. PEARSON, M.B.E.; no. of mems. 57 companies, 175 individuals.

TRADE UNIONS

Malaysian Trade Union Congress: 4 Ampang St., P.O.B. 457, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 97 affiliated unions, 500,000 mems.; Pres. YEOW TECK CHYE; Gen. Sec. S. J. H. ZAIDI; publ. *Suara Buruh* (monthly).

Affiliated Unions with membership over 10,000:

National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya: 282A Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; about 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMAD bin TAKIM.

National Union of Plantation Workers in Malaya: Plantation House, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1954; about 165,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. P. NARAYANAN.

Railwaymen's Union of Malaya: 258A Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; about 14,000 mems.; Pres. YAHAYA bin MOHD. ALI; Gen. Sec. S. PACKIRISAMY.

INDEPENDENT FEDERATIONS

Malayan Federation of Clerical and Administrative Staff Unions: Chan Wing Building, Mountbatten Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 4 affiliates.

Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government Clerical and Allied Services: 1362 Kandang Kerbau Road, Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; about 6,000 mems.

All Malayan Federation of Government Medical Employees Trade Unions: District Hospital, Ipoh; f. 1947; 9 affiliates.

Federation of Government Medical Services Unions: General Hospital, Pakang Road, Kuala Lumpur; 9 affiliates.

Federation of Indian School Teachers' Unions: 5 affiliates.

SABAH

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Borneo Development Corporation Ltd.: shareholders: Governments of Sarawak and Sabah; Commonwealth Development Corporation, London; Head Office: P.O. Box 342, Kuching, Sarawak; Kota Kinabalu Office: P.O.B. 721.

TRADE UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Chinese School Teachers' Association: P.O. Box 10, Tenom; f. 1956; 74 mems.; Sec. YUN CHAU CHOI.

Employees' Trade Union: P.O. Box 295, Sandakan; f. 1955; 40 mems.; Sec. LOUIS L. QUYN.

Kota Kinabalu Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 282, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 258 mems.; Sec. K. J. JOSEPH.

Sabah Civil Service Union: P.O.B. 175, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1952; 1,356 mems.; Pres. J. K. K. VOON; Sec. STEPHEN WONG; publ. *Union News Letter*.

Sabah Commercial Employees' Union: P.O.B. 295, Sandakan; f. 1957; 46 mems.; Sec. KOK FUNG CHONG.

Sandakan Tong Kang Association: 120 Mile $\frac{1}{2}$, Leila Road, Sandakan; f. 1952; 86 mems.; Sec. LAI KEN MIN.

The Incorporated Society of Planters, Sabah (West Coast) Branch: f. 1962; 44 mems.; Hon. Sec. and Treas. D. J. MARSH, P.O.B. 203, Sandakan.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1966 there were 153 registered co-operatives with 12,240 members. They include general purpose village stores for consumer needs and sale of produce; milling of rice and coffee; paddy storage; rubber curing and sale; buffalo rearing and grazing; sale of meat, vegetables and fish; transport; tractor ploughing; labour contracting; timber extraction; thrift and loan schemes; land purchase and land development.

SARAWAK

Commonwealth Development Corporation: Head Office: London; Sarawak Associate: Borneo Development Corporation Ltd., P.O.B. 342, Kuching.

Sarawak Development Finance Corporation: Electra House, Kuching; f. 1958; a Government organization set up to promote the economic development of Sarawak, and to provide or facilitate financial credits and to stimulate private investment, particularly in agricultural and rural development; Man. M. M. READ.

Borneo Housing Mortgage Finance Berhad: Registered and br. office: Electra House, Kuching; Head Office: 1-2 Neil Malcolm St., Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; provides long-term loans for housing.

TRADE UNIONS

At the end of 1966 there were 24 trade unions registered under the extended Malayan Trade Union Ordinance. Many of the unions are small, catering for wharf labourers working in up-river areas. The largest is:

Sarawak Government Asian Officers' Union: Batu Lintang Rd., Kuching; 3,000 mems. approx.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1966 there were 242 registered co-operative societies, including 104 Multi-Purpose and Consumer Societies. Total membership: 17,068.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

WEST MALAYSIA

Malayan Railway Administration: P.O.B. No. 1, Kuala Lumpur; Acting Gen. Man. WAAD bin JAMALUDDIN, J.M.N., A.M.I.MECH.E.

The main line (488 miles long) follows the west coast from Singapore in the south through Kuala Lumpur to Prai in the north. In 1967 the northern terminus was moved to Butterworth about a mile north of Prai. From Bukit Mertajam, near Butterworth, the line continues

northwards to the frontier station of Padang Besar where through connection is made with the State Railway of Thailand.

The East Coast line (327 miles long) runs northwards from Gemas to Tumpat on the northeastern extremity. From Pasir Mas, 16 miles south of Tumpat, a 13-mile branch line connects the system again with the State Railway of Thailand through the border station of Sungei Golok.

Other branch lines serve the mainland port of Port Swettenham (from Kuala Lumpur) and the Jurong deep water berths in Singapore (from Bukit Timah) and the extended line to Butterworth will in time serve the deep-water berths at Bagan Luar near Butterworth when the project is completed.

Other minor ports served by the rail system are Port Dickson (from Seremban), Telok Anson from Tapah Road and Port Weld (from Taiping) whilst minor branch lines radiate from Kuala Lumpur to serve the surrounding localities.

SABAH

Sabah (Malaysia) Railway: Kota Kinabalu; the total length of the railway is 96 miles. The line is of metre gauge and runs from Kota Kinabalu serving part of the west coast and the interior; diesel and steam trains are used; Gen. Man. A. F. LUCAROTTI, D.F.C., T.D.

ROADS

There are 9,302 miles of roads in West Malaysia, of which 2,913 miles are operated by Federal authorities and 6,389 miles by the States. Of this total there are 7,507 miles of metalled roads.

Automobile Association of Malaya: P.O.B. 150, Penang; f. 1932; mems. 8,570; publs. *A.A.M. News* (monthly), *Handbook* (every 18 months).

SABAH

There are 243 miles of metalled roads with bitumen sealed surface; 221 miles of other metalled roads; 590 miles of earth and gravel roads and 471 miles of bridle paths, some of which are being widened to take jeeps and land rovers.

SARAWAK

In 1965 the State government maintained 141 miles of hard-surfaced roads, 372 miles of gravelled and 52 miles of earth roads. In addition local authorities maintained some 340 miles of roads.

Considerable work is being done on constructing a road system.

INLAND WATERWAYS

In Sabah and Sarawak, rivers are by far the most important form of internal transport.

SHIPPING

WEST MALAYSIA

The principal ports in the peninsula are Port Swettenham, Penang and Prai; Malacca is an occasional port of call for ocean vessels.

Ships of many foreign lines call frequently from Europe, Africa, Australia, and the Far East. There are numerous small Malayan shipping companies.

SABAH

The chief ports are Labuan, Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Kudat, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

Labuan regained its pre-war status as a free port in 1956.

There are 48 shipping lines and the main lines listed below run regular services to and from the State. Local

services are maintained by a fleet of twelve coastal steamers and numerous small craft to all ports in the State, Brunei and Sarawak.

Director of Marine: A. H. MASTERTON-SMITH.

Australian West Pacific Line: From Japanese and Australian ports.

Bank Line/Oriental Africa Line: Services between Borneo and Mauritius and Madagascar.

Ben Line: Monthly services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Blue Funnel Line: Monthly services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.: From Japanese and Australian ports.

Hong Kong Transportation Co. Ltd.: Ocean tugs and lighter service between Labuan and Singapore.

Iino Line: Monthly service between Japan and West Australia

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.: Frequent sailings from East Coast ports to Japan and from Hong Kong.

Netherlands Royal Dutch Mail: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Nissho Line: Service between North Borneo, Brunei and Japan.

Norse Oriental Line: Australia via Malayan ports.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha: Japanese ports.

Royal Inter-Ocean Line: From Australian, Indonesian and Thai ports.

Royal Inter-Ocean Line: From Australian, Indonesian and Thailand ports.

Royal Rotterdam Lloyd: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Sarawak Steamship Co.: weekly service from Rejouning river ports to Brunei and North Borneo.

South East Asia Line: Service between Bangkok and West Australia via Borneo.

Straits Steamship Co.: Weekly cargo, passenger and mail service from Singapore; agents Harrisons and Crosfield (Sabah) Ltd., Prince Philip Drive, P.O. Box 22, Kota Kinabalu.

SARAWAK

Ben Line: Sarawak Agent: C.T.C. Ltd., Sibu and Sarikei; direct sailings U.K./Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Blue Funnel and Glen Line: Sarawak Agent: The Borneo Co. (Malaysia), Sendirian Berhad., Kuching and Sibu; direct sailings from Rejang, Sarawak to U.K.

"K" Line: Sarawak Agent: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd.; regular cargo service: Western Australia/Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Norwegian Asia Line: Agents Harper Gilfillan (Borneo) Ltd.; direct service Japan-Hongkong-Sabah-Sarawak, carrying cargo and passengers.

The Sarawak Steamship Co. Ltd.: 32-33 Khoo Hun Yeang St., Kuching; operates weekly services to Singapore, Rejang River ports and Brunei and fortnightly services to Sabah ports.

Southern Shipping Lines: Sarawak Agent: Borneo United Sawmills Ltd.; Sibu and Kuching; Australian services: Sydney/Melbourne and Adelaide/Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: 32 Khoo Hun Yeang St., Kuching; operates ten-day direct services from Kuala Lumpur to Kuching, Miri and Sabah ports.

Local shipping companies maintain coastal and river services, and occasional ships of various lines call if inducement offers.

MALAYSIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

CIVIL AVIATION

WEST MALAYSIA

A new international airport for Kuala Lumpur was inaugurated in 1965. Services also run from Penang.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines: Airway House, 26 Raffles Place, Singapore; Magnet House, 2-4 Campbell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; serves all major towns in West and East Malaysia, Brunei, Bangkok, Phnom-Penh, Djakarta, Medan, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo (*August 1968*), Manila, Perth and Sydney; operates Fokker F.27 Friendships, Comet IVs, Boeing 707; Chair. YONG PUNG How; Gen.-Man. K. R. HAMILTON.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Air France: Paris; 44 Pudu Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

Air India: Bombay; Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher, Kuala Lumpur.

Alitalia: Rome; 8th Floor, Chartered Bank Bldg., 2 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; Man. for Malaysia S. WELINKAR.

B.O.A.C. (British Overseas Airways Corporation): London; Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher, Kuala Lumpur.

C.P.A. (Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.): Hong Kong; A.I.A. Bldg., Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

G.I.A. (P.N. Garuda Indonesian Airways): Djakarta; Bangunan Mara, Arcades 15 and 16, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.

K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines): The Hague; Hotel Merlin, Jalan Treacher, Kuala Lumpur; District Man. J. FABER.

Lufthansa: Cologne; Hotel Merlin Bldg., Jalan Treacher, Kuala Lumpur.

S.A.S. (Scandinavian Airlines System): Stockholm; Denmark House, 84 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

Swissair: Zürich; Denmark House, 84 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

Thai Airways International: Bangkok; Denmark House, 84 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

U.T.A. (Union des Transports Aériens): c/o Air France, Paris; P.O.B. 69, 44 Pudu Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

Union of Burma Airways Board: Rangoon; office in Penang.

SABAH

There are civil airports at Kota Kinabalu, Labuan, Sandakan, Kadat, Lahad Datu, Tawau, Keningau, Ranau, Telupid and Sepulot. The first is of international standard.

Director of Civil Aviation: H. DIPPER, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Kota Kinabalu.

Cathay Pacific Airways: P.O.B. 1012, Kota Kinabalu; services to Hong Kong and Manila.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines Ltd.: 140 High St., Labuan.

Qantas Empire Airways: Harrisons & Crosfield (Borneo) Ltd., Labuan.

SARAWAK

There are two airports, at Kuching and Sibuan, and many airstrips.

Malaysian/Singapore Airways Ltd.: Head Office: Raffles Place, P.O.B. 397, Singapore; Kuching: Electra House, Power St.; services to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Brunei and Sabah, and scheduled internal and international services.

TOURISM

WEST MALAYSIA

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, P.O.B. 328, Kuala Lumpur; Dir. OSMAN SIRU. Number of Hotel beds (1967): 5,581.

SABAH

Sabah Tourist Association: Customs House, P.O.B. 946, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 107 mems.; Semi-governmental; Exec. Dir. ROBERT CHENG; publ. *Sabah Tourist Guide*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council of Malaysia: P.O.B. 630, Kuala Lumpur; promotes the accessibility, improvement and utilization of the arts in Malaysia; Pres. Tan Shri NIK AHMAD KAMIL; Chair. KINGTON LOO; Sec. GEORGE CHANDY.

Liberal Arts Society of Malaysia: 10th Floor, Kwong Yik Bank Bldg., Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; non-profit cultural society for music, drama, etc.; Pres. CHOOI MUN SOU; Sec. SHEILA ONG.

UNIVERSITY

University of Malaya: Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur; 4,560 students.

MALDIVE ISLANDS

The Maldivé Islands lie 420 miles south-west of Ceylon.

HISTORY

The Sultanate of the Maldivé Islands is an independent state consisting of some 2,000 islands in the Indian Ocean. They achieved independence on July 26th, 1965, after being under British protection since 1887, when the Sultan signed an agreement with the Government of Ceylon; further agreements were signed in 1948 and 1960.

In 1956 the Maldivian and United Kingdom Governments agreed to the establishment of a Royal Air Force staging post on Gan, an island in the southernmost atoll, Addu. The Maldivian Government accorded free and unrestricted use by the United Kingdom Government of Gan Island and of 110 acres of Hittadu Island (for a radio station). Under the 1960 Agreement, the Maldivian Government entrusted Gan and the demarcated area on

Hittadu as a free gift to the United Kingdom, together with the free use of Addu Lagoon and the territorial waters adjacent thereto, for a period of 30 years—this period to be extendable by agreement. Since the granting of independence the British Government still retains the facilities in Addu Atoll accorded to them by the 1960 agreement for purposes of Commonwealth defence. The United Kingdom Government undertook to pay the Maldivian Government £100,000; with a further £750,000 spread over five years or more, for economic development.

The Maldivé Islands has been a member of the Colombo Plan since 1963 and of the United Nations since December, 1965.

STATISTICS

Area: the archipelago consists of 19 atolls, comprising 1,087 islands, of which 211 are inhabited.

Population: (1967 census) 103,801; Malé (capital) 11,760.

Employment: Fishing, Copra-production, and making Coir yarn; about 500 are employed at the British Royal Air Force staging post on Gan Island.

Trade with Ceylon is undertaken by the Maldivian Government. Entire output of Maldivé fish is sold to the Ceylon Government.

Agriculture: Coconut Palms, Papaya, Screwpine, Pomegranates, Pineapples, some Citrus Fruit, Plantains, Breadfruit, and Yams.

Finance: 1 Maldivian Rupee = 1 Ceylon Rupee; Government Expenditure (1965) 19,646,830 Rupees.

Exports (1967—cwts.): Maldivé Fish 62,872; Other Fish 4,860; Cowrie Shells 143; Copra 348.

CONSTITUTION

The present constitution was introduced in 1954 and amended in June 1964 and July 1967. The Sultan is Head of State and is elected for life by a special national convention. The Subjects' Council or the Majlis (House of Representatives) is the legislative body, consisting of 54 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the Sultan. The remainder are elected by adult suffrage in Malé and the nineteen atolls. The life of the Majlis is five years. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sultan on the recommendation of the Majlis. Local administration is discharged by an elected committee for each atoll and by a Kateeb (head man) in each island, appointed by the Government.

LAW AND RELIGION

The administration of justice is based on the Islamic Law of Shariat.

The Maldivians are Sunni Muslims. Islam is the State religion.

THE GOVERNMENT

Sultan: H.H. AL AMIR MOHAMED FARID DIDI, K.C.M.G.

THE CABINET

(March 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of Education, External Affairs, Health, Finance and National Security: IBRAHIM NASIR, R.B.K.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs: IBRAHIM RASHEED.

Minister of Justice: AHMED ZAKI.

Minister for Trade and Commerce: HASSAN ZAREER.

Attorney General: IBRAHIM SHIHAB.

SUBJECTS' MAJLIS

Nominated: 8.

Elected from Malé: 8.

Elected from the Atolls: 38.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The following embassies in Ceylon are accredited to the Maldivé Islands: German Federal Republic, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

The Republic of China (Taiwan) maintains an embassy in the Maldivé Islands.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

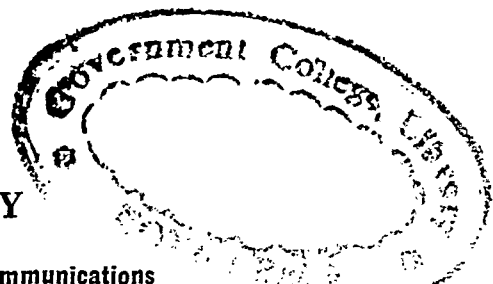
Regular steamship services operate between Ceylon and Malé. Local craft sail between the islands, to Southern India and to Ceylon.

CIVIL AVIATION

Extension work on the Maldivé Islands' first airport at Hulule started in January 1968. Monthly commercial flights are operated between Ceylon and the Maldivé Islands.

MALI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY



Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mali is a land-locked state in West Africa, bounded by Algeria to the north, Mauritania and Senegal to the west, Guinea and Ivory Coast to the south and Upper Volta and Niger to the east. The climate is hot and dry with average temperatures ranging from 75°-90°F (24°-32°C) and increasing northward into the Sahara Desert. The official language is French but a number of other languages including Bambara and Sonrai are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population are Muslims and more than 30 per cent follow animist beliefs, the remainder are Christians. The flag is a vertical tricolour of green, gold and black with a black ideogram of a man on the central gold stripe. The capital is Bamako.

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Mali became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958 with the title the Republic of Soudan. In 1959 it joined with Senegal to form the Federation of Mali, which became an independent State in June 1960. In August 1960 the Federation was dissolved and the Soudan was proclaimed the Republic of Mali. Although retaining certain economic ties, the new Republic did not join the French Community and severed all diplomatic ties with Senegal. Relations with Senegal were restored in June 1963, and relations with France have recently been improving.

Government

Mali is a Republic with an elected President, who is head of the executive and appoints the Council of Ministers. The one-party National Assembly was dissolved in January 1968, and the President now rules by decree. The country is divided into six areas and twenty-one Districts, each having an Administrator.

Defence

A military academy was established in 1962 to train Malian officers for the Army of 3,500 men. Assistance has come from France, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. There is a small paratroop unit.

Economic Affairs

Mali is poor in natural resources. A large part of the country lies in the Sahara Desert and is only capable of supporting a sparse nomadic population dependent on its flocks and herds. Only about 20 per cent of the land is suitable for cultivation, the principal crops being rice, millet and groundnuts. Livestock-raising is important and forms one of the chief exports. There is extensive river fishing and dried and smoked fish are exported. The only industries are for the processing of hides and skins and wool. Mali re-entered the French financial community after its devaluation in 1967.

Transport and Communications

The river Senegal and the river Niger, which is navigable for its total length in Mali of 1,782 kilometres, form the chief arteries of transport. The only railway, running from Koulikoro to Dakar in Senegal was re-opened in 1963. Roads are being improved but only 15 per cent of the 7,500 miles of roads is open all the year. A trans-Saharan route to Algeria is to be built with Chinese assistance. Domestic and international air services are provided by Air Mali and six other airlines.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains anti-smallpox and yellow fever services and there are a number of state hospitals and medical centres.

Education

State education is free but only a fraction of the children of school age are provided for. In 1962, over 100,000 students were receiving some education. A few schools are run by missions. Higher education is usually abroad, students going to France or Senegal, and in some cases, to the U.S.S.R. As a part of the five year Development Plan (1961-66) an intensive literacy campaign was carried out throughout the country.

Tourism

Although there is no organised tourism, attractions include plentiful hunting and fishing and the legendary city of Timbuktu.

Visas are required to visit Mali by citizens of all countries except France.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), July 14 (National Day), September 22 (Independence Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 20 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Mali Franc of 100 cents; formerly at par with the Franc CFA of 100 cents, this was devalued in May 1967 by 50 per cent, and now 2 MF = 1 CFA.

Exchange Rate: 1,176 Mali Francs = £1 Sterling.
488 Mali Francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (1967)	
	TOTAL	BAMAKO (capital)
1,240,021	4,740,100	286,000

MAIN TRIBES
(1963 estimates)

BAMBARAS	PEULHS	MARKAS	SONGHAIS	MALINKÉS	TOUAREGS	SÉNOUFOS	DOGONS
1,000,000	450,000	280,000	230,000	200,000	240,000	375,000	130,000

AGRICULTURE
('000 tons)

	1965	1966
Rice	129.9	158.5
Maize	109.4	76.0
Sorghum	315.0	387.8
Millet	336.1	349.6
Cotton seed	53.7	31.5
Groundnuts (unshelled)	147.9	159.2

Livestock (1964): Cattle 4,000,000, Sheep and Goats 9,100,000, Camels 160,000, Horses 126,000, Mules 360,000.

Fishing (1965): 100,000 tons of freshwater fish caught, of which 27,000 tons were dried and smoked.

Industry: chiefly cotton ginning and groundnut oil.

FINANCE

1 Mali franc=100 cents=0.50 francs CFA=0.01 France francs.

1,000 Mali francs=16s. 10½d. sterling=U.S. \$2.03.

(The Mali franc was devalued by 50 per cent on May 5th, 1967.)

Budget (1966-67): Balanced at 13,344m. Mali francs.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(1960-65)

	PLANNED INCREASES (million Mali francs)	
	1961	1965
Agricultural Production	20,000	33,000
Food Production	11,700	20,300
Building and Public Works	4,345	16,112
Exports Production	27,000	44,000

Development Budget (1966-67): Balanced at 11,303m. Mali francs.

MALI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Mali francs)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports . . .	11,284	8,454	9,031	10,594	11,800	7,931
Exports . . .	2,476	2,606	4,095	3,877	3,100	3,544

* Jan.-Sept.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967*	EXPORTS	1966	1967*
Vehicles	1,400	873	Live Animals	350	690
Machinery and Equipment	1,200	492	Meat	100	24
Metallurgical Products	800	n.a.	Fish	520	275
Pharmaceutical Products	410	297	Groundnuts and Oil	560	110
Fuel	1,500	36	Cotton	1,300	923

* Jan.-Sept.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	EXPORTS	1966	1967
Yugoslavia	3,500	2,800	China, People's Republic	660	n.a.
France	2,400	2,115	U.S.S.R.	382	n.a.
China, People's Republic	1,500	2,157	Senegal	380	1,244
Ivory Coast	1,200	656	Ghana	260	481
			France	183	314

TRANSPORT AND EDUCATION

TRANSPORT

Railways (1965): Passengers 388,000, Passenger/km. 43.9m.; Freight 156,700 tons, Freight ton/km. 78.4m.

Roads (1965): Cars 4,522; Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 4,766.

River Traffic (1965-66): Passengers 67,504; Freight 68,742 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers: arrivals 24,192, departures 33,845; Freight 898 metric tons, departures 602 metric tons.

EDUCATION

Education (1966-67): Primary: 735 schools, 149,592 pupils; Secondary: 1,423 teachers, 27,333 pupils; technical and specialized education: 314 teachers, 2,015 pupils; 1,249 students studying abroad.

Source: Direction Générale de la Statistique, Bamako.

THE CONSTITUTION

(September 1960)

Preamble: The Republic of Mali is indivisible, democratic, secular and social. It upholds the Rights of Man, the liberty of the individual and equality of persons regardless of race, sex or religion. Sovereignty rests with the people and is exercised through equal, secret and universal suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President, designated by the President of the National Assembly and invested by the Assembly.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President, who appoints the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers.

Parliament: There is a single chamber, the National Assembly, elected for a five-year term of office, which meets in ordinary session twice a year. A motion of censure on the government must be accompanied by a proposal for a new head of government and a programme. Two ministerial crises within twenty-four

consecutive months entails the dissolution of the Assembly and the holding of new elections.

Judicial Power is separated from the Executive. A High Court of Justice, composed of elected deputies can try accusations against members of the government.

Revision of the Constitution may be proposed by either the President or by the members of the National Assembly.

Regional Government: Six Regional Governments are to be created, each having its own Governor and elected Assembly.

Senegal-Mali Commission: As a result of the re-establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with Senegal in June 1963, a Commission was set up to supervise agreements concerning commerce, payments, customs and transport. The agreements also cover possible political co-operation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: MODIBO KEITA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence and Security and of Economy: MODIBO KEITA.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: OUSMANE BA.

Minister for Planning and Economic Co-ordination: JEAN-MARIE KONÉ.

Minister of the Interior: ALIOU BAKAYOKO.

Minister of Commerce: ATTAHER MAIGA.

Minister of Justice and Labour: MADEIRA KEITA.

Minister of Finance: LOUIS NEGRE.

Minister of Education: SEYDOU TALL.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: SOMINE DOLO.

Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications, Transport, Housing: AMADOU AW.

Minister of State for Defence: MAMADOU DIAKITE.

Minister of Information and Tourism: MAMADOU GOLOGO.

Minister for Youth and Sport: MOUSSA KEITA.

Secretary of State for the Economy and Power: SALAH NIARE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO MALI

Bamako unless otherwise stated.

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: (E); *Ambassador:* GAGO PAZA.

Algeria: (E); *Ambassador:* M'HAMED HADJ YAHYA.

Argentina: (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO RAUL PICO.

Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Brazil: Dakar, Senegal (E).

China, People's Republic: B.P. 112 (E); *Ambassador:* MA TSE KING.

Cuba: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE CARILLO GARCIA.

Czechoslovakia: (E); *Ambassador:* VASLAV HRADEC.

France: B.P. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE PELEN.

German Federal Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* HORST VON ROM.

Hungary: Conakry, Guinea (E).

India: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Indonesia: (E); *Ambassador:* SOURAEDI TASHIN.

Israel: B.P. 351 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH TARS.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* NOBUTOSHI AKAO.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SUH YEUL HYUN.

Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Mongolia: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Morocco: B.P. 78 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDESSALEM M'BAREK.

Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Nigeria: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED NUHU.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana (E).

MALI—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Mali Occidental: B.P. 81, Kayes; Act. Pres. DEMBA SISSOKO; Sec. Gen. BAKARY DIAWARA.

Société de Constructions Radioélectriques du Mali (SOCORAM): Bamako; f. 1965 by the Government as a part of the Five Year Plan to develop the electronic industry in Mali; cap. 40m. Mali francs.

Société Malienne d'Import et d'Export (Somieux): B.P. 182, Bamako; state-operated enterprise which controls all external trade.

SOMIEY: Bamako; employers' federation.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Soudanais: Bamako.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS

Mission permanente d'aide et de coopération: B.P. 84, Bamako; French Government body for the administration of technical assistance schemes; Chief of Mission PAUL BERTIN.

Office du Niger: Ségou; f. 1932; taken over from the French Government in 1958; the French project involved a major dam, begun in 1935, 45 miles above Ségou, to direct water into extensive irrigation networks covering one million hectares to be devoted to rice and cotton on the left bank of the Niger. By 1958 a mere 48,000 hectares had been irrigated. Since independence the irrigated area is being extended by 4,000 hectares per year. The office also operates a number of research stations.

TRADE UNION

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Mali (U.N.T.M.): P.O.B. 169, Bamako; 30,000 mems.; 12 affiliates; Sec.-Gen. MAMADOU FAMADI SISSOKO; publ. *Barakela* (monthly).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Dakar-Niger: Bamako; Dir. T. TRAORE. 1,287 km. of track linking Dakar (Senegal) with Bamako and Koulikoro, of which some 640 km. are in Mali; metric gauge. Passenger services twice weekly Bamako-Dakar were restored in 1963. Freight services daily.

Plans have been drawn up, with Soviet help, for a new line via Siguiri and Kouroussa, linking Bamako with the existing Guinean railway which runs to Conakry. This line would give Mali a second outlet to the Atlantic.

ROADS

There are about 12,000 km. of classified roads, of which only about 7,000 km. are practical for motor traffic throughout the year, and a further 9,000 km. of tracks.

The roads between Bamako and Bougouni (160 km.) and between Bamako and Ségou (240 km.) are asphalted. With the completion of the Five Year Plan, the length of asphalt roads totalled 1,500 km. in 1966.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Société Malienne de Navigation: Bamako, B.P. 150.

The Niger is navigable throughout its course through Mali (1,782 km.) from July to March. The Ateliers et Chantiers du Mali (A.C.M.) has a monopoly of the river traffic over the major part of the course, from Koulikoro to Gao.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Mali: B.P. 27, Bamako; state air line; cap. 50m. Mali francs; daily services to Paris, weekly to North and West Africa; local air taxi services; fleet: three DC3, three Ilyushin 18, three Ilyushin 14, two AN2, five Aéro 45; administrative council: seven mems.; Dir. ASSANE GUINDO.

Mali is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Guinée, C.S.A., U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office Malien de Tourisme: B.P. 222, Place de la République, Bamako.

Touring-Club: Delegate A. CHAZAL, Grand Hotel, Bamako (B.P. 104).

THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania extends east and north from the west coast of Africa with the Spanish Sahara and Algeria to the north, Mali to the east and south and Senegal due south. The north of the country is mainly desert, but the south is more fertile and suitable for cultivation. The climate is hot and dry. The official languages are French and Arabic, although most people speak Arabic or Hassaniya. The population is Muslim. The flag carries a crescent and star of gold on a green base. The capital is Nouakchott.

Recent History

Formerly a French colonial territory, Mauritania became independent in November 1960. An unsuccessful claim to sovereignty over Mauritania has been made by Morocco. Mauritania is a member of the United Nations, and the Organization of African Unity. It withdrew from membership of the Afro-Malagasy Common Organisation (OCAM) in July 1965. Mauritania is a member of numerous international organizations and is associated with the EEC.

Government

The President or Head of State decides and conducts the policy of the country. He is assisted by a Council of Ministers which he appoints. The National Assembly is elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years.

Defence

Important military aid is received from France. The permanent armed forces comprise about 1,000 men. A compulsory two-year period of military service was instituted in 1962.

Economic Affairs

The economy is traditionally nomadic. Livestock, particularly sheep, are grazed over a vast area. Some crops are grown, chiefly along the north bank of the Senegal river. A fishing fleet is now being built up at Port Etienne. The large reserves of iron ore at Fort Gouraud are being exploited by the Société Anonyme des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie—MIFERMA. There are also copper deposits principally at Bakel Akjoujt. A number of oil companies have obtained permits for exploration in Mauritania. Industry is undeveloped. The first four-year economic development plan (1964-67) has just been completed. The country is a member of the West Africa Monetary Union.

Transport and Communications

The Senegal river is an important artery of transport. A 350-mile railway has been built from Fort Gouraud to

Port Etienne for the transport of iron ore. Port Etienne is being developed as a port and as an international airport. The airport at Nouakchott is also being enlarged and internal air services cover most of the country. There are 3,000 kms. of roads and tracks and 4,000 kms. of local tracks. Several roads are now under construction.

Social Welfare

The National Social Insurance Fund administers family allowances, industrial accident benefits, insurance against occupational diseases, and old-age benefits. A 135 bed hospital came into service at Nouakchott early in 1966 and there are a few regional hospitals and dispensaries.

Education

There are about 300 schools including a few for nomadic families but most children receive little or no schooling. There are also a few colleges for training police, civil servants, nurses, etc.

Tourism

Owing to the hot climate, the best months for visiting Mauritania are from November to May. There are hotels in the principal towns. Hunting, visiting the oases, and touring the Berber villages are the chief attractions.

Visas are not required to visit Mauritania by the nationals of Andorra, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Monaco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta.

Sport

There is little organized sport, although football is sometimes played. Hunting and fishing are popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), October 22 (Leilat al Meiraj), November 28 (National Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 20 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA), divided into 100 centimes.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Frs. C.F.A.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Frs. C.F.A.

Exchange rate: 593 Frs. C.F.A. = £1 sterling

244 Frs. C.F.A. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 1,169,000 sq. km.

Population (1964 estimates): 1,000,000; Moors (mostly nomadic) 800,000, Others 200,000; Nouakchott (capital) 15,000; Atar 9,500; Kaédi 8,000; Port Etienne 6,500.

Employment: Agriculture 720,000; Wage and Salary Earners (public sector) 18,000, (private sector) 2,000.

Fishing (metric tons): Sea Fish 150,000, River Fish 15,000; Lobsters 1,300, Lobster tails 670.

Mining: Iron Ore ('000 tons): 1964) 4,982, (1965) 5,964 (1966) 7,157, (1967) 7,447; Salt (annual average) 500 tons; Copper, Gypsum and Titanium exploitation are planned.

Finance: 1 franc C.F.A. = 0.02 French Francs; 1,000 C.F.A. = £1 13s. 9d. sterling = U.S. \$4.05.

Budget (1965 estimates): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 4,350 million francs C.F.A.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1964	1965
Millet	100,000	110,000
Niébé	10,000	10,000
Maize	4,000	4,000
Gum arabic	3,615	3,016
Sweet potatoes	2,000	2,000
Béref	1,500	1,600
Dates	800	2,200
Ground nuts	800	800
Rice	700	900

Livestock (1965): Sheep and Goats 8,500,000, Cattle 1,600,000, Camels 500,000, Donkeys 200,000, Horses 20,000.

FINANCE

Budget (1967): Balanced at 5,561 million francs CFA.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1963-67—million francs CFA)

<i>Public Sector</i>		<i>Private Sector</i>	
Transport and Communications	3,191	Mineral Production	8,580
Building	3,043	Services and Commerce	1,270
Rural Production	2,352	Administration	1,200
Fishing	960	Oil Studies	1,000
Administration	947	Building	980
Co-operatives	912	Fishing	950
Mineral Production	800	Harbour Equipment	160
Public Health	774	Wells	48
General Studies	580		
TOTAL	13,916	TOTAL	14,188
		GRAND TOTAL	28,104

France allotted 40,870,000 CFA of investment credits to Mauritania for 1967.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1962	1963	1964	1965†
Imports	8,806	7,413	3,210	3,210
Exports	2,975	3,975	11,307	n.a.

* Excluding trade with Mali and Senegal.

† Jan.—June.

MAURITANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(1964—million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	
Vehicles and accessories	467
Machinery and electrical apparatus	270
Mining and drilling machinery	266
Motors and pumps	170.3
Other machinery	247.5
Petroleum products	249.8
TOTAL (including others)	3,879

EXPORTS	
Iron Ore	10,655
Fish	329.3
Gum arabic	158.4
Copper	6
TOTAL (including others)	11,307

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1964
France	2,096
United States	723
Federal Germany	452
Switzerland	114
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,879

EXPORTS	1964
France	242
Other Franc areas	306
Ghana	7
Italy	24
Other	6
TOTAL	585

TRANSPORT

Roads (1964): Cars 1,390, Lorries and Vans 2,431, Others 589, Total 4,410.

Shipping (1964) (Port Etienne): Passengers 630, Freight 5,000,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Passenger arrivals 24,875, Departures 26,123; Freight (metric tons) 1,582; Mail (metric tons) 132.5.

Tourist Accommodation: 70 tourist hotel bedrooms.

Education: Primary Education (1964-65) 19,105 pupils, 250 schools; Secondary Education (1965-66) 2,100 pupils, 8 schools; 209 technical and university students are at institutes abroad.

Source: Ministère de l'Information et de la Fonction Publique, Nouakchott.

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated May 20, 1961)

Sovereignty: The State is republican, indivisible, democratic and social. Islam is the religion, and there is freedom of conscience and of religious practice. Government resides in the Mauritanian people who exercise it through representatives and by referendum. Suffrage is universal, equal and secret. It is open to all Mauritanian citizens of both sexes who are over age, and who hold civil and political rights.

Government: The President decides and conducts the policy of the country. The President is elected by direct and universal suffrage for five years. The President orders the administration and the internal security forces, exercises power according to law, executes the laws, appoints state officials, and negotiates and concludes settlements with the Community and its member states. He nominates and dismisses the members of the government. The members of the government take the oath in front of the bureau of the National Assembly.

National Assembly: Legislative power belongs to the Assembly, which is elected for five years. All citizens

of the Republic over 25 years of age, holding civil and political rights, are eligible for seats. The Assembly holds two ordinary sessions a year. The Assembly can hold a special session at the request of the President or of the majority of members.

The Supreme Court: Its organization and functions are determined by the Constitution.

Justice: The judiciary is independent of any other authorities, and the magistrates are irremovable. Justice is administered in the name of the people of Mauritania. The President of the Republic is guarantor of the independence of the magistrature.

Local Government: The organs of local government are the circle and the commune, administered by the local councils.

Revision: The power to revise the constitution is in the hands of the Prime Minister and the members of the Assembly.

MAURITANIA—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH (re-elected, August 1966).

CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BIRANE MAMADOU WANE.

Minister of National Defence: BAKAR OULD SIDI HAIBA.

Guardian of the Seals and Minister of Justice: AHMED BEN AMAR.

Minister of the Interior: MOHAMED SALEM OULD M'KAITHIRAT.

Minister of Planning and Rural Development: MOKTAR OULD HAIBA.

Minister of Finance: SIDI MOHAMED DIAGANA.

Minister of Industrialization and Mines: FALL PAPA DAOUDA.

Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism: MALOUM OULD BRAHAM.

Minister of Construction and Telecommunications: ABDELLAHI OULD SIDYA.

Minister of Education: ELY OULD ALAF.

Minister of Youth, Cultural Affairs and Information: HAMDI OULD MOUKNASS.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: BAHAM OULD MOHAMED LAGDAF.

Minister of Public Works: SAMBA GANDEGA.

High Commissioner for Technical Education and Training of Personnel: BARO ABDOULAYE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MAURITANIA

Algeria: B.P. 3233, Dakar, Senegal.

Belgium: B.P. 524, Dakar, Senegal.

Brazil: B.P. 136, Dakar, Senegal.

China, People's Republic: B.P. 196, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* LU CHIH-HSIEN.

Czechoslovakia: Bamako, Mali.

Ethiopia: Dakar, Senegal.

France: B.P. 189, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* HENRI COSTILHES.

German Federal Republic: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFGANG HAAG.

Ghana: 23 ave. Maginot, Dakar, Senegal.

Hungary: B.P. 1008 bis, Conakry, Guinea.

India: B.P. 398, Dakar, Senegal.

Italy: 26 ave. Maginot, Dakar, Senegal.

Japan: Imm. B.A.O., Dakar, Senegal.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Bamako, Mali.

Mali: Imm. F.A.O., bld. de la Libération, Dakar, Senegal.

Netherlands: B.P. 5049, Dakar-Fanne, Senegal.

Senegal: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* MEDOUNE FALL.

Spain: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* PEDRO ANTONIO GUYAS Y ORTIZ DE LA VEGA.

Switzerland: B.P. 1772, Dakar, Senegal.

Tunisia: B.P. 3127, Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.S.R.: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* IVAN MICHAILOVICH LAVROV.

U.A.R.: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED TOHAMY.

United States: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY WITNEY LEWIS.

Yugoslavia: Dakar, Senegal.

Mauritania also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Romania.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election of May 1965)

President: CHEIKH SAAD BOU KANÉ.

Vice-Presidents: DEY OULD BRAHIM, MAROUF OULD CHEIKH ABDALLAH.

Composition: all 40 members belong to the Parti du Peuple Mauritanien.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti du Peuple Mauritanien (P.P.M.): B.P. 61, Nouakchott; f. 1961 by coalition of the Parti du Regroupement Mauritanien, Union Nationale Mauritanienne, Nahda and Union des Socialistes Musulmans Mauritaniens; the only recognized party; Sec.-Gen. MOKTAR OULD DADDAH; Perm. Sec. AHMED OULD MOHAMED SALAH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nouakchott. The Code of Law is designed to integrate modern law with Muslim institutions and practices; Pres. BA OULD NE; Vice-Pres. ABDULLAH OULD BOYÉ.

High Court of Justice: consists of a President, who is a stipendiary magistrate, and eleven other judges, six of whom are elected by the National Assembly from amongst its members, and five of whom are elected by the Assembly from a list of Islamic lawyers submitted by the President of the Republic.

Muslim Law: A Tribunal d'Annulation and a Tribunal d'Appel at Nouakchott; five Tribunaux du Première Degré and Tribunaux de Cadis in administrative centres. The Muslim judicial system is in process of re-organisation.

Modern Law: A Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, a Cour Criminelle and a Tribunal de Première Instance at Nouakchott, with five sections at Atar, Aioun-el-Atrouss, Kaédi, Kiffa, and Port Etienne.

Tribunal Administratif: Consists of a President, who must be a magistrate, and four other members.

RELIGION

The population is almost entirely Muslim of the Malekite sect, less than 1 per cent being Christian. The most important of the religious groups is that of the Qadiriya (Leader M. OULD CHEIKH SIDYA). Chinguetti, in the district of Adrar, is the seventh Holy Place in Islam. The very few Roman Catholics, who are mainly aliens, come under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Nouakchott, MICHEL BERNARD.

PRESS

Journal Officiel: Ministry of Justice, Nouakchott; twice monthly.

Le Peuple: P.P.M., Nouakchott; bi-monthly in French and Arabic.

RADIO

Radio Mauritania: B.P. 200, Nouakchott; three transmitters, one of 30 kW; broadcasts in French, Arabic, Ouoloff, Toucouleur and Sarakolé; Dir. M. B. FALL.

Number of radio receivers (1966): 15,000.

There is no Television.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

Caisse Centrale du Crédit Mauritanien: Nouakchott; f. 1964.

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e, France; B.P. 227, Nouakchott.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; Port Etienne and Nouakchott.

Banque Mauritanienne de Développement, La: B.P. 219, Nouakchott; f. 1962.

Société Mauritanienne de Banque: ave. de la Dune, Nouakchott; f. 1967; owned by the state and several foreign banks; cap. 50m. CFA.

DEVELOPMENT

Société d'équipement de la Mauritanie: Nouakchott; f. 1963; the state holds a majority interest.

INSURANCE

Cie. d'Assurances Générales: Port Etienne.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: c/o Société Commerciale de Transports Transatlantiques, Port Etienne.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Elevage, d'Industrie et de Mines de la Mauritanie: Nouakchott, B.P. 215; f. 1954; Pres. SIDI EL MOKTAR N'DIAYE; Sec.-Gen. ELIMANE ABOU KANE; publ. *Bulletin*, twice monthly.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Société Anonyme des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie—MIFERMA: B.P. 42, Port Etienne; f. 1952; corporation set up to develop the iron industry; cap. 13,300m. francs C.F.A.; Pres. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU; Dir. Gen. JEAN AUDIBERT.

Union des Industries et Entreprises de Mauritanie (UNIEMA): B.P. 283, Nouakchott; f. 1958; Pres. M. LE JEUNE; Sec.-Gen. J. MALVAES.

TRADE UNIONS

Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie: B.P. 63, Bourse du Travail, Nouakchott; f. 1961 by merger of Union Nationale des Travailleurs de Mauritanie and Union Générale des Travailleurs de Mauritanie; 10,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. MALIK FALL.

MAURITANIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, MINERALS, TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Unions affiliated to the Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie.

B.P. 63, Nouakchott

Fédération du Commerce et de l'Alimentation: f. 1963.

Fédération de la Construction: f. 1963.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale: f. 1963.

Fédération de la Santé: f. 1963.

Fédération des Mines et des Industries Extractives: f. 1963.

Fédération de l'Administration intérieure: f. 1963.

Fédération des Activités Rurales: f. 1963.

Fédération des Transports et Télécommunications: f. 1963.

MINERALS

IRON ORE

Société anonyme des mines de fer de Mauritanie (MIFERMA): 87 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; Fort Gouraud; 200 million tons of iron ore are known to be available for immediate exploitation, of comparable quality to Swedish ores, yielding 65 per cent pure iron; capital \$53.2m.; Pres. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU; Dir.-Gen. JEAN AUDIBERT.

Ownership:

	Per cent
Mauritanian Government	5.00
French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research	23.89
French Steel Industry	14.49
Other French concerns	17.42
British Iron and Steel group	19.00
Italian FINSIDER group	15.20
German Steel Industry	5.00

COPPER ORE

Exploitable reserves are estimated at 28m. tons. A new company, "Somima", is to be established to exploit the deposits at Akjoujt. A total investment of U.S.\$60m. is anticipated. Charter Consolidated of S. Africa holds a 47 per cent interest, the Mauritanian Government 22 per cent, S.F.I. 15 per cent, and a French group the remainder.

OIL

Prospecting is being undertaken by the Planet Oil and Mineral Corp., Texas, U.S.A.

TITANIUM

Syndicat de recherches d'ilménite: Paris; Nouakchott; joint venture of the French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research and Etablissements Kuhlmann; proved deposits of 4m. tons of mineral sands.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

A railway connecting Port Etienne with Akjoujt and the new iron ore fields at Fort Gouraud was opened in 1963 and is 650 km. long.

ROADS

There are about 3,000 km. of roads and tracks and 4,000 km. of local tracks. Several important roads are under construction (Kaédi-Kitta, Nouakchott-Rosso, Nouakchott-Akjoujt).

Etablissements Lacombe: B.P. 64, Saint Louis; road transport.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Messageries du Sénégal: Saint Louis (Senegal); the river Senegal is navigable by small coastal vessels as far as Kayes (Mali) and by river vessels as far as Kaédi in the wet season; in the dry season as far as Podor and Boghe, respectively.

SHIPPING

Port Etienne

Compagnie Pacquet, Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux and S.N.I.E.: c/o Société Industrielle de la Grande Pêche.

Several shipping companies serve Port Etienne and Nouakchott, the most important being La Compagnie Paquet and La Compagnie Maurel-Prom.

The Port Etienne development programme is estimated to cost £50 million. The port of Nouakchott is also being developed.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airfields, at Port-Etienne and Nouakchott, and a number of smaller airstrips.

Air-Mauritanie: B.P. 41, Nouakchott; f. 1962; internal air taxi services.

Mauritania is also served by the following airlines: Air Afrique, Air Mali and Union des Transports Aériens U.T.A.).

TOURISM

The Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism is responsible for the development of tourism in Mauritania.

Office National du Tourisme de Mauritanie: B.P. 246, Nouakchott; f. 1962.

MAURITIUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mauritius lies about 500 miles east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, and is a small (720 square miles) densely populated island. The climate is sub-tropical, and cyclones can be severe, causing much damage to crops and buildings. History and the racial mixture are reflected in the languages in use; English, French, Creole (derived from French), Hindi, Urdu and Chinese are all spoken by the various communities, though the first two are normally used for official purposes. Europeans and Creoles are mostly Roman Catholics; 75 per cent of the Indian population are Hindus, the rest being Muslims. The flag incorporates red, gold, green and blue stripes. The capital is Port Louis.

Recent History

The island was a French colony from 1715 to 1810, when it was taken by Britain. Immigration, however, came mainly from East Africa and India (Mauritius had no indigenous human inhabitants) and the largely French-speaking European population now forms a professional and upper class some 15,000 strong. Racial strife between the other communities, particularly amongst Muslims and Creoles, led to serious riots in January 1968. Twenty people died, and a state of emergency was proclaimed which continued in force until after the island achieved independence in March. A company of British troops was flown in to assist the police in keeping order.

Government

Mauritius remains a member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state, being represented by a Governor-General. The legislative assembly has 62 members, from which the Prime Minister and Cabinet are chosen. The present government is a coalition of three parties.

Defence

The country has no standing defence forces, but the new government has signed a six-year defence agreement with Britain.

Economic Affairs

The island is an extreme example of a one-crop economy, being dependent on sugar for over 90 per cent of its exports. Sugar is the crop best suited to local conditions, but production is unlikely to rise fast enough to support

the rapidly expanding population. Substantial British aid continues, notably in the form of a preferential sugar price, more than twice the world price. Molasses and other sugar by-products are also produced and exported, as are small quantities of tea and tobacco. There is a serious lack of employment opportunities on the island, and this factor is thought to be partly responsible for the racial tension.

Transport and Communications

Port Louis is served by several shipping lines crossing the Indian Ocean, and there is an international airport at Plaisance on the far side of the island. The road network is good considering the mountainous terrain, and there are also coastal shipping services.

Social Welfare

The social infrastructure includes a well developed health service and several hospitals: about a seventh of the total budget is devoted to other welfare services.

Education

Standards are high, most of the population being literate. There are over 100 secondary schools, two technical colleges, a teacher training college and an agricultural college which is about to be merged into the new University of Mauritius.

Tourism

Major attractions include the superb beaches, fine mountain scenery, the ideal climate and the unusual if not unique blend of cultures. Distance from major centres of population has so far limited the industry's development to the luxury trade; income from tourism now amounts to some £750,000 a year.

Public Holidays

The different communities all observe their particular holidays.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the rupee of 100 cents.

Exchange rate: 13.33 rupees = £1 sterling
5.55 rupees = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (acres): 460,800 (231,000 acres cultivated).

Population (1966): 773,600; Births 25,307, Marriages 3,113, Deaths 7,248; Port Louis (capital) 128,400. There are 530,000 Indians (400,000 Hindus, 130,000 Moslems), 205,000 Creoles, who are of mixed French and African descent, 25,000 Chinese, and 15,000 Europeans.

Employment (1966): Agriculture, etc. 57,091; Services 48,768; Manufacturing 7,031; Construction 2,442; Commerce 3,100; Others 6,531.

Livestock (1964): Goats 68,682, Cattle 41,810, Pigs 3,696, Sheep 370.

Agriculture (1965): Sugar 664,000 metric tons, Molasses 149,390 metric tons, Other Foodcrops 32,000 tons, Tea 1,740 metric tons, Tobacco 490 metric tons.

Forestry (1965): Timber 276,000 cu. ft., Firewood 2,709,000 cu. ft.

Industry (1965): Aloe Fibre 1,390 tons, Sacks 1,603,000, Tea 4,016,178 lb., Rum 1,462,301 litres, Wine 4,000,000 litres, Beer 3,100,000 litres, Aerated Minerals 26,000,000 bottles.

MAURITIUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rupee = 100 cents

100 Rupees = £7 10s. od. sterling = \$U.S.18.

BUDGET 1966-67 (‘000 rupees)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct taxes	57,575	Administration, Police, etc.	22,487
Indirect taxes	122,790	Financial Services	62,107
Receipts from Public Utilities	19,028	Agricultural Services	7,119
Receipts from Public Services	5,501	Internal Communications	17,450
Rent of Government Property	1,858	Industry, Commerce and External Communications	4,710
Interest and Royalties	9,425	Education and Cultural Affairs	29,139
U.K. Aid	1,136	Health	22,100
		Local Government and Co-operative Development	8,934
		Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning	2,073
		Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications	5,914
		Social Security and Labour	34,997
TOTAL	217,313	TOTAL	217,030

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

EXPENDITURE 1966-70 (‘000 rupees)

Chief Secretary's Portfolio	80,550
Ministry of Finance	48,256
Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	20,829
Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs	38,105
Ministry of Health	425
Ministry of Social Security	62,876
Ministry of Works and Internal Communications	24,989
Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications	11,035
Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Development	14,330
Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning	5,000
Ministry of Labour	25,995
Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications	5,114
Reserve	2,496
TOTAL	340,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1965)

Imports (Rs.): 367,278,798 (Rice 39.3m., Electrical Goods and Machinery 40.3m., Fertilizers 18.4m., Petroleum Products 17.3m.).

Countries: United Kingdom Rs. 98.4m., Burma Rs. 23.3m., Australia Rs. 24.3m., South Africa Rs. 34.6m.

Exports (Rs.): 313,356,535 (Sugar 288.4m.).

Countries: United Kingdom Rs. 238.6m., Canada Rs. 27.9m., U.S.A. Rs. 14.1m., South Africa Rs. 11.7m.

TRANSPORT

Railways: Freight: Sugar 484,682 tons, Sugar Cane 1,723 tons, General Merchandise 50,195 tons.

Roads (1966): Private Cars 11,542, Taxis 1,388, Buses 591, Commercial Vehicles 3,233, Tractors 563, Motor Cycles 1,929.

Shipping (1966): Entered: Ships 528, Passengers 5,185, Freight 460,069 tons; Cleared: Ships 521, Passengers 5,947, Freight 745,890 tons.

Civil Aviation (1966): Landed: Planes 690, Passengers 20,742, Freight 130,800 kg.; Departed: Planes 688, Passengers 22,764, Freight 91,900 kg.

EDUCATION (1962)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Pre-Primary	502	11,627
Primary	358	125,667
Secondary	109	26,861
Teacher Training	1	260
Vocational and Technical	3	319

Part-time students in vocational and technical courses:
475. Overseas Students (1960-61): 1,013.

Source: Central Information Office, Port Louis.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main provisions of the independence constitution of 1967 are as follows:

Mauritius is to remain within the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II remains the Head of State. The sovereign is represented in Mauritius by a Governor-General.

Legislative power resides in the unicameral Legislative Assembly, which is composed of sixty directly elected members from Mauritius constituencies and two from the dependent island of Rodrigues. Mauritius is divided into twenty constituencies, each having three members; each elector has three votes. A further eight seats are reserved

for initially unsuccessful candidates, the intention being to increase the representation of communities or parties otherwise under-represented in the Assembly.

Executive power lies in the hands of the Council of Ministers, chosen from the members of the Legislative Assembly by the Prime Minister who is himself chosen by the Governor-General as the leader most likely to command majority support in the Assembly.

Three administrative districts and ninety-eight village councils comprise the rural administration; there are municipal councils in the four largest provincial towns, and Port Louis was elevated to the status of a city in 1966.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir JOHN SHAW RENNIE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Premier and Minister of Finance, Foreign Affairs and the Interior: Dr. the Hon. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RANGOOLAM, Kt.

Minister of Health: The Hon. K. JAGATFANGH.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: The Hon. S. BOOLALL.

Minister of Social Security: The Hon. Dr. B. GHURBURRUN.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: The Hon. V. VIRASWAMYRINGADOO.

Minister of Works: The Hon. G. BALANCY.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: The Hon. R. JEETAH.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: The Hon. R. JOMADAR.

Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development: The Hon. S. BISSEONDYAL.

Attorney-General: The Hon. A. M. OSMAN.

Minister of Labour: The Hon. H. E. WALTER.

Minister of Communications: The Hon. G. GANGARAN.

Minister of State (Development) in the Ministry of Finance: The Hon. A. JUGNAUTH.

Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning: The Hon. A. R. MOHAMED.

Minister of State (Budget) in the Ministry of Finance: The Hon. K. TIRVENGADUM.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Several countries are now in the course of establishing full diplomatic relations with Mauritius.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon. H. VAGHJEE.

Deputy Speaker: The Hon. R. SEWGOBIND.

Ex-Officio Member: 1.

Nominated Members: 12.

The results of the election of August, 1967, were as follows:

PARTY	SEATS
Independence Party	39
Social Democratic Party	23

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Mauricien Social Democrite: Port Louis; national party representing all communities; campaigned against independence in the 1967 election; 23 seats; Pres. Hon. L. R. DEVIENNE, M.L.A.; Gen. Sec. MONAF FAKIRA; Parl. Leader Hon. GAETAN DUVAL.

The following three parties formed a common front, the Independence Party, to fight the 1967 General Election, and now form the Coalition Government:

Parti Travailleurs (Labour Party): Port Louis; Pres. Hon. Dr. R. CHAPERON, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RANGOOLAM, M.L.A.

Independent Forward Bloc: 14 Vallonville St., Port Louis; f. 1958; democratic party; Pres. Hon. G. GANGARAN, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. S. BISSEONDYAL, M.L.A.

Comité d'Action Musulman: Port Louis; supports the interests of the Indo-Mauritian Muslims; 4 seats; Pres. Hon. A. M. OSMAN, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. A. R. MOHAMED, M.L.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The laws of Mauritius are derived partly from the old French Codes suitably amended and partly from English Law. The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and four other Judges who are also Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Intermediate Criminal Court, the Court of Civil Appeal, the Industrial Court and 12 District Courts. The Master and Registrar is the executive officer of the Judicial Department.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Court of Civil Appeal.

Intermediate Criminal Court.

District Courts: presided over by Magistrates.

Industrial Court: jurisdiction over labour disputes.

Chief Justice: Hon. M. J. J. L. RIVALLAND, M.B.E.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. M. J. G. LALOUEITE.

Assistant Puisne Judges: M. LATOUR-ADRIEN, F. VALLET.

RELIGION

Hindus 49 per cent, Christians 33 per cent, Muslims 14 per cent, Buddhists 2 per cent and others 2 per cent.

The main religion of those of European and African descent is Roman Catholic (approximately 218,500 adherents); the Bishop is the Rt. Rev. DANIEL LISTON, B.A., D.TH., Port Louis. In 1962 there were 6,700 members of the Church of England and 3,980 other Protestants. The Anglican Bishop of Mauritius is the Rt. Rev. ERNEST EDWIN CURTIS, M.A., Phoenix. The Minister for the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is the Rev. T. ROBERTSON, H.C.F.

PRESS AND PUBLISHER

DAILIES

Action: 11 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; f. 1957; English and French; Editor C. ZUEL; circ. 12,000.

Advance: 5 Dumat Street, Port Louis; f. 1939; English and French; Editor MARCEL CABON; circ. 13,000.

Central Daily News: Port Louis; f. 1960; Chinese; Editor KWOO SUNG YEUN; circ. 1,600.

Le Cornéen: 4 Felicien Mallefillé Street, Port Louis; f. 1832; English and French; circ. 8,700; Editor JACQUES GERMOND.

China Times: 34 Inquetil St., Port Louis; f. 1953; Chinese; Editor CHOONG YEUN; circ. 2,000.

Chinese Daily News: 32 Remy Ollier Street, Port Louis; f. 1932; Chinese; Editor TO WAI MAN; circ. 1,500.

Le Citoyen: Quay Street, Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; Editor CASSAM BANHARALLY.

The Congress: Brabant St., Port Louis; f. 1964, published daily since 1966; English and French; Editors D. VARMA, P. DABEE.

Le Courier National: 4 Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1967; Editor C. DINAN.

L'Express: Brown Sequard Street, Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; circ. 15,000; Editor Dr. P. FORGET.

Le Mauricien: 8 St. George Street, Port Louis; f. 1908; English and French; circ. 12,000; Editor ANDRÉ MASSON.

New Chinese Commercial Paper: 19 Joseph Rivière Street, Port Louis; f. 1956; Chinese; Editor YEUNG LAM KO; circ. 1,200.

Sentinel: 23 Corderie Street, Rose Hill; f. 1963; Editor CLAUDE FANCHETTE.

Star: 3 Mgr. Gonin St., Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; Editor S. MOHABEER.

WEEKLIES

Aryoday: 16 Frère Felix de Valois Street, Port Louis; f. 1949; English, French and Hindi; Editor M. MOHIT.

Blitz: 27 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; f. 1967; French and English; Editors O. GOPAL and E. EDUO.

Carrefour: 1 Barracks Street, Port Louis; f. 1959; French and English; circ. 10,000; Editor MARIE THERÈSE SIDONIE.

Le Dimanche: 19 Lord Kitchener Street, Port Louis; f. 1961; English and French; Editor REGIS NAUVEL.

Eclaireur: 8 Barracks Street, Port Louis; f. 1963; French, English and Tamil; Editor T. NARRAINEN.

L'Ecole: 46 Dupont Street, Beau-Bassin; f. 1964; English and French; Editor Mrs. M. R. GODER.

Hebdo-Jeunesse: Barclay St., Beau-Bassin; f. 1965; French; Editor A. LEGALLANT.

Janata: 5 Dumat Street, Port Louis; f. 1947; Hindi; twice weekly; Editor L. BADRY.

Mauritius Times: 23 Bourbon Street, Port Louis; f. 1954; twice weekly; English; circ. 5,500; Editors B. RAM-LALLAH, K. JAGATSINGH.

Rallye Press: 3 Thomy Pitot St., Port Louis; f. 1967; English and French; Editor J. DE L'ESTRAC.

La Sentinelle: 65 Blondeau St., Rose Hill; f. 1966; French; Editor Mme N. DESCUBES.

Students' Times: 28 J. Riviere St., Port Louis; f. 1967; English and French; Editor R. GUJADHUR.

Tribune Ouvrière: 42 Pope Hennessy Street, Port Louis; f. 1952; French; circ. 1,600; Editor PHILIPPE GONÉE.

La Vie Catholique: 42 Pope Hennessy Street, Port Louis; f. 1930; French; circ. 10,000; Editor FRANCE BOYER DE LA GIRODAY (Miss).

Week-End: 8 St. George St., Port Louis; f. 1966; French and English; Editors S. ADAM and J. RIVET.

FORTNIGHTLIES

L'Étincelle: 29 Corderie Street, Port Louis; f. 1964; Editor A. A. H. GHANTY.

Le Message: Dar-es-Salaam; P.O.B. 6, Rose Hill; f. 1961; English and French; Editor M. I. MUNIR; circ. 2,000.

Nav Jeevan: 23 Bourbon Street, Port Louis; f. 1960; Hindi; Editor S. M. BHAGAT; circ. 3,000.

The Tamil Voice: 12 Farquhar St., Port-Louis; f. 1964; English, French and Tamil; Editor C. NARAYANAN.

La Voix de L'Islam: Mesnil, Phoenix; f. 1951; English and French; Editor A. A. PEEROO; circ. 2,000.

Zamana: 14 Vallonville Street, Port Louis; f. 1948; Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, French, English and Sanskrit; Editor B. BUCKTOWARSINGH.

MONTHLIES, BI-MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES

Le Figaro: 42 Corderie St., Port-Louis; f. 1965; French; Editor I. DOSSA.

Indian Cultural Review: Port Louis; f. 1936; English and French; Editor Dr. S. RAMGOOLAM.

Légionnaires: 1 Joseph Rivière Street, Rose Hill; French; quarterly; Editor MONIQUE CHATEAU DE BALYON.

Le Progrès Islamique: 51 Solferino Street, Rose Hill; f. 1948; English and French; monthly; Editor Mrs. A. N. SOOKIA; circ. 1,000.

Revue Agricole et Sucrière de l'île Maurice: c/o College of Agriculture, Réduit; French and English; Editor E. LIM FAT.

La Revue Artistique: Cité Gabriel Martial, Port Louis; f. 1935; English and French; bi-monthly; Editor JOSEPH TRANQUILLE; circ. 3,000.

Revue de Marie: 20 Sir Celicourt Antelme St., Rose Hill; French; monthly; Editor CLAUDE PERIL.

Trait d'Union: P.O. Box 278, Port Louis; f. 1959; English and French; monthly; Editor EDWIN DE ROBILLARD, M.B.E.

PUBLISHER

Editions Croix du Sud: 1 Barracks Street, Port Louis; general; Dir. MARIE THÉRÈSE SIDONIE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation: Forest Side; f. 1944 as Mauritius Broadcasting Service, name changed 1964; became commercial 1963; has a monopoly over broadcasting in the island; Dir. Gen. STEPHEN McCORMACK. In 1966 there were 125,000 licences.

Television services started in February 1965. There were 7,500 licences in 1966.

FINANCE

BANKS

Bank of Mauritius: Port Louis; f. 1966 as central bank; cap. Rs. 10m.; Man. Dir. H. COOK.

Development Bank of Mauritius: f. 1936 as *Mauritius Agricultural Bank*; reorganised 1964; cap. Rs. 36m.

Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.: 11 Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis; f. 1838; cap. Rs. 6m.; Pres. MAURICE DOGER DE SPEVILLE; Manager P. L. EYNAUD.

Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank: Port Louis; f. 1948; 211 mem. societies; Chair. P. R. MADIAN; Gen. Man. M. SIDAMBARAN, F.C.C.S., F.B.S.C.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Port Louis; 5 brs., 1 sub-br. and 8 agencies in Mauritius; Manager R. C. H. FERNIE.

Baroda Bank: Head Office: Baroda, India; Port Louis: cnr. Bourbon and l'Eoville-l'Homme Streets; cap. Rs. 80m.; Man. R. SESHADI.

Habib Bank: Pakistan; Port Louis; f. 1941; cap. Rs. 10m.; Man. H. S. VAJHUDDEN.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Hong Kong; Port Louis; 3 brs.; Man. I. H. MACDONALD.

INSURANCE

Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd.: Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1951; Chair. Sir ANDRÉ L. NAIRAC, C.B.E., Q.C.; Man. Dir. W. L. MAYHEW.

Birger & Co. (Insurance) Ltd.: 18 Pope Hennessy Street, Port Louis; incorp. 1954; Man. ISIA BIRGER.

Colonial Fire Insurance Ltd.: 10 Intendance Street, Port Louis; incorp. 1871; Pres. RAYMOND HEIN, Q.C.

Dynamic Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3 Desforges Street, Port Louis; incorp. 1955; Chair. J. H. CONSTANTIN.

Mauritius Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10 Intendance Street, Port Louis; incorp. 1854; Pres. M. D. DE SPEVILLE.

Mauritius Livestock Insurance Co. Ltd.: 14 Bourbon Street, Port Louis; incorp. 1957; Chair. PHILIPPE GOUVILLE.

Mauritius Union Assurance Society Ltd.: 13 Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis; incorp. 1948; Man. Dir. A. NOEL COIGNET.

Ramdharry Insurance Co. Ltd.: 15 Bourbon Street, Port Louis; incorp. 1957; Dirs. DEOKEENANUN RAMDHARRY, TALAWONSING RAMDHARRY, DOOMROWSING RAMDHARRY.

Swan Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10 Intendance Street, Port Louis; incorp. 1955; Chair. M. D. DE SPEVILLE.

Forty-eight British companies and 33 other companies have branches in Mauritius.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mauritius Chamber of Commerce: Anglo-Mauritius House, Port Louis; f. 1850, inc. 1893; 80 mems.; Pres. M. RAFFRAY; Vice-Pres. M. ANTOINE HAREL.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 5 Joseph Street, Port Louis; f. 1908, inc. 1909; to protect the interests of Chinese traders and to see to the welfare of Chinese immigrants; Pres. LEUNG LIOONG PHEOW; Sec. MARC FOK SEUNG.

TRADE UNIONS

Mauritius Federation of Labour: Port Louis; affiliated to WFTU; Pres. L. BADRY; Gen. Sec. L. LUBIDINEUSE.

Mauritius Trade Union Congress: 7 Guy Rozemont Square, Port Louis; 12,562 mems.; 17 affiliated unions; Gen. Sec. SERGE CLAVERIE.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Agricultural and Other Workers' Union: 6 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; 12,000 mems.; Pres. L. BADRY; Sec. P. I. K. BHATTOO.

Government and Other Manual Workers' Union: 6 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; 1,763 mems.; Pres. I. ALLYHORTS; Sec. L. LUBIDINEUSE.

Government Servants and Other Employees' Association: 194 Royal Rd., Beau-Bassin; 1,715 mems.; Pres. A. H. MALLECK H. AMODE; Sec. F. DOMINGO.

Government Labour Power Union: 7 Guy Rozemont Square, Port Louis; 950 mems.; Pres. L. L'AIMABLE; Sec. P. KERPAL.

Government Teachers' Union: 10 Canal Street, Beau-Bassin; 848 mems.; Pres. B. DABEE; Sec. H. ERNEST.

Plantation Workers' Union (Amalgamated Labourers' Association): 8 Little Pump Street, Port Louis; 10,896 mems.; Pres. H. RAMNARAIN, M.L.C.; Sec. M. C. BHAGRUTTY.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 209 Co-operative Societies in Mauritius.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.: Co-operation House, Dumat Street, Port Louis; f. 1952; 211 member societies; Sec. P. MAYHEW.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation: Port Louis; f. 1950; 153 mems. societies; Chair. P. KERNAN; Sec. J. CHANDANING.

Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Ltd.: Port Louis; f. 1950; 53 mem. societies; 32 brs.; Sec. P. I. BHATTOO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

There are 27 miles of railway in use, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge (being replaced).

Manager, Government Railways: J. L. D'ESPAGNAC.

ROADS

The Colony has approximately 518 miles of main roads, 232 miles of branch roads and 63 miles of roads in villages and extra-urban areas; about 572 miles of main and branch roads have been asphalted. A motorway from Port Louis to Phoenix was opened in 1962. The second carriageway of the Bell Village/Phoenix trunk road was opened in January 1963; in September 1963 the Southern Entrance Road to Port Louis was opened.

SHIPPING

Regular services to Europe are provided by the Clan Line, Union Castle Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Messageries Maritimes Ltd. and Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Peninsulaire. Royal Inter-ocean Lines provides a Far East-South Africa-South America service.

Other services are provided by Bank Line, Zim Israel, Compagnie Malgache de Navigation and African Coasters Ltd.

Director of Marine: Lt.-Comdr. A. G. BOOKER, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.R.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: A. J. TENNANT.

Mauritius is linked by air with Europe, Africa and Australia by the following airlines: Air France, Air Rhodesia, B.O.A.C., Qantas and South African Airways.

TOURISM

Mauritius Government Tourist Office: La Chaussée, Port Louis; Gen. Man. RÉGIS FANCHETTE.

UNIVERSITY

University of Mauritius: Moka; f. 1965; due to incorporate the College of Agriculture at Réduit; 10 teachers, 58 students.

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

RODRIGUES

Area 40 square miles. Population (1966) 20,613. Administered by a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner who is advised by a committee composed of the Agricultural Officer, the Senior Medical Officer, the Roman Catholic and Anglican parish priests, the Manager of Cable and Wireless Station and 11 Rodriguans appointed by the Governor.

THE LESSER DEPENDENCIES

The Lesser Dependencies are the islands of Agalega, lying about 700 miles north of Mauritius and Cargados Carajos, about 200 miles to the north-east. (In 1965 the Chagos Archipelago, formerly administered by Mauritius, became part of the new British Indian Ocean Territory—see under Seychelles).

MEXICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mexico links North America to the Central American isthmus. Guatemala lies to the south and Cuba is 100 miles east in the Caribbean Sea. The climate varies with altitude. The lowlands are hot and wet with an average temperature of 64°F (18°C) while the highlands are temperate. Much of the north and west is desert. The language is Spanish. About 96 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics and there are some 575,000 Protestants. The flag consists of vertical green, white and red stripes, the central white stripe being charged with the national badge. The capital is Mexico City.

Recent History

In 1938 Mexico took over nearly all foreign oil interests and established the nationalized body PEMEX (Petróleos Mexicanos). (PEMEX now controls all production and distribution of petroleum.) In 1940 President Avila Camacho embarked on a programme of industrialization which was accelerated when Mexico entered the World War in 1942. His successor President Alemán concentrated on expanding Mexico's educational services. Women were granted the franchise in 1953. President Mateos, whose term ended in 1964, opposed the expulsion of Cuba from the Organization of American States in 1962. Also in 1962, he and President Kennedy agreed to renew efforts to solve the long-standing territorial dispute over the Chamizal zone which forms part of El Paso, Texas, U.S.A. Settlement was reached in 1963, by which 437 acres of land were transferred to Mexico. Mexico is a member of LAFTA. In July 1964 Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz was elected President. Heavy rains caused agricultural losses in 1967.

Government

The United States of Mexico is a Federal Republic with a Constitution similar to that of the United States. The executive is led by the President, elected for six years, who appoints the Cabinet. The Legislature or Congress consists of two houses, the Senate of sixty members elected for six years and the Chamber of Deputies of 178 members elected for three years. Both Presidential and Congressional elections are by direct popular vote. The Federation is made up of twenty-nine states, each with its own Constitution, Governor and Chamber of Deputies, two Territories and a Federal District (Mexico City) seat of the Federal Government.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year at the age of eighteen, conscripts numbering about 250,000 annually. The Army consists of regulars and conscripts and there are small Air Force and Naval units. About 10 per cent of the Budget is devoted to defence.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture accounts for about a quarter of the national income. Over 40 per cent of the arable land requires artificial irrigation. The principal crops are maize, wheat, cotton (Mexico is the world's second largest exporter),

sugar-cane and alfalfa. A Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, for agricultural development aims at increasing production enough to satisfy the domestic market by 1968. The forests provide a variety of hard and soft woods. Mexico is one of the world's leading producers of silver and sulphur, and other minerals include coal, zinc, lead and manganese. Oil is of great importance and there are fourteen refineries. There has been considerable expansion of industry and 80 per cent of consumer goods are now made in Mexico. Decentralization of industry away from Mexico City is being encouraged. There has been a certain amount of "Mexicanization" of industrial ownership, but except in the case of specialized industries (mining and petrochemicals—at least 51 per cent Mexican ownership; oil and communications—foreign ownership prohibited) this has been fairly flexible. In 1963 a quarter of the record wheat harvest was sold to China. A Five-Year Development Plan introduced in 1966 envisages expenditure of U.S.\$7,560 million and aims at an annual growth rate of 6 per cent. Closer ties with the Central American Common Market are in view.

Transport and Communications

Mexico is improving her transport network. Road transport is the most popular, accounting for some 70 per cent of all public passenger traffic and 60 per cent of freight traffic. Uneconomic railway lines have been replaced by highways, narrow-gauge sections by broad-gauge, and a network of feeder roads serves the main-line railways. There are 23,672 km. of railways and 38,565 miles of roads, including two sections of the Pan American Highway; a new 185-mile highway through south-eastern Mexico was completed in 1965. The difficult terrain encourages air transport and there are nearly 900 airports and landing fields. A new international airport is to be built at Zumpango near Mexico City, and a three-year project for airport improvements will cost some U.S.\$40.7 million. International air transport is provided by a large number of national and foreign airlines. The chief ports are Veracruz, Tampico and Acapulco and regular shipping services are maintained by Mexican, European and American lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is administered by the Mexican Social Security Institute and financed by contributions from employers, employees and the government. Benefits are provided for accident, illness, maternity and old age, and there is a special scheme for state employees. Free medical services are available for the poor. The Institute also organizes the building of hospitals, clinics, low-cost housing and sometimes schools.

Education

State education is free and compulsory and covers two years of pre-primary and six years of primary schooling followed by three years at secondary school or specialised institute. Much is being done in the field of adult education and the illiteracy rate has dropped from 52 per cent in

MEXICO—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

1946 to 28 per cent in 1966; a sixth of the national budget was allocated to education in 1965. About 250,000 students receive higher education. There are 37 universities.

Tourism

Mexico is much visited by Americans. The country is famous for volcanoes, coastal scenery and the great Sierra Nevada (Sierra Madre) and Rocky Mountain ranges. The relics of the Mayan and Aztec civilizations and of Spanish Colonial Mexico are of historic and artistic interest. There are many festivals. Special residence facilities are offered to foreigners wishing to retire to Mexico. Tourist facilities are being improved in view of the Olympiad in 1968, including work on 5 air ports and provision for some 20,000 more hotel beds in the main centres at a cost of about U.S.\$80 million. A special 25 peso silver coin is being issued to commemorate the Olympics.

Visas are not required to visit Mexico by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Sport

Football and baseball are the chief sports and cycling, boxing, tennis, basketball, horseracing, polo, golf and climbing have a considerable following; bullfighting,

rodeos and jai-alai retain their popularity. There is an abundance of swimming and sea fishing. The Olympic Games are to be held in Mexico City in 1968 and the World Association Football Championship in 1970.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 5 (Victory of General Ignacio Zaragoza), September 1 (Presidential Message), September 16 (Independence Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 20 (Anniversary of the Revolution), December 12 (Our Lady of Guadalupe), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 5 (Promulgation of the Constitution), March 21 (Birthday of Benito Juárez), April 4-6 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Peso of 100 Centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 10,000 Pesos.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centavos; 1, 5, 10 Pesos.

The Peso has not been devalued since 1954.

Exchange rate: 30 Pesos = £1 sterling.

12.50 Pesos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1967)		
	Total	Federal District (Mexico City and environs)	Mexico City (Capital)
1,972,547	47,471,000	6,815,000	3,353,033

STATES
(1967)

PRINCIPAL STATES*	AREA (km.)	POPULATION ('000)	CAPITAL
Veracruz	72,815	3,409	Jalapa
Jalisco	80,137	3,139	Guadalajara
Mexico	21,461	2,576	Toluca
Puebla	33,919	2,438	Puebla
Michoacán	59,864	2,329	Morelia
Guanajuato	30,589	2,193	Guanajuato
Oaxaca	95,364	2,072	Oaxaca
Chihuahua	247,087	1,678	Chihuahua
Guerrero	63,794	1,535	Chilpancingo
Nuevo León	64,555	1,524	Monterrey
Chiapas	73,887	1,470	Tuxtla-Gutiérrez
Tamaulipas	79,829	1,379	Ciudad Victoria
San Luis Potosí	62,848	1,355	San Luis Potosí
Hidalgo	20,987	1,218	Pachuca
Coahuila	151,571	1,162	Saltillo
Sonora	184,934	1,136	Hermosillo
Sinaloa	58,092	1,106	Culiacán
Zacatecas	75,040	1,031	Zacatecas

* There are 29 states, 2 territories and a Federal District.

CHIEF TOWNS
(1968 estimate)

Mexico City (capital)	3,418,471	Hermosillo	181,532
Guadalajara	1,264,495	Matamoros	162,660
Monterrey, N.L.	954,639	Aguascalientes	161,861
Ciudad Juárez	483,820	Tampico	151,285
Mexicali	386,760	Morelia	146,839
Puebla	372,045	Durango	144,844
León	323,591	Reynosa	138,752
Tijuana	323,251	Irapuato	135,722
Torreón	235,272	Ciudad Obregón	132,725
Chihuahua	233,916	Mazatlán	130,770
Mérida	197,328	Nuevo Laredo	128,130
Veracruz	192,591	Culiacán	128,040
San Luis Potosí	185,666	Saltillo	123,147

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1967	1968
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,208,721	7,391,040
Mining	185,921	193,019
Manufacturing	2,256,383	2,365,404
Construction	656,920	695,073
Electricity, Gas, etc.	57,288	59,783
Commerce	1,508,920	1,576,947
Transport	536,250	563,984
Services	1,958,004	2,015,973
TOTAL	14,368,407	14,861,223

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	1966	1967*
Alfalfa	5,724,000	6,606,583
Bananas and Plantains	977,600	n.a.
Beans	1,001,719	985,000
Cotton	636,328	538,000
Maize	9,105,397	8,160,947
Oranges	880,000	n.a.
Sugar Cane	25,400,000	23,132,076
Tomato	529,164	300,068
Watermelon	385,350	n.a.
Wheat	1,608,888	2,100,000

* Estimates.

Timber (1965 estimates): Area forested 34m. hectares; production (cu. m.): sawn timber 1,410,999, trimmed 17,319, prepared 1,256, trunks 44,304, logs 1,383,462.

Livestock (1965 est. '000 head): Cattle 33,092, Sheep 6,376,

Goats 12,532, Horses 6,937, Pigs 13,789, Asses 3,403, Mules 1,908.

Fisheries (1964—metric tons): Marketed 166,749, Processed 31,286.

MINING (metric tons)

MINERAL	1964	1965	1966
Antimony	4,788	4,467	4,478
Arsenic	11,169	10,128	11,894
Bismuth	472	484	454
Cadmium	748	725	812
Coal	2,138,000	2,006,000	2,101,100
Copper	52,506	69,162	74,396
Crude Petroleum ('000 cu. m.)	20,589	21,408	21,000
Gold (kgs.)	6,500	6,712	6,644
Graphite	30,337	40,414	38,752
Iron	1,392,467	1,592,737	1,480,509
Lead	174,824	170,092	182,071
Manganese	64,089	58,810	31,099
Mercury	433	662	761
Molybdenum	n.a.	81	150
Silver	1,298	1,254	1,306
Sulphur	1,733,041	1,581,268	1,706,000
Tungsten	5	110	86
Zinc	235,603	224,876	219,180

INDUSTRY ('000 pesos)

	1965	1966
Beer	2,261,414	2,597,381
Cement	1,044,352	1,209,889
Cigars and Cigarettes	1,124,879	1,149,244
Fertilizers	845,948	833,580
Paper and Cellulose	2,157,665	2,404,769
Steel	2,603,356	2,943,318
Synthetic Fibres	1,071,321	1,269,730
Tinned Foods	1,573,684	1,751,688
Tyres and Inner Tubes	1,401,852	1,583,530
Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,504,305	2,899,351
Vehicles	3,634,217	4,831,938

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.

100 pesos = £3 6s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$8.00.

BUDGET 1967
(million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	9,528	Agriculture, Industry, Transport	31,468
Tax on Exploitation of Natural Resources	290	Welfare and Education	16,764
Tax on Industry and Trade	5,506	National Defence	2,148
Import Taxes	2,567	Administration and Aid	1,422
Export Taxes	479	Public Debt	3,725
Taxes on Public Services	603		
Revenue and Profit from Capital	710		
Internal Loans	600		
Others	35,245		
TOTAL	55,528	TOTAL	55,527

Budget Estimate (1968): Balanced at 61,415m. pesos (Federal Govt. expenditure 24,221m., Decentralized Agencies 37,193m.).

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1966-70
Expenditure = U.S.\$7,560 million

	%
Industry	40
Transport and Communications	23
Social Welfare	22
Agriculture, Fishing	14
Administration and Defence	1

COST OF LIVING INDEX—MEXICO CITY
(1939 = 100)

	1963	1964	1965
Food	737.1	754.3	785.0
Clothing	873.3	897.4	916.3
Domestic Services	748.3	753.7	773.7
General	755.1	771.8	790.8

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at 1950 prices)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	91,601	99,616	107,101
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	16,512	17,272	17,079
Mining	1,670	1,657	1,700
Petroleum	3,084	3,214	3,317
Manufacturing	23,523	25,202	27,090
Construction	3,568	3,507	4,033
Electricity	1,318	1,413	1,592
Transport, communications	4,060	4,265	4,448
Commerce	24,401	25,800	27,870
Government	2,020	2,725	2,891
Other activities	13,779	14,525	15,572
Income paid abroad	-1,401	-1,410	-1,501
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	93,200	98,206	105,599

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million pesos)

	1964	1965	1966
Total Currency in Circulation . . .	27,640.2	29,518.9	32,751.4
of which:			
Notes	11,148.9	11,706.7	12,777.8
Coins	774.5	800.2	851.8
Cheques	15,716.8	17,012.0	19,121.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.\$)

	1964	1965	1966		
			Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>					
Merchandise	-471	-446	1,192	1,605	-413
Tourism	141	156	328	136	192
Border transactions	185	204	521	332	189
Others	-262	-290	112	426	-314
CURRENT BALANCE	-407	-376	2,153	2,499	-346
<i>Capital Transactions:</i>					
Long-Term:					
Direct foreign investment	162	214			186
Share operations	- 8	12			8
Credits to Nafinsa and others	384	- 22	557	463	94
Credits paid abroad	-	- 54			- 13
Government debt (net)	- 24	22			11
Total	514	172			286
Net errors, omissions and short-term capital movements	76	182			65
Changes in reserves	31	- 21			6

ORIGIN OF FOREIGN CREDITS 1942-65
(U.S. \$'000)

	OBTAINED	USED
Export-Import Bank Washington	667,373	569,627
IBRD	615,800	390,511
IADB	125,568	43,443
AID	64,000	23,500
Other Banks	519,787	421,083
of which:		
Prudential Insurance Co. of America	120,000	105,000
Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie		
Bank of America	82,820	62,920
Chase Manhattan Bank	57,101	57,035
Other Sources	49,787	49,787
Endorsements, etc.	227,313	226,339
	1,049,721	992,535
TOTAL	3,269,562	2,667,038

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DISPOSITION OF CREDITS

	1963	1964	1965
Infrastructure	214,375	349,307	135,975
Transport and Communications	38,463	61,823	22,233
Electric Energy	103,823	245,884	66,609
Industry	32,796	149,627	66,124
Iron and Steel	1,043	22,592	11,980
Food Products	966	24,474	10,585
Chemical Products	4,038	35,587	5,779
Transport Equipment	22,440	38,179	29,934
Other Activities	15,757	15,613	32,946
TOTAL	262,928	514,547	235,045

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S.\$)

Imports: (1965) 1,560; (1966) 1,605; (1967) 1,749

Exports: (1965) 1,146; (1966) 1,228; (1967) 1,148

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 U.S.\$)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Automobiles and Parts	167,800	145,600	Raw Cotton	212,145	221,938
Cast Iron or Steel Products	53,900	63,900	Shelled Coffee Beans	73,052	83,467
Inorganic Chemical Products	41,700	41,000	Sugar	58,542	56,110
Organic Chemical Products	88,800	101,100	Shrimps	43,533	53,516
Machinery and Electrical Appliances	94,800	111,700	Lead	27,724	27,550
Machinery and Mechanical Appliances	373,100	388,500	Sulphur	33,603	35,400
Oil and Derivatives	25,600	35,400	Zinc	37,504	36,697
Precision Apparatus	35,000	41,400	Maize	77,000	47,000
Rubber	24,200	26,000	Tomatoes	35,146	62,856
Scrap Iron or Steel	30,200	27,400	Vegetable and Fruit Preserves	19,951	30,324
Wool	22,700	20,000	Petroleum	13,986	19,576

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S.\$)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
LAFTA, incl. Bolivia, Venezuela	29,982	34,869	43,997	64,252
Argentina	7,847	9,495	7,385	9,549
Brazil	11,085	7,383	5,427	19,559
Chile	3,527	5,820	12,267	11,693
CACM	429	822	15,197	16,430
Guatemala	230	187	5,012	5,985
EEC	247,200	265,800	54,300	79,300
France	48,500	78,200	13,600	20,500
German Federal Republic	122,100	124,200	20,500	25,800
Italy	44,600	31,000	10,000	20,400
EFTA	118,600	129,800	35,700	46,400
Switzerland	30,200	31,400	27,000	32,600
United Kingdom	53,600	52,100	7,500	10,900
Bahamas	—	600	13,500	16,500
Canada	37,700	40,600	9,200	11,600
Japan	39,100	45,700	81,200	99,700
U.S.A.	1,025,200	1,025,800	627,000	649,500

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Tourists	1,209,912	1,350,413	1,498,935
Total Expenditure ('000 dollars)	705,000	762,000	887,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1965	1966
Passengers carried	37,267	38,015
Passenger-kilometres	3,880,983	4,067,286
Ton-kilometres	18,325,586	18,417,853
Freight-tons	40,952	42,303

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1965	1966
Cars	771,118	812,415
Buses	30,702	27,521
Lorries	388,684	408,496
Motor Cycles	54,213	56,370

SHIPPING

	1965	1966
Registered Tonnage entered	20,139,217	20,862,988
Cargo unloaded (tons)	8,436,416	8,696,406
Registered Tonnage leaving	19,919,059	20,862,318
Cargo loaded (tons)	16,229,648	16,319,416

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
Kilometres flown (millions)	102	133
Number of Passengers ('000)	3,487	3,019
Cargo carried (tons)	99,997	110,739

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Nursery	2,570	9,750	341,688
Primary	39,210	161,895	7,072,756
Secondary	1,838	39,425	543,760
Prevocational	44	2,594	27,439
Vocational	45	2,632	30,600
Preparatory	274	9,339	87,596
Commercial	572	5,454	81,772
Normal	244	6,464	63,295
Professional	290	16,137	134,869
Specialized	717	8,388	98,586

Source: Dirección General de Estadística, Mexico D.F.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Mexican Constitution was proclaimed on February 5th, 1917, at the end of the revolution which began in 1910 against the régime of Porfirio Díaz. Its provisions regarding religion, education and the ownership and exploitation of mineral wealth reflect the long revolutionary struggle against the concentration of power in the hands of the Church and the large landowners, and the struggle which culminated in the thirties in the expropriation of the properties of the foreign oil companies. It has been amended from time to time; the latest amendment converted the Territory of Northern Lower California into a State.

According to the Constitution, the providing of educational facilities is the joint responsibility of the federation, the states and the municipalities. Education shall be democratic, and shall be directed to developing all the faculties of the individual, at the same time imbuing him with a love of his country and a consciousness of international solidarity and justice. Religious bodies may not provide education, except training for the priesthood. Private educational institutions must conform to the requirements of the Constitution with regard to the nature of the teaching given. The education provided by the States shall be free of charge.

Religious bodies of whatever denomination shall not have the capacity to possess or administer real estate or capital invested therein. Churches are the property of the nation; the headquarters of bishops, seminaries, convents and other property used for the propagation of a religious creed shall pass into the hands of the State, to be dedicated to the public services of the federation or of the respective state. Institutions of charity, provided they are not connected with a religious body, may hold real property. The establishment of monastic orders is prohibited. Ministers of religion must be Mexican; they may not criticise the fundamental laws of the country in a public or private meeting; they may not vote or form associations for political purposes. Political meetings may not be held in places of worship.

Article 27 of the Constitution vests direct ownership of minerals and other products of the subsoil, including petroleum and water, in the nation, and reserves to the federal government alone the right to grant concessions in accordance with the laws to individuals and companies, on

the condition that they establish regular work for the exploitation of the materials. At the same time, the right to acquire ownership of lands and waters belonging to the nation, or concessions for their exploitation, is limited to Mexican individuals and companies, although the State may concede similar rights to foreigners who agree not to invoke the protection of their governments to enforce such rights. No alien may acquire direct ownership over lands and waters within an area 100 kilometres wide along the frontiers or 50 kilometres along the coast.

The same article declares null all alienations of lands, waters and forests belonging to towns or communities made by political chiefs or other local authorities in violation of the provisions of the law of June 25th, 1856*, and all concessions or sales of communally-held lands, waters and forests made by the federal authorities after December 1st, 1876. The population settlements which lack *ejidos*, or cannot obtain restitution of lands previously held, shall be granted lands in proportion to the needs of the population. The area of land granted to the individual may not be less than 10 hectares of irrigated or watered land, or the equivalent in other kinds of land.

The owners affected by decisions to divide and redistribute land (with the exception of the owners of farming or cattle-rearing properties) shall not have any right of redress, nor may they invoke the right of *amparo* in protection of their interests. They may, however, apply to the Government for indemnification. Small properties, the areas of which are defined in the Constitution, will not be subject to expropriation. The Constitution leaves to Congress the duty of determining the maximum size of rural properties.

Monopolies and measures to restrict competition in industry, commerce or public services are prohibited.

The President and Congress. The President of the Republic, in agreement with the Council of Ministers and with the approval of Congress or of the Permanent Committee when Congress is not in session, may suspend constitutional guarantees in case of foreign invasion, serious disturbance, or any other emergency endangering the people.

* The Lerdo Law against ecclesiastical privilege, which became the basis of the Liberal Constitution of 1857.

MEXICO—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Congress is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected every three years, and a Senate whose members hold office for six years. One deputy is elected for every 200,000 inhabitants or for a fraction exceeding 100,000. The Senate is composed of two members for each state and two for the federal district. Regular sessions of Congress begin on September 1st and may not continue beyond December 31st of the same year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Permanent Committee.

The powers of Congress include the right to pass laws and regulations; impose taxes; specify the bases on which the Executive may negotiate loans; declare war; raise, maintain and regulate the organisation of the armed forces; establish and maintain schools of various types throughout the country; approve or reject the budget; sanction appointments submitted by the President of ministers of the Supreme Court and magistrates of the superior courts of the Federal District and the territories; approve or reject treaties and conventions made with foreign powers; and ratify diplomatic appointments.

The Permanent Committee, consisting of 29 members of Congress (15 of whom are deputies and 14 senators), officiates when Congress is in recess, and is responsible for the convening of extraordinary sessions of Congress.

The exercise of supreme executive authority is vested in the President, who is elected for six years and enters upon his office on December 1st of the year of his election. The presidential powers include the right to appoint and remove members of his cabinet, the Attorney-General, the governors of the Federal District and the territories; to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, diplomatic officials, the

higher officers of the army, and ministers of the Supreme and higher courts of justice. He is also empowered to dispose of the armed forces for the internal and external security of the Federation.

In common with the Constitutions of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, the Mexican Constitution provides for the procedure known as *juicio de amparo*—a wider form of *habeas corpus*—which the individual may invoke in protection of his constitutional rights.

A section of the Constitution deals with work and social security.

Voting rights are exercised by all Mexicans who are 18 years old and married, or over 21 years if unmarried. Women obtained the right to vote in federal as well as in municipal elections, by an amendment to the Constitution which came into effect in March 1953.

The States. Governors are elected by popular vote in a general election every six years. The local legislature is formed by deputies, who are changed every three years. The judicature is specially appointed under the Constitution by the competent authority (it is never subject to the popular vote).

Each state is a separate unit, with the right to levy taxes and to legislate in certain matters. The states are not allowed to levy inter-state customs duties.

The Federal District consists of Mexico City and several neighbouring small towns and villages. The Governor is appointed by the President.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Lic. GUSTAVO DÍAZ ORDAZ.

THE CABINET

(April 1968)

Secretary of the Interior: Lic. LUIS ECHEVERRÍA.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Lic. ANTONIO CARRILLO FLORES.

Secretary for Defence: Gen. MARCELINO GARCÍA BARRAGÁN.

Secretary for the Navy: Adm. ANTONIO VÁZQUEZ DEL MERCADO.

Secretary for the Treasury: Lic. ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA.

Secretary for National Property: Ing. JORGE MEDELLÍN (a.i.).

Secretary for Industry and Commerce: Lic. OCTAVIANO CAMPOS SALAS.

Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock: Prof. JUAN GIL PRECIADO.

Secretary for Communications and Transport: Ing. J. ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA.

Secretary for Public Works: Ing. GILBERTO VALENZUELA.

Secretary for Water Resources: Ing. J. HERNÁNDEZ TERÁN.

Secretary for Education: Lic. AGUSTÍN YAÑEZ DELGADILLO.

Secretary for Health and Public Assistance: Dr. RAFAEL MORENO VALLE.

Secretary for Labour and Social Security: Lic. SALOMÓN GONZÁLEZ BLANCO.

Attorney General: Lic. D. FRANCO LÓPEZ.

Secretary of the Presidency: Dr. EMILIO MARTÍNEZ MANA-TOU.

Chief of Agrarian Department: Ing. NORBERTO AGUIRRE.

Chief of Tourist Department: Lic. AGUSTÍN SALVAT.

Chief of Federal District: Gen. Lic. ALFONSO CORONA DEL ROSAL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

Mexico City, unless otherwise stated.

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Algeria: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Argentina: Reforma 350 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ PAZ.
Australia: Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* DUDLEY MCCARTHY.
Austria: Mariano Escobedo 724, 6° piso (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS THALBERG (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).
Belgium: Avda. Melchor Ocampo 463, Desp. 401-402 (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES GROOHTHAERT.
Bolivia: Avda. Juárez 134-503 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): Dr. REINALDO DEL CARPIO JAUREGUI.
Brazil: Paseo de la Reforma 455 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK MOSCOSO.
Canada: Melchor Ocampo 463, 7° piso (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* SAUL R. RAE.
Ceylon: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Chile: Vallarta 1, Desp. 505-B (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): JUAN JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ VALDEZ.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Antuco 125 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* CHIH-PING-CHEN.
Colombia: Génova 2, Desp. 105 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CÉSAR AUGUSTO PANTOJA.
Costa Rica: Insurgentes Sur 299-406 (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL ANGEL CALDERÓN GUARDIA.
Cuba: Francisco Márquez 160 (Col. Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOAQUÍN HERNÁNDEZ ARMAS.
Czechoslovakia: Horacio 213 (Chapultepec-Morales) (E); *Ambassador:* KAREL HANUS.
Denmark: Melchor Ocampo 487, Desp. 701 (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VON HAFNER (also accredited to Honduras, Panama).
Dominican Republic: Durango 217, 2° piso (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO E. GÓMEZ CEARÁ.
Ecuador: Río Nazas 23, Desp. 601 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): Dr. ERNESTO VALDIVIESO CHIRIBOGA.
El Salvador: Independencia 59, 6° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO.
Ethiopia: Miguel Cervantes Saavedra 465-602, esq. Presa El Palmito (Irrigación) (E); *Ambassador:* GAITACHEW BELKELE (also accredited to Venezuela).
Finland: Sierra Gorda 294 (Lomas) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): Ing. PENTTI PETAJA.
France: Havre 15 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES VIMONT.
German Federal Republic: Lord Byron 737 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARL AUGUST ZAPP.
Ghana: Paseo de la Reforma 393, Desps. 503, 601 y 602, esq. con Río Nilo (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. NATHAN A. AFERI.
Greece: Paseo de la Reforma 284, esq. con Génova, Desp. 104 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): EVANGELOS GEORGIU (also accredited to Nicaragua).

Guatemala: Vallarta 1, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS LEÓNIDAS ACEVEDO.
Guinea: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Haiti: Humboldt 56, Desps. 310 y 311 (E); *Ambassador:* RODOLPHE BABOUN.
Honduras: Avda. Juárez 64, Desp. 911 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ARMANDO VELÁSQUEZ CERRATO.
Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
India: Tennyson 67 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* PERALA RATNAM.
Indonesia: Galileo 320 (Chapultepec-Morales) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. RUSMAN M. DJAJAKUSUMA.
Israel: Río Rhin 57 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* SHIMSHON ARAD.
Italy: Liverpool 88 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* ENRICO GUASTONE BELCREDI.
Jamaica: Eucken 32 (Anzures) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): HERSCHEL DALE ANDERSON.
Japan: Córdoba 127, esq. Guanajuato (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* SHIRO ISHIGURO.
Korea: Sierra Tarahumara Oriente 110 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* KYUNG NOK CHOI (also accredited to Nicaragua).
Lebanon: Julio Verne 8, esq. con Campos Elíseos (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. EDMOND KHAYAT (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).
Luxembourg: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Morocco: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Netherlands: Mariano Escobedo 752, Pisos 11 y 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron SCHELTO VAN HEEMSTRA.
Nicaragua: Londres 209 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO ORTEGA URBINA.
Norway: Virreyes 1460 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. EIGIL NYGAARD (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).
Pakistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Panama: Reforma 403, Desp. 1306 (E); *Ambassador:* Arq. JOSÉ B. CÁRDENAS.
Paraguay: Calle Buffón 27 (Nueva Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. BACÓN DUARTE PRADO.
Peru: Melchor Ocampo 463, Desps. 101 y 102 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEJANDRO DEUSTUA ARRÓSPIDE.
Philippines: Edif. Jena, 10° piso, Licja 8, esq. con Paseo de la Reforma (E); *Ambassador:* LIBRADO D. CAYCO.
Poland: Salamanca 11 (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* RYSZARD MAJCHRAK (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).
Portugal: Prado Norte 615 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS AUGUSTO FERNANDES (also accredited to Honduras).
Saudi Arabia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Senegal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Spanish Republic: Londres 7 (Juárez) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL MARTÍNEZ FEDUCHY.

MEXICO—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, PRESIDENT)

Sweden: Buenavista 3 (E); *Ambassador:* TORD GORANSSON.
Switzerland: Hamburgo 66, 5° y 6° pisos (Juárez) (E);
Ambassador: Dr. JEAN LOUIS PAHUD (also accredited to Jamaica).
Trinidad and Tobago: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (E).
Tunisia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Turkey: Avda. de las Palmas 1525 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* FETHI AŞKIN (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).
U.S.S.R.: Calzada de Tacubaya 204 (Condesa) (E);
Ambassador: GENNADY FOMIN.

United Arab Republic: Avda. Rubén Darío 30 (Polanco) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): ABDEL RAHMAN HASSAN ABDEL-RAHMAN.
United Kingdom: Lerma 71 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* PETER HOPE.
U.S.A.: Reforma 305 (E); *Ambassador:* FULTON FREEMAN.
Uruguay: Niza 67-302 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL SÁNCHEZ MORALES.
Venezuela: Edif. Simón Bolívar, Londres 167 (Juárez) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): Prof. PEDRO DÍAS SEIJAS.
Yugoslavia: Prado Sur 225 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* DALIBOR SOLDATIC (also accredited to Honduras, Panama).

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Federal District: Gen. Lic. ALFONSO CORONA DEL ROSAL.

STATE GOVERNORS

Aguascalientes: Prof. ENRIQUE OLIVARES SANTANA.
Baja California: Ing. RAÚL SÁNCHEZ DÍAZ (a.i.).
Campeche: CARLOS SANSORES.
Coahuila: BRAULIO FERNÁNDEZ AGUIRRE.
Colima: FRANCISCO VELASCO CURIEL.
Chiapas: Lic. JOSÉ CASTILLO TIELEMANS.
Chihuahua: Gral. PRAXEDES GINER DURÁN.
Durango: Lic. ANGEL RODRÍGUEZ SOLÓRZANO (a.i.).
Guanajuato: MANUEL MORENO.
Guerrero: RAIMUNDO ABARCA ALARCÓN.
Hidalgo: Lic. CARLOS RAMÍREZ GUERRERO.
Jalisco: Lic. FRANCISCO MEDINA ASCENCIO.
México: Lic. JUAN FERNÁNDEZ ALBARRÁN.
Michoacán: Lic. AUGUSTÍN ARRIAGA RIVERA.
Morelos: Lic. EMILIO RIVA PALACIO.

Nayarit: Dr. JULIÁN GASCÓN MERCADO.
Nuevo León: Lic. EDUARDO ELIZONDO.
Oaxaca: Lic. RODOLFO BREÑA TORRES.
Puebla: Ing. AARÓN MERINO FERNÁNDEZ.
Querétaro: JUVENTINO CASTRO.
San Luis Potosí: Lic. ANTONIO ROCHA.
Sinaloa: LEOPOLDO SÁNCHEZ CELIS.
Sonora: FAUSTINO FELIX.
Tabasco: MANUEL R. MORA MARTÍNEZ.
Tamaulipas: Lic. PRAXEDIS BALBOA GOJÓN.
Tlaxcala: Lic. ANSELMO CERVANTES HERNÁNDEZ.
Veracruz: Lic. FERNANDO LÓPEZ ARIAS.
Yucatán: LUIS TORRES MESÍAS.
Zacatecas: Ing. JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ ELÍAS.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Baja California: Lic. HUGO CERVANTES DE RÍO.

Quintana Roo: Lic. JAVIER ROJO GÓMEZ.

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(July 5th, 1964)

GUSTAVO DÍAZ ORDAZ: Partido Revolucionario Institucional; 8,379,870.

JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ TORRES: Partido Acción Nacional; 1,034,337.

Other Candidates: 19,412.

CONGRESS

SENATE

(Elections, July 1967)

President: Lic. ELISEO ARAGÓN R.

The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won all 60 seats.

FEDERAL CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(Elections, July 1967)

President: Lic. LUIS FARIAS.

The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won 175 seats, the Partido Acción Nacional 1 and the Partido Popular

Socialista 1. The Electoral College awarded a further 19 to the P.A.N., 9 to the P.P.S., and 5 to the Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana.

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Revolucionario Institucional . . .	175
Partido Acción Nacional	20
Partido Popular Socialista	10
Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana	5
TOTAL	210

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI): f. 1928 as the *Partido Nacional Revolucionario*, but is regarded as the natural successor to the victorious parties of the revolutionary period; broadly based and moderately left-wing Government party; Pres. ALFONSO MARTÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ; Presidential candidate (1964) GUSTAVO DÍAZ ORDAZ.

Partido Acción Nacional (PAN): Radical opposition party; Presidential candidate (1964) JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ TORRES; Sec.-Gen. VICENTE JOVAR.

Partido Popular Socialista (PPS): left-wing party; demands the liquidation of large land holdings (*latifundios*) and the nationalisation of many sectors of the economy; Pres. Lic. VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO.

Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana (PARM): to sustain the ideology of the Mexican Social Revo-

lution, as embodied in the Mexican Political Constitution of 1917; 191,546 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Brig. Gen. JUAN BARRAGÁN; publ. *El Auténtico*.

Partido Nacionalista Mexicano (PNM): to promote liberty and justice; right-wing, Catholic; Leader ALEJANDRO CORRAL.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): right wing; Leader MARIO GUERRA LEAL.

Partido Comunista Mexicano: not legally recognised; Leader DIONISIO ENCINAS.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): f. 1961; Leader FIDELISTA CÁRDENAS.

Central Campesina Independiente (CCI): left-wing; f. 1963; Leaders ARTURO ORONA, RAMÓN DANZOS PALOMINO, ALFONSO GARZÓN SANTIBÁÑEZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Mexican legal system follows strictly the principle of written law. Accordingly, the definition of rights and duties, and their scope, and the procedure to ensure and enforce them are fixed in codes, such as the civil code, criminal procedure code, etc. The penal code of January 1st, 1930, abolished the death penalty, except for the army.

The courts include the Supreme Court with twenty-one ministers; five Circuit Collegiate Tribunals (*Tribunales Colegiados de Circuito*), each with three magistrates; six Circuit Unitary Tribunals (*Tribunales Unitarios de Circuito*), each with six magistrates; and forty-six District Courts with forty-six judges. The system of trial by jury also exists. Ministers of the Supreme Court, circuit magistrates and district judges, once appointed, may only be removed on the ground of misconduct.

SUPREME COURT

President: Lic. AGAPITO POZO BALBAS.

FIRST CHAMBER—PENAL AFFAIRS

Lic. MANUEL RIVERA SILVA, Lic. JOSÉ LUIS GUTIÉRREZ GUTIÉRREZ, Lic. ABEL HUITRÓN Y AGUADO, Lic. MARIO G. REBOLLEDO F., Lic. AGUSTÍN MERCADO ALARCÓN.

SECOND CHAMBER—ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

Lic. FELIPE TENA RAMÍREZ, Lic. JORGE ISÁRRITU RAMÍREZ DE AGUILAR, Lic. PEDRO GUERRERO MARTÍNEZ, Lic. JOSÉ RIVERA PÉREZ CAMPOS, Lic. OCTAVIO MENDOZA GONZÁLEZ.

THIRD CHAMBER—CIVIL AFFAIRS

Lic. JOSÉ CASTRO ESTRADA, Lic. MARIANO RAMÍREZ VAZQUEZ, Lic. MARIANO AZUELA RIVERA, Lic. RAFAEL ROJINA VILLEGAS, Lic. ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ ULLOA.

FOURTH CHAMBER—LABOUR AFFAIRS

Lic. MARIA CHRISTINA SALMORÁN DE TAMAYO, Lic. MANUEL YAÑEZ RUÍZ, Lic. ALFONSO GUZMÁN NEYRA, Lic. ANGEL CARVAJAL BERNAL (one vacancy).

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION
(1960 Census)

Roman Catholic . . .	33,692,503	Others . . .	137,208
Protestant . . .	578,515	None . . .	192,963
Jewish . . .	100,750	Not indicated . . .	221,190

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism, but the Church, disestablished in 1857, was, by the Constitution of 1917, subjected to State control.

METROPOLITAN SEES:

Chihuahua . . .	Most Rev. ANTONIO GUÍZAR VALENCIA. Suffragan See: Ciudad Juárez.
Durango . . .	Most Rev. ANTONIO LÓPEZ AVIÑA. Suffragan Sees: Culiacán, Mazatlán, Torreón.
Guadalajara . . .	His Eminence Cardinal JOSÉ GARIBI Y RIVERA. Suffragan Sees: Aguascalientes, Autlán, Colima, Tepic, Zacatecas.
Hermosillo/Sonora . . .	Most Rev. JUAN NAVARRETE Y GUERRERO. Suffragan Sees: Ciudad Obregón, Mexicali, Tijuana.
Jalapa . . .	Most Rev. MANUEL Pío LÓPEZ ESTRADA. Suffragan Sees: Papantla, San Andreas Tuxtla, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.
Mexico City . . .	Most Rev. MIGUEL DARÍO MIRANDA Y GÓMEZ, Archbishop of Mexico. Suffragan Sees: Acapulco, Chilapa, Cuernavaca, Texcoco, Tlalpantla, Tula, Tulancingo.
Monterrey . . .	Most Rev. ALFONSO ESPINO Y SILVA.

Monterrey—cont. . .	Suffragan Sees: Saltillo, San Luis Potosí, Tampico, Matamoros, Ciudad Valles, Linares, Ciudad Victoria.
Morelia . . .	Most Rev. LUIS MARÍA ALTAMIRANO Y BULNES. Suffragan Sees: León, Querétaro, Tacámbaro, Zamora, Apatzingán, Ciudad Altamirano.
Oaxaca/Antequera . . .	Most Rev. FORTINO GÓMEZ LEÓN. Suffragan Sees: Chiapas, Tapachula, Tehuantepec, Tuxtla Gutiérrez.
Puebla de los Angeles . . .	Most Rev. O. MÁRQUEZ TÓRIZ. Suffragan Sees: Huejutla, Huajuápan de León, Tehuacan, Tlaxcala.
Yucatán . . .	Most Rev. FERNANDO RUÍZ Y SOLÓRZARNO. Suffragan Sees: Campeche, Tabasco.

PROTESTANT

Iglesia Metodista de Méjico: 16 de Septiembre 6-703, Mexico 1, D.F.; Bishop: Rt. Rev. ALEJANDRO RUIZ M.

Consejo Evangélico de México: Apdo. 1830, Mexico, D.F.

Most of the main protestant denominations have churches in the larger cities; there are also Jewish synagogues in Mexico City, Monterrey and other centres.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MEXICO CITY

- Boletín Financiero y Minero de México:** Ave. V. Carranza 69, Apdo. 7056; f. 1899; evening; financial; official organ of the Stock Exchange; publ. by Cía. Periodística de Informaciones Financieras S.A.; Dir. J. AG. PÉREZ DE LEBRIJA; circ. 10,000.
- Gine Mundial:** Bucareli 20, 4° piso, Apdo. 21099; f. 1953; morning.
- El Día:** Avda. Insurgentes Centro 123, Mexico 4, D.F., Apdo. 10528; f. 1962; daily; Nationalist, loyal to the National Revolution; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE RAMÍREZ Y RAMÍREZ; circ. 20,000.
- Diario de la Tarde:** Balderas 87; f. 1957; evening edition of *Novedades*.
- El Heraldo de México:** Dr. Carmona y Valle 150; f. 1965; morning; Pres. GABRIEL ALARCÓN; circ. 140,000.
- El Nacional:** Calle Dr. Mora 15; f. 1929; morning; official government organ; Dir.-Gen. AGUSTÍN ARROYO CHÁVEZ; circ. 63,000.
- El Sol de México:** Guillermo Prieto 7; f. 1965; morning and evening; Dir. Lic. JOSÉ DE JESÚS TALADRID.

- El Universal:** Bucareli 8, Apdo. 909; f. 1916; morning; independent; Conservative; Pres. and Manager F. DOLORES VALDÉS DE LANZ DURET; circ. 120,000.
- El Universal Gráfico:** Bucareli 8, Apdo. 909; f. 1921; evening; independent pictorial tabloid; Pres. and Man. F. DOLORES VALDÉS DE LANZ DURET; circ. 30,000.
- Esto:** Serapio Rendón y Guillermo Prieto; f. 1962; morning; sports appeal; circ. 100,200.
- Excelsior:** Reforma 18; Apdo. 120; f. 1917; morning; independent, Conservative; Dir. MANUEL BECERRA ACOSTA; circ. 125,915.
- Ultimas Noticias de Excelsior:** Paseo Reforma 18, Apdo. 120 bis; f. 1936; noon; independent; second edition f. 1939; evening; independent; Dir. MANUEL BECERRA ACOSTA; circ. 155,922.
- La Afición:** Ignacio Mariscal 23, Apdo. 64 bis; f. 1930; morning; exclusively sport; publ. by La Afición, Cía. Periodística S.A.; Dir. ANTONIO ANDERE; Gen. Man. RAFAEL RUANO; circ. 83,200.
- Monitor Comercial:** Apdo. 1281; Prop. "Sobordo Mercantil", S. de R. L.

La Prensa: Basilio Badillo 40; f. 1928; independent pictorial tabloid; publ. by Editora de Periódicos S.C.L.; Dir. MARIANO SANTAELLA; circ. 120,000.

Oraciones: Reforma 52-101; f. 1947; morning.

Novedades: Balderas y Morelos, Apdo. 128 bis; f. 1935; morning and evening; independent; large circ.; publ. by Publicaciones Herrerías; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.; circ. 98,000.

The News: Balderas y Morelos, Apdo. 128 bis; f. 1950; morning; in English; publ. by Publicaciones Herrerías; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.; Editor JAMES BUDD; circ. 20,000.

PROVINCIAL

ACAPULCO

Revolución: Commonfort 3; f. 1956.

Sobordo Mercantil: Prop. "Sobordo Mercantil" S. de R. L. Apdo. 1281, Mexico 1, D.F.

AGUASCALIENTES

El Sol del Centro: Av. Madero y Morelos 3; f. 1945; morning; Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 19,918.

El Heraldo: J. Ma. Chávez 110; daily; Dir. MAURICIO BERCUN; circ. 17,000.

CELAYA

El Sol del Bajío: f. 1949; morning; Dir. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ INDA; circ. 12,500.

La Palabra: Calle del Aguila 900; f. 1939; morning.

CHIHUAHUA

El Heraldo: Aldama 1315, Apdo. 60; f. 1927; morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO RUIZ SANDOVAL; circ. 42,000.

CIUDAD JUÁREZ

El Fronterizo: Av. Lerdo Norte 114, Apdo. 49; f. 1943; morning and evening; non-political; Dir. ALBERTO GARCÍA GUZMÁN; circ. 33,000.

El Mexicano: f. 1947; evening; Dir. ENRIQUE MESTA; circ. 23,000.

CULIACÁN

El Diario de Culiacán: Rosales 167; f. 1949; Editor JOSÉ MILLAN; circ. weekdays 35,000, Sundays 65,000.

El Sol de Sinaloa: Apdo. 412; daily; Dir. ERNESTO ZENTENO C.; circ. 16,000.

La Voz de Sinaloa: Obregón 13 Norte; Apdo. 120; f. 1944; evening; progressive; Dir. GUSTAVO D. CAÑEDO; circ. 4,500.

GUADALAJARA

El Informador: Unión Editorial, S.A., Independencia 300, Apdo. 3 bis; f. 1917; morning; independent, Conservative; Prop. Produnif S.A.; Dir. JORGE ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO; circ. 45,000.

El Occidental: Calzada Independencia Sur 324, Apdo. 699; f. 1942; independent; Conservative; Editor JOSÉ LUIS GARCÍA; circ. 70,000.

El Sol de Guadalajara: Calzada Independencia Sur 324, Apdo. 699; f. 1948; non-political; one of the chain of newspapers belonging to the Cadena Nacional de "Periódicos García Valseca"; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; Editor PEDRO RAMÍREZ MUÑOZ; circ. 60,000.

HERMOSILLO

El Imparcial: No Reclección y Mina 71; f. 1936; evening; independent; Editor JOSÉ A. HEALY; circ. 19,500.

El Regional: Comercio y Mina; f. 1954; morning; Dir. JOSÉ HEALY.

JALAPA

Diario de Xalapa: Avda. Avila Camacho 3; f. 1943; morning.

LEÓN

El Heraldo: morning; Editor MIGUEL BARRAGÁN T.; circ. 35,000.

El Sol de León: f. 1946; general appeal; Dir. GUILLERMO ARMANDA; circ. 37,000.

MAZATLÁN

El Demócrata: Constitución 254-6, Apdo. 153; f. 1919; morning; Dir. RAMÓN MILLAN LAFARGA; circ. 5,000.

El Sol del Pacífico: f. 1947; morning; Dir. ERNESTO CENTENO; circ. 17,000.

MÉRIDA

Diario del Sureste: Calle 60, No. 532, Apdo. Postal 35; f. 1931; morning; organ of state government; Dir. CLEMENTE LÓPEZ TRUJILLO; circ. 24,000.

Diario de Yucatán: Calle 60, 521, Apdo. 64; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor CARLOS MENÉNDEZ N.; circ. in States of Yucatán, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Veracruz and Territory of Quintana Roo; circ. 50,098, Sunday 52,039.

MONTERREY

El Norte: Washington 629, Apdo. 186; f. 1938; morning; independent; Editor Lic. ABELARDO A. LEAL, Jr.; circ. 65,000.

El Porvenir: Galeana Sur 344, Apdo. 218; f. 1919; morning; independent; Catholic; Dir. ROGELIO CANTÚ; circ. 48,000.

El Sol: Washington 629, Apdo. 186; f. 1922; evening; independent; Dir. R. JUNCO DE LA VEGA; circ. 41,500.

El Tiempo: Matamoros Oriente 313, Apdo. 804; f. 1936; midday; independent; Dirs. FEDERICO GÓMEZ, OSCAR F. CASTILLÓN; Proprs. Editora Regiomontana S.A.; circ. 35,000.

MORELIA

La Voz de Michoacán: Quintana Roo 186; f. 1945; morning; Dir. JOSÉ TOCAVÉN; circ. 6,000.

NOGALES

Acción: Edificio del Estado, Apdo. 59; f. 1937; evening; independent; Dir. JOSÉ POMPOSO SALAZAR; circ. 5,000.

El Noroeste: f. 1926; evening; Dir. CARLOS SIQUEIROS A.; circ. 3,000.

NUEVO LAREDO

El Diario: f. 1948; morning; Dir. RUPERTO VILLARREAL; circ. 15,000.

Laredo Times: f. 1926; English language; Dir. G. H. SHINER.

El Mañana: Matamoros y Perú; morning; Dir. HERIBERTO DEANDER A.; circ. 10,000.

PACHUCA

El Sol de Hidalgo: morning; Dir. RAFAEL CRAVIOTO MUÑOZ; circ. 14,000.

PUEBLA

Diario de Puebla: f. 1935; Dir. JULIÁN CACHO; circ. 10,000.

El Sol de Puebla: Apdo. Postal 190; f. 1944; morning; Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSELA; circ. weekdays 36,000, Sundays 40,000.

La Opinión: Oficina 2, Norte 2; f. 1924; morning; Dir. JESÚS VEANAY GUEVARA; circ. 7,500.

La Voz de Puebla: Avda. 3 Oriente No. 201, Apdo. Posta 190; f. 1953; evening; Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; Manager MARIO ALVAREZ; circ. 31,000.

SALTILLO

- El Diario:** Múzquiz 216, Apdo. 216; f. 1941; morning; general news and commentary; Propr. MARGARITA RODRÍGUEZ; Dir. BENJAMÍN CABRERA JR.; circ. 7,500.
El Sol del Norte: Cuauhtémoc 349 Sur; f. 1963; morning.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

- El Heraldo:** Villerías y Guerrero, Apdo. 304; f. 1942; morning; independent; Gen. Manager MAURICIO BERCÚN; offices in Mexico City: Bucareli 18, 5° Piso; circ. 25,000.
El Sol de San Luis: morning; independent; Dir. IGNACIO A. ROSILLO; circ. 26,000.

TAMPICO

- El Mundo:** Av. A. Obregón 410 Ote., Apdo. 379; f. 1918; morning; independent; Gen. Man. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 37,700.
El Sol de Tampico: f. 1950; Dir. RUBÉN DÍAZ DE LA GARZA; circ. 60,000.

TORREÓN

- El Siglo de Torreón:** Matamoros 1025, Apdo. 19; f. 1922; morning; Conservative; Editor A. DE JAUMBELZ; circ. 31,000.
La Opinión: Matamoros y Falcón, Apdo. 86; f. 1917; morning; independent; Manager EDUARDO GUERRERO A.; circ. 26,000.
La Opinión de la Tarde: Matamoros y Falcón, Apdo. 86; evening; independent; Manager EDUARDO GUERRERO A.

VERACRUZ

- El Dictamen:** Miguel Lerdo 87, Apdo. 232; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dir. JUAN MALPICA SILVA; circ. 30,000
La Nación: Madero 133, Apdo. 272; f. 1963; morning.

CIUDAD VICTORIA

- El Diario de Ciudad Victoria:** f. 1955; Propr., Dir. R. ACEVES CARMONA; circ. 10,000.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

MEXICO CITY

- Alarma:** Manuel Ma. Contreras 30, Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1963; weekly; Dir. CARLOS SAMAYOA L.; circ. 570,000.
Amenidades y Pasatiempos: Mier y Pesado 128; f. 1931; literary monthly; publ. by Libros y Revistas, S.A., Editor F. SAYROLS.
Boletín Particular Técnico-Fiscal: Regina 84-15; f. 1929; fiscal information; no advertisements; fortnightly; Propr. Dir. JOSÉ E. M. ALONSO; circ. 7,000.
Diversión: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1967; fortnightly; Dir. JESÚS CERÓN VARGAS; circ. 45,000.
El Economista: Palma 27; financial review.
La Familia: Mier y Pesado 128; f. 1930; monthly; women's magazine; Editor F. SAYROLS; circ. 150,000.
El Redondel: Av. Juárez 104, Apdo. 2349; f. 1932; weekly (Sundays); bull-fighting; Editors ABRAHAM BITAR, ALFONSO DE ICAZA; circ. 45,000.
Hoy: Jesús Terán 7; f. 1937; weekly; political, literary; Pres. Lic. LICIO LAGOS; Dir. RAIMUNDO AMPUDIA; circ. 22,000.
Intercambio: Paseo de la Reforma, 13, Apdo. 900; organ of the British Chamber of Commerce; Editor N. PELHAM WRIGHT.
Jueves de Excelsior: Paseo Reforma 18, Apdo. 120 bis; f. 1922; weekly; general information; Dir. MANUEL HORTA.

Impacto: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1949; weekly; Dir. Gen. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; circ. 37,000.

El Libro y el Pueblo: Dirección General de Divulgación, Ministerio de Educación; bibliographical and cultural; monthly; Dir. ANDRÉS HENESTROSA.

Lux: Antonio Caso 45, Apdo. 10439; organ of the Mexican Syndicate of Electricians; fortnightly workers' magazine; Dir. OSCAR WALDO MEDINA.

Mañana: Ambers 38; f. 1943; popular weekly; Dir. DANIEL MORALES; circ. 25,550.

México: Uruguay 44; financial review; Editor PATRICIO F. HEALY.

México al Día: Gante 15, Apdo. 2076; f. 1926; fortnightly; general, illustrated; publ. by Ed. Mexicana, S.A.; Editor MARIO HERNÁNDEZ.

México Cinema: weekly.

México Informa: Dirección General de Información, Secretaría de Gobernación, Bucareli 99, 1er piso; f. 1960; official information magazine; monthly.

Nosotros: Avda. Morelos 37-4° piso; f. 1944; weekly; illustrated; Dir.-Gen. SERGIO SIERRA D.; Editor MARIO ANGUIANO HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 20,000.

Orientación: Uruguay 48; financial review.

Panoramas: Apdo. 5468, Mexico 5; f. 1963; every two months; cultural; Dir. VÍCTOR ALBA.

Política: Bucareli 59, Dep. 6; left-wing magazine; fortnightly; Dir. MANUEL MARCÚ PARDIÑAS; circ. 21,000.

Revista de América: Ignacio Mariscal 186; Editor GREGORIO ORTEGA.

Revista de Economía: Palma Norte 308; f. 1937; Dir. FERNANDO ZAMORA MILLÁN.

Revista de Revistas: Bucareli 17, Apdo. 120 bis; f. 1910; weekly; general information; Dir. CARLOS DENEGRÍ; circ. 40,000.

Saber: Gante 4, Apdo. 2076; literary monthly.

Social: Durango 324, Apdo. 670; monthly; publ. by Editorial Mercurio; Dir. EDMUNDO VALADES.

Sucesos para Todos: Mier y Pesado 128; f. 1930; literary weekly; publ. by Libros y Revistas, S.A.; Editor F. SAYROLS; circ. 70,000.

Tiempo: General Prim 38, Apdo. 1122; f. 1942; weekly; Dir. MARTÍN LUIS GUZMÁN.

Todo: Dinamarca 33, Apdo. 2517; f. 1933; weekly; general, literary and political; Man. Dir. ENRIQUE SALCEDO LEDESMA; circ. 38,000.

La Voz de México: Dinamarca 62, Apdo. 1327; f. 1924 (as *El Machete*); weekly; chief organ of the Mexican Communist Party.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.P.: Paseo de Reforma 18, Mexico City; Executive Rep. for Central America MORRIS W. ROSENBERG.

Četeka: Avenida Morelos 58, Mexico 1, D.F.

Kyodo News Service: Av. San Juan de Letran No. 100-401, Mexico 1, D.F.

U.P.I.: Avenida Morelos No. 110, Mexico 10, D.F.; Man. JOHN ALIUS.

D.P.A., Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Mexico.

PUBLISHERS

MEXICO CITY

Editorial Acrópolis: Palma Norte 518, Apdo. 1718; f. 1944; Propr. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO; Man. Dir. LUIS ALVÁREZ PASTOR; publs. *Enciclopedia UTEHA para la Juventud*, *Enciclopedia Cultural*, *Libro de Oro de los Niños*, *Libro de Nuestros Hijos*, *Sagrada Biblia*, etc.

Cía. Periodística, S.A., La Afición: 23 Ignacio Mariscal, Apdo. 64 bis; Dir. GUADALUPE M. VDA. DE AGUILAR; Man. RAFAEL RUANO.

Aguilar Mexicana de Ediciones, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 158-B; fine and applied arts, history, geography, medicine, children's books, fiction.

Ediciones Aguilas, S.A.: Bolívar 101E; f. 1938; Dir. JORGE AVALBERTO VÁSQUEZ; Pres. FRANCISCO ROMÁN DÍAZ DE LEÓN; text-books.

Ediciones Alonso: Regina 84-15; Propr. JOSÉ E. M. ALONSO; publs. *Boletín Particular Técnico-Fiscal* (circ. 7,000) as well as fiscal law books.

Cía. Editora y Librería "Ars", S.A.: Office: Niza 33, Suite 2; Printing Press: Pedro Ascencio 22-28; f. 1942; Chair. and Dir. AGUSTÍN VELÁZQUEZ CHÁVEZ; publ. *Ars* (circ. 2,000). The Company is represented throughout Mexico, Central and South America, and U.S.A.

Librería y Ediciones Botas, S.A.: Justo Sierra 52, Apdo. 941; f. 1905; Dir. GABRIEL BOTAS Y DÍAZ; history, law, philosophy, poetry, fiction.

Editorial Casa de América: Motolinía 2.

Casa Unida de Publicaciones: República de Chile 24 C, Apdo. Postal 97 bis; f. 1921; Dir. Prof. GUSTAVO A. VELASCO; philosophy, history, religion.

Central de Publicaciones, S.A.: Av. Juárez 4.

Compañía Editorial Continental, S.A.: Calzada de Tlalpan 4620; science, technology, general, textbooks.

Editorial Elizondo, S.A.: Calle Granada 126, Apdo. 7103, f. 1925; Gen. Man. CARLOS M. ELIZONDO; brs. in León; Guadalajara, Monterrey, Puebla; publ. *Calzado y Tonería* (Boots and Shoes and Tanning) (fortnightly). *El Calzado en México* (Shoes in Mexico) (monthly).

Editorial Esfinge, S.A.: Calle de Colima 220-503; geography, history, philosophy, fiction.

Excelsior, Cía. Editorial, S.C.L.: Edificio Excelsior, Paseo Reforma 18, Apdo. 120 bis; f. 1917; publs. *Excelsior*, *Últimas Noticias de Excelsior*, *Revista de Revistas* and *Jueves de Excelsior* (newspapers); Dir.-Gen. MANUEL BECERRA ACOSTA.

Fondo de Cultura Económica: Avenida de la Universidad 975; f. 1934; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO ORFILA REYNAL; economics, history, philosophy, science.

Editorial González Porto: Av. Independencia 10, Apdo. 140 bis; f. 1922; Dir. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO; literary, scientific and technical works; brs. throughout Latin America.

Editorial Hoy S.A.: Jesús Terán 7; publ. *Hoy* (weekly).

Cía. Periodística de Informaciones Financieras, S.A.: f. 1924; Man. Dir. JOSÉ AGUSTÍN PÉREZ DE LEBRIJA, publ. *Boletín Financiero y Minero de México* (financial daily).

Editorial Jus, S.A.: Plaza de Abasolo 14, Col. Guerrero, Mexico 3; f. 1941; Man. Dir. Lic. SALVADOR ABASCAL; history, literature, law, social and political science and religion.

Libros y Revistas, S.A.: Mier y Pesado 128, Apdo. 1505; Pres. FRANCISCO SAYROLS; publs. *Sucesos Para Todos*, *La Familia*; distributors of *Visión*, *Cine-Historietas*, *Mecánica Ilustrada*, *Bolsi-Libros*, etc.

Publicaciones Llergo, S.A.: M. M. Contreras 30, Apdo. 2986; f. 1949; Dir. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; Gen. Man. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; publs. *Impacto*, *Alarma*, *Diversión*.

Editorial Limusa Wiley, S.A.: Calle Arcos de Belem 75, Mexico 1, D.F.; science, general, textbooks.

Editorial Manila: Palma 10.

Editorial Mercurio: Durango 324, Apdo. 670; publ. *Social* (monthly).

Editora Mexicana, S.A.: Gante 15, Apdo. 2076; f. 1926; Dir. LUIS GABRIEL TORRES; general and fiction; publ. *México al Día* (fortnightly).

Imprenta Universitaria Mexico: Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico 20, D.F.; technology, medicine, law, politics, literature.

La Nación S. de R.L.: Avda. Juárez 105; f. 1941; Dir. ALEJANDRO AVILES; politics.

Librería Navarro: Seminario 12, Apdo. 8913; American and Mexican history, anthropology and folklore.

Editorial Novaro-Mexico, S.A.: Donato Guerra 9; fine arts, electronics, science, children's books, fiction.

Editorial Orion: Sierra Mojada 325; Mexico 10, D.F.; archaeology, philosophy, psychology, fiction.

Editorial Patria, S.A.: Uruguay 25, Apdo. 784; f. 1933; Dir. JACINTO LASA; publs. books on the traditions and history of Mexico, and school text-books.

Editora de Periódicos, S.C.L.: Basilio Badillo 40; Manager MARIO SANTAELLA.

Promotora Hispano-Americana de Música, S.A.: Dr. Valenzuela 10, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1939; Man. L. MARTÍNEZ SERRANO; publishers and distributors of music throughout Mexico; affiliations throughout the world in connection with the Southern Music Publishing Co. and Peer International Corp.

Servicios Periodísticos Internacionales: Colón 14; Dir. J. H. TAMEZ.

Editorial Siglo XXI: f. 1966; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO ORFILA REYNAL.

Editorial "Sobordo Mercantil" S. de R.L.: Gante No. 21, 1er. piso, P.O.B. 1281, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1920; Pres. JUAN DE RIOS HERNÁNDEZ; publishers of five dailies and two monthlies, also tourist guides.

Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana (UTEHA): Av. Universidad 767, Mexico 12 D.F.; Apdo. 1168, Mexico 1 D.F.; f. 1937; Propr. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO; scientific, literary, economical, historical and technical.

GUADALAJARA

Imprenta "Claudia Landero Vda. de Gaspar": Independencia 657; f. 1945; Dir. ORVIL W. REID; publs. temperance and evangelical leaflets and books.

SALTILLO, COAHUILA

Cía. Editora El Diario, S.A.: Múzquiz Pte. 216, Apdo. 219; Pres. D. FLAVIO ZERMEÑO; Sec. GUILLERMO MENDOZA H.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Nacional de la Industria Editorial: Vallarba No. 21-3° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, Col. Narvarte, Mexico, D.F.; government regulatory and supervisory body; Dir. Gen. Ing. E. DÍAZ GUTIÉRREZ; publ. *Comunicaciones y Transportes*.

RADIO

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

There are 287 commercial stations, of which the most important are:

Radio Cadena Nacional: Vallarta 1, 6° piso, Mexico City; 65 affiliated stations; Dir.-Gen. R. CUTBERTO NAVARRO.

Radio Programas de México: Bucareli 109, 4° piso, Mexico City; 73 affiliated stations; Pres. C. SERNA MARTINEZ.

Fomento de Radio, S.A. (Radio Mil): Insurgentes Sur 1870, Mexico City; Dir.-Gen. E. G. SALAS.

Radio 6.20 (XENK): Balderas, 32, 4° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. V. BLANCO R.

CULTURAL STATIONS

There are ten cultural stations, including:

Radiodifusora XESE: Secretaría de Educación Pública, Mexico City.

Radio Gobierno del Estado de Jalisco: Casa de la Cultura, Guadalajara; Dir.-Gen. F. R. GONZÁLEZ.

Radio Universidad Nacional de México: Oficinas Técnicas, Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico City; Dir. JOAQUÍN GUTIÉRREZ HERAS.

Radio Universidad de Chihuahua: Domicilio Conocido, Chihuahua.

Number of radio sets (1967): 4,800,000.

TELEVISION

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

There are 23 commercial television companies, of which the most important are:

Telesistema Mexicano, S.A.: Edificio Televisión, Avenida Chapultepec 18, Mexico City; 10 affiliated stations; Dir.-Gen. E. AZCÁRRANGA V.

Televisión Independiente de México, S.A.: Jiménez Norte 730, Monterrey; Pres. ALEJANDRO GARZA LAGÜERA; operates stations in Monterrey, Mexico City, Puebla and Veracruz.

Other companies operate from Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez, Mexicali, Nuevo Laredo, Torreón, Chihuahua, Hermosillo, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Monterrey, Mordia, Colima, Merida, Nogales, Veracruz, Ciudad Obregón and Ensenada.

CULTURAL STATION

IP-TV: Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Casa de Santo Tomás, Mexico City.

Number of TV receivers (1967): approx. 1,860,000.

Some colour television equipment has been in use since mid-1967.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in pesos)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Mexico, S.A.: Av. 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo. 98 bis; f. 1925; currency issuing authority; p.u. 312m., dep. 7,202m. (Dec. 1966); Dir.-Gen. RODRIGO GÓMEZ; 8 brs., 4 agencies.

STATE BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Nacional Financiera, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 51; f. 1934; Government industrial development bank; provides loans, guarantees and investments; contracts and handles development loans from abroad; cap. p.u. 1,300m.; total assets 19,605m.; loans granted 16,686m. (June 1967); Chair. ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA; Man. Dir. JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ DELGADO; publ. *El Mercado de Valores*.

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A.: V. Carranza 25; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 33.5m.; dep. 420.3m. (Dec. 1966); Man. Dir. ANTONIO ARMENDÁRIZ.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola, S.A.: Motolinía 11; cap. 842m.; Man. Dir. JOSÉ CONCEPCIÓN CARRILLO.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal, S.A.: Av. Uruguay 56; f. 1935; cap. 60m.; Man. Dir. Prof. FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ Y H.

Banco Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo, S.A.: Versalles Núm. 15 Esq. con Atenas; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 70m.; Pres. Lic. RAÚL SALINAS LOZANO; Gen. Man. Ing. JESÚS MERINO FERNÁNDEZ; 9 brs.

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.: Insurgentes Norte 423; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. JESÚS ROBLES MARTÍNEZ.

Financiera Nacional Azucarera, S.A.: Balderas 36; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 53m. (Dec. 1963); Dir.-Gen. Lic. CARLOS GIRÓN PELTIER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Banco Aboumrad, S.A.: Av. Isabel la Católica 33, Apdo. 21 bis; f. 1932; cap. 7m.; Gen. Man. ALFREDO ABOUMRAD.

Banco Azteca, S.A.: Avda. Madero 32; cap. 15m. (Dec. 1963); Pres. FRANCISCO F. MALDONADO; Gen. Man. JUAN GUILLERMO ALVAREZ.

Banco Comercial Mexicano, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 55; cap. 66.7m., dep. 1,525m. (Dec. 1965); Dir.-Gen. CARLOS C. MENDIOLA; 114 brs.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 126; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 7.5m.; dep. 74m. (May 1962); Pres. ADOLFO I. RIVEROLL; Gen. Man. I. BETETA, Jr.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 44, Apdo. 9 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 240m., dep. 2,644m. (June 1966); Chair. and Man. Dir. MANUEL ESPINOSA Y; system comprises 34 institutions.

Banco de Industria y Comercio, S.A.: Balderas 36, Apdo. 121 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 348m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Lic. AARÓN SÁENZ; Pres. ROLANDO VEGA; 12 brs.

Banco de Londres y México, S.A.: Av. 16 de Septiembre y Bolívar; f. 1864; cap. 130m., dep. 2,218m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. MAXIMINO MICHEL; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ ANTONIO CÉSAR; 104 brs.

Banco del Ahorro Nacional, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364, f. 1942; cap. p.u. 15m.; Pres. ERNESTO ESPINOSA PORSET; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE ORELLANA MORA.

Banco del Atlántico, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 46/48; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 28m.; dep. 425m. (Dec. 1966); Gen. Man. JEAN DE MARCE.

Banco de Pas, S.A.: Torre Latino Americana; f. 1942; cap. p.u. and reserves 21.9m.; Chair. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK Y ZIRIÓN; Pres. Lic. ARTURO BUENO Y URQUIDI; 9 hrs.

Banco Internacional, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 156-6° piso; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 70m.; dep. 923m. (Dec. 1966); Exec. Pres. ALFONSO DÍAZ GARZA; 31 hrs.

Banco Mexicano, S.A.: Gante 20, 53 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 60m.; dep. 931.6m. (Dec. 1967); Dir. RAFAEL ROMAY RUEDA; Man. (Int. Div.) HARRY SHAW.

Banco Nacional de México, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44, Apdo. 14 bis; f. 1884; cap. p.u. 255m.; dep. 8,073m. (1966); Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTÍN LEGORRETA; Dirs. JAVIER BUSTOS, Jr.; JESUS PÉREZ PAVÓN, L. L. NEGRETE; 216 hrs.

Banco del Valle de México, S.A.: Ave. Juárez 100; (to merge with Banco del Atlántico, S.A.).

Banco Nacional Monte de Piedad, Institución de Depósito Ahorro y Fideicomiso, S.A.: Calle del Monte de Piedad 7; f. 1950; cap. 15m.; Man. Lic. ANTONIO ORTIZ SALINAS.

INVESTMENT BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Banco Nacional Cinematográfico, S.A.: Av. División del Norte, 2462, 2 piso, Mexico 13, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. EMILIO O. RABASA.

Crédito Algodonero de México, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44, Mezanine; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL G. VARELA.

Crédito Minero y Mercantil, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, Apdo. 6-608; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 50m. (March 1968); Pres. ALBERTO BAILLERES.

Financiera Colón, S.A.: Reforma 185; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 6.6m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. ALEJANDRO C. DENNISTON; Man. Dir. GONZALO ZORRILLA.

Financiera de Industrias y Construcciones, S.A.: Madero 39, Desps. 216, 221, 223; f. 1943; cap. 10m.; Man. and Trustee Del. ADOLFO ROLDÁN.

Impulsora Comercial e Industrial, S.A.: Edificio "B", Av. Juárez 42, Apdo. 7085; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 20m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. JACK KALB.

Sociedad Financiera de Industria y Descuento, S.A.: Av. Madero 47; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 5m.; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE SARRO.

Sociedad Financiera Mexicana, S.A.: Edificio del Banco de Londres y México, Av. 16 de Septiembre, Apdo. 38-605; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 8m.; Pres. MANUEL GÓMEZ MORÁN; Dir. RAFAEL RUIZ VILLALPANDO.

Sociedad Mexicana de Crédito Industrial, S.A.: V. Carranza 54; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 55m.; Dir.-Gen. QUIRINO ORDAZ ROCHA.

MORTGAGE, CAPITALIZATION AND TRUSTEE BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Asociación Hipotecaria Mexicana, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 96, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1933; cap. p.u. and reserves 25.8m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. Lic. ANTONIO ESPERÓN UNZUETA.

Banco de Cédulas Hipotecarias, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364; f. 1941; cap. 120m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ELIAS SOURASKY.

Banco Hipotecario, Fiduciario y de Ahorros: Humboldt 19; f. 1942; cap. 10m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. JAIME ACEVEDO MICHAUS.

Crédito Hipotecario, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, 1er. Piso; f. 1936; cap. 5m.; Dir. JOAQUÍN GALLO, Jr.

Banco Capitalizador de Ahorros, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 133, Apdo. 62 bis; f. 1933; cap. 14m.; Pres. LORENZO CUÉ; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA DE IZAURIETA.

AUXILIARY INSTITUTION

Almacenes Nacionales de Depósito, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 24, Mexico City; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 172m. (Dec. 1963); Gen. Man. MARIANO LÓPEZ MATEOS.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA

Banco Comercial Mexicano, S.A.: Victoria 12-16; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 76m. (1966); Chair. CARLOS TROUYET.

Banco Mercantil de Chihuahua, S.A.: Independencia 601; f. 1925; cap. and res. 8.1m., dep. 90.4m.; Pres. BENITO FERNÁNDEZ CAMPOS; 5 hrs.

CULIACÁN, SINALOA

Banco de Sinaloa, S.A.: Rosales y Gral. Juan Carrasco; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 2m.; Man. RUBÉN HORACIO ACEDO.

Banco del Noroeste de México, S.A.: Rosales 229; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 5.6m.; Gen. Man. Lic. RODOLFO ESQUER LUGO.

DURANGO, DURANGO

Banco de Comercio de Durango, S.A.: Constitución 300 Sur, Apdo. 132; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 4.9m., dep. 98.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JESÚS H. MARTÍNEZ.

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

Banco Industrial de Jalisco, S.A.: Av. 16 de Septiembre 400; f. 1934; cap. 33m., dep. 451m. (June 1967); Pres. FÉLIX DÍAZ GARZA.

Banco de Comercio de Guadalajara, S.A.: Av. Corona 140; f. 1934; cap. 14m.; dep. 209m. (Dec. 1963); Pres. PEDRO MARTÍNEZ RIVAS; Gen. Man. JORGE GALINDO A.

Banco Refaccionario de Jalisco, S.A.: 16 de Septiembre y L. Cotilla, Apdo. 8 bis; f. 1930; cap. p.u. 13.2m., dep. 269.8m.; Pres. JESÚS SOTO GONZÁLEZ.

IRAPUATO, GUANAJUATO

Banco de Comercio de Guajano, S.A.: Calle Guerrero 223, Apdo. 1; f. 1943; fixed cap. 20m., dep. 350m. (Dec. 1967); Gen. Man. ROBERTO ERAÑA G.

MAZATLÁN, SINALOA

Banco de Comercio de Sinaloa, S.A.: 21 de Marzo y Benito Juárez; f. 1930; cap. p.u. 10.5m.; dep. 192m. (Dec. 1966); Gen. Man. GUILLERMO I. COPPEL.

Banco Occidental de México, S.A.: Constitución y Belisario Domínguez, Apdo. 46; f. 1898; cap. 6.6m., dep. 107.6m. (April 1965); Pres. JAMES W. SWENT; Dir. HÉCTOR ESCUTIA VILLANUEVA.

MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN

Banco Comercial Peninsular, S.A.: Calle 60 x 65, No. 501, Apdo. 70; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 4m.; Man. JORGE A. JORGE.

Banco de Yucatán, S.A.: Calle 65, No. 507, Apdo. 30; f. 1934; cap. and dep. 34.5m. (Dec. 1967); Dir. Ing. ARTURO PONCE CANTÓN.

MONTERREY, NUEVO LEÓN

Banco de Comercio de la Ciudad de Monterrey, S.A.: Padre Mier Ote. 480; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 8m.; dep. 116m. (Nov. 1962); Pres. AURELIO GONZÁLEZ, Jr.

Banco de Nuevo León, S.A.: Morelos Ote. 411; f. 1892; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 154m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JESÚS J. LLAGUNO; Man. IGNACIO MARTÍNEZ, Jr.

Banco General de Monterrey, S.A.: P. Mier y P. Suárez, Apdo. 660; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 175m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JORGE SADA GÓMEZ.

Banco Mercantil de Monterrey, S.A.: Morelos y Zaragoza, Apdo. 148; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 400m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JAIME F. GARZA; Gen. Man. FERNANDO TREVIÑO LOZANO.

Central Financiera y Fiduciaria de Inversiones, S.A.: Zaragoza Sur 1000; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 5.3m.; Dir. Lic. ANGEL SANTOS CERVANTES.

Compañía General de Aceptaciones, S.A.: P. Mier Ote. 134; f. 1936; cap. 175m.; Pres. ROBERTO GARZA SADA; Gen. Man. Dir. FRANCISCO F. MALDONADO.

MORELIA, MICHOACÁN

Banco de Comercio de Michoacán, S.A.: Madero Ote. y Morelos Nte. 21; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 4.5m.; dep. 72m.; Pres. GREGORIO GÓMEZ; Gen. Man. EDUARDO CALVA ANDRADE.

PACHUCA, HIDALGO

Banco de Comercio de Hidalgo, S.A.: Plaza Independencia No. 114, Apdo. 133; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 2.7m., reserves 2.8m., dep. 85.4m. (Dec. 1963); Pres. EUSEBIO DEL CUETO; Gen. Man. AMADO LLAGUNO MAYANDÓN.

PUEBLA, PUEBLA

Banco de Oriente, S.A.: Av. 2 Oriente 10; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 3m., dep. 37.3m.; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO BEAUREGARD LAGOS.

Banco de Puebla, S.A.: Reforma 126; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 7m.; Gen. Man. LEONARDO ORTIZ GALLEGOS.

Banco de Comercio de Puebla, S.A.: 3 Poniente 116; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 15m., dep. 254m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. LUIS P. TIBURCIO.

SALTILLO, COAHUILA

Banco de Comercio de Coahuila, S.A.: Allende Nte. 107, Apdo. 81; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 5.5m.; Pres. ISIDRO LÓPEZ.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

Banco del Centro, S.A.: V. Carranza 235; f. 1935; cap. 5m., dep. 59m.; Pres. EDGARDO F. MEADE.

Banco de Comercio de San Luis Potosí: Julián de los Reyes 225, Apdo. 303; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 2m.; Pres. CONSTANTINO VILLALOBOS; Sec. and Gen. Man. JUVENTINO ALVARADO H.

TAMPICO, TAMAULIPAS

Banco de Comercio de Tampico, S.A.: Gral. César López de Lara y F. I. Madero, Apdo. 465; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 12m., dep. 217m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JULIÁN ODORICA; Gen. Man. LUIS CAMPOS.

TIJUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA

Banco de Baja California, S.A.: Avda. Revolución y Segunda; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 10m.; Dir. RAFAEL R. VILLEGAS.

TORREÓN, COAHUILA

Banco de Comercio de Torreón, S.A.: Av. Juárez y Valdés Carrillo; f. 1931; cap. p.u. 5m., dep. 110m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. IGNACIO M. MARTÍNEZ; Pres. RAMIRO VELASCO ERNOUF.

Banco Lagunero, S.A.: Av. Juárez y Calle Rodríguez; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL GÓMEZ ALCOCER.

Financiera y Fiduciaria de Torreón, S.A.: Calle Rodríguez Sur 185; Man. RAMÓN GURIDI ALATRISTE.

VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ

Banco de Comercio de Veracruz, S.A.: Independencia 67; Gen. Man. ROBERTO GARCÍA ROJAS.

Banco Veracruzano, S.A.: Mario Molina y J. J. Herrera; f. 1943; cap. 12m.; dep. 94.7m. (Dec. 1967); Gen. Man. CLAUDIO MATEO OBREGÓN; 4 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda, Nos. 11 and 12; Santander, Spain; Mexico City.

Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, U.S.A.; Mexico City Office: Ave. Juárez, Apdo. 14-811, Mexico 1, D.F.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo, Japan; Mexico City.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York City, U.S.A.; Calle Condesa 6, Mexico City.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G./Dresdner Bank A.G.: Joint representation: Ave. Juárez 64, Desp. 611, Mexico City.

Deutsche Bank AG: Düsseldorf and Frankfurt am Main, German Federal Republic; Apdo. M-2920, Mexico City; Representative NORBERTO S. NECKELMANN.

The First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York City; Isabel la Católica 54, Apdo. 87 bis, Mexico City; Resident Vice-Pres. JUAN A. RIVERA; Gen. Man. FERNANDO NÚÑEZ-MORA.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Comisión Nacional Bancaria (National Banking Commission): Insurgentes Sur 37, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1924; government control commission; 6 mems.; Pres. Lic. AUGUSTÍN RODRÍGUEZ A.

Comisión Nacional de Valores (National Securities Commission): Reforma 77, piso 12, Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1946; Board composed of reps. of Secretariats of Finance and Public Credit and Industry and Commerce, Nacional Financiera, S.A., Banco de México, S.A., Comisión Nacional Bancaria, Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A., Asociación de Banqueros de México, Asociación Mexicana de Instituciones de Seguros, and Bolsas de Valores; a Federal organization; Pres. MANUEL LÓPEZ.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de México (Bankers' Association): Torre Latino Americana; f. 1928; Hon. Chair. Dir. of Banco de México, S.A.; Chair. LADISLAO LÓPEZ NEGRETE; Dir. CARLOS C. MENDIOLA; Man. Lic. ALFONSO CERVERA DEL CASTILLO; 275 mems.; publs. *Anuario Financiero de Mexico* and *Revista Bancaria*.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Valores de México S.A. de C.V.: Uruguay 68, Mexico City; Pres. Lic. ALDO OLIVIERI LORDA.

Bolsa de Valores de Monterrey: Monterrey; f. 1950; Dir. AUGUSTO TRIGOS J.; Man. CARLOS JACKS T.; publ. *Monterrey Financiero*.

Bolsa de Valores de Guadalajara, S.A.: Madero 385-3er piso; Man. Lic. J. FABIÁN GUERRERO D.

INSURANCE

a=accidents, ea=earthquakes, f (at end of entry)=fire, fa=farm stock, l=life, m=motor car, ma=marine, pg=plate glass, r=reinsurance, t=transport, th=theft.

MEXICO CITY

- El Agente Viajero, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros Sobre la Vida:** Basilio Badillo 34, Apdo. 2278; f. 1940; Gen. Man. J. ORTIZ HARO; l.
- Alianza, S.A.:** Dinamarca 51, Esq. Hamburgo, Apdo. 7205; Dep. Gen. Man. HANS H. ZOLLINGER.
- America, Cia. General de Seguros, S.A.:** Av. Juárez 42; f. 1933; Pres. Don LUIS G. LEONORRETA; Dir.-Gen. GILLES DE PREVOISIN.
- Aseguradora Aztlan, S.A.:** Atena 56; f. 1958; Gen. Man. L. MOYANO; f.
- Aseguradora Cuauhtemoc, S.A.:** Liverpool 88, Esq. Havre; f. 1944; Man. Dir. Dr. G. ZOCCHI BALBIANI; general.
- Aseguradora Hispano Mexicana, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 134; f. 1950; Gen. Man. E. QUINTANILLA OBREGÓN; l.
- Aseguradora Mexicana, S.A.:** Plaza de los Ferrocarriles 9, Apdo. 1458; f. 1937; Manager Lic. EFRÉN CERVANTES ALTAMIRANO; general, except life.
- La Atlántida, S.A.:** Independencia 37, Apdo. 152; f. 1941; Pres. ENRIQUE MADERO; general, except life.
- La Azteca Compañía Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.:** Insurgentes Sur 102, Apdo. 21371; f. 1933; Pres. JUAN CAMPO RODRÍGUEZ; f, t, m, fa.
- La Californiana, Cia. de Seguros, S.A.:** Av. Melchor Ocampo 469; f. 1953; Gen. Man. S. GÓMEZ ARREOLA; l, f, m, ma.
- Cia. General Anglo-Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.:** Av. 5 de Mayo 20, Apdo. 559; f. 1897; Pres. MARTIN GARCÍA URTIAGA; Dir. ADRIANO COMEL DE PÉRSICO.
- La Consolidada, S.A.:** San Juan de Letrán 9; f. 1944; Pres. Lic. FRANCISCO DORIA PAZ; general.
- La Continental, S.A.:** Torre Latino-Americana, Apdo. 2663; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK; Gen. Manager ADOLFO MONROY; f, m, ma, t, etc.
- La Equitativa, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 364, Apdo. 58; f. 1936; Pres. Lic. RICARDO J. ZEVADA; Dir.-Gen. ELÍAS SOURASKY; f, t, ma, th, pg, ea, etc.
- El Fénix de México, S.A.:** Liverpool 143, Apdo. 1919; f. 1937; Pres. MARCOS ORTIZ; f.
- El Fondo de Auxilio:** Plaza de Buenavista 2; f. 1930; Man. M. TAMAYO; l.
- La Ibero Mexicana, S.A. Seguros de Vida:** Durango 175, Apdo. 24390; f. 1952; Gen. Man. JORGE CARBONELL A.; l.
- Independencia, Seguros, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 243, Apdo. 20714; f. 1954; Gen. Man. J. C. RAMÍREZ VILLEGAS; general.
- La Indo-Latina:** Dolores 3, Apdo. 2038; f. 1937; Pres. MANUEL R. SAMPERIO; l, a, f, t, m, etc.
- La Interamericana, S.A.:** Av. Alvaro Obregon 223, Apdo. 21145; f. 1945; Gen. Man. H. FLORES ALMAZÁN; general.
- La Latino-Americana, Seguros de Vida, S.A.:** San Juan de Letrán 2, Apdo. 131 bis; f. 1906; Pres. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK Y ZIRIÓN.
- La Libertad, S.A.:** Liverpool 54; f. 1944; Chair. Lic. ANTONIO CORREA M.; Gen. Man. LUIS SÁNCHEZ FOGARTY; f, m.
- La Metropolitana, Compañía Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.:** Plaza Santos Degollado 10, Apdo. 2206; f. 1936; Pres. Lic. JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ GÓMEZ; Sec. NICOLÁS LÓPEZ NEGRETE; f, t, m.

- El Mundo, S.A.:** 3A Dinamarca 51, Apdo. 20652; f. 1936; Pres. C. H. E. PHILLIPS; Gen. Man. RAFAEL GUERRERO BARREIRO; general.
- La Mutualista de México, S.A.:** Puente de Alvarado 21; f. 1932; Pres. LUIS SOTO ORTIZ; f, l.
- La Nacional, Cia. de Seguros, S.A.:** Av. Juárez 4; f. 1941; Pres. MANUEL GUTIÉRREZ PARDO; Dir. ADOLFO I. RIVEROLL; life and casualty.
- La Oceánica, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 183; f. 1945; Pres. LUIS MONTES DE OCA; general.
- Pan American de Mexico, Cia. de Seguros Sobre la Vida, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 355, Apdo. 139-bis; f. 1940; Gen. Man. L. M. ROY; l.
- La Previsión Obrera, Sociedad Mutualista Sobre la Vida:** Balderas 132; f. 1934; Man. R. MOHENO VALESCO; l.
- La Provincial, S.A.:** Avda. Miguel Angel de Quevedo No. 915; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. J. A. W. TURNER; Gen. Man. JUAN B. RIVEROLL; general.
- Reaseguradora Patria, S.A.:** Tonalá 63; f. 1953; Gen. Man. F. UREÑA.
- La República, S.A., Cia. Mexicana de Segs. Grales:** Paseo de La Reforma 134; f. 1951 as Aseguradora Reforma, name changed 1966; Dir.-Gen. LUCIANO ARECHEDERRA Q.
- Seguros Atlas, S.A.:** Balderas 36; f. 1941; Pres. Lic. AARÓN SÁENZ; Dir. ERNESTO SOTA GARCÍA; general, including life.
- Seguros Bancomer, S.A.:** V. Carranza No. 42, 5° piso, Apdo. 7817; f. 1967 as result of a merger between Aseguradora Bancomer (f. 1957) and Seguros de México (f. 1935); Dir.-Gen. G. GÓMEZ CASTELAZO; general.
- Seguros Chapultepec, S.A., Institución Mexicana de Seguros:** Miguel Schultz 140, Apdo. 1720; Man. C. REYNAUD Sr.; m.
- Seguros La Comercial, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 116; f. 1936; Chair. MANUEL SENDEROS I.; Pres. GILDARDO TORRES SCOTT; f, m, t, a, l, ma.
- Seguros Progreso, S.A.:** Av. Madero 69; f. 1944; Gen. Man. L. A. BOBADILLA.
- Seguros Protección Mutua, S.A.:** Puebla 162; f. 1933; Gen. Man. G. GONZÁLEZ NOGUÉS; general.
- Seguros Tepeyac, S.A., Cia. Mexicana de Seguros Generales:** Avda. Insurgentes Sur 102; f. 1944; Pres. A. LÓPEZ SILANES; general.
- Seguros "La Territorial", S.A.:** Edif. Aristos, Avda. Insurgentes Sur 421-"A", Apdo. 21; f. 1937; Pres. J. BUSTOS; general.
- Unión de Seguros, S.A.:** Plaza de la República 55, Apdo. 1582; Pres. GEORGE M. MARSHALL; Gen. Dir. TOMÁS LOYALA BARRENECHE; f, m.
- Unión Reaseguradora Mexicana, S.A.:** Av. Hidalgo 5; f. 1947; Gen. Man. J. MA DE IZAUARIETA; l, r.
- Universal Aseguradora S.A., Cia. de Seguros y Reaseguros:** Plaza de la República 17; f. 1955; Gen. Man. A. COSIO ARINO; f, m, ma.
- CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA
- El Sol, S.A.:** Apdo. 39; f. 1941; Manager EDUARDO BANDALA NOVOA; general.
- CIUDAD JUÁREZ, CHIHUAHUA
- Alianza Hispano Americana, S.A.:** Av. Lerdo Norte 118, Apdo. 208; f. 1936; Man. J. CARBONELL; m.
- Aseguradora del Noroeste, S.A.:** Recolección 480, Apdo. 18; f. 1949; Man. E. MAYORAL L.; f, ma.

MEXICO—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

Aseguradora de Occidente, S.A.: Av. Juárez 685, Apdo. 585; f. 1940; Gen. Man. L. UGARTE V.; f. l.

La Concordia, Cia. de Seguros, S.A.: Ed. Lutecia, Av. Madero 244, Apdo. 497; f. 1945; Man. J. M. ESCANDÓN; f.

Nueva Galicia, S.A. Cia. de Seguros Generales: Av. Juárez 520, Apdo. 410; f. 1946; Gen. Man. L. VEYTIA Y VEYTIA; f.

MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN

La Peninsular, Cia. Gral. de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 378; f. 1940; Gen. Dir. MANUEL VEGA IBARRA; general.

MEXICALI, LOWER CALIFORNIA

Aseguradora de Baja California, S.A.: Ed. Monterrey, Morelos 150, Apdo. 766; f. 1953; Gen. Man. M. A. RIPA; f.

MONTERREY, NUEVO LEÓN

Aseguradora del Norte, S.A.: Escobedo Sur 740, Apdo. 944; f. 1939; Pres. MANUEL L. BARRAGÁN; Dir.-Gen. EDUARDO MAIZ MIER; general.

Monterrey, S.A.: Escobedo Sur 735, Apdo. 170; f. 1940; Pres. ROBERTO G. SADA; f. a.

Wood, Cia. General de Seguros, S.A.: Padre Mier y Pino Suárez, Apdo. 1004; f. 1944; Gen. Man. A. Wood; general.

PUEBLA, PUEBLA

Oriente de Mexico, S.A., Cia. Mexicana de Seguros: 5 Sur 101-A, Apdo. 194; f. 1942; Gen. Man. R. WHITE ROCA; f.

TORREÓN, COAHUILA

La Laguna: Calzada Manuel Avila Camacho; f. 1945; Man. I. MORENO; f. fa, m.

Seguros La Victoria, S.A.: Edificio Seguros La Victoria, Cepeda Sur 450, Apdo. 69; f. 1942; Pres. Ing. José F. ORTIZ; f. m, t.

Torreón, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros: Av. Morelos 1188, Apdo. 519; f. 1951; Man. L. AGUILERA PÁMANES; f. fa.

VERACRUZ

Alpha, S.A. de Seguros: Av. Independencia 43, Apdo. 377; f. 1946; Man. R. ARCE GUZMÁN; f. ma.

Compañía de Seguros Veracruzana, S.A.: Independencia 23; f. 1908; Manager ROBERTO LAGOS L.; f. m, t.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE COMPANIES

MEXICO CITY

Afianzadora Cossío, S.A.: Plaza de la República, Apdo. 8865; f. 1943; Pres. and Gen. Man. MOISÉS COSSÍO.

Afianzadora Mexicana, S.A.: Monte de Piedad No. 11, 30, 40, y 50; f. 1943; 8 mems.; Pres. Lic. SALVADOR URBINA; Dir. Lic. ERNESTO ENRÍQUEZ.

Aseguradora de Crédito, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 51, Apdo. 1088; f. 1945; Gen. Man. J. R. LAVIN; credit.

Central de Fianzas, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364-5° piso; f. 1936; Pres. ELÍAS SOURASKY.

Cia. Americana de Fianzas, S.A.: Plaza de la República 7; f. 1947; Gen. Man. Lic. M. LEBRIJA; surety.

Cia. Mexicana de Garantías, S.A.: Ed. Garantías, Av. Chapultepec 246, Apdo 24-311; f. 1913; Gen. Dir. MANUEL SIERRA MACEDO; surety and fidelity.

Crédito Afianzador, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144-3er piso; f. 1936; Dir. LINO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Fianzas Atlas, S.A.: Balderas 36; f. 1936; Gen. Man. Lic. JORGE OROZCO SAINÉ; 17 ags.

Cia. de Fianzas Lotonal, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, pisos 33 y 34; f. 1937; Pres. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK; Asst. Gen. Man. OSCAR R. ZEPEDA; surety and fidelity.

MONTERREY

Fianzas Monterrey, S.A.: Edif. Monterrey, piso 13, Parás 850 Sur; Dir. E. T. TREVINO GARCÍA; fidelity and surety.

ASSOCIATION

Comisión Nacional de Seguros: Avda. Juárez No. 14-303-305, Departamento de Estadística, Mexico 1, D.F.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación de Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio—CONCANACO (*Confed. of Nat. Chambers of Commerce*): San Juan de Letrán 11, Apdo. 113 bis, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ; Vice-Pres. ADOLFO E. AUTREY and MARIANO R. SUÁREZ; comprises 263 regional Chambers, with members divided into the Special Sections of *Comercio Interior* (Internal Trade), *Comercio y Relaciones Internacionales* (Foreign Trade and Relations), *Industrias Varias* (Various Industries), *Crédito, Seguros y Fianzas* (Banking and Insurance), *Comercio en Pequeño* (Retail Trade), *Turismo y Transportes* (Tourism and Transport), *Relaciones y Promoción* (Trade Relations and Development), and *Trabajo y Previsión Social* (Labour and Social Welfare). In 1936 it was combined with CONCAMIN, but the organizations separated again in 1941. Both are officially recognized consultative bodies. Publs. *Carta Semanal* (weekly), *Comercio Mexicano* (monthly).

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México (*National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City*): Paseo de la Reforma 42, Mexico 1, D.F., Apdo. 20905; f. 1874; Pres. GUSTAVO OLMOS D.; Man. Lic. CAYETANO CANTU TREVIÑO; publ. *México* (monthly).

Chambers of Commerce exist in the chief town of each State as well as in the larger centres.

American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico: Mexico City; f. 1917; 1,820 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM SCHIELE.

RETAIL TRADE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria en Pequeño (*Chamber of Retail Trade and Industry*): Donceles 87, 20-22, Mexico, D.F.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

The 64 Industrial Chambers and 15 Associations, many of which are located in the Federal District, are representative of the major industries of the country.

CENTRAL CONFEDERATION

Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos—CONCAMIN (*Confed. of Industrial Chambers*): Manuel María Contreras 133-8° piso, Mexico 5, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. JOSÉ CAMPILLO S.; Admin. Dir. MARIO MENDIOLA M.; publ. *Confederación* (fortnightly).

DEVELOPMENT

Comisión Nacional Consultiva para la Pesca (*National Advisory Commission on Fishing*): Mexico City; f. 1966; national programme of fishing development to be launched during 1967 with an accumulative annual target rate of growth of 14 per cent; Pres. Gen. ABE-LARDO L. RODRÍGUEZ.

Comisión Nacional de Ganadería (*National Livestock Commission*): Mexico City; f. 1966; a federal government consulting body; Pres. Minister of Agriculture and Livestock.

Comité Coordinador de la Promoción del Comercio Exterior (*Co-ordinating Committee for Promoting Foreign Trade*): V. Carranza 32, 4° piso, Mexico City; f. 1966; reps. from government secretariats; functions under the auspices of the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A., to centralize, analyse information, and study and resolve problems connected with foreign trade; to disseminate such information and promote Mexican commerce.

Instituto Mexicano del Café: Mexico City, D.F.; controls areas under cultivation and sets production targets for coffee; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL CORDERA.

Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo: Mexico City; f. 1965; to further petroleum and petrochemical industries through technical training and exchange abroad; cap. \$2m.; directed by PEMEX.

Instituto Nacional de Pesca (*National Fishery Institute*): Secretaría de Industria y Comercio, Avda. Cuauhtémoc 80, Mexico 7, D.F.

Petróleos Mexicanos—PEMEX: Avda. Juárez 92-94, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1938; government-controlled company for the exploitation of Mexico's oil resources; budget for 1968: 15,494m. pesos; Dir.-Gen. JESÚS REYES HERÓLES.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (*Employers' Federation*): Liverpool 48, 4° piso, Apdo. 6959, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1929; Pres. Lic. ROBERTO GUJARDO SUÁREZ; Gen. Man. Lic. ISAAC GUZMÁN VALDIVIA; 10,000 mems.; publs. *Labor-Lex*, *Boletín de Seguro Social*. The Confederation is a national syndicate of free affiliated businessmen organized to promote the economic development of Mexico. It studies questions concerning the relations between employers and workers with a view to the adoption by employers of common policies. It plays no formal part in the negotiation of wages and conditions of employment.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de México—CTM (*Confederation of Mexican Workers*): Calle Vallarta 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1936; admitted to ICFTU; 1,800,000

mems.; 26 national unions, 31 state and territorial federations, 65 regional federations and 81 municipal federations; Sec.-Gen. FIDEL VELÁZQUEZ SÁNCHEZ.

Federación Obrera de Organizaciones Femeniles—FOOF (*Workers' Federation of Women Organisations*): Vallarta 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1950; a women workers' union within CTM (see above); 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. CARMEN MARÍA ARAIZA.

Federación de Sindicatos de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado—FSTSE (*Federation of Unions of Government Workers*): Lucerna 55, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1938; 350,000 mems., 30 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. Ing. JESÚS ROBLES MARTÍNEZ.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos—CROC (*Revolutionary Confederation of Mexican Workers and Farmers*): San Juan de Letran 80, 6° piso, Mexico, D.F.; 120,000 mems. in 22 state federations and 8 national unions; Gen. Sec. MANUEL RIVERA A.

Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana—CROM (*Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers*): República de Cuba 60, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1918; 120,000 mems., 900 affiliated syndicates; Sec.-Gen. AGUSTIN PÉREZ CABALLERO.

Confederación General de Trabajadores—CGT (*General Confederation of Labour*): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1921; 18,000 mems. in 1,140 affiliated syndicates; Sec.-Gen. ANTONIO RIVAS.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Trabajadores—CRT (*Revolutionary Confederation of Workers*): Nino Perdido 16-3, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1954; 10,000 mems., 10 federations and 192 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. MARIO FÓRASTIERI.

Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México—UGOCM (*General Union of Workers and Farmers of Mexico*): Humboldt 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1949; admitted to WFTU/CTAL; 7,500 mems., over 2,500 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. JACINTO LÓPEZ.

Federación de Sindicatos Independientes de Nuevo León (*Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Nuevo León*): Isaac Garza 311, Oriente, Monterrey, Nuevo León; f. 1936; 28,000 mems., 115 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. RODOLFO GARCÍA SOLANO.

A number of major unions are non-affiliated, they include:

Sindicato Industrial de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Similares de la República Mexicana (*Industrial Union of Mine, Metallurgical and Related Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): Dr. Vertiz 668, Col. Narvarte, Mexico 12, D.F.; f. 1933; 86,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Senator NAPOLEÓN GÓMEZ SADA.

Sindicato de Trabajadores Ferrocarrileros de la República Mexicana (*Union of Railroad Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): San Juan de Letran 80, 1er piso, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1933; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LUIS GÓMEZ Z.

TRANSPORT

Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes: Avda. Universidad No. 70, 2° piso, Mexico 12, D.F.

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México (*Nat. Railways of Mexico*): 2A Calle de Bolívar 19, Mexico City; f. 1882; 13,882 km. open (13,330 km. of 1.435-metre gauge, 52 km. of mixed gauge); system extends from United States border at Ciudad Juárez (El Paso), Piedras Negras (Eagle Pass), Nuevo Laredo (Laredo), and Matamoros (Brownsville) to Guatemala frontier; Gen. Manager Ing. EUFRASIO SANDOVAL R.; Government-owned since 1937. An investment plan envisages expenditure of some 942m. pesos in 1968.

Ferrocarril Mexicano (*Mexican Railway Co. Ltd.*): Plaza de Buena Vista 11, Mexico 3, D.F.; f. 1864; 800.09 km. open (464.34 km. of 1.435-metre gauge, 93.7 km. of 0.914-metre gauge, and 59.99 km. of 0.762-metre gauge); main line, Mexico City-Veracruz, 417 km., with 102.4 km. electrified; br. lines to Ixcaquixtla, Puebla, Pachuca, Zacatlán; Gen. Man. E. SANDOVAL R.; Government-owned since 1946, but retains separate management from the National Railways.

Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán, S.A. (*United Railways of Yucatan*): Mérida, Yuc.; f. 1875; Sections: Northern—Mérida-Progreso 36 km. (1.435-metre gauge); Southern—Mérida-Peto, Acanceh-Sotuta, 208 km.; Eastern—Mérida-Valladolid, Dzitas-Tizimin, 214 km.; Western—Mérida-Campeche, 170 km.; Manager Ing. GELASIO LUNA LUNA.

Ferrocarril de Coahuila y Zacatecas, A.G.: Apdo. 116, Saltillo, Coah.; f. 1889; 188 mems.; Gen. Man. Ing. ALFREDO MAGALLANES RIOS.

Ferrocarril Mexicano del Norte (*Mex. Northern Rlwy. Co.*): Mexico City; New York Office: 82 Beaver St.; f. 1890; 145 km. open; Escalon-Carrillo-Sierra Mojada; connections with National Railways of Mexico at Escalon and El Oro; privately owned.

Ferrocarril de Chihuahua al Pacífico, S.A. (*Chihuahua-Pacific Railway*): Apdo. 46, Chihuahua Chih.; 929 miles open (of 1.435-metre gauge); Ojinaga (Chih.)-Topolobampo (Sin.) and Ciudad Juárez-La Junta (Chih.); Pres. Ing. JOSÉ ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA; Gen. Man. VICENTE CONTRERAS MURRIETA.

Ferrocarril del Pacífico, S.A. de C.V.: Apdo. 15-M, Guadalajara; f. 1909; 2,012 km. open; Nogales-Guadalajara, with branches in Sonora and Sinaloa; connects with Southern Pacific of the U.S.A. at Nogales and Naco, with the Sonora-Baja California Railway at Benjamin Hill with Chihuahua al Pacífico Railway at San Blas, with the National Railways of Mexico at Guadalajara; Gen. Manager E. SANDOVAL R.; principally Government-owned since 1951.

Nacozari Railroad Co.: 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and Apdo. 36, Nacozari, Son.; f. 1899; 123 km. open; Pres. D. K. MCNEAR; Gen. Man. W. B. BARKER; copper-lead-zinc mining district in north-eastern part of Sonora. This line was nationalized in 1965.

ROADS

In 1966 there were 62,000 km. of all-weather road, of which 36,000 km. have been paved. The Federal network covers a total length of 18,000 km. The main artery forms part of the Pan-American Highway. A 4,800 mile highway building programme was launched in 1966 at a cost of some U.S.\$33m.

Autobuses form one of the principal methods of transport in Mexico, and there are some 20 lines operating services throughout the country.

Asociación Mexicana Automovilística (AMA): Avda. Chapultepec 276, Mexico, D.F.; offices in many cities of Mexico.

Asociación Nacional Automovilística (ANA): Miguel Schultz 140, Mexico, D.F.

Pemex Travel Club: Avda. Juárez 89, Mexico 1, D.F.; special services to motorists; offices in Laredo, Texas, Nogales, Arizona and El Paso, Texas.

SHIPPING

Mexico's merchant navy has some 33 sea-going ships in operation, with 10 more on order. Total deadweight tonnage in 1965 amounted to over 432,000. The Government operates the facilities of the principal seaports.

Port improvements at Vera Cruz, costing 50m. pesos will include a dry dock; Ensenada (Baja California) is to be extended. A new port at YucaPETÉN (Yucatán) is scheduled for completion in 1968.

Compañía Continental de Navegación, S.A. de C.V.: Callo Gante 15, Mexico City; two vessels operate services between Mexican and U.S. Gulf ports, and in the Caribbean.

Línea Mexicana del Pacífico, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 432-4° piso, Mexico City; f. 1966 as general agents for **Servicios Marítimos Mexicanos, S.A.** and **Marítima Mexicana, S.A.**, to render a joint general cargo service between Mexican, U.S., Central and South American ports on the Pacific.

Petróleos Mexicanos: Avda. Juárez 92-94, Mexico City; 21 tankers and 20 seagoing and river tugs and other small craft; Dir.-Gen. Lic. JESÚS REYES HERÓLES.

Transportación Marítima Mexicana, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 432, 3er piso, Mexico City 7; f. 1960; services to United States and European ports; affiliates provide services to Central and West Coast S. American ports.

Transportes Marítimos y Fluviales S.C.L.: Independencia 28, Vera Cruz; f. 1935; services to Gulf ports.

The following foreign shipping lines call at Mexican ports: Acapulco: *American President Lines Ltd.*, "*Nederland*", *N. V. Stoomvaart Maats.*, *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.*, *Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.*

Tampico: *Armement Deppe S.A.*, *Grace Line Inc.*, *Hamburg-Amerika Linie*, *Holland-Amerika Lijn*, *Nedlloyd Line*, *North German Lloyd*, *Ozean/Steinnes Lines*, *Sidarma Line*

Vera Cruz: *Armement Deppe S.A.*, *Hamburg-Amerika Linie*, *Holland-Amerika Lijn*, *Nedlloyd Line*, *North German Lloyd*, *Ozean/Steinnes Lines*, *Sidarma Line*, *Spanish Line*, *Wilhelmsen Lines*.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Mexico City

Aerolíneas Vega, S.A.: Reforma Nte. 668-315, Elev. C y D, Mexico 2, D.F.; internal services; fleet three DC-3.

Aeronaves de México, S.A.: blvd. Aeropuerto Central 161, Mexico 9, D.F.; f. 1934; services between most principal cities of Mexico and to U.S.A. (Houston, Los Angeles,

MEXICO—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Miami, New York, Phoenix, Tucson and Washington), Canada (Montreal, Toronto), Rome (in asscn. with Alitalia); also merged with Guest Aerovías México, with services to U.S.A., Spain, Panama and Venezuela; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA; Gen. Dir. Ing. JORGE PÉREZ Y BOURAS; fleet 6 DC-9 (3 more on order), 4 DC-8, 9 DC-6 (being phased out), 9 DC-3, 1 C-47.

Aerovías Transcontinentales, S.A.: 3-905 Dolores; services between Guadalajara and Tepic, touching at intermediate points.

Aero Transportes, S.A. (ATSA): services between Monterrey and Brownsville.

Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, S.A. (CMA): Balderas 36, Mexico 1, Apdo. 901; f. 1924; international services between Mexico City and Dallas, Chicago, Kingston, Montego Bay, Los Angeles, San Antonio, Miami, Corpus Christi, Guatemala; domestic services between Mexico City and Campeche, Ciudad del Carmen, Chetumal, Cozumel, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, Mazatlan, Merida, Mexicali, Minatitlan, Monterrey, Nuevo Laredo, Oaxaca, Puerto Vallarta, Tampico, Tapachula, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Veracruz and Villahermosa; Chair. Col. PEDRO A. CHAPA; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL SOSA DE LA VEGA; publ. *Caminos del Aire* (monthly); fleet three Boeing 727-74, two HS Comet 4, three HS Comet 4C.

Servicios Aéreos Especiales, S.A.: Blvd. Aeropuerto 273, Mexico 9, D.F.; f. 1960; Pres. FERNANDO ONGAY MÉNDEZ; Gen. Man. JUAN TILGHMAN.

In addition, lines with head offices in provincial cities operate local services.

Mexico is also served by the following foreign airlines: American Airlines, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Avianca, Avieteca, Braniff, B.O.A.C., Cubana, Canadian Pacific, Eastern, El Al, Iberia, Japan Air Lines, K.L.M., Lacs, Lufthansa, PanAm, Qantas,

Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, T.A.C.A., T.A.N. Airlines, T.W.A., U.T.A., Varig, Viasa and Western Air Lines.

TOURISM

Departamento de Turismo (*Mexican Government Tourist Department*): Paseo de la Reforma 45, Mexico City; Minister Lic. AGUSTÍN SALVAT; Sec. Gen. ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA; offices in all State capitals and Montreal, Toronto, New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, New Orleans, Miami, San Antonio, Houston, San Diego, Phoenix, Tucson and Buenos Aires.

Asociación Mexicana de Agencias de Viajes (AMAV): Lerma No. 143-502, Mexico, D.F.; Pres. EDMUNDO M. GARZA.

Consejo Nacional de Turismo: Mariano Escobedo 726, Mexico 5, D.F.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes: Palacio de Bellas Artes, Lado Oriente, Alameda Central, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1947; dependent on Secretariat of Public Education; departments comprise: Literature, Plastic Arts, Administration, Theatre, Dance, Co-ordination, Architecture and Music; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS MARTÍNEZ; publs. *Revista de Bellas Artes*, *Boletín Mensual*, catalogues, programmes and cultural books.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica de México.

BALLET COMPANY

Ballet Folklórico de México: national and international tours; Dir. and Choreographer AMALIA FERNÁNDEZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Nuclear: Insurgentes Sur No. 1079, 3 piso, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1955; exercises control over prospecting for, exploitation, export, import and use of uranium, thorium and other radio-active materials. A U.S.\$10m. reactor came into operation in 1967; it is estimated it will supply all Mexico's requirements for radio-active isotopes; Pres. Lic. JOSÉ GOROSTIZA; Sec.-Gen. Lic. SALVADOR CARDONA.

Instituto Politécnico Nacional: Unidad de Zacatenco, Mexico City 14, D.F.; atomic facilities include nuclear physics and radioisotope laboratories.

Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara: Avenida Hidalgo 820, Guadalajara, Jalisco; atomic research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad de Morelos: Avenida Morelos 107, Cuernavaca, Morelos; atomic research in chemical engineering.

Universidad de Coahuila: Edificio "Ateneo Fuente", 2° piso, Saltillo, Coahuila; application of atomic research to engineering, agronomy, chemistry, biology, mathematics, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Juárez de Tabasco: 27 de Febrero No. 60, Villahermosa, Tabasco; atomic research in petroleum engineering, veterinary medicine, civil engineering.

Universidad de Chihuahua: Chihuahua; atomic research in engineering, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Universidad Autónoma de Puebla: 4 Sur 104, Puebla; atomic research in engineering, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México: Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico City 20, D.F.; atomic research undertaken by the Faculty of Sciences and the Institute of Physics; the university has laboratories of nuclear and atomic physics, electronic microscopes, spectrographs, etc.

Instituto de Investigaciones Industriales del Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey: Avenida Tecnológico, Monterrey, Nuevo León; research in fluorescence, X-rays, etc.

Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey: Sucursal de Correos "J", Monterrey, Nuevo León; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, physics and chemistry.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (*National Autonomous University of Mexico*): University City, Villa Obregón, Mexico City; 6,656 teachers, 95,000 students approx.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (*Autonomous University of the State of Mexico*): Toluca, Edo. de Mexico.

Universidad Femenina de México: Avda. de los Constituyentes 151, Tacubaya, Mexico 18, D.F.; 137 teachers, 1,200 students.

University of the Americas: KM 16 Carretera Mexico-Toluca; 91 teachers, 850 students.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California: Mexicali, Baja California.

Universidad de Chihuahua: Ciudad Universitaria, Chihuahua; 365 teachers, 3,673 students.

Universidad de Coahuila: Saltillo, Coah.

Universidad Popular de Colima: Colima, Col.

Universidad "Juárez" de Durango: Durango, Dgo.

Universidad de Gaudalajara: Avda. Juárez 975, Gaudalajara, Jal; 1,128 teachers, 15,157 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Gaudalajara: 16 de Septiembre 340, Gaudalajara, Jal; 467 teachers, 4,100 students.

Universidad de Gaunajuato: L. de Retana No. 5, Gaunajuato; 740 teachers; 3,100 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero: Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo: Pachuca, Hidalgo.

Universidad Iberoamericana: Avda. Cerro de las Torres 395, Mexico 21; 524 teachers, 4,006 students.

Universidad Interamericana, A.C.: Apdo. 255, Saltillo, Coah.

Universidad Labastida: Apdo. 54, Monterrey, Nuevo León.

Universidad La Salle: Avda. Franklin 47, Mexico, D.F.

Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo: Ocampo 351, Morelia, Michoacán.

Universidad Militar Latinoamericana: Avda. Juárez 56-709 al 714, Km. 20, Nueva Carretera Desierto de los Leones, Mexico D.F.

Universidad Monferrat: Melesio Morales 10, Colonia Guadalupe Inn., Mexico, D.F.

Universidad de Morelos: Avenida Morelos 224, Cuernavaca, Morelos; 2,000 students approx.

Universidad Motolinia: Ameyalco, Obregón y Magdalena, Mexico 12, D.F.

Universidad de Nuevo León: Monterrey, Nuevo León; 953 teachers, 13,180 students.

Universidad "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca: Apdo. 76, Oaxaca, Oax.; 244 teachers, 3,375 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Puebla: Puebla, Pue.

Universidad Femenina de Puebla: 4 Norte 6, Puebla, Pue.

Universidad de Querétaro: Ave. 16 de Septiembre 65, Querétaro; 342 teachers, 2,122 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro: Querétaro, Qro.

Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí: Av. Obregón 64, San Luis Potosí; 180 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa: Culiacan, Sin; 2,374 students.

Universidad de Sonora: Hermosillo, Sonora; 2,374 students.

Universidad del Sudeste: Campeche, Camp.

Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco: Villahermosa, Tabasco.

Universidad de Tamaulipas: Ciudad Victoria, Tamps.

Universidad Veracruzana: Jalapa, Ver.; 3,440 teachers, 37,008 students.

Universidad de Yucatán: Apdo. 415, Merida, Yuc.; 148 teachers, 2,231 students.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Mongolian People's Republic lies in Central Asia with the Soviet Union to the north and China to the south, east and west. The climate is dry and extreme with winter temperatures well below freezing. The language is Mongolian, which has been written since 1946 in Russian characters. There is no State religion but Buddhist Lamaism still persists. The flag consists of red blue and red vertical stripes with a golden star and the soyombo emblem on the left-hand stripe. The capital is Ulan-Bator.

Recent History

Mongolia proclaimed its independence of China in 1911. A revolutionary government came to power in 1921 with Russian assistance and a People's Republic was proclaimed in 1924. China did not recognize the independence of Mongolia until 1946. The Nationalist Government of China (Taiwan) has subsequently withdrawn this recognition; the People's Republic of China afforded official recognition in the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1950. Treaties of friendship and economic assistance have been signed with the Soviet Union and China but Mongolia has much closer ties with the U.S.S.R. than with China. A twenty-year Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union was signed in January, 1966. Mongolia was admitted to membership of the United Nations in 1961.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the Great People's Khural, which meets annually and is elected for a three-year term. In the period between sessions the highest organ of state power is the Presidium of the Great People's Khural. The highest executive organ is the Council of Ministers, responsible to the Great People's Khural. Mongolia is divided into 18 provinces for administrative purposes. Elections are by universal suffrage of citizens over 18.

Defence

Defence is undertaken by the Mongolian People's Army. No details of its strength are available. It has been reported that detachments of the Soviet Armed Forces have been deployed in Mongolia since 1966.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and livestock-breeding form the backbone of the country's economy. Sheep, goats, camels, cattle and horses are raised, providing wool, meat and milk. Ploughing of virgin lands made Mongolia self-sufficient in wheat by 1961. The Five-Year Plan for 1961 to 1965 realised its

aim of an increase of 11 per cent in livestock and 16 per cent in industry. A Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, places emphasis on increasing industrial production and aims to raise industry's share of the GNP to 50 per cent. A new industrial centre has been begun with Soviet help at Darkhan where there are rich deposits of iron ore. Other minerals include tin, lead, copper, coal and some gold. Oil has been discovered in the Gobi desert. The main industries are building, footwear and timber products. Mongolia is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (COMECON), and has considerable assistance from East European countries. About 60 per cent of trade is with the Soviet Union, and about 35 per cent is conducted with the other members of COMECON.

Transport and Communications

The Mongolian railway system has a total length of 870 miles. There are 4,700 miles of motorable roads but much traffic is along the caravan routes by camel, yak, ox and horse. Steamer services operate on the Selenga and Orkhon rivers. Air transport operates to Irkutsk, Moscow and Peking, and throughout the country.

Social Welfare

There are about 100 hospitals with 7,800 beds and a number of clinics and medical stations.

Education

Elementary education is compulsory. The curriculum varies between four, seven and ten years. In 1967 there were 462 schools attended by 165,000 students. Students receiving higher education in 1965 totalled 8,400, plus 2,600 studying abroad. There is one university and an Academy of Sciences.

Sport

Wrestling and horse-riding are the chief sports. Winter sports, athletics and weight lifting are also popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), July 11 (National Day), November 7.

1969: January 1 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Tughrik of 100 Mongo.

Exchange rate: 9.60 Tughrik = £1 sterling

4.55 Tughrik = \$1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 14.40 Tughrik = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION			
	Total (1967)	Ulan-Bator (1966)	Birth Rate 1961	Death Rate 1961
1,565,000	1,156,200	250,000	40.7	10.2

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

REGION	AREA ('000 sq. km.)	REGIONAL CENTRE
Arkhangai . . .	55	Tsetserleg
Bayan Ulgy . . .	46	Ulgy
Bayan Khongor . . .	116	Bayan Khongor
Bulgan . . .	49	Bulgan
Central . . .	81	Dzun Mod
Choibalsan . . .	122	Choibalsan
Dzabkhan . . .	82	Ulyasutai
East Gobi . . .	111	Sain Shand
Gobi-Altay . . .	142	Yusun Bulak
Khentei . . .	82	Under Khan
Khubsugul . . .	101	Muren
Kobdo . . .	76	Kobdo
Middle Gobi . . .	78	Mandal Gobi
Selenga . . .	43	Sukhe Bator
South Gobi . . .	165	Dalan Dzagad
Sukhe Bator . . .	82	Barun Urt
Ubsunur . . .	69	Ulangom
Uver Khangai . . .	63	Arbai Khere

EMPLOYMENT—1963

RURAL AND CRAFT CO-OPERATIVES (incl. families)	WORKERS AND PROFESSIONAL (incl. families)	PRIVATELY EMPLOYED
53.26%	46.52%	0.18%

AGRICULTURE

CROPS ('000 tons)

	1960	1964	1965
Wheat . . .	215.5	335.2	319.6
Oats . . .	29.9	19.7	21.1
Barley . . .	8.3	11.4	9.0
Vegetables . . .	6.9	17.1	15.0
Potatoes . . .	18.5	26.5	24.3
Fodder . . .	34.4	116.4	94.7

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1960	1964	1965
Sheep . . .	10,835	13,100	13,838
Goats . . .	5,000	4,705	4,786
Horses . . .	2,310	2,374	2,433
Cattle . . .	1,710	1,982	2,093
Camels . . .	751	687	685
Pigs . . .	n.a.	22	20

Total Livestock (1966): 23,800,000.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1960	1964	1965
Milk (million litres) .	94.6	80.7	97.2
Edible Fats (tons) .	488.3	753.3	754.6
Industrial Fats (tons)	1,092.2	1,240.8	1,487.1
Poultry	n.a.	164.5	179.0

MINING (‘000 tons)

	1960	1964	1965
Coal	618.8	622.5	989.5
Oil	28.6	18.0	15.9
Alabaster	3.1	0.8	0.5
Fluorspar	40.3	79.2	49.0

INDUSTRY

	1960	1964	1965
Lime (‘000 tons) .	15.3	15.9	14.9
Soap (‘000 tons) .	2.1	2.2	2.5
Bricks (millions) .	77.5	37.6	47.3
Timber (‘000 cubic metres)	506	n.a.	n.a.
Hides and Skins (‘000)	846.4	679	531
Woollen Fabrics (‘000 metres) .	229.1	510.1	514.1

FINANCE

1 Tughrik=100 Mongo.
100 Tughrik=£10 8s. od.=U.S. \$25.00.

BUDGET

(1965—million Tughrik)

REVENUE	
Turnover Tax	1,113.8
Income Tax	237.4
Revenue from Forestry and Hunting	9.2
Income Tax from Rural Co-operatives	6.7
Social Insurance	63.0
Taxes and Duties from Population	27.7
Local Dues and Patent Dues	11.8
TOTAL (incl. other revenue)	1,559.0

EXPENDITURE	
National Economy	711.2
Social and Cultural Services	546.6
Administration and other Expenses	172.2
TOTAL	1,430.0

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1966–70)

Total Capital Investment expected to reach 4,700m. Tughriks. Considerable financial assistance is being received from the U.S.S.R. and other COMECON countries. Total Expenditure (1961–65 Plan): 3,860m. Tughriks.

Target under Fourth Plan: Industrial production to double by 1970. Contribution of industry to G.N.P. to grow from 41 per cent to 50 per cent during period of the Plan.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(‘000 Roubles)*

Imports: (1960): 87,100; (1961): 107,100; (1962): 102,600.

Exports: (1960): 65,200; (1961): 67,700; (1962): 68,500.

* At the rate: 4.05 Tughrik=1 Rouble.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(‘000 Tughrik)

IMPORTS	1959	1960
Consumer Goods	195,437	215,026
Machinery, Equipment and Materials	134,995	172,104

EXPORTS	1959	1960
Cattle	88,890	91,404
Wool	104,036	121,651
Raw Hides	12,736	17,258
Butter and Meat Products	21,734	22,317

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 Tughrík)

IMPORTS	1959	1960
U.S.S.R.	211,350	235,552
Chinese People's Republic.	79,493	88,759
Czechoslovakia	17,150	20,820
German Democratic Republic	10,403	16,204

EXPORTS	1959	1960
U.S.S.R.	192,730	219,774
Chinese People's Republic.	11,821	13,077
Czechoslovakia	15,618	22,283
German Democratic Republic	12,064	10,774

MONGOLIA'S TRADE WITHIN COMECON

Approximately 95 per cent of Mongolia's trade is with COMECON countries.

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
U.S.S.R. (million roubles)	55.7	56.1	114.1	142.2
Czechoslovakia (million Czech crowns)	38.0	45.0	51.0	65.8
German Democratic Republic (million marks)	11.2	10.5	33.2	17.9
Hungary (million foreign exchange forints)	31.4	29.9	33.1	39.9
Poland (million zlotys)	13.8	9.9	20.8	11.1
Romania (million lei)	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.9

Figures for Bulgaria are not available.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1964	1965
Length of Track (kilometres)	n.a.	n.a.
Passenger-km. (million)	73.9	73.8
Freight, ton-km. (million)	873.9	900.3

ROADS—1965

Length of Roads (kilometres)	n.a.
Freight, ton-kilometres (million)	425.8

INLAND WATERWAYS—1965

Freight, ton-kilometres (million)	2.4
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	20

CIVIL AVIATION

Passengers carried . . . 50,000
Freight, ton-kilometres 800,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA—1966

Post Offices.	384
Telephones	13,300
Radio Relay Stations	135
Radio Sets	53,900

EDUCATION

(1965)

	NUMBER	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
General Schools	448	164,400	5,721
Secondary Specialised	18	9,200	n.a.
Higher	7	10,700	n.a.

Source: State Central Statistical Board of the Council of Ministers, Ulan-Bator.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mongolian People's Republic is a sovereign democratic state of working people. All land, natural resources, factories, transport and banking organisations are state property. In addition to state ownership the people have co-operative ownership of public enterprises, especially in livestock herding. A limited degree of private ownership is also permitted.

The supreme state power is the Great People's Khural (Assembly), which meets once a year and is elected by universal, direct and secret suffrage of all citizens over the age of 18. It has the power of amending the Constitution (by a two-thirds majority), adopting laws, formulating the

basic principles of policy and approving the budget and economic plans. Its Presidium consists of a Chairman (who is Head of State), a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and four members. The functions of the Presidium are to interpret legislation and issue decrees, ratify treaties and appoint or dismiss (with the approval of the Great People's Khural) the members of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is the highest executive power and consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Ministers and Chairmen of State Commissions.

Local government is exercised by Khurals and executive bodies at Aimak (Province) and Somon (County) levels.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

ZHAMSARANGIN SAMBU (Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural).

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Chairman: YUMZHAGIIN TSEDENBAL.

First Deputy Chairman: S. LUVSAN.

Deputy Chairmen: B. DUGERSURUN, N. ZHAGVARAL, D. MAIDAR, T. RAGCHA, T. PUNTSAGNOROV, D. GOMBOZHAY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: M. DUGERSURUN.

Minister of the Army: Gen. Zh. LKHAVAGSUREN.

Minister of Public Security: B. ZHAMBALSUREN.

Minister of Trade and State Purchases: Dz. GANZHURZHAY.

Minister of Foreign Trade: D. DORZHGOTOV.

Minister of Finance: M. D. SODNOM.

Minister of Industry: P. DAMDIN.

Minister of Communications: D. GOTOV.

Minister of Public Health: B. DEMBREL.

Minister of Education: M. ZHAMSRAN.

Minister of Agriculture: B. BALZHINNYAM.

Minister of Construction: L. CHIMIDTSEREN.

Minister of Building Materials Industry: T. S. JAMBAL.

Minister of Culture: S. SOSORBARAM.

Minister of Geology: M. PELJEE.

Chairmen of the following organizations are also members of the Council: State Control Commission, State Committee on Economic Relations, State Committee for Transport, State Planning Commission, Department of Information and Broadcasting, Committee on Arts, Committee on Physical Culture and Sports, State Bank, Committee on Science and Higher Education and Department of Geological Prospecting.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Mongolia maintains diplomatic relations with: Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chinese People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korean Democratic People's Republic, Mali, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, U.A.R., United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia.

Resident diplomatic missions in Ulan Bator are maintained by all the Communist States, except Albania, and by France and the United Kingdom.

PARLIAMENT

GREAT PEOPLE'S KHURAL

Presidium

Chairman: ZHAMSARANGIN SAMBU.

Vice-Chairman: N. LUVSANRAVDAN.

Secretary: T. GHOTOV.

Members: B. BANZRAGACH, S. BATAA, N. LUVSANCHULTEM, CH. PUREVZHAY, SH. TSEVEGMED, S. UDVAL, D. YADAMSUREN.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: Ulan-Bator; f. 1921; Political Bureau: YUMZHAGIIN TSEDENBAL (1st Sec. of the Central Cttee.), ZHAMSARANGIN SAMBU, S. LUVSAN, Ts. DUGERSURUN, D. MOLOMZHAMTS, N. ZHAGVARAL, D. MAIDAR; Alternate Members: N. LUVSAN-RAVDAN, B. LKMAMSUREN; Chair. of Party Control Commission N. LUVSAN-RAVDAN; N. ZHAGVARAL, Ts. DUGERSURUN, B. LKMAMSUREN, D. MOLOMZHAMTS (Secretaries).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the City Court of Ulan-Bator, 18 Aimak (provincial) Courts and local Somon (county) courts. The Chairman and members of the Supreme Court are elected by the Great People's Khural for a term of three years; other judges are elected by local Khurals for terms of two years. The Procurator of the Republic is appointed by the Great People's Khural for a term of three years; he in turn appoints local procurators for terms of three years.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: KH. DAMDIN.

Procurator of the Republic: D. ENDON-DUICHIR.

RELIGION

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution. Traces survive of Buddhism (of the Tibetan variety).

Hamba Lama: Head of the Gandan Monastery (the only active temple of Mongolia): S. GUMBOJAV.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

The following are the most important newspapers and periodicals:

NEWSPAPERS

Mengu Sjao Si Bao (*Mongolian News*): Ulan-Bator; Chinese; weekly.

Unen (*Truth*): Ulan-Bator; f. 1925; organ of the Cen. Cttee. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; daily.

Pionerein Unen (*Pioneers' Truth*): Ulan-Bator; weekly.
Ulan-Batorein Medee (*Ulan-Bator News*): Ulan-Bator; 3 times weekly.
Ulan Od (*Red Star*): Ulan-Bator; f. 1930; army paper; 3 times weekly.
Utga Zokhiol Uriag (*Literature and Art*): Ulan Bator; weekly.
Zaluchuudyn Unen (*Young People's Truth*): Ulan-Bator; f. 1924; organ of the Cen. Cttee. of the League of Revolutionary Youth; twice weekly.
 There are also newspapers in all the 18 Provinces.

PERIODICALS

Ardyn Tor (*People's Government*): Ulan-Bator; 6 times a year.
Eidiin Zasgiin Asuudal (*Economic Questions*): Ulan-Bator; 6 times yearly.
Khudulmur (*Labour*): Ulan-Bator; f. 1947; organ of the Cen. Council of Trade Unions; twice weekly.
Mongolia Today: Ulan-Bator; illustrated magazine; Mongol, Russian, English; monthly.
Namein Amdral (*Party Life*): Ulan-Bator; f. 1923; organ of the Cen. Cttee. of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; monthly.
Shinzhlekh Ukhaan Amdral (*Science and Life*): Ulan-Bator; popular magazine published by the State Committee of Science and Higher Education; six times yearly.
Tsog (*Spark*): Ulan-Bator; political and literary magazine of the Union of Mongolian Writers; six times yearly.

PRESS AGENCY

Montsamo: Mongolian Press Agency, Ulan-Bator; f. 1957; government-owned.

PUBLISHING

State Publishing Committee: Ulan-Bator; f. 1921; publishes 30 newspapers and 20 magazines; Chair. Z. AKHMED.
State Press: Ulan-Bator.

There are also publishing committees in each province.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Ulan-Bator: Committee for Information, Broadcasting and Television, Box 365, Ulan-Bator; programmes in Mongolian, Russian, Chinese, English and Kazakh; Chair of the State Committee for Information and Broadcasting S. JALAN-AJAV.
 Radio receivers 90,923 (1968).

TELEVISION

A television centre has been built by the U.S.S.R. at Ulan-Bator, and a television service opened in 1967.

FINANCE

State Bank of the Mongolian People's Republic: 6 Octia-briyn Gudamzh, Ulan-Bator; f. 1924; 65 brs.; Chair. P. TUMUR.

Insurance is covered by a non-contributory state scheme.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

All trade and industry is concentrated in the hands of the state, either through direct state ownership or through Co-operatives.

Mongolian Chamber of Commerce: Ulan-Bator; Chair. D. NADMID; Gen.-Sec. D. DASHDONDOG.

Mongolvneshtorg: Ministry for Foreign Trade, Ulan-Bator; controls all foreign trade transactions.

Mongolian Central Council of Trade Unions: Ulan-Bator; branches throughout the country; Chair. D. YADAM-SUREN; Sec. N. DANZRAGCH; 171,000 mems. (1967); affiliated to W.F.T.U.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Council of Producers' Co-operatives: Ulan-Bator; f. 1931; mems. 73 co-operatives employing over 17,000 people; Chair. D. DEMCHIG.

The co-operatives produce a variety of consumer goods such as clothing, ceramics and plywood, and organize certain public services such as catering, dry cleaning, construction and transport. There are 284 agricultural co-operatives.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Mongolian Railways: Ulan-Bator.

External Lines: from the Soviet frontier at Naushky (connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway) to Ulan-Bator (opened 1949) and on to the Chinese frontier at Zamen-Ude (opened 1955) and connecting with Peking. The total length of this track is about 1,379 km.

Internal Lines: Ulan-Bator to Nalaiha coalfield; Darhan to Sharyn Gol coalfield; Choibalsan to Erentsab on the Soviet Frontier (237 km.).

ROADS

Mongolian Transport Co.: Ulan-Bator; f. 1925; bus and lorry services throughout the country.

The main roads link Ulan-Bator with the Chinese frontier at Zamen-Ude and with the Soviet frontier at Altan-Bulak in the north, at Bor via Choibalsan in the northeast and via Ulegy in the northwest. The total length of these and other main roads is about 8,600 km.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Water transport plies on Lake Hubsugul and on the Selenge river in the northern part of the country.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Mongol: Ulan-Bator; internal services to all provincial capitals from Ulan-Bator; external services to Moscow and Peking; airlines of COMECON countries co-ordinate their international services; Chair. of Civil Air Transport Commission B. Tsog.

Aeroflot: Moscow; Ulan-Bator; office: Airport.

TOURISM

Juulchin: Ulan-Bator; the official foreign tourist service bureau.

UNIVERSITY

Mongolian State University: Ulan-Bator; 200 teachers, 2,500 students.

MOROCCO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Morocco is situated in the extreme north-west of Africa and is washed by the Atlantic to the west and the Mediterranean to the north. It is bordered by Algeria to the east and the Spanish Sahara to the south. The climate is warm and sunny on the coast, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average temperatures are 81°F (27°C) in summer and 45°F (7°C) in winter for Rabat, and 101°F (38°C) and 40°F (4°C) respectively for Marrakesh. The rainy season in the north is from November to April. The official language is Arabic, but Spanish is widely spoken in the northern regions and French in the rest of Morocco. The established religion is Mohammedanism, to which most people belong, and there are Christian and Jewish minorities. The flag is red with a five-pointed green star in the centre. The capital is Rabat.

Recent History

From 1912 to 1956 Morocco was divided into French and Spanish Protectorates and the International Zone of Tangier. In 1956 the country became independent and Tangier was incorporated in 1960. Previously a Sultanate, Morocco became a Kingdom in 1957. In 1960 King Muhammad V took charge as Prime Minister but died the following year and was succeeded by his son, the present King Hassan II. A more widely-based government was formed and a new constitution drawn up. Following disturbances in Casablanca a "state of exception" was declared in June 1965, and Parliament was suspended.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1962 the King appoints the Prime Minister and Cabinet, approves legislation and has the right to dismiss parliament. The King himself presides at Cabinet meetings. Legislation is carried out by the House of Representatives, elected for four years by universal suffrage, and the House of Councillors, elected by local authorities and other bodies for six years, half the members retiring every three years. The country is divided into seventeen provinces and two prefectures.

Defence

Until independence in 1956 defence was the responsibility of the protecting Powers. Since then Morocco has built up its own Army of about 45,000 men and established a Navy and Air Force. All American bases were evacuated at the end of 1963. Compulsory military service for an eighteen-month period was instituted in March 1966.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the mainstays of the economy. The chief crops are wheat, barley and maize. Livestock-raising is important and fishing is well developed. The most important minerals extracted are phosphates, of which Morocco is a leading producer and exporter, and

other deposits include iron ore, coal, lead and manganese. Industry is still on a small scale but has been developed under the Five-Year Plan, 1960-64. Talks held in Tangier in 1964 led to the setting up of the Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee which aims at the co-ordination of the economies of the Maghreb countries. Plans have been drawn up by the Soviet Union for a 240-metre dam at Zaouia Narbouss on the River Draa to control flood waters, and a power station with a capacity of 21 million kWh. As the first step in a policy of agrarian reform King Hassan, in July 1966, distributed 6,000 hectares of land appropriated from French settlers to five hundred *fellahs*, and the new Five Year Plan (1968-72) gives top priority to agriculture and will devote over half of total investments to it.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,778 miles of railway of which 474 miles are electrified. Paved roads extend for 12,190 miles with 22,500 miles of motorable tracks. The chief ports are Casablanca, Safi and Mohammedia. There are 19 airfields, domestic and international air services being provided by the national airline Royal Air Maroc and thirteen other companies.

Social Welfare

All employees are required to contribute to a Social Welfare Fund which provides against illness, occupational accidents and old age.

Education

There are state primary, secondary and technical schools. In 1967 more than a million children were at school, representing 43 per cent of children of school age. Education for both sexes between 7 and 13 years was made compulsory in 1963. There are three universities and an American university is planned to be opened in Tangier in 1968.

Tourism

Morocco is famous for a hot and sunny climate, its ancient, walled towns, the modern capital Rabat and the modern port Casablanca, for desert and mountains and Atlantic and Mediterranean resorts. Tourists from all over the world visit Fez and Marrakech.

Visas are not required to visit Morocco by nationals of Arab League states (except Sudan): Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Turkey, U.S.A., Venezuela, or any West European country (except Portugal and Spain).

Sport

Football is the most important sport and tennis and skiing are also popular.

MOROCCO—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 9 (Mouloud), November 18 (Army Day), December 20 (Aid Seghir).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 3 (National Day), March 29 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Dirham of 100 Francs.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 Dh.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 Fr.; 1 Dh.

Exchange rate: 12.12 Dh. = £1 sterling.

5.02 Dh. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (mid-1966 estimates)		
	Total	Moroccans	Aliens
444,000	13,726,000	13,546,000	180,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966 estimates)

Casablanca . . .	1,120,000	Tangier . . .	135,000
Rabat (capital) . . .	370,000	Oudja . . .	125,000
Marrakech . . .	275,000	Kenitra . . .	105,000
Fez . . .	255,000	Tetuan . . .	105,000
Meknès . . .	220,000	Safi . . .	105,000

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Wheat . . .	1,196	1,314	814
Barley . . .	1,168	1,189	506
Maize . . .	320	272	154
Olives . . .	200	177	267
Dates . . .	85	86	90
Tomatoes . . .	253	326	143
Potatoes . . .	187	271	130
Citrus fruit . . .	630	530	690
Sugar beet . . .	181	178	382
Tobacco . . .	3	2.3	1.7
Wine ('000 hecto- litres) . . .	2,574	2,459	3,449

Livestock (1965): Cattle 2,900,000, Sheep 15,000,000, Goats 7,400,000, Camels 200,000, Horses 273,000, Mules 275,000, Donkeys 1,125,000.

Fishing (1966): The total catch was 295,685 metric tons, of which 252,000 tons were sardines.

MOROCCO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (‘000 tons)

	1965	1966
Phosphates	9,824	9,428
Iron Ore	951	1,017
Coal	418	451
Manganese	321	284
Lead	113	120
Petroleum	102	103
Zinc	95	94
Cobalt	16	18
Copper	6	9

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966
Cement	‘000 tons	788	856
Processed lead	„	17.2	18.7
Refined sugar	„	334	358
Soap	tons	26,227	26,800
Paint	„	6,115	6,700
Textiles	„	25,667	26,500
Electricity (hydraulic and thermal)	million kWh	1,362	1,431
Cars	number	5,360	5,146
Tyres	„	237,000	245,000
Shoes	‘000 pairs	4,992	4,773
Carpets	‘000 sq. m.	304	340

FINANCE

1 Dirham=100 Moroccan francs

100 Dirhams=£8 5s. od. sterling=U.S. \$19.80.

ORDINARY BUDGET

Revenue: (1967) 2,108m. Dirhams, (1968) 2,365 Dirhams.

Expenditure: (1967) 2,219m. Dirhams, (1968) 2,486 Dirhams.

THREE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1965-67

INVESTMENT (‘000 Dirhams)

	PUBLIC SECTOR	SEMI-PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	TOTAL
Agriculture	851,600	—	—	851,600
Tourism	134,000	—	90,000	224,000
Administration	117,744	—	—	117,740
Infrastructure	389,303	—	—	389,300
Energy	120,000	120,000	—	240,000
Production	532,530	352,310	459,638	1,344,478
Administrative Equipment	124,098	—	—	124,098
Exceptional Expenditure	40,000	—	—	40,000
Education and Social Development	151,910	—	—	151,910
TOTAL (inc. others)	2,461,185	472,311	549,638	3,483,124

In the new development plan, 55 per cent of the investment will be devoted to agriculture: total expenditure in 1968 amounts to 668 million dirhams.

MOROCCO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million Dirhams)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	2,174.45	2,023.73	150.72	2,305.2	2,296.3	8.9
Transport	106.76	210.84	-104.08	64.1	203.6	-139.5
Insurance	14.03	20.86	- 6.83	13.7	26.4	- 12.7
Travel	103.19	63.29	39.90	129.4	66.8	62.6
Capital income	15.01	134.20	-119.19	14.6	128.1	-113.5
Patents, copyright, licence fees, etc.	2.11	17.55	- 15.44	3.1	17.0	- 13.9
Government n.i.e.	37.79	177.44	-139.65	141.2	205.9	- 64.7
Miscellaneous services	25.27	63.98	- 38.71	31.9	58.0	- 26.1
Wage remittances	269.25	305.93	- 36.68	301.9	300.6	1.3
Transfer Payments	109.73	89.43	20.30	31.0	104.5	- 73.5
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Public Sector:						
Capital Transactions	585.70	126.13	459.57	488.9	216.4	272.5
Foreign transactions	44.49	44.99	- 0.50	104.6	18.6	86.0
Private Sector:						
Investments and Loans:						
by foreigners in Morocco	40.22	31.30	8.92	39.9	27.3	12.6
by Moroccans abroad	11.82	0.44	11.38	8.7	3.1	5.6
Total	3,539.82	3,310.11	229.71	3,678.2	3,672.6	5.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS
(million Dirhams)

	1964			1965		
	Franc Area	Convertibility Area	Bilateral Payments Agreements Area	Franc Area	Convertibility Area	Bilateral Payments Agreements Area
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	- 25.20	-193.47	39.79	170.02	-72.72	53.42
Transport	- 39.98	- 54.32	- 7.89	- 45.54	-49.68	- 8.36
Insurance	- 4.31	- 0.12	- 0.44	- 6.45	- 0.68	0.30
Travel	- 68.70	9.57	-42.16	14.30	30.09	- 4.49
Capital income	- 46.64	- 11.02	- 1.65	- 89.72	-24.68	- 4.79
Income from intellectual property	- 10.67	- 1.30	- 0.21	- 12.52	- 2.68	- 0.24
Government n.i.e.	- 69.76	6.18	- 4.66	-100.25	-32.43	- 6.97
Miscellaneous services	- 27.98	- 5.13	- 0.63	- 25.64	-11.49	- 1.58
Wages	- 27.95	- 2.42	-10.52	- 29.64	-10.82	-17.86
Transfer Payments	- 28.01	- 16.11	- 2.50	- 52.71	-78.04	- 5.03
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Public Sector:						
Capital transactions	205.27	58.07	-11.12	149.10	311.35	- 0.88
Foreign transactions	17.00	31.23	31.00	- 38.67	9.26	28.91
Private Sector:						
Investments and Loans:						
by foreigners in Morocco	- 81.63	27.43	0.18	- 24.77	31.00	2.69
by Moroccans abroad	6.74	- 0.57	- 0.88	10.38	1.00	-
Total	-202.52	- 48.41	-11.69	- 82.11	277.20	34.62

Note: The Franc Area comprises: Algeria, the Cameroons, Chad, Comores, Congo Republic, Dahomey, France, French Guiana, Gabon, Guadeloupe, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Martinique, Niger, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, French Polynesia, Central African Republic, Réunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta.

The Bilateral Payments Agreements Area comprises: Bulgaria, Chinese People's Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Mali, Poland, Spain, United Arab Republic and the U.S.S.R.

The Convertibility Area consists of the countries which are not part of either of the other two areas.

MOROCCO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Dirhams)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports .	2,151	2,338	2,345	2,291	2,426
Exports .	1,762	1,938	2,193	2,176	2,168

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million Dirhams)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Milk, Butter and Cheese	47	48	46
Coffee	30	30	33
Tea	70	56	64
Wheat	51	79	219
Sugar	327	372	191
Petroleum	125	103	79
Timber (raw and prepared)	71	64	76
Paper and Products	54	26	38
Cotton Textiles	31	56	63
Machinery, Motors and Electrical Apparatus	83	84	113

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Tomatoes	128	137	150
Fresh Vegetables	28	47	21
Dried Vegetables	65	89	54
Citrus Fruits	311	314	335
Preserved Fish	143	73	122
Wine	112	86	69
Phosphates	578	573	534
Iron Ore	40	41	33
Manganese Ore	52	37	52
Lead Ore	64	90	76
Zinc Ore	20	35	26
Cork and Cork Products	17	16	14

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million Dirhams)

IMPORTS	1965	1966
France	879	944
U.S.A.	271	287
Cuba	186	85
German Federal Republic	140	153
Italy	70	79
China, P.R.	60	83
Netherlands	60	68
United Kingdom	50	78
U.S.S.R.	45	81

EXPORTS	1965	1966
France	958	911
German Federal Republic	182	175
Spain	132	89
United Kingdom	111	108
Poland	80	33
Belgium/Luxembourg	79	80
Netherlands	72	64
U.S.S.R.	56	59
Algeria	53	23

MOROCCO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

	UNIT	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres .	million	470	449
Freight ton-kilometres	'000	2,032	2,216
Freight .	'000 tons	15,447	16,221

ROADS

	1965	1966
Tonnage Transported .	4,952,000	4,974,000
Tons/kilometres ('000)	36,200	44,600
Cars .	163,201	168,602
Lorries and Vans .	58,243	68,027
Motor Cycles .	14,601	14,642

SHIPPING

	UNIT	1965	1966
Tonnage Loaded .	'000 tons	12,030	11,584
Tonnage Unloaded .	" "	3,223	3,808

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
Total passengers .	454,280	472,805
Freight (metric tons) .	5,950	5,836
Mail (metric tons) .	987	1,004

TOURISM

NATIONALITY	1965	1966
French .	94,201	98,240
Algerians .	69,170	61,252
British .	44,036	66,804
Americans .	25,278	37,835
Spaniards .	33,621	34,965
Germans .	22,350	27,474
Scandinavians .	13,445	20,302
Belgians .	6,920	10,698
Italians .	8,118	10,385
Swiss .	6,180	8,002
Dutch .	5,624	7,013
Canadians .	3,206	4,513
Portuguese .	2,207	2,563
Others .	23,569	24,228
TOTAL FOREIGN TOURISTS .	357,924	414,274
Moroccans Living Abroad .	20,494	9,757
TOTAL TOURISTS .	378,418	424,031
Cruise Passengers .	103,157	97,687
GRAND TOTAL .	481,575	521,718

EDUCATION

	PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS	SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS	TECHNICAL SCHOOL STUDENTS	STUDENTS ENGAGED IN HIGHER EDUCATION	STUDENTS AT TRAINING COLLEGES
1964-65 .	1,105,182	153,861	19,900	9,670	466
1965-66 .	1,124,078	196,226	14,705	8,996	556
1966-67 .	1,088,394	226,254	15,476	7,198	536

Source: Service Central des Statistiques, Rabat.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Constitution drawn up by King Hassan II was approved by national referendum and promulgated in December 1962. The principal provisions are as follows:

Preamble: The Kingdom of Morocco, a sovereign Moslem State, shall be a part of the Great Maghreb. As an African State one of its aims shall be the realization of African unity. It will adhere to the principles, rights and obligations of those international organisations of which it is a member and will work for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

General Principles: Morocco shall be a constitutional, democratic and social monarchy. Sovereignty shall pertain to the nation and be exercised directly by means of the referendum and indirectly by the constitutional institutions. All Moroccans shall be equal before the law, and all adults shall enjoy equal political rights including the franchise. Freedoms of movement, opinion and speech and the right of assembly shall be guaranteed.

The Monarchy: The Crown of Morocco and its attendant constitutional rights shall be hereditary in the line of H.M. King Hassan II. The King shall have the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers and shall preside over the Cabinet. He shall promulgate legislation passed by parliament and have the power to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; makes appointments to civil and military posts; appoints Ambassadors; signs and ratifies Treaties; presides over the Supreme Council for National Development Planning and the Supreme Council of the Judiciary; and exercises the right of pardon.

Parliament: Parliament shall comprise the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for four

years by universal direct suffrage. One-third of the House of Councillors shall be elected by the Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Handicrafts as well as by trade unions, two-thirds by an electoral college of members of prefectural and provincial assemblies and communal councils. The Councillors' term of office shall be six years, half the Councillors being re-elected every three years. Parliament shall pass legislation; authorise any declaration of war; and approve any extension beyond thirty days of a state of emergency declared by the Government.

Government: The Government shall be responsible to the King and the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister being empowered to initiate legislation and to exercise statutory powers except where these are reserved to the King.

Relations between the Authorities: The King may request further consideration of legislation by parliament before giving his assent; submit proposed legislation to a referendum by decree; and dissolve the House of Representatives if a Bill rejected by parliament is approved by referendum. He may also dissolve the House of Representatives by decree, but the succeeding House may not be dissolved within a year of its election. The House of Representatives may defeat the Government either by refusing a vote of confidence moved by the Prime Minister or by passing a censure motion; either eventuality shall involve the Government's collective resignation.

Judiciary: The Judiciary shall be independent. Judges shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary presided over by the King.

Revision: Revision of the Constitution shall rest with the Prime Minister and Parliament and shall require approval by referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.M. KING HASSAN II (*accession February 26, 1961*).

CABINET

(*April 1968*)

Prime Minister: Dr. MOHAMED BENHIMA.
Minister-Representative to His Majesty: HADJ AHMED BALAFREJ.
Minister of Agriculture and National Promotion: M'HAMMED BARGACH.
Minister of Saharan and Mauritanian Affairs: Prince MOULAY HASSAN BIN DRISS.
Minister of National Education and Fine Arts: ABDELHADI BOUTALEB.
Minister of Justice: DRISS SLAOUJ.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: AHMED LARAKI.
Minister of National Defence: HADDOU CHIGUER.
Minister of the Interior, Town Planning and Housing: Gen. MOHAMED OUFKIR.
Minister of Civil Service and General Secretary: HADJ M'HAMMED BAHNINI.
Minister of Information: AHMED SENOUSI.
Minister of Public Works and Communications: ABDELHAFID BOUTALEB.
Minister of Industry, Mines and Commerce: MOULAY AHMED ALAOUJ.
Minister of Finance: MAMOUN TAHIRI.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. LARBI CHRAÏBI.
Minister of Islamic Affairs: HADJ AHMED BARGACH.
Minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telecommunications: BADREDDINE SENOUSI.
Minister of Work and Social Affairs: ABDESSLEM BENAÏSSA.
Minister of Tourism: THAMID OUAZZANI.
Minister at the Royal Cabinet: DEY OULD SIDI BABA.
Minister in Charge of the Co-ordination of Armed Forces: Gen. MOHAMED MEZIANE.
Secretary of State to the Prime Minister: AHMED BENNANI.
Secretary of State for Economic Affairs: ABDELWAHAB LARAKI.
Secretary of State for Planning and Technical Development: M'HAMMED IMANI.
Secretary of State for Youth and Sports: MEHDI BENBOUCHTA.
Under-Secretary of State for Commerce, Industry and Mines: AHMED BENKIRANE.
Under-Secretary of State for the Interior: MOHAMED BEN ALLEN.
Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture: TAIEB ZAAMOUN.
Director of the Royal Cabinet: DRISS M'HAMMEDI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO MOROCCO

(in Rabat unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** 46 blvd. Front l'Oued (E); *Ambassador:* FERHAT TAYEB HAMIDA.
- Argentina:** 4 blvd. Moulay Hassan (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO RAUL PICO.
- Austria:** 2 rue de Tedders (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* AUGUSTE TARTAR.
- Belgium:** 6 avenue de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE BASSOMPIERRE.
- Brazil:** 34 rue Lamartine (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO RIBEIRO.
- Bulgaria:** 6 rue Blaise Pascal (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN IVANOV.
- Canada:** Madrid, Spain.
- Czechoslovakia:** 4 rue Normand (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ANTOS.
- Chile:** rue Docteur Laraki, Quartier Souissi (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSE MARIO.
- China, People's Republic:** 6 rue Joachim du Bellay (E); *Ambassador:* YANG CHI-LIANG.
- Cuba:** 4 rue El Jabarti (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ LOECHES.
- Denmark:** 5 ave. de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* M. VIGGO JENSEN (also accred. to Libya and Senegal).
- Ethiopia:** Hotel Rex (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. MAKONNEN DENEKE.
- Finland:** Algiers, Algeria.
- France:** ave. Mohammed V (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN CLAUDE WINKLER.
- German Federal Republic:** 2 blvd. Front d'Oued (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ VOIGT.
- Ghana:** 64 rue du Rouergue (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR MENSAN CHARLES TAY.
- Greece:** 9 rue de Kairouan (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN SOSSIDIS.
- Hungary:** 12 rue de Talda (E); LASZLO GUYAROS.
- India:** 11 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* KRISHNA PURI.
- Indonesia:** 29 rue Zankat Al Jaseir (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. SUWAMPO.
- Iran:** 7 rue Montaigne (E); *Ambassador:* MASSOUD FOROUGH.
- Iraq:** 17 ave. de la Victoire (E); *Ambassador:* HIKMAT SAMI SULEIMAN.
- Italy:** 9 ave. Franklin Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLÒ DI BERNARDO.
- Ivory Coast:** 21 rue de Tedders (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU THIAN.
- Japan:** 7 rue de Midelt (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Jordan:** 1 rue de Kairouan (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Korea, Republic:** 9 ave. de Meknès (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. HYUN JOON SHIN.
- Kuwait:** 48 ave. Pasteur (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH AHMED HUSSEIN.
- Lebanon:** 5 rue de Tedders (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN JISR.
- Libya:** 1 ave. A.-Derrag (E); *Ambassador:* ABDESLAM BSIKRI.
- Luxembourg:** 6 ave. de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DE BASSOMPIERRE.
- Mali:** Cairo, U.A.R.
- Netherlands:** 38 rue de Tunis (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer PETRUS JOHANNES EEKHOUT.
- Norway:** 20 ave. Yarmouk (E); *Ambassador:* HELGE LEIKVANG.
- Pakistan:** route des Zaërs (E); *Ambassador:* Mme. SHAISATRA IKRAMULLA KHAN.
- Peru:** 2 ave. Moulay Youssef (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Poland:** Brue Omar Slaoui (E); *Ambassador:* JAWUEZ ZAMBROWSKI.
- Portugal:** 45 rue Maurice Pascouet (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Romania:** 10 rue d'Ouezzane (L); *Ambassador:* CORONEL PURTICA.
- Saudi Arabia:** 45 place Ibn Said (E); *Ambassador:* JOAD BAKRI.
- Senegal:** 3 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF SYLLA.
- Spain:** 1 ave. de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO IBANEZ.
- Sudan:** Cairo, U.A.R.
- Sweden:** 6 rue Slaouane (E); *Ambassador:* BO SIEGBAHN (also accred. to Libya and Senegal).
- Switzerland:** square Condo de Sabriano (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN STROHLIN.
- Tunisia:** 5 rue Montaigne (E); *Ambassador:* HABIB CHATTY.
- Turkey:** 6 rue El Yarmouk (E); *Ambassador:* KAMURAN ACET.
- U.S.S.R.:** 18 ave. Abderrahmane Aneggai (E); *Ambassador:* LOUCA BALAMARTCHOUK.
- United Arab Republic:** 31 rue d'Alger (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN FAHMI ABDELMAJIB.
- U.K.:** 28 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah (E); *Ambassador:* M. HOLLIDAY.
- U.S.A.:** 45 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY J. TASCA.
- Uruguay:** 18 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO PONS.
- Viet-Nam, Republic:** 5 ave. de Meknès (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BUU-KINH.
- Yugoslavia:** 10 rue de Djebli (E); *Ambassador:* MILAN VENISNIK.

Morocco also has diplomatic relations with Haiti, Monaco, Niger, Nigeria, Panama and the Vatican.

PARLIAMENT*

CHAMBER OF COUNSELLORS

President: M'FEDEL CHERKAOUL.

(Elections, October 1963)

PARTY	SEATS
Front National pour la Défense des Institutions Constitutionnelles (FDIC)	107
Istiqlal Party	11
Others	2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

President: ABDELKRIM KHATIB.

(Elections, May 1963)

PARTY	SEATS
Front National pour la Défense des Institutions Constitutionnelles (FDIC)	69
Istiqlal	41
Union National des Forces Populaires (UNFP)	28
Independent	6

* Parliament was suspended in June 1965 when King Hassan II proclaimed a "state of exception".

POLITICAL PARTIES

Front national pour la défense des institutions constitutionnelles—F.D.I.C.: f. 1963; an electoral union of the Popular Movement, the Democratic Constitutional Party and Liberals led by Mr. GUEDIRA; Leaders: REDA GUEDIRA, MAHJOUBI AHARDANE, ABDERRAHMANE KHATIB.

Democratic Socialist Party: f. 1964; a single party carrying on the aims of F.D.I.C.; Pres. AHMED BAHNINI; Leader REDA GUEDIRA.

Istiqlal: f. 1944; aims to raise living standards, to confer equal rights on all; Pres. ALLAL EL FASSI.

Union National des Forces Populaires—UNFP (*National Union of Popular Forces*): B.P. 747, Casablanca;

f. 1959; left wing; opposition party; Leaders: ABDALLAH IBRAHIM, ABDERRAHIM BOUABID, MAHJOUB BEN SEDDIK, MOHAMED ABDERRAZAK, THAMI AMAR, MAATI BOUABID, ABDERRAHMAN YOUSSEFI, MOHAMED BASRI, MOHAMED MANSOUR; publ. *Al Mouharrir* (daily).

Parti Démocrate de l'Indépendance: split from and to the left of Istiqlal; Leader MOHAMMED BEN HASSAN EL QUEZZANI.

Parti Communiste Marocain: 64 Rue des Papillons, Casablanca; Sec.-Gen. ALI YATA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The **Supreme Court** (*Majlis el Aala*), created on September 27th, 1957, is responsible for the interpretation of the law and regulates the jurisprudence of the courts and tribunals of the Kingdom. The Supreme Court sits at Rabat and is divided into four Chambers:

- 2 Civil Chambers.
- 1 Criminal Chamber.
- 1 Administrative Chamber.

President: AHMED BAHNINI.

There are 20 Counsellors and 4 General Advocates.

Three Courts of Appeal. The Fez Court covers all the former Southern Zone and comprises:

- 5 Regional Tribunals.
- 23 Sadad Tribunals.

The Court of Appeal at Tangier comprises:

- 3 Regional Tribunals.
- 16 Sadad Tribunals.

The Court of Appeal at Rabat comprises:

- 5 Regional Tribunals.
- 42 Sadad Tribunals.

The **Sadad Tribunals** pass judgment, subject to appeal, in the cases with relation to the personal and successional statutes of Muslim Moroccans and of Moroccan Jews, and the Regional Tribunals pass judgment in these cases without appeal.

Labour Tribunals settle, by means of conciliation, disputes arising from rental contracts or services between employers and employees engaged in private industry. There are 14 labour tribunals in the Kingdom.

A special court was created in 1965 in Rabat to deal with corruption among public officials.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

Most Moroccans are Muslims.

CHRISTIANS

There are about 400,000 Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Rabat: (vacant); 1 rue de l'Evêché, B.P. 92, Rabat.

Archbishop of Tangier: FRANCISCO ALDEGUNDE DORRIGO; 55 S. Francisco, B.P. 2316, Tangier.

JEWS

There are about 100,000 Jews.

Grand Rabbi of Casablanca: 167 blvd. Ziraoui, Casablanca; CHALOM MESSAS, President of the Rabbinical Court of Casablanca, Palais de Justice, Place des Nations Unies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Casablanca

Liberation: French; official organ of UNFP; (seized by authorities, April 1967).

Le Petit Marocain: rue Mohamed Smiha; French; independent; Dir. YVES MAS; circ. 38,500.

La Vigie Marocaine: 88 blvd. Mohammed V; f. 1908; afternoon; French; independent; ARMAND BARON; circ. 35,000.

Maghreb Informations: 16 rue de Foucauld; f. 1966; French; independent; Dir. LOGHLAM MOHAMED; circ. 8,000.

Al Mouharrir: B.P. 747; official organ of UNFP; Arabic; (seized by authorities, April 1967).

Fez

Courrier du Maroc: boulevard Mohammed El Korri; f. 1929; French; morning; Dir. A. BERTIN.

Rabat

Al Fajr: Arabic; Editor MUSTAPHA EL ALAOUÏ.

Al Alam (*The Flag*): 11 rue Allal ben Abdallah; organ of the Istiqlal; Arabic; Dir. ABDELKRIM GHELLAB; circ. 49,000.

Al Anbaa (*Information*): Ministry of Information, rue Prince Moulay Abdullah 2; Arabic; Dir. ALI ALAOUÏ; circ. 5,000.

Al Massa (*The Evening*): ave. Allal Ben Abdallah; Arabic.

L'Opinion: ave. Allal Ben Abdallah 11; f. 1965; Istiqlal; French; Dir. ABDERRAHMAN BADDON.

Tangier

Diario España: Calle Cervantes; f. 1938; Spanish; independent; circ. 75,000; Pres. LUIS ZARRALUQUI; Dir. ROLDAN MAY.

Tetuán

Diario de África: 15 boulevard de Riperdà; Spanish; Dir. AURELIO GRONDONA; circ. 7,000.

PERIODICALS

Casablanca

Al Ahdaffe: B.P. 163; left wing weekly; Dir. AHMED AL KHARRASS.

Akbar Al-Dounia: Arabic; weekly; independent; satirical.

Al Atlas Moussaouara: 16 rue Foucauld; f. 1963; Arabic; independent; fortnightly; Dir. AHMED BENKIRANE; circ. 20,000.

Al Fallah: 49 rue Tizi Ougli, Ain Sebâa; agricultural; fortnightly; Dir. AHMED NEJJAI.

Al Istiqlal: French; weekly.

Al Kifah al-Watani: 32 rue Ledru-Rollin, B.P. 152; Arabic and French; weekly; Dir. ALI YATA.

Al Maghreb Al Arabi: Arabic; weekly; pro-Government.

Al Oummal (*The Workers*): 10 ave. de l'Armée Royale; trade union affairs (U.G.T.M.); Arabic; weekly.

L'Avant Garde: 222 ave. de l'Armée Royale; French and Arabic; trade union affairs; weekly; Dir. MOHAMMED TIBARY; circ. 10,000.

Echanges Extérieurs du Maroc: French; monthly; Dir. JEAN BERGOT.

El Talia: Arabic; weekly; Editor MAHJUB BEN EL SEDDIQ.

La Vie Economique: 5 boulevard ben Yacine; f. 1921; French; weekly; Editor MICHEL JAEGER.

Lamalif: French; monthly; non-political features and cultural magazine.

Maroc-Demain: 248 blvd. Mohammed V; French; weekly; Editor A. CHABAN.

Maroc-Médical: Immeuble Liberté, 287 Bd. de la Liberté; f. 1920; French; monthly medical journal; Dir. E. LEPINAY, Editor Prof. Agr. J. CHENEBAULT.

Maroc-Mondo: French; weekly.

Maroc-Tourisme: French, English, German; quarterly; Dir. ABDELHAQ CHRAÏBI.

Tahrir: 13 rue Soldat Roche; Arabic.

Fez

Al-Siassa (*Politics*): 10 rue de l'Angleterre; Arabic; f. 1967 as successor to Al-Doustour (f. 1963); weekly; Man. Dir. MOHAMMED HASSAN QUAZZANI.

Rabat

Action Africaine: 10 place Mohammed V; popular; circ. 3,000.

Arroumouze: 5 rue Ankara; monthly; politics and literature; Dir. AHMED TANANE.

Assalam al Ifriki: B.P. 259; f. 1963; popular weekly; Dir. HASSAN BELKORA.

Al Chaab (*The People*): 2 rue Parmentier, ave. de Témara; independent; weekly; Arabic; Founder and Editor M. MEKKI NACIRI; Dir. MUSTAPHA BELHAJ; circ. 25,000.

Al Fellah: Chamber of Agriculture; on agricultural affairs; weekly; Arabic.

Atlas: ave. Mohammed V; Arabic; fortnightly; illustrated-political and general information.

Chenguait: Arabic; weekly.

Faits et Idées: B.P. 258, rue Ibn Ahmed Abboud; religious monthly; French; Dir. ROBERT GILLOUX.

Al Idaa al Watania: Arabic; monthly.

Al Istiqlal: 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdallah; weekly; Istiqlal party.

Izdihar al Maghreb: 6 rue Lieutenant Leriche; f. 1957; economic; Dir. ALAOUI KACEM.

Al Janoub: Ministry of State for Mauritanian and Saharan Affairs, 6 ave. Moulay Hafid; southern affairs; Dir. KHALIFA MAHFOUD; circ. 30,000.

Al Maghreb al Arabi: 8 place Mohammed V; weekly.

Al Manarat: 281 ave. Mohammed V; F.D.I.C. weekly; Arabic.

Manar el Maghreb: ave. de Témara; educational; weekly; Arabic.

Maroc-65: Ministry Representative of H.M. the King; f. 1965.

Al Nidal (The Fight): ave. Allal Ben Abdullah 18; political; weekly; Arabic; liberal; independent.

Le Parlement: 6 rue Lieutenant Leriche; f. 1963; independent monthly; Dir. ALAMI KACEM.

Sawt al Maghreb (Voice of the Maghreb): 1 rue Pierre Parent; organ of the R.T.M.; Arabic; monthly.

La Voix des Communautés: 12 Sh. el Amir Moulay Abdallah; monthly organ of the Jewish Community; French; Dir. DAVID AMAR.

Al Mitak: Kasba 39; f. 1962; religious; weekly; Dir. Prof. ABDALLAH GUNNOUN.

Journal de Tanger: B.P. 68, French; weekly; Dir. R. DELAUNAY.

Tanjah: 8 Place de France, B.P. 1055; f. 1956; French and Arabic; weekly; Dir. MOHAMMED MEHDI ZAHDI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence France Presse: place de la Gare, B.P. 118, Rabat; f. 1920; French; Dir. PIERRE CHAUVET; Sec. and Editor MANOUBI MEKNASSY.

Maghreb Arabe Presse: imm. Karrachou, rue ibn Aicha, Rabat; f. 1959; Arabic, French and English; Casablanca, Tangier; Man. Dir. MEHDI BENNOUNA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: c/o "MAP", rue Henri Gaillard (Immeuble Karrakchou), Rabat; Chief CLAUDIO ANTONIOLI.

DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Rabat.

PUBLISHERS

Dar El Kitab: place de la Mosque, B.P. 4018, Casablanca; philosophy, law, etc.; Arabic and French; Dir. BOUTALEB ABDELHAY.

Imprimerie Artistique: Fez.

Imprimerie de Fedala: Mohammedia.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: 1 Zenkat Pierre Parent, Rabat; Government station; Network 1 in Arabic, Network 2 in French, Spanish and English, Network 3 in Berber; Foreign Service in Arabic, French and English; Dir.-Gen. M. ABDELWAHAB BENMANSOUR.

Number of radios (1967): 800,000.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: Casablanca; f. 1962; 22 hours weekly; linked with Eurovision in 1964; Dir.-Gen. M. ABDELWAHAB BENMANSOUR.

Number of television sets (1967): 37,500.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Dirhams unless otherwise indicated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque du Maroc: 287 avenue Mohammed V, Rabat; f. 1959; cap. 20m.; dep. 237m.; Gov. DRISS SLAOUY; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED ZEGHARI.

Banco Español en Marruecos, S.A.M.: blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1964; affil. to Banco Exterior de España, Madrid; cap. 2.5m.; dep. 34.1m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. MANUEL ARBURÚA DE LA MIYAR; Gen. Man. JOSÉ-MARIA BRAVO IBÁÑEZ.

Banco Inmobiliario y Mercantil de Marruecos: Quevedo 31, Tangier, f. 1946; cap. 2.2m.; dep. 42.5m.; Gen. Man. J. ANDREU ABELLO.

Banque A. Mas: 51 avenue Hassan-Seghir, Casablanca.

Banque Americano Franco-Suisse pour le Maroc: 26 ave. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 972, Casablanca; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 3m. Man. HENRI JOB.

Banque Centrale Populaire: 46 avenue de L'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1961; cap. 5m.; Dir.-Gen. Haj OMAR ABDELJALIL; Co. Dir. A. LARAKI.

Banque de l'Union Latine: Tangier.

Banque Foncière du Maroc: 27 rue Abderrahman Schraoui, Casablanca; f. 1925; cap. 1.6m.; dep. 15.2m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. FRANÇOIS MILLET; Gen. Man. R. ALLARD.

Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur: 241 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; branches in Rabat, Tangier, Tetuán; f. 1959; cap. 10m.; dep. 398.5m. (Dec. 1966); partly state-owned; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. A. BENGELOUN; Man. Dir. GILLES DE GASTINES.

Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 26 place Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1964; cap. 8m.; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES GROSJAT.

Banque Marocaine pour l'Expansion Economique: 36 rue Tahar Sebti, Casablanca; cap. 1m.; Pres. MOHAMMED LARAKI; Gen. Man. AHMED BENKIRANE.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique: B.P. 407, place des Alaouites, Rabat; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 6m.; Pres. Prince MOULAY HASSAN BEN MEHDI; Gen. Man. MOHAMMED BENKIRANE; publ. *Rapport annuel*.

Banque Populaire de Casablanca: A.I.S. Imm. UNIBAN, 69 rue Prince Moulay Abdallah.

Banque Populaire de Rabat: 29 avenue Allal ben Abdallah, Rabat.

Compagnie Africaine de Banque S.A.: 29 rue de Longwy, Casablanca; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 1.5m.; Chair. CHRISTIAN MONNIER; Gen. Man. BERNARD PAGEZY.

Crédit du Maroc: B.P. 579, 48-58 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1963; cap. 8m.; Dir.-Gen. JAWAD BEN BRAHIM.

Société Hollandaise de Banque et de Gestion: 48 blvd. Pasteur, Tangier; cap. 1m.; Gen. Man. B. HANSEN.

Unión Bancaria Hispano Marroquí: 69 rue de Prince Moulay Abdellah, Casablanca; cap. 16m.; Chair. EPIFANIO RIDRUEJA; Gen. Manager ANTONIO CAMPOS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank: Amman; Casablanca and Rabat; cap. 5.5m. J.D.; dep. 100m. J.D.

Banque Commerciale du Maroc: Paris; 1 rue Idriss Lahrizi Casablanca; cap. 5m.; dep. 259m.

Banque de l'Union Parisienne: Paris; 5 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: Paris; 79 avenue Hassan II, Casablanca.

Banque Industrielle de l'Afrique du Nord, S.A.: Algiers; place Nations-Unies, Casablanca.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Afrigue) (BNCIA): 1 rue Laffitte, Paris; square Borély, Rabat; Tangier and Casablanca.

Banque Ottomane Maroc: Place du 16 Novembre, Casablanca; brs. at Rabat and Safi.

British Bank of the Middle East (Morocco): 80 ave. Lalla Yacout, P.O. Box 880, Casablanca; br. in Tangier.

Compagnie Algérienne de Crédit et de Banque: Paris; 29 boulevard Mohammed V, Tangier; 1 avenue Hassan II, Casablanca.

First National City Bank (Maghreb): Casablanca.

Société de Banque du Maghreb: 3 avenue Lalla Yacout, Casablanca; wholly-owned subsidiary of Société Centrale de Banque, Paris; cap. 7m.; Chair. G. DE LAVERNETTE; Gen. Man. V. A. MUNIER.

Société Générale Marocaine de Banques: 84 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 90, Casablanca; cap. 6.4m.

Worms et Cie.: Paris; 81 rue Colbert, Casablanca.

Union Marocaine des Banques: 36 rue Tahar Sebti, Casablanca.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca: Chamber of Commerce Building, 98 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1929.

INSURANCE

Société Centrale de Réassurance: P.O.B. 435, 31 boulevard des Alaouites; Dir. MOHAMED AIMARAH; Asst. Dir. HASSANE ABABOU.

Atlanta: 243 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1947.

Cie. Africaine d'Assurance: Casablanca.

Cie. Générale du Maroc: 79 avenue Hassan II, Casablanca.

COMAR Paternelle-Prévoyance: 42 avenue de l'Armée Royale; Gen. Man. BERNARD PAGEZY.

L'Entente: Place Zallaqa, Casablanca; f. 1960; Pres. JEAN VAULON; Managing Dir. JACQUES PETITET.

La Paix Africaine: 12 boulevard Brahim Roudani, Casablanca.

La Royale Marocaine d'Assurance: 10 rue Bendahan, Casablanca; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE GENET.

Société Marocaine d'Assurances: 1 rond-point Saint Exupéry, Casablanca.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bureau d'Etudes et de Participations Industrielles (BEPI): 8 rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat; f. 1958; a state agency to develop industry.

Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM): 27 avenue Urbain-Blanc, Rabat; a state agency to develop the mining industry.

Office Chérifien des Phosphates (O.C.P.): a state enterprise to exploit, transport and commercialise phosphates; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMED KARIM-LAMRANI.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce Hollando-Marocaine: 106 rue Abderrahman Sehraoui, Casablanca; f. 1956; 150 mems.; Dir. A. VAN BAAR.

Chambre Française de Commerce et d'Industrie: 15 avenue Mers Sultan, Casablanca; Pres. ANDRÉ ALLIESSE; Dir. PIERRE ROUSSELOT.

La Fédération des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc: B.P. 218, 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah, Rabat; f. 1964; there are 14 Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Dir. MEKKI ALI ZEGGWAGH; publ. *Bulletin économique* (bi-monthly).

DEVELOPMENT

Industrial Development Corporation of Morocco: Casablanca; f. 1965; state-directed; Dir. ABDOURRAHMAN EL AJELI.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Association Marocaine du Industries Textiles: Casablanca; Pres. SMILI BENSALEM.

Confédération Générale Economique Marocaine (C.G.E.M.): 23 boulevard Mohammed Abdouh, Casablanca; Pres. M. ROBERT SAVIN; Del. M. ANDRÉ ROUAULT.

Union Marocaine pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Artisanat: 4 rue de Colmar, Casablanca; Pres. MOHAMMED LARAKI.

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (U.M.A.): rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat; Pres. M. NEJJAI.

Union Syndicale de l'Agriculture: Casablanca; Sec. A. BEN SLIMAN.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Marocaine du Travail (U.M.T.): Bourse du Travail, 222 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; most unions are affiliated; 700,000 mems.; Sec. MAHJOUB BEN SEDDIQ; Publ. *L'Avant Garde* (French weekly).

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Maroc (U.G.T.M.): 8 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; supported by unions not affiliated to U.M.T.; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED HACHEM AMINE.

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs Libres: 100 rue de Strasbourg, Casablanca; f. 1962; 300 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BACHIR MEGZAR.

Syndicat National Libre: blvd. Hansali, Casablanca; f. 1962; 500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM MEKKI.

Union Marocaine de l'agriculture (U.M.A.): Pres. M. NEJJAI.

Union syndicale agricole (U.S.A.): founded under the auspices of U.M.T.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Casablanca: 11 rue Jules Mauran, Casablanca; international trade fair; annually for two weeks in April.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Railways cover 1,760 km. All services are nationalised.

Office National des Chemins de Fer (ONCF): 19 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah, Rabat; f. 1963; routes: Casablanca to Sidi-Kacem (electrified) 212 km., Casablanca to Marrakech (electrified) 247 km., Sidi-el-Aidi to Oued-Zem (electrified) 120 km., Fez to the Algerian border (diesel/electric) 371 km., Safi to Benguerir (diesel/electric) 142 km., Ben Oukil to Bou Arfa (diesel/electric) 288 km., Guenfouda to Djérada (diesel/electric) 45 km., Sidi Rhazouani-Beni Idir (electrified) 9 km.; Pres. A. BOUTALEB; Dir. MOUSSA MOUSSAOUI.

Compagnie Franco-Espagnole du Chemin de Fer de Tanger à Fez (T.F.): 123 Chari Kouat Moussallaha el Malakia, Meknès; f. 1916; 315 km.

ROADS

There are 14,000 km. of main and secondary roads, 88.5 per cent are surfaced. Out of a total of 11,031 km. of third-class roads 7,653 are surfaced. Most public transport is by road.

Compagnie Auxiliaire de Transports au Maroc (C.T.M.): 303 blvd. Brahim Roudani, Casablanca; Agencies in

Tangier, Rabat, Meknès, Oujda, Marrakech, Agadir El Jadida, Safi, Essouira, Ksar-Es-Souk and Ouarzazate.

MOTORISTS' ORGANISATIONS

The Royal Moroccan Automobile Club: des Nations Unies, Boite Postale 94, Casablanca; f. 1913; 10,000 mems.; offices at Kenitra, Meknès, Fez, Oujda, Tangier, El Jadida, Safi, Marrakesh, Agadir, Taza, Khouribga, Youssoufia and Tetuán; Pres. MOHAMED ELZIZI.

Touring Club du Maroc: 3 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; 645 mems., 10,021 associate mems.; Pres. LARBI LAMRANI.

SHIPPING

The chief ports of Morocco are Casablanca, Tangier, Safi, Kenitra, Mohammedia and Agadir. In January 1962 the port of Tangier became a Free Zone.

Compagnie Marocaine de Navigation: 28 rue de Lille, Casablanca; Prés., Dir.-Gen. B. SMILI.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (C.G.T.): 228 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca.

MOROCCO—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Compagnie Chérifienne d'Armement: 5 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; Pres. M. DECHAUD; regular lines to North France and Europe.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: 65 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; 21 Avenue d'Espagne, Tangier.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 17 avenue de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 188, Casablanca.

Bland Line: 21 boulevard Pasteur, Tangier; and at Casablanca; regular air and sea services Tangier to Gibraltar.

Trasmediterranea S.A., Cia: 39 rue du Mexique, Tangier; and at Casablanca; daily services Algeciras to Tangier.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Royal Air Maroc: 44 place Mohammed V, Casablanca; services to France, Spain, Senegal, Germany, Algeria, Italy, the Canaries, Tunisia, the U.K., Libya, Belgium and Switzerland; Chair. AHMED LASKY; fleet of five Caravelles and one Constellation.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following international airlines also serve Morocco: Air Algérie, Air France, Air Mali, Alitalia, Aviaco (Spain), B.E.A., Ghana Airways, Gibraltar Airways, Iberia, K.L.M., L.A.E. (Spain), Lufthansa, P.A.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, T.A.P., Tunis Air, T.W.A., U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office National Marocain du Tourisme: B.P. 19, 14 rue de la Saône, Rabat; f. 1946; Dir. ABDELHAQ CHRAIBI; publ. *Maroc-Tourisme* (three times a year).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Direction des Affaires Culturelles: Ministry of Education and Fine Arts, Rabat; consists of three departments: Cultural Activities, Fine Arts and Folklore, Historical Monuments and Antiquities, which together administer all national cultural activities.

Association des Amateurs de la Musique Andalouse: Casablanca; directed and subsidized by the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts; Dir. HADJ DRISS BENJELOUN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National Mohammed V: Rabat; Morocco's national theatre with its own troupe, subsidized by the state; Dir. M. A. SEGHROUCHNI.

Théâtre Municipal de Casablanca: Casablanca; maintained by the Casablanca Municipality; Dir. TAÏB SEDDIKI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre Symphonique du Conservatoire National de Musique: Rabat; European classical music and Andalusian (Arabic) music using internationally accepted notation.

Orchestre du Conservatoire de Tétouan: Tétouan; specializes in Andalusian (Arabic) music; Dir. M. TEMSEMANI.

Orchestre du Conservatoire Dar Adyel: Fez; specializing in traditional music; Dir. Hadj ABDELKRIM RAIS.

FESTIVAL

Folklore Festival: Marrakech; national festival of folk dancing; annually April-May; organized by the Ministry of Tourism under the direction of the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Mohammed V: ave. Moulay Chérif, Rabat; 3,453 students.

Université Ben Youssef de Marrakech: Cité Universitaire, Marrakech; 1,100 students.

Al Qarawiyn University: Fez; 422 students.

MUSCAT AND OMAN

INTRODUCTION

Muscat and Oman lies at the south-east of the Arabian peninsula. The whole area is known as Oman, of which Muscat is the capital. The recent discovery of oil has transformed the economic possibilities of the territory. After four years of production, output began in quantity in early 1968. A Reconstruction Board is being planned to carry out development projects in the Sultanate.

STATISTICS

Area: 82,000 square miles.

Population: 750,000; Muscat (capital) 6,200, Matrah 14,000.

Agriculture: cereals, dates, pomegranates, limes; goats, camels, cattle.

Oil: This was discovered in 1964. The main oilfields are at Fahud, Nateh and Jebal. Output in 1968 is expected to rise to 160,000 barrels a day; the government will receive 50 per cent of the net income, plus 12.5 per cent of total oil exports. Prospecting continues both in Oman and off-shore.

Currency: 1 Rupee=64 baiza; £1 sterling=13.3 Gulf Rupees. The Indian Rupee circulates on the coast and the Maria Theresa dollar (Thaler) in the interior. Omani coins also circulate.

Budget: Annual State Revenue estimate £2,000,000 sterling, raised mainly from customs duties, payments by oil companies and interest on resources.

Development: agriculture, roads, health and education (largely financed by the United Kingdom).

External Trade (1965): Imports: £3,248,000 (excluding duty free imports which amount to a further £500,000-750,000 approx.). Main imports are: rice, wheat and flour, coffee, sugar, cotton piece goods, cement, vehicles and spare parts.

Exports: £480,000 approx. Main exports include oil, dates, wet and dry, dried limes, dried fish, tobacco leaf.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman is an independent state. Its traditional association with Great Britain was confirmed by a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in 1951. The present Sultan succeeded his father in 1932. He is assisted in his government by a Personal Adviser, the Minister of the Interior, a Military Secretary and the Secretary for External Affairs. *Walis* (Governors) are posted in all parts of the country.

Sultan: SA'ID BIN TAIMUR.

Minister of the Interior: Sayid AHMED bin IBRAHIM.

Personal Adviser: Major F. C. L. CHAUNCY, C.B.E.

Secretary for External Affairs: KHAN BAHADUR MAQBUL HUSAIN (Acting).

Economic Adviser: Dr. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

British Consul-General: D. C. CARDEN.

Indian Consul-General: C. L. CHIBBER.

United States Consul-General: resident in Aden.

Legal System: Jurisdiction is exercised by the Sharia Courts, applying Islamic Law. Local courts are officered by *Qadhis* appointed by the Sultan. The Chief Court is at Muscat. Appeals lie from the Chief Court to the Sultan.

Religion: The majority of the population are Ibadhi Muslims; about a quarter are Sunni Muslims.

FINANCE

BANKING

British Bank of the Middle East: 6-7 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1889; Muscat; Man. P. F. H. MASON.

INSURANCE

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Gray, MacKenzie & Co. Ltd., Muscat.

Royal Exchange Assurance: London; Gray, MacKenzie & Co. Ltd., Muscat.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: London; Gray, MacKenzie & Co. Ltd., Muscat.

TRANSPORT

Pack animals, especially camels, remain the favoured means of transport for most of the population.

ROADS

On the coastal plain there is a graded motor road from Muscat north-west to Khor Fakkam and thence inland across the desert to Sharjah (260 miles). The Oil Company and the Development Department also maintain a network of graded motor roads in the interior linking Muscat with the Sharqiyah to the south-east, with Nizwa to the south-west, and with Ibri and Buraimi to the north-west, covering approximately 500 miles. The coast road is being improved to as far north as Sohar.

SHIPPING

Muscat is the largest port with a good natural harbour. It is the port of call for ships on the Basra-Bombay mail route. The number of ships entered and cleared in 1964 was 166 and in 1965 was 174. The British India Steam Navigation Co. runs a fortnightly cargo mail service from Basra to Bombay, calling at all main ports in the Gulf, including Muscat, which is also served by cargo steamers of the F. Strick & Co. Line.

Other ports, for country craft only, are Matrah, Murbat, Sohar, Kaburah and Sur.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two landing fields (Bait-al-Falaj and Azaibah) near Muscat, and Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd. operates a twice-weekly passenger service to Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Doha. Use of the airfield is subject to at least seventy-two hours' notice and the permission of the Muscat Government.

There are R.A.F. airfields at Salala and Masira Island in the south and the Oil Company operates flights from airfields in the interior.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Bahrain; Muscat: Gray, MacKenzie & Co. Ltd.

NAURU

INTRODUCTION

Nauru is a small island in the Central Pacific, which achieved independence on January 31st, 1968.

A former German colony, the island was occupied by Australia during the 1914-18 war. The island continued under the administration of Australia under a League of Nations mandate which also named the United Kingdom and New Zealand as co-trustees. Between 1942 and 1945, Nauru was occupied by the Japanese. In 1947, the island was placed under United Nations Trusteeship, with Australia as the administering power on behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The UN Trusteeship Council proposed in 1964 that the indigenous people of Nauru be resettled on Curtis Island, off the Queensland coast. This offer was made in anticipation of the progressive exhaustion of the island's phosphate deposits. The Nauruans elected to remain on the island, and studies were put in train in 1966 for the shipping of soil to the island to replace the phosphate rock. Nauru received a considerable measure of self-government in January 1966, with the establishment of Legislative and Executive Councils, and proceeded to independence in January 1968. A constitution for the new state has yet to be approved.

The island's only industry is phosphate mining, which is largely manned by indentured labour. Nauru is to purchase the assets of the British Phosphate Commission by 1970. The phosphate deposits are expected to be exhausted by 1992.

STATISTICS

Area: 8.5 square miles.

Population (1966): Total 6,048 (Nauruan 2,921, other Pacific Islanders 1,532, Chinese 1,167, Europeans 428).

Employment: Total 2,599 (Administration 568, Phosphate Mining 1,871, Other activities 160).

Budget (1965-66) (\$A): Revenue: Total 1,940,704 (Payment by British Phosphate Commissioners 1,724,272, other 216,432); Expenditure: Total 1,778,214 (Health 212,182, Education 354,016).

Imports (1965-66) (\$A): Total 6,366,248 (from Australia 5,221,445, United Kingdom 452,781, New Zealand 428,218, Hong Kong 177,454, U.S.A. 15,322, others 71,028).

Exports (1965-66): Phosphates only \$A8,659,472 (1,532,650 tons). Exports to Australia 818,800 tons, United Kingdom, 197,200 tons, New Zealand 516,650 tons.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head Chief: HAMMER DE ROBURT, O.B.E.

There is a Legislative Assembly and a Council of State. The Legislative Council was elected on January 26th, 1968, and this body elected a Council of State which is to govern the island until a constitution has been approved by the Legislature.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Court of Appeal: Judge: His Honour Mr. Justice Sir ALAN H. MANN, Kt., M.B.E.

Central Court: Judge: His Honour Mr. Justice F. R. NELSON; Magistrates: J. DAGABWINERE, Rev. I. AMRAM, J. DETSIMEA, J. A. BOP, A. DOGAPE, R. GRUNDLER, T. W. STAR.

District Courts: Magistrates: J. DAGABWINERE, J. DETSIMEA, J. A. BOP, A. DOGAPE, R. GRUNDLER, T. W. STAR.

PRESS

Administration News Bulletin: Administration activities; weekly; circ. 800.

Pinnacle Post: Local and overseas news; f. 1965; weekly; circ. 300.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

About four-fifths of the area of Nauru is phosphate-bearing rock.

British Phosphate Commission: 515 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; *Australian Commissioner* Sir WILLIAM DUNK, C.B.E., *New Zealand Commissioner* R. B. TENNENT, C.B.E., *United Kingdom Commissioner* Sir ALEXANDER WADDELL, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.; Gen. Man. L. E. RAVENSCROFT. On behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, the Commissioners control mining, shipment and sales of phosphate from Nauru and Ocean Island. The assets of the Commission are to be purchased by the Nauruans by 1970 out of the returns from the phosphate mining industry.

There is a 3½-mile stretch of 3 ft. gauge railway to serve the phosphate workings. Communications with Australia and New Zealand are maintained by ship, or occasional charter air flights.

TRANSPORT

(1965/66)

Registered Vehicles: 1,288.

Shipping: Number of ships calling 157, gross registered tonnage 1,437,098.

Nauru is to have its own shipping line.

EDUCATION

Primary: 8 schools, 79 teachers, 1,298 pupils; **Secondary:** 2 schools, 19 teachers, 317 pupils.

NEPAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Nepal is a landlocked state in the Central Himalayas between India and the Tibetan Autonomous Region of the Chinese People's Republic. The climate varies sharply with altitude. The central Valley of Kathmandu is warm and sunny in summer with an average annual temperature of about 52°F (11°C). The official language is Nepali spoken in varying dialects. Over 50 per cent of the population are Hindus and the remainder mainly Buddhist. The flag is red with a blue border, the upper section is charged with a crescent moon and the lower section with a sun in splendour. The capital is Kathmandu.

Recent History and Government

Nepal promulgated her first Constitution in 1959 but considerable opposition to the elected government developed, and in 1960 the King took over the administration, dissolved Parliament and suspended parts of the Constitution. A new Constitution based on the Village Councils or Panchayats was introduced in 1962. Under this system the National Assembly consists partly of elected members and partly of nominated members, on the lines of the Pakistan Constitution.

A Sino-Nepalese Friendship Treaty was concluded in 1956, and in 1961 Nepal signed a Border Agreement with China defining the Himalayan frontier. A new road links Kathmandu and Lhasa, Tibet. In January 1966 Nepal became a member of the International Finance Corporation.

Defence

Nepal has a great fighting tradition and many Nepalis serve with the British Gurkha regiments. Nepal has its own Army of 10,000 men and can recall mercenary units for national service at need.

Economic Affairs

Nepal lies on the southern flanks of the high Himalayas. Much of the country is heavily forested and too steep for cultivation, yet almost 93 per cent of the population live on agriculture. The agricultural settlements are confined to the Kathmandu Valley and wider sections of the river valleys and there is a small exportable surplus of foodstuffs. Nepal has received considerable sums in aid from both the Eastern and Western Blocs. Many irrigation, flood control and hydro-electric projects are in hand. The Third Five-Year Plan, launched in September 1965, aims to double the national income within 15 years. A Land Reform Act which places a ceiling on land holdings and provides tenancy rights was introduced in 1966.

Transport and Communications

There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu and a mountain road links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxaul. Heavy goods on this route are transported by a 26-mile ropeway from Hetaura to Kathmandu. A number of other new roads are under construction; but coolies are still the principal means of

transport supplemented by ponies, mules and yaks in the more open upper valleys. There are regular air services to India and the larger towns in Nepal. Nepal has telegraph links with both India and Pakistan. A 65-mile highway between Kathmandu and Kodari, on the Tibetan border, was opened in 1965. In April 1966, construction started on a 640-mile East-West Highway through the southern foothills.

Social Welfare and Education

State Welfare services and educational facilities are limited. Existing hospitals and health services are to be extended under the five-year development plan. Primary school pupils total 386,100. There are about 800 middle schools. Efforts are being made to increase the number of schools, but the illiteracy rate is still very high. There is one university.

Tourism and Sport

Tourism is being developed by the construction of new tourist centres in the Kathmandu valley and regular air services link Kathmandu with Pokhara Lake. Here magnificent views of the snow peaks can be obtained and walking and riding parties arranged. Mountaineering requires large-scale organization and Sherpa porters may be engaged. Big game hunting can be found in the "Terai" of southern Nepal. Major tourist attractions include Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha, and Mount Everest.

Visas are not required to visit Nepal by nationals of India.

Public Holidays

1968: May 4 (Buddha Jayanti), June 11 (King Mahendra's Birthday), July 1 (King Tribhuvan's Birthday), August 30 (Janai Purnima), September 7 (Krishna Jayanti), October 15 (Ghatasthapana), October 20-28 (Dashain), November 13-14 (Tihar), December 16 (Constitution Day).

1969: January 11 (Prithvi Javanti), February 19 (Ba Sant Panchami), February 19 (Shivarati), March 25 (Holi), March 30 (Ram Nawam), April 13 (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

Nepal uses the Indian system of weights but has other measures of its own. Steps have been taken to introduce the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Nepali Rupee (N.R.) which is divided into 100 Pice. The Nepali Rupee was devalued in December, 1967.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100 N.R.

Coins: .01, .02, .04, .05, .10, .20, .25, .50, 1 N.R.

Exchange rates: 24.3 N.R. = £1 sterling.

10.1 N.R. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1961 census)	
	Total	Kathmandu (capital)
54,362	9,412,996	459,990

LAND USE
(sq. km.)

TOTAL	FOREST	PERPETUAL SNOW	CULTIVATED	RECLAIMABLE WASTE	UNRECLAIMABLE WASTE	RIVERS, ROADS, TOWNS
140,797	45,325	21,121	18,310	18,989	26,278	10,774

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(1965-66—'000 hectares)

PADDY	MAIZE AND MILLET	WHEAT	OIL SEEDS	TOBACCO	JUTE	SUGAR CANE
11.11	550	117.7	97.5	7.5	32	12.5

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Paddy	2,201	2,207	2,007
Maize	855	856	824
Millet	63	120	n.a.
Wheat	152	175	187
Oil Seeds	51	51	n.a.
Sugar Cane	126	228	147
Tobacco	9	9	n.a.
Jute	39	39	38

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(1964-65—'000)

CATTLE	BUFFALOES	POULTRY	PIGS	SHEEP AND GOATS
5,800	2,600	16,000	177	4,040

NEPAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DAIRY FARMING

(1965-66)

MILK ('000 litres)	BUTTER (metric tons)	CHEESE (metric tons)
600,000	1,000	16

INDUSTRY

	1965-66
Jute (metric tons)	17,325
Sugar (Mds.)*	265,589
Cigarettes (sticks)	635,864
Matches (gross)	444,371
Textiles (yards)	1,421,422
Shoes (No.)	29,836

Other industries are being developed, notably cement, timber, tea and paper.

*1 Md.=1 maund=37.32 kg.

FINANCE

1 Nepal Rupee=100 Pice.

100 N.R.=£4 2s. 2d. sterling=U.S. \$9.90.

BUDGET

(million N.Rs.—1966-67)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Land	64.0	RECURRENT:	
Customs	147.5	Administration	35.1
Public Enterprise	6.1	Defence	40.6
Excise	25.2	Other	107.6
Income Tax	8.1		
Other	54.6	TOTAL	147.3
TOTAL	305.5	DEVELOPMENT:	
Internal Borrowing	2.5	Industry, Commerce	17.1
External Aid and Loans	166.6	Transport and Communications	10.2
New Taxes	—	Education	23.1
Other	—	Agriculture	202.0
Deficit	-18.2	Health	18.4
		Other	38.7
TOTAL	187.3	TOTAL	309.5
GRAND TOTAL	492.8	GRAND TOTAL	492.8

1967-68 Budget Estimates (million N.Rs.): Revenue 310, Expenditure 541. Foreign Aid is to provide N.Rs.197.4 million and an internal loan is to be raised.

NEPAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID

(1965-66)

	('000 N.Rs.)
India	88,876
United States	60,037
China	16,137
Russia	11,450
Others	737
TOTAL	177,237

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1965-70)

('000 N.Rs.)

Transport, Communications and Power	931,000
Agriculture, Irrigation and Forestry	647,500
Industry and Tourism	437,000
Social Services	414,500
Other	70,000
TOTAL	2,500,000

EXTERNAL TRADE*

Imports: (1962-63) N.Rs. 664 million; (1963-64) N.Rs. 604 million.

Exports: (1962-63) N.Rs. 237.6 million; (1963-64) N.Rs. 291.1 million.

COMMODITIES

(1963-64—'000 N.Rs.)

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Food and Live Animals	196,417	97,433
Beverages and Tobacco	3,036	35,240
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	59,232	30,871
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	71	71,733
Animal and Vegetable Oil and Fats	3,081	14,941
Chemicals	1,346	35,286
Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by materials	25,260	247,217
Machinery and Transport Equipment	522	30,976
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	1,772	40,337
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	164	782
TOTAL	291,171	604,557

Exports (1965-66): Raw Jute N.Rs.13,338,000, Musk 158,000, Oilseeds 43,000, Curios 180,000.

*Over 90 per cent of the total Nepalese trade is with India.

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

(1963)

Passengers	88,788
Freight (lb.)	439,778

TOURISM

1963-64	7,275
1964	9,526
1965	9,338
1966	12,567

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	13,400	386,100
Secondary	2,930	57,440
Higher	565	8,100
Vocational	—	2,000
Adult	—	—

Source: Statistical Department, Ministry of Economic Planning, Kathmandu.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated December 1962)

The Constitution of Nepal comprises a constitutional monarchy with executive power vested in the King but ordinarily exercised on the recommendation of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister, selected by the King from among the membership of the National Panchayat or Assembly, and not more than 14 Ministers appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet is responsible to the Panchayat but the King has power to grant or withhold assent to Bills at his discretion.

The Constitution also provides for a State Council which will declare upon the succession or appoint a Regency Council, besides giving advice to the King in times of emergency.

Membership of the National Panchayat is based on the popular elections to local Panchayats, from each of which members choose among themselves representatives for District Panchayats, who may advance by similar stages to Zonal and so to the National Assembly. This system is designed to ensure effective public participation in Government while by-passing the need for political parties. The National Panchayat will be a perpetual body, one-third of the members retiring every two years. Proceedings will be secret but a summary of the proceedings is to be published without delay. Members of the Panchayat are above the law, and any member may introduce legislation, except on financial and military affairs.

Besides enumerating a number of fundamental rights, including the right against exile, the Constitution lays down a series of fundamental duties of the citizen.

The National Panchayat was formed on April 14th, 1963, New Year's Day.

Amendments to the 1962 Constitution, adopted in 1967, include the following provisions: Prime Minister to be appointed by the King who may, if he wishes, consult the National Panchayat; Ministers to be collectively and individually responsible to the King; King to appoint directly the Zonal Commissioners who are to enjoy greater powers than the Chairmen of Zonal Panchayat Assemblies; Associations for non-political purposes allowed but political parties continue to be banned; provision for appointment of an independent Election Commission.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: H.M. King MAHENDRA BIR BIRKRAM SHAH DEVA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister for Finance and Palace Affairs: SURYA BAHADUR THAPA.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Economic Planning: KIRTI NIDHI BISTA.

Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Home and Panchayat Affairs: GEHENDRARAJ RAJBHANDARI.

Minister for Defence: GIRI PRASAD BURATHOKY.

Minister for Commerce and Industry: NAJENDRA PRASAD RIJAL.

Minister of Health, Agriculture and Land Reform: Dr. TRIBENI PRASAD.

Minister for Transport, Communications and Public Works: KEDAR MAN BYATHIT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN KATHMANDU

Chinese People's Republic: Toran Bhawan, Naksal.

German Federal Republic: Kingsway.

India: Lain.

Indonesia: Lazimpat.

Israel: Lazimpat.

Pakistan: Thapathali.

U.S.S.R.: Dilli Bazar.

United Kingdom: Lain.

U.S.A.: Kingsway.

Nepal has diplomatic relations with 40 countries. Japan is to establish a residential embassy in Kathmandu.

PARLIAMENT

In December 1960 Parliament was dissolved. A National Panchayat, presided over by the King, took place in April 1963.

Chairman of the National Panchayat: Shri RAJESHWAR DEVKOTA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

(All Political Parties were banned in December 1960.)

Nepali National Congress: New Delhi, India; nationalist organisation; Leader Gen. SUBARNA SHAMSHERE JANG BAHADUR RANA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is one Supreme Court, 14 District and 63 Local Courts. These have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in the capital, where there are separate courts.

The Supreme Court: The Constitution of Nepal provides for a Supreme Court which shall have a Chief Justice and not more than six other Justices. The Supreme Court is to hold appellate as well as original jurisdiction, and may function as a court of review. The Supreme Court protects the fundamental rights of the people and guarantees the Rule of Law.

Chief Justice: Hon. BHAGAWATI PRASAD SINGH (*acting*).

RELIGION

Over half the population are Hindus, which is the religion of the Royal Family. Most others are Buddhists. One per cent are Muslims.

Nepal Buddhist Association: Kathmandu; Rev. AMRITANAND.

THE PRESS

Commoner: New Rd., Kathmandu; English daily; Editor GOPAL DAS; circ. 1,500.

Dainik Nepal: Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor I. K. MISHRA; circ. 900.

Gorkha Patra: New Rd., Kathmandu; Nepali; Government daily; Editor RAM RAJ POUDYAL; circ. 5,000.

Hal Khabar: Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu.

Janata: New Rd., Kathmandu; Nepali daily.

Matribhumi: Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor GANESH BALLABH; circ. 700.

The Motherhood: Kathmandu; English daily; Editor M. R. SHRESTHA; circ. 1,200.

Naya Samaj: Kathmandu; f. 1957; Nepali daily; Editor P. D. PANDEY; circ. 3,000.

Naya Sandesh: Kathmandu; Nepali pro-democratic weekly; Editor RAMESH NATH PANDEY; circ. 2,200.

Nepal Bhasa Patrika: Bheda Singh, Kathmandu; Newari weekly; Editor F. B. SINGH; circ. 800.

Royal Nepal Economist: 44 Tripureswar, Kathmandu; monthly in English and Nepali; Editor BHESH RAJ SHARMA; circ. 500.

Nepal Samachar: Nepal Today Press, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor S. N. SHARMA; circ. 900.

Nepal Times: Kathmandu; English daily; Editor CHANDRA LAL JHA; circ. 600.

Nepali: Kathmandu; Hindi daily; Editor UMA KANT DAS; circ. 800.

Perspective: New Rd., Kathmandu.

Prabhatka: Lalitpur.

Sagarmatha: P.O.B. 104, Kathmandu; f. 1962; philatelic journal; Editor N. N. MANANDHAR.

Samaya: Watu Tola, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor MANIK LAL SHRESTHA; circ. 800.

Samikshya: Nepali weekly; Editor M. M. DIKSHIT; circ. 900.

A national journalists' body and a press advisory organization were set up in 1967.

PUBLISHERS

Department of Publicity: Government of Nepal.

La Kaul Press: Palpa Tanben.

Mahabir Singh Chiniya Main: Makhan Tola, Kathmandu.

Mandas Sugatdas: Kamabachi, Kathmandu.

Nepal Bhasa Prakasarni Samiti: Kathmandu.

The Ratna Pustak Bhandar: Bhotahiti Tola, Kathmandu.

RADIO

Radio Nepal: Singha Dardar Compound, Kathmandu; f. 1951; broadcasts on short and medium wave in Nepali; Hindi, Newari and English. In 1966 there were about 45,000 receiving sets and 50 public listening centres, Dir. PRAKASH MAN SINGH.

There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; N.Rs.=Nepali Rupees)

BANKING

Nepal Rashtra Bank: Lalita Niwas, Baluwater, Kathmandu; f. 1956; state bank of issue; cap. N.Rs. 10m.; dep. N.Rs. 241.6m. (Dec. 1966); Gov. and Chair. B. B. THAPA.

Nepal Bank Ltd.: New Rd., Kathmandu; f. 1937; cap. N.Rs. 2.5m.; dep. N.Rs. 194m. (April 1966); Dir.-Gen. SHYAM KRISHNA BHATTARAI; Gen. Man. ANANDA BHAKTA RAJBHANDARY.

State Commercial Bank: Kathmandu; f. 1965.

Agricultural Development Bank: Kathmandu; established by the Agricultural Development Bank Act of October 1967, the Bank is to replace the *Co-operative Bank* (f. 1963) and is to supply short-term, medium-term, and long-term credit to individuals, co-operative societies, and corporate bodies for the purpose of agricultural development; authorized cap. N.Rs. 50m.

INSURANCE

Nepal's first insurance company was formed in December 1967 with an authorized capital of N.Rs. 10 million. There is to be a fund for developmental works.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Nepal Chamber of Commerce: Kathmandu.

Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC): Nepal Bank New Bldg., New Rd., Kathmandu; f. 1959; state-owned; has shares in nine industrial enterprises; offers financial and technical assistance to the private sector; Gen. Man. K. B. ADHIKARY.

TRADE UNION

Nepal Mazdoor Sangathan (Nepal Labour Organization): c/o Ministry of Panchayat Affairs, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu; f. 1963; 14,000 mems.; Chair. M. K. POKHEREL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Railway: Railway Department, Ministry of Public Works and Communications, Birgunj; Sec. P. LALL-RAJ-BHANDARI. A 30-mile section of narrow-gauge railways links Raxaul, in Bihar, India, to Amlekhganj, in the central *terai*. Another section, 33 miles long, links Jaynagar with Janakpur in the eastern *terai*.

Roads: There are about 3,000 miles of roads, of which about 300 miles are metalled. More than 2,000 miles of road were constructed during the last Three Year Plan period. A highway is being built, with Chinese help, from Kathmandu to Lhasa, Tibet. The Nepalese section of this road (Kathmandu-Kodari) was inaugurated in May 1967. Other routes are bridle and footpaths.

Ropeway: A 26-mile ropeway links Hetaura and Kathmandu and can carry 37½ tons of freight per hour, all the year round. It is the principal means of transporting heavy goods into Kathmandu.

CIVIL AVIATION

Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation: Janak Bldg., Juddha Sadak, Kathmandu; f. 1960; 11 brs.; fleet of F-27s, eight DC-3s, MI-4 Helicopters; Admin. K. P. GAUTAM; Sec. D. B. RANA.

Indian Airlines Corporation: New Delhi; 6/42 Juddha Sadak, Kathmandu.

Pakistan International Airlines: Karachi; c/o R.N.A.C., 6/25 Juddha Sadak, Kathmandu.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Basantpur, Kathmandu; Dir. D. N. PRODHAN.

UNIVERSITY

Tribhuvan University: Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal; 142 teachers, 656 students.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

The Netherlands Antilles lie off the coast of Venezuela and consist of two groups: Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao (Leeward Islands); Saba, St. Eustatius, and part of St. Maarten (Windward Islands). The northern part of St. Maarten belongs to France.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA

(square miles)

TOTAL AREA	CURAÇAO	ARUBA	BONAIRE	ST. MAARTEN	ST. EUSTATIUS	SABA
394	178	71	112	16	12	5

POPULATION

(31st Dec. 1966)

TOTAL	CURAÇAO	ARUBA	BONAIRE	ST. MAARTEN	ST. EUSTATIUS	SABA	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
210,521	137,077	59,323	7,134	4,686	1,281	1,020	5,004	1,091	989

Willemstad, Curaçao (capital) 45,000.

Agriculture: There is little cultivation. *Livestock:* 1,000 cattle, 15,000 pigs, 40,000 goats and 20,000 sheep on Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire.

Oil: Curaçao and Aruba are bases for the transshipment and refining of Venezuelan oil.

Mining (exports—1966): Phosphates 147,469 metric tons.

Currency: Netherlands Antilles florin=100 cents; £1 sterling=4.50 N.A. florins; U.S. \$1=1.87 N.A. florins.

Budget (1966—'000 N.A. florins): Central Revenue 66,609; Central Expenditure 66,593.

COST OF LIVING INDICES

(1958 = 100)

	CURAÇAO			ARUBA		
	1964	1965	1966*	1964	1965	1966*
Food	109.0	110.7	113.8	112.7	114.9	120.7
Clothing	100.8	100.5	100.5	107.6	108.6	109.4
Rent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Services	106.0	106.9	106.1	100.1	99.6	98.6
Miscellaneous	105.1	105.0	105.1	105.6	105.8	106.1
Tax	112.0	112.0	112.1	117.0	117.0	117.0
TOTAL	106.1	107.0	108.2	107.6	108.6	111.1

* October

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million florins)

	1964			1965		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	93.5	212.9	- 119.4	121.1	225.8	- 104.7
Government payments	20.5	11.9	8.6	20.9	11.7	9.2
Oil and mining remittances	119.3	—	119.3	115.6	—	115.6
Travel (also under Merchandise)	2.4	6.5	- 4.1	2.2	7.0	- 4.8
Other services	32.6	13.7	18.9	38.5	23.7	14.8
Investment income	6.4	1.0	5.4	6.7	1.0	5.7
TOTAL AND BALANCE CURRENT ACCOUNT	274.7	246.0	28.7	305.0	269.2	35.8
<i>Capital Transactions:</i>						
Private remittances	7.9	22.8	- 14.9	10.4	30.2	- 19.8
Investments	6.7	21.2	- 14.5	4.9	17.0	- 12.1
Loans and credits	15.8	20.1	- 4.3	13.4	18.0	- 4.6
TOTAL AND BALANCE CAPITAL ACCOUNT	30.4	64.1	- 33.7	28.7	65.2	- 36.5
Net Errors and Omissions			0.1			- 0.3
Increase in Gold and Foreign Exchange			- 4.9			- 1.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 N.A. florins)

Imports: 1965) 1,161,765; (1966) 1,161,785.

Exports: (1965) 1,136,809; (1966) 1,115,887.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Food	52,745	52,239	Food	8,472	6,698
Beverages and Tobacco	4,816	5,064	Beverages and Tobacco	52	107
Crude Materials	4,085	11,348	Crude materials	7,226	16,330
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	950,846	917,831	Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	1,094,373	1,062,471
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,196	1,328	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	7	13
Chemicals	30,506	28,986	Chemicals	19,773	23,982
Manufactured Goods	40,027	38,451	Manufactured Goods	1,353	1,233
Machinery and Transport Equipment	32,453	46,571	Machinery and Transport Equipment	3,210	2,180
Miscellaneous	45,091	59,967	Miscellaneous	2,343	2,873
TOTAL	1,161,765	1,161,785	TOTAL	1,136,809	1,115,887

COUNTRIES

('000 N.A. florins)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Venezuela	899,376	878,844	U.S.A.	452,746	472,464
U.S.A.	123,207	107,052	Brazil	22,411	22,537
Colombia	11,800	14,462	United Kingdom	86,817	77,954
Netherlands	30,522	40,347	Netherlands	45,124	36,731
United Kingdom	23,099	18,131	Argentina	11,863	2,555
Trinidad	17,889	15,534	Canada	75,643	81,271
Others	55,872	87,415	Others	442,205	422,375
TOTAL	1,161,765	1,161,785	TOTAL	1,136,809	1,115,887

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

(1966)

	CURAÇAO	ARUBA
Number of visitors . .	55,828	26,397
Number of days . .	257,911	185,175

TRANSPORT

ROADS, 1966

	CURAÇAO	ARUBA
Cars	15,747	} 8,944
Lorries	2,455	
Buses	409	
Taxis	126	
Other cars	50	
Motorcycles	656	234
TOTAL	19,443	9,313

SHIPPING

ARUBA

VESSELS	1965		1966	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)
Tankers . .	1,901	34,429	1,924	34,477
Steamers and Motor Vessels	643	2,946	746	3,134
Sailing Vessels.	11	—	9	—
TOTAL . .	2,555	37,375	2,679	37,611

CURAÇAO

VESSELS	1965		1966	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)
Tankers . .	2,250	30,021	2,152	29,590
Steamers and Motor Vessels	2,956	15,775	2,920	15,122
Sailing Vessels .	64	—	108	—
TOTAL . .	5,270	45,796	5,180	44,718

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

BY SEA

	NUMBER TO EMBARK	NUMBER TO DISEMBARK	NUMBER IN TRANSIT
1965 . .	15,536	15,701	164,696
1966 . .	15,849	16,297	179,088

BY AIR

	NUMBER TO EMBARK	NUMBER TO DISEMBARK	NUMBER IN TRANSIT
1965 . .	197,439	200,242	114,236
1966 . .	227,648	233,360	129,852

Airfields are situated in Curaçao (Dr. Albert Plesman Airport), Aruba (Prinses Beatrix Airport), Bonaire, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten and Saba.

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary	117	41,645	1,156
Junior High	33	7,335	284
Senior High	5	2,154	93
Junior Technical	9	2,055	102
Senior Technical	2	241	13

THE CONSTITUTION

The latest constitutional changes for Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are embodied in the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which came into force on December 29th, 1954. Under the Charter the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles (and Netherlands New Guinea) were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange.

The Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles each enjoy full autonomy in domestic and internal affairs and are united on a footing of equality for the protection of their common interests and the granting of mutual assistance.

Whenever the Netherlands Council of Ministers is dealing with matters coming under the heading of joint affairs of the realm (in practice mainly foreign affairs and defence) the Council assumes the status of Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. In that event the two Ministers Plenipotentiary appointed by the Government of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles respectively, take part with full voting powers in the deliberations.

A legislative proposal regarding affairs of the realm and applying to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles as well as to the metropolitan Netherlands is sent, simultaneously

with its submission to the Netherlands Parliament, the States-General, and to the parliamentary bodies of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. The latter bodies can report in writing to the States-General on the draft Kingdom Statute and designate one or more special delegates to attend the debates and furnish information in the meetings of the Chambers of the States-General. Before the final vote on a draft the Ministers Plenipotentiary have the right to express their opinion thereupon. If they state their disapproval of the draft, and if, in the Second Chamber a three-fifths majority of the votes cast is not attained, the discussions on the draft are suspended and further deliberations take place in the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. When special delegates attend the meetings of the Chambers this right devolves upon the delegates of the parliamentary body designated for this purpose.

Executive power in internal affairs is vested in a nominated Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the legislature (Staten). The Netherlands Antilles Staten consists of twenty-two members elected by general adult suffrage. The Governor is responsible for external affairs and is aided by an Advisory Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Dr. N. DEBROT.

Advisory Council: Dr. N. DEBROT (President), Dr. W. R. BOOM (Vice-President), A. S. SENIOR, W. F. CRAANE, G. DE VEER, JR., C. F. ZEBREGS, Dr. S. W. VAN DER MEER, W. A. WINKEL, H. J. ROEFSTRA, Dr. W. CH. DE LA TRY ELLIS, J. C. PAAP (Sec.).

MINISTERS

(April 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister for General Affairs: C. D. KROON.

Vice-Premier and Minister of Justice: R. J. ISA.

Minister of Finance: F. J. TROMP.

Minister of Social and Economic Affairs and Social Welfare: J. A. O. BIKKER.

Minister of Traffic and Transport: J. R. L. BEAUJON.

Minister of Education: E. O. PETRONIA.

Minister Plenipotentiary for the Netherlands Antilles at The Hague: E. JONCKHEER.

PARLIAMENT

Staten of the Netherlands Antilles: O. R. A. BEAUJON (Pres.), O. CROES (Vice-Pres.), L. A. I. CHANCE, C. H. W. HÜECK, S. D. ABBAD, Mrs. C. C. CAMPMAN-ZIELINSKI, B. PH. RÖMER, CH. E. W. VOGES, E. R. FINCK, A. WERLEMAN, L. A. ABRAHAM, A. C. WATHEY, C. YARZAGARAY, S. W. RIGAUD, J. GEERMAN, P. A. VAN DER VEEN, A. M. ARENDS, G. E. A. BOOI, O. C. BERNABELA, J. OENES, S. N. ROGERS, J. F. TROMP, F. D. VAN GRIEKEN (Clerk).

ELECTIONS 1966

PARTY	SEATS
Democratische Partij, Curaçao	7
Nationale Volkspartij	5
Curaçaose Onafhankelijke Partij	
Partido Patriótico Arubano	4
Arubaanse Volkspartij	3
Union Nacional Arubano	1
Partido Patriótico Bonairiano	1
Democratic Party of the Windward Islands	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratische Partij van Curaçao (*Curaçao Democratic Party*): Willemstad; government party; Pres. Dr. E. JONCKHEER; Parliamentary Leader P. A. VAN DER VEEN.

Nationale Volkspartij (*National People's Party*): Willemstad; opposition party; Parliamentary Leader S. D. ABBAD.

Curaçaose Onafhankelijke Partij (*Curaçao Independent Party*): Willemstad; opposition party joined with Nationale Volkspartij at the last election; Pres. P. VAN DER HOEVEN.

Partido Patriótico Arubano (*Aruba Patriotic Party*): Oranjestad; government party; Pres. F. J. TROMP; Parliamentary Leader O. CROES.

Arubaanse Volkspartij (*Aruba People's Party*): Oranjestad; opposition party; Pres. and Parliamentary Leader C. YARZAGARAY.

Partido Democratico Bonairiano (*Democratic Party of Bonaire*): Kralendijk; government party; Pres. L. A. ABRAHAM.

Democratic Party of the Windward Islands: Philipsburg; government party; Pres. A. C. WATHEY.

Union Nacional Arubano: Lagoenweg 3, Oranjestad; Pres. F. B. TROMP; combines as opposition group with:

Partido Independiente Arubano: Pres. M. CROES.

Partido Revolucionario di Obrero: Pres. F. L. MADURO.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics form the largest religious community numbering more than 80 per cent of the population. The Anglican, Methodist, Dutch Reformed and other Protestant Churches have memberships of about 15,000. There are approximately 1,000 Jews.

Roman Catholic Bishop: Mgr. J. M. HOLTERMAN, O.P., D.D., Bishop of Willemstad, Curaçao.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Supreme Court of Justice, the members of which are nominated by the Crown, and a Court of First Instance. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie with the High Court of the Netherlands.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. J. C. A. ENGEL.

Attorney-General: Dr. I. DE C. YOHAI.

THE PRESS

Amigoe di Aruba: Oranjestad; daily; Dutch; Editor/Publisher J. A. VAN DER SCHOOT; circ. 3,000.

Amigoe di Curaçao: P.O.B. 577, Willemstad; f. 1883; Catholic; daily; Dutch; circ. 8,000; Editor J. C. MAAS.

Arubaanse Courant: Nassaustraat 85, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1938; liberal; Papiamento; daily; circ. 2,500; Editor THOMAS PIETERSZ.

Beurs- en Nieuwsberichten: Box 215, Willemstad; f. 1935; liberal; Dutch; daily; circ. 8,700; Editor J. KION.

La Prensa: Calle Ancha 138(O), Willemstad; f. 1929; daily; Spanish and Papiamento; circ. 8,700; Editor A. A. JONCKHEER.

Culturele Kroniek: P.O. Box 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; published by Radio Curom and several other cultural organisations.

Democraat: Willemstad; Dutch and Papiamento; fortnightly.

Monthly Publication for Trade and Industry of Curaçao: 19F Columbusstraat, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1944; economic and industrial paper; English and Dutch; monthly; Editor H. J. JANSSEN.

Local, The: San Nicolas, Oranjestad, Aruba; English; weekly; Editor F. L. HODGE.

The News: San Nicholas, Aruba; daily; English; Editor B. BLANCHARD; circ. 3,000.

Curaçaose Courant: P.O.B. 15, Curaçao; f. 1812; weekly; Dutch; Editor P. C. GORSIRA.

La Cruz: P.O.B. 577, Willemstad; f. 1900; weekly; Papiamento; circ. 4,500; Editor A. E. PANNEFLEK.

La Union: P.O.B. 12, Willemstad; f. 1922; weekly organ of the R.K. Volksbond; Papiamento; circ. 2,300; Editor José M. P. KROON.

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (*Dutch News Agency, A.N.P.*): Representative at Willemstad H. S. PIETERSZ, P.O.B. 439.

Reuter: Representative at Willemstad I. BLOCH.

U.P.I.: Representative at Willemstad M. HEERING.

PUBLISHERS

Curaçao Drukkerij en Uitgevers Maatschappij: Pietermaaiweg, Willemstad, Curaçao.

De Wit Stores N.V.: VAD Bldg., L. G. Smith Blvd. 110, Oranjestad, Aruba.

Ediciones Populares: Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1929; Dir. A. A. JONCKHEER.

G.C.T. van Dorp and Co. (Ned. Ant.) N.V.: Roodeweg 13, P.O.B. 200, Willemstad, Curaçao.

Van Dorp Aruba N.V.: Nassaustraaf 77, Oranjestad, Aruba.

Van Dorp Caribbean Inc.: Breedestraaf 42(P), Willemstad, Curaçao.

Drukkerij de Stad, N.V.: Van Swietenstraat 8, Curaçao.

Tipografia Nacional: Bitterstraat 3, Curaçao.

Volksdrukkerij N.V.: Van Swietenstraat 8, Curaçao.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Curaçao Radio Vereeniging (Radio Curom): P.O. Box 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1933; broadcasts are transmitted in Dutch, Papiamentu, English and Spanish; Pres. C. G. GROOTENS.

Radio Antiliana: P.O.B. 28, San Nicolaas, Aruba; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. H. BOOI.

Radio Caribe: Nieuwestraaf 22B, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1955; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. C. R. HEILLEGGER.

Radio Hoyer: Julianaplein 21, Willemstad, Curaçao; commercial; three stations; Radio Hoyer I & II in Curaçao and Voice of Bonaire in Bonaire; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. H. E. HOYER.

Radio Kelkboom: P.O. Box 146, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1954; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Owner and Dir. CARLOS A. KELKBOOM.

Radio Victoria: P.O. Box 410, Oranjestad; f. 1958; religious and cultural station owned by the Evangelical Alliance Mission; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Manager Rev. PAUL (JIM) PIETSCH, Jr.

Trans World Radio: Kralendijk, Bonaire; religious and cultural station; programmes to South, Central and North America, Middle East and Europe in 10 languages.

Voice of Aruba: Korteweg 4, Oranjestad, Aruba; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Man. A. ARENDS.

Voice of St. Maarten: Philipsburg, St. Maarten; commercial and religious programmes in Dutch and English; Dir. C. WATHEY.

Number of radio receivers (1967): 105,000.

TELEVISION

Tele-Curaçao: P.O.B. 415, Curaçao; f. 1960; run by the Netherlands Antilles Television and Electronics Corporation; commercial; Pres. GERALD A. BARTELL; Gen. Man. E. C. HERNANDEZ.

Tele-Aruba: Pos Chiquito 1A, Aruba; f. 1963; run by the Netherlands Antilles Television and Electronics Corporation; commercial; Pres. GERALD A. BARTELL; Man.-Dir. Mrs. A. MADURO.

Number of television sets (1967): 17,500.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Netherlands Antilles florins)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen (Bank of the Netherlands Antilles): Fort Amsterdam 4, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1828; cap. U.S.\$4m.; dep. 1.5m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. J. G. BLIKSLAGER.

Aruba Bank Ltd.: Nassaustraaf 41, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 1m.; dep. 13.0m. (1967); Man. Dir. E. E. CROES.

Aruba Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 391, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1949; cap. 1m.; dep. 8m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. H. J. JACOBS.

Banco Popular Antiliano, N.V.: Havenstraat, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1960; cap. 0.4m.; dep. 5.2m. (Dec. 1966); Mans. S. DEN HEIJER, M. J. M. HEUFKE.

Bonaire Commercial Bank: Kralendijk, Bonaire; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 0.5m.; Man.-Dir. W. J. OLIEMANS.

Caribbean Mercantile Bank, N.V.: Nassaustraaf 53, Oranjestad, Aruba (P.O.B. 28); f. 1963; cap. p.u. 2m.; Man. Dirs. B. T. HENRIQUEZ, H. L. MARCHANT.

International Bank & Trust Corp.: Coraweg 53, P.O.B. 640, Willemstad, Curaçao; cap. \$50,000; Dirs. M. SOLIS, D. DA SILVA SOLIS.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank (Bonaire), N.V.: Kralendijk, Bonaire; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 0.5m.; Man. A. M. H. SORÉE.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank, N.V.: Willemstad; f. 1916; cap. 6m., dep. 68.6m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dirs. I. H. CAPRILES, M. F. HENRIQUEZ.

N.V. Edwards, Henriquez & Co.'s Bank: P.O. Box 159, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1856; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 89m. (1966); Man.-Dirs. A. S. SENIOR, F. H. M. KARNER, J. J. BUDDING.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson (Curaçao): 100 Pietermaai, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1952.

The Windward Islands Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 18, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 360,000, dep. 3.2m. (Dec. 1966); Man. Dir. C. W. WATHEY.

Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.: 434-40 Herengracht, Amsterdam; 1 Breedestraaf, P.O. Box 144, Willemstad, Curaçao; Oranjestad, Aruba.

INSURANCE

A number of foreign companies have offices in Curaçao and Aruba, mainly British, Canadian, Dutch and North American.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Aruba Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Wilhelminastraat 22, P.O.B. 140, Oranjestad; Chair. ARTURO M. ARENDS; Sec. A. POLVLIET.

Curaçao Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Willemstad; Chair. CH. GOMES CASSERES; Sec. Dr. F. W. VAN RAMSHORST.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Aruba Trade and Industry Association: Oranjestad, Aruba; Pres. F. L. SCHOLL.

Curaçao Merchants' Association: Willemstad; Chair. H. J. SPROCK; Sec. Mrs. Dr. M. MONTE-BOSKALJON.

TRADE UNIONS

Algemeen Verbond van Vrije Vak Verenigingen (*Antillean Confederation of Free Trade Unions*): Amsterdam No. 1, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1965; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec. L. P. JANZEN.

Curaçao Federation of Workers: about 3,000 mems.; Pres. E. W. ONG-A-KWIE; Sec.-Gen. V. E. CHITTICK.

Curaçaosche Verbond van Vakvereenigingen—GVV (*Christian Confederation of Trade Unions in the Netherlands Antilles*): Bargestraat 1, P.O. Box 562, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1950; about 3,990 mems.; 9 affiliated unions; Pres. C. S. NARVAEZ; Sec. A. V. DE LIMA.

De Algemene Nederlands Antilliaanse Ambtenaren Federatie (*General Union of Netherlands Antillean Civil Servants*): P.O.B. 604; 3,100 mems.; Pres. E. P. MONTE; Sec. H. A. KAMPMAN.

Independent Oil Workers' Federation: Grensweg 7, San Nicolas; f. 1961; 2,600 mems.; Pres. F. L. MADURO; Sec.-Gen. L. ALBUS; publ. *Iowua News*.

Petroleum Workers' Federation of Curaçao: affiliated to Int. Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Fed.; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec.-Gen. L. JANZEN.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Railways: There are no railways.

Roads: All islands have a good system of all-weather roads.

Shipping: Curaçao and Aruba are important centres for the refining and transshipment of Venezuelan oil.

Besides tankers, which comprise more than half of the tonnage calling at Curaçao, ships of the following companies call regularly: Royal Dutch Steamship Co., Holland America Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg America Line, Germanischer Lloyd, Cunard, Italian Line, French Line, Johnson Line, Grace Line, Moore McCormack Lines, and Eastern Steamship Corporation.

CIVIL AVIATION

A.L.M.—Dutch Antillean Airlines: Dr. A. Plesman Airport, Curaçao; internal services between Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao and St. Maarten; external services to North and South America and the West Indies; Man. Dirs. K. J. RUPPLIN VON KEFFIKON and C. O. YRAUSQUIN.

Antillean Aviation Services Inc. (A.A.S.): Dr. A. Plesman Airport, Willemstad, Curaçao; agents for *Aerovias Quisquayana*, *Caribair*, *Aerocondor*, *Ranza Airways* and *Schreiner Airways*; 3 Convairs 340, 1 Beechcraft A-89, 1 Douglas C-47.

The Netherlands Antilles are also served by the following foreign airlines: Alitalia, B.W.I.A., C.D.A., K.L.M., Pan Am, S.A.S., Swissair, Trans-Caribbean Airways and Viasa.

TOURISM

Aruba Tourist Bureau: L. G. Smith Blvd. 2, Oranjestad; Dir. MICHAEL S. KUIPÉRI. There were 1,143 hotel beds in Aruba in 1967.

Curaçao Government Tourist Bureau: Plaza Piar, Willemstad; Dir. PETRUS A. VAN DER VEEN.

SURINAM

(NETHERLANDS GUIANA)

Surinam lies on the north coast of South America. It is bordered in the east by French Guiana, in the south by Brazil, and in the west by Guyana, with whom it has a border dispute involving 6,000 sq. miles now occupied by Guyana.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1964 census)								
	Total	Creoles	Hindustanis	Indonesians	Europeans	Chinese	Indians	Bush Negroes	Others
62,500	324,211	114,961	112,633	48,463	4,322	5,339	7,287	27,698	3,508

Paramaribo (capital): Estimated population 110,867

AGRICULTURE

	1964	1965	1966
Rice ('000 kilos)	87,693	89,825	98,259
Maize ('000 kilos)	1,382	720	415
Peanuts ('000 kilos)	603	713	827
Pulses ('000 kilos)	398	276	390
Potatoes ('000 kilos)	2,688	2,218	1,528
Vegetables ('000 kilos)	4,056	2,905	4,538
Cocoa ('000 kilos)	509	243	185
Coffee ('000 kilos)	380	397	377
Bananas ('000 kilos)	3,034	16,154	24,627
Plantain ('000 kilos)	5,239	4,236	4,483
Sugar Cane ('000 kilos)	153,488	241,197	250,677
Grapefruit ('000)	8,434	10,244	11,657
Oranges ('000)	34,435	46,221	50,144
Coconuts ('000)	6,353	6,479	7,120

Livestock (1966—'000): Cattle 47, Horses, Mules, Asses 0.4, Goats 7.8, Sheep 4.4, Pigs 11.3, Chickens 391.4.

Fishing (1966—'000 kilos): Fish 3,857, Shrimp 3,077.

MINING

	1964	1965	1966
Bauxite ('000 metric tons)	3,993	4,360	5,563
Gold (kg.)	256	195	161

INDUSTRY

	1964	1965	1966
Beer ('000 litres)	4,392	5,103	5,872
Rum ('000 litres)	1,862	2,637	2,523
Sugar ('000 kilos)	10,748	18,673	18,366
Molasses ('000 kilos)	6,637	9,390	10,084
Shoes ('000 pairs)	23	53	53
Cigars ('000)	759	769	733
Cigarettes (million)	91	100	115
Particle Board ('000 cu. metres)	24	24	24
Plywood ('000 cu. metres)	18	18	13
Electricity generated (m. kWh.)	128.0	243.7	680.7

FINANCE

Currency: 1 Surinam guilder=100 cents; £1 sterling=S.G. 4.50; U.S. \$1=S.G. 1.88.

The Surinam guilder has not been devalued since its inception in 1918.

Budget (1966 estimate—million Surinam guilders): Total Revenue 122.4; Total Expenditure 117.3.

Development Plans: Ten-Year Plan (1966-75). Envisages an outlay of 1,657.2m. Surinam guilders (Mining 807.6m.,

Agriculture and Fishing 178.7m., Hydro-electric energy 170.0m., Communications 112.0m., Industry and Tourism 82m., Education 44m., Public Works 43.5m., Forestry 30.4m.)

Five-Year Plan (1967-71). The Netherlands Government has made available 240m Netherlands guilders, 50 per cent as an outright gift, 40 per cent as a loan and 10 per cent on terms to be agreed later.

NETHERLANDS SURINAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1966—'000 Surinam guilders)

Imports: 168,849.

Exports: 171,203.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Oil Products	13,900	Bauxite	91,931
Raw Materials and Half-Products	63,600	Alumina	36,791
Textiles and Yarns	6,500	Aluminium	19,209
Finished Products	41,800	Plywood	3,329
Vehicles	4,400	Timber	2,683
Capital Goods	38,700	Rice	5,150
		Sugar	2,200

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Netherlands	37,880	Netherlands	14,321
U.S.A.	68,225	U.S.A.	100,815
German Federal Republic	11,207	Caribbean Islands	5,256
Trinidad	12,173	Canada	8,546
United Kingdom	11,037	German Federal Republic	2,988
Japan	6,850	Guyana and French Guiana	1,913
Other Countries	21,477	Other Countries	37,378

TOURISM

(1966)

	VISITORS STAYING MORE THAN 24 HOURS
American	2,271
British	1,218
French	875
Dutch	1,322
Other European	559
Trinidadian	266
Guyanese	522
Brazilian	434
Others	2,954
TOTAL	10,421

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(1966)

Passenger cars	9,900
Lorries	2,122
Buses	255
Motorcycles	1,686
Powered bicycles	15,881

Shipping (1966): Ships entered 1,800, G.R.T. 6,408,000;
Ships cleared 1,795, G.R.T. 6,382,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

(1966)

Landings	916
Passengers in	17,608
Passengers out	20,017

EDUCATION (1964)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Kindergarten	158	500	16,828
Rural Elementary	35	52	1,704
Special	3	13	143
Elementary	196	2,000	69,693
Advanced and more advanced Elementary	24	399	9,758
Secondary	3	64	494
Agricultural	1	4	49
Vocational and Technical	4	98	1,381
Teacher-Training	3	134	1,840
Higher	2	48	218

Source: Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Paramaribo.

THE CONSTITUTION

(See Netherlands Antilles).

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor is the representative of the Queen and the constitutional Head of the Government. He appoints the 9 ministers of the Cabinet and the Advisory Council of at least 5 members.

The Legislative Council, the Staten, is a representative body of thirty-nine members elected by general adult suffrage for a four-year period.

Governor: Dr. H. DE VRIES.

Advisory Council: Dr. H. DE VRIES (Pres.), E. M. L. ENSBERG (Vice-Pres.), Dr. A. L. HEYMANS, C. F. G. GETROUW, I. THEMEN, A. D. FERNANDES, A. J. MORPURGO, Dr. J. P. KAULESAR-SUKUL.

MINISTERS

(April 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of General Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance: JOHAN PENGEL.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and Police: Dr. F. R. MANICHAND.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: JOHANNES SAMUEL PETRUS KRAAG.

Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: R. L. JANKIE.

Minister of Mining, Forestry and Domains: CH. F. CALOR.

Minister of Education: E. P. MEIJER.

Minister of Public Health: B. F. J. OOSTBURG.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: G. H. RAKIM.

Minister of Public Works, Traffic and Waterworks: JOHN THIJM.

Minister Plenipotentiary of Surinam at The Hague: Dr. J. F. E. EENAAR.

PARLIAMENT

COMPOSITION OF STATEN

(August 1967)

Nationale Partij Suriname	18
Verenigde Hindostaanse Partij	11
Aktiegroep	4
Progressieve Nationale Partij	3
Surinaamse Demokratische Partij	2
Sarakat Rakjat Indonesia	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationale Partij Suriname: f. 1946; Leader J. PENGEL.

Verenigde Hindostaanse Partij (Vatan Hitkarie Partij): f. 1949; Leader J. LACHMON.

Kaum-Tani Persatuan Indonesia: f. 1947; Leader I. SOEMITA.

Progressieve Surinaamse Volkspartij: P.O.B. 406, Paramaribo; f. 1946; Chair. L. C. ZUIVERLOON; Parliamentary Leader Dr. H. HEIDWEILLER.

Nickeriaanse Onafhankelijke Partij: Leader D. POETOE.

Surinaamse Democratische Partij: Leader D. G. A. FINDLAY.

Surinaamse Volkspartij: P.O.B. 573, Paramaribo; f. 1958; 3,500 mems.; Pres. C. R. BISWAMITRE; Sec. C. A. SLUER.

Sarakat Ratjat Indonesia: Leader F. R. KARSOWIDJOJO.

Aktiegroep: Leader Dr. P. CHANDI SHAW.

Progressieve Nationale Partij: Leader J. RENS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Court of Justice, the 7 members of which are nominated for life by the Crown, and three Cantonal Courts.

President of the Court of Justice: Dr. W. J. J. KOOLE.

Attorney-General: Dr. M. G. DE MIRANDA.

RELIGION

(1964)

Mohammedan	63,810
Hindu	87,580
Roman Catholic	71,170
Moravian Brethren	54,390
Dutch Reformed	11,910
Lutheran	4,760
Confucian	150
Other	30,000

Roman Catholic Bishop of Paramaribo: Mgr. STEFAN KUYPERS; Gravenstraat 12, P.O.B. 1230, Paramaribo.

THE PRESS

De Ware Tijd: P.O.B. 1200, Paramaribo; f. 1957; daily; Dutch; circ. 5,000; Editor L. E. M. MORPURGO.

De West: Dr. Mirandastraat 4, Paramaribo; f. 1909; daily; Dutch; circ. 8,000; Editor D. G. A. FINDLAY.

Nieuw Suriname: Wanicastraat 147B, Paramaribo; f. 1954; daily; Dutch; circ. 3,500; Editor J. A. PENGEL.

Suriname: Jodenbreestraat 61, P.O.B. 56, Paramaribo; f. 1848; daily; Dutch; circ. 3,000; Editor P. WIJNGAARDE.

De Vrije Stem: 107-109 Dr. J. F. Nassy Lane, Paramaribo; weekly; Dutch; circ. 3,000; Editor W. H. LIONARONS.

Gouvernements-Advertentieblad: Paramaribo; f. 1871; bi-weekly; Dutch; Editor P. WIJNGAARDE.

Omhoog: Gravenstraat 17-19, Paramaribo; f. 1955; Roman Catholic; weekly; Dutch; Editors Redemptorist Fathers.

Onze Tijd: Wagenwegstraat 60, Paramaribo; f. 1955; weekly; Dutch; Editor N. M. I. HAAGSTAM.

De Vrijheid: 42 Keizerstraat, Paramaribo; Chinese; daily.

PRESS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (*Netherlands News Service*): 7 Gravenstraat Paramaribo; 3 bulletins in Dutch and 1 in English.

PUBLISHERS

Lionarons Drukkerij N.V.: Dr. J. F. Nassy 107-109, Paramaribo.

Varekamp and Co., N.V.: Dominestraat 26, P.O.B. 1851, Paramaribo.

Leo Victor: Gemenlandsweg 4, Paramaribo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Stichting Radio-omroep Suriname: Rode Kruislaan, P.O.B. 271, Paramaribo; f. 1965; commercial; all local languages; Dir. W. H. CROMWELL.

Radio Apintie: P.O.B. 1838, Dominestraat 11, Paramaribo; f. 1958; commercial; home service in local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir. E. VERVUURT.

Radio Paramaribo: P.O.B. 975, Gravenstraat 118, Paramaribo; f. 1957; commercial; home service in all local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir. W. H. LIONARONS.

Radika: P.O.B. 1083, Pad van Wanica-Perc 51, Surinam; f. 1962; commercial; Dutch and Hindi; Dir. S. RADHAKISHUN.

Radionickerie (R.A.N.I.) Rani: Waterloostraat, Nickerie; commercial; Dir. M. RAMAUTAR.

Number of radios (1967): 65,000.

TELEVISION

Surinaamse Televisie Stichting (S.T.S.): Cultuurtuinlaan, P.O.B. 535, Paramaribo; f. 1965; local languages and English; Dir. F. J. PENGEL.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Surinam guilders)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Centrale Bank van Suriname: 20 Waterkant, P.O.B. 1801, Paramaribo; f. 1956; cap. 3m.; dep. 7.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. V. M. DE MIRANDA; Man. H. L. CRISSON.

De Surinaamsche Bank, N.V.: P.O.B. 1806, Gravenstraat 26, Paramaribo; f. 1865; cap. 2.6m., dep. 29.5m. (Dec. 1966); Mans. E. DE VRIES, W. J. A. WIJNHOFEN.

Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank, N.V.: 52 Herenstraat, Paramaribo; f. 1963; government-supported development bank; Man.-Dir. Dr. J. SEDNEY.

Surinaamse Hypotheekbank, N.V.: Noorderkerkstraat 5, Paramaribo.

Surinaamse Postspaarbank: Kortekerkstraat 3, Paramaribo; f. 1879; Dir. H. A. Vos.

Surinaamse Volkscredietbank: Kerkplein 5, Paramaribo.

Vervuurt's Banking Corporation: P.O. Box 1813, Paramaribo; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 494,800; dep. 9.4m. (Dec. 1966); Managers C. J. F. WOUTMAN, H. DRIELSMA.

De Nationale Investeringsbank: P.O. Box 1806, Paramaribo; agency of De Nationale Investeringsbank (Herstelbank) N.V., The Hague; Agent in Surinam Dr. H. C. A. MOLLEN.

Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.: Head Office: 434-40 Herengracht, Amsterdam; P.O.B. 1836, Paramaribo.

INSURANCE

N.V. Eerste Surinaamse Verzekeringsmaatschappij "De Nationale": P.O.B. 1030, Paramaribo; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 1m.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Surinam Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat 10, P.O.B. 149, Paramaribo; f. 1910; 4,000 mems.; Chair. H. W. MOHAMED RADJA; Sec. W. TH. F. SMITH; publ. *Bulletin* (fortnightly, Dutch).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting Planbureau Suriname (Planning Bureau): responsible for programming the Ten-Year Plans and implementing two- and four-year intermediate programmes.

NETHERLANDS SURINAM—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Stichting Industriële Ontwikkeling Suriname (*Industrial Development Commission*): conducts economic and marketing surveys to determine the feasibility of establishing or expanding industries and provides technical assistance and personnel training; also responsible for stimulating foreign investment in Surinam.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (*Surinam Business Association*): J. C. de Mirandastraat, P.O.B. 111, Paramaribo; 120 mems.; Chair. Dr. B. C. DE GROOT; publ. *Weekbericht*.

TRADE UNIONS

Surinaamse Mijnwerkers Unie (*Surinam Mine Workers' Union*): Paramaribo; about 80 mems.; Pres. L. E. ELIAZER; Sec. F. R. L. KETELDIJK; 3,360 miners in three unions: Paramaribo Miners Union, Moengo Miners Union, and Billiton Miners Union.

Surinaamse Werknemers Moeder Bond (*Surinam Workers Parent Union*): Surinamestraat 37, Paramaribo; about 5,000 mems.; Sec. F. E. ZWAKKE.

Progressieve Werknemers Organisatie (*Progressive Workers' Organisation*): Gravenstraat 21, Paramaribo; f. 1948; about 2,000 mems., 10 affiliated unions; Pres. L. J. WEIDMAN; Sec. E. MENT.

De Samen Werkende Organisatie van Landsdienaren (*Co-operative Organisation of Civil Service Employees*): Cornelis Jongbouwstraat 8, Paramaribo; f. 1957; about 2,000 mems.; Sec. S. P. AMMERSINGH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Paramaribo Government Railway: Onverwacht, Paramaribo; 58 miles metre gauge of track open, from Onverwacht to Bromsweg; Dir. I. H. FERRIER.

ROADS

There are 1,260 km. of main roads. The main east-west road, 390 km. in length, links Albina on the eastern border with Nieuw Nickerie on the west.

SHIPPING

The following shipping lines maintain services:

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.: 15 Waterkant, P.O. Box 1805, Paramaribo; regular services between Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg and Paramaribo, and Mobile, Houston and New Orleans, New York, Baltimore and Paramaribo; sailings to Georgetown and Caribbean ports.

Surinam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 44 Waterkant, P.O.B. 1824, Paramaribo; services to Puerto Rico, U.S. Gulf ports, Haiti and Dominican Republic; regular cargo and passenger services on Surinam coast and in the interior.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: passenger services to Europe.

Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc.: 26 Waterkant, P.O.B. 1842, Paramaribo; fortnightly sailings between New York, Baltimore and Paramaribo; monthly sailings between Houston, New Orleans, Mobile and Paramaribo; regular passenger service between Trinidad and Paramaribo.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Zandery airport, 28 miles from Paramaribo:

Surinam Airways Ltd.: Mr. F. H. R. Lim A. Poststraat 22 (near Paramaribo); domestic airline.

The following foreign airlines also serve Surinam: Air France, B.W.I.A., K.L.M. and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Surinam Tourist Development Board: P.O. Box 656, Paramaribo; f. 1953; Chair. O. R. G. VERVUURT; Dir. F. L. DE ROOY.

NEW HEBRIDES

(AN ANGLO-FRENCH CONDOMINIUM)

The New Hebrides lie in the South Pacific between New Caledonia and Fiji.

STATISTICS

Area: 5,700 square miles (12 large and 60 small islands between 13°–21° S. and 166°–170° E., forming a double chain of islands about 440 miles long).

Population (1965 estimate): 67,500 (65,000 indigenes), Vila (capital) 3,500, Santo 3,500.

Employment: The native population is mainly engaged in peasant agriculture, producing both subsistence and cash crops. Most Europeans are employed in commerce and government service.

Agriculture: 150,000 acres are cultivated; 750,000 acres of forests. Output (1966): copra 35,363 metric tons; also small quantities of cocoa and coffee. The chief crop is coconuts, estimated at 20m. metric tons.

Livestock: 35,000 cattle, of which 2,000 slaughtered annually. Pigs (mainly native owned) and small number of goats, sheep and horses.

Mining: Manganese production (1963): 88,000 tons; metal content 22,000 tons.

Currency: Australian \$ and New Hebrides franc are legal tender; A\$2 = N.H. franc (C.F.P.) 200; A\$1 = 8s. sterling.

Condominium Budget (1967 est., £ sterling): Revenue, 952,000; Expenditure, 952,000.

British Budget (1966–67 est., \$ Australian): Revenue, 351,194; Expenditure, 1,196,799.

French Budget: (1967 est., '000 N.H. francs): Revenue, 122,122; Expenditure, 129,372.

External Trade (1965): *Imports:* £ sterling 2,586,932 (chief items rice, building materials, machinery, vehicles and spares). *Exports:* £ sterling 3,721,100 (chief items copra, frozen fish, manganese). Principal trading partners are France, Australia, Japan and U.S.A.

Transport (1966): *Roads:* 1,062 vehicles. *Shipping:* 195 ships called at Vila, 702 passengers arrived, 903 departed. *Aviation:* 375 aircraft landed, 3,298 passengers arrived, 3,084 departed.

Education: There are no joint services. 1 British primary school, 14 French primary schools, 2 with secondary facilities, a number of mission schools, 1 British secondary school for 30 pupils, and 1 British teacher training college for 70 pupils.

CONSTITUTION

In 1902, Joint Deputy Commissioners were appointed by Britain and France and in 1906 an Anglo-French Convention established the Condominium as a Joint Administration. Citizens of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection and trade. Each Power retains sovereignty over its nationals and business corporations. There is no Territorial sovereignty and natives bear no allegiance to either Power.

There are three administrations: the Condominium (Joint) Administration, the British National Administration and the French National Administration. Since 1957, there has been an advisory council, presided over by the resident commissioners.

There are a number of local native councils, and a town planning commission in Vila, with advisory functions.

GOVERNMENT

JOINT ADMINISTRATION

British High Commissioner: Sir ROBERT FOSTER, K.C.M.G.

French High Commissioner: JEAN RISTERUCCI.

The High Commissioners are joint and equal heads of the Administration acting locally through British and French Resident Commissioners. The Joint Administration consists of the British National Service, the French National Service and certain Condominium services, including Treasury, Customs and Inland Revenue, Public Works and Transport, Posts and Telephones, Radio, Lands, Survey, Agriculture and Meteorology. A rough balance is kept between nationalities in numbers appointed.

BRITISH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: C. H. ALLAN, O.B.E.

FRENCH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: JACQUES MOURADIAN.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Presided over by the two resident commissioners and composed of 6 official and 20 unofficial members.

Unofficial members:

8 elected, of which 4 are Europeans (2 British and 2 French) and 4 are New Hebridean.

12 nominated, of which 3 are British, 3 French, 6 New Hebridean.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CONDOMINIUM COURTS

The Joint Court: comprises a neutral President, a British Judge and a French Judge assisted by a neutral Public Prosecutor, a neutral Legal Commissioner, a neutral Registrar and a neutral Native Advocate.

President: (Vacant).

British Judge: J. P. TRAINOR.

French Judge: G. GUESDON.

Courts of First Instance: In each District. Composed of British and French District Agents sitting with one assessor.

NEW HEBRIDES—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, ETC.)

NATIONAL COURTS

For all suits between non-natives, except for certain land claims.

NATIVE COURTS

Composed of one of the two Agents of the District sitting with two native assessors. Their jurisdiction covers all offences peculiar to natives under the police and administrative regulations and by the code of native laws.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Christian. A number of missions are established in the Group including Presbyterian, Anglican (Melanesian Mission) and Roman Catholic.

Anglican: Archdeacon of Southern Melanesia: The Ven. D. A. RAWCLIFFE; Melanesian Mission, Lolowai, Aoba.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Port Vila: The Right Rev. LOUIS JULLIARD, S.M.; Catholic Mission, Port Vila.

Press: *Newsletter:* British Residency; f. 1955; twice monthly. *Bulletin:* French Residency; weekly.

Finance: Banque de l'Indo-Chine: Paris 8e; Vila and Santo. Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: agents Burns, Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.

Shipping: Messageries Maritimes: regular service to France, French Oceania, Australia and New Caledonia at three- to four-week intervals. Burns, Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.: regular services linking the New Hebrides with Australia, British Solomon Islands and New Guinea.

Civil Aviation: *Union des Transports Aériens:* twice weekly service to and from New Caledonia. *Fiji Airways:* service twice weekly to Fiji and Solomon Islands. *Air Melanesia* provides domestic services.

NEW ZEALAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

New Zealand lies in the South Pacific Ocean 1,000 miles south-east of Australia. It consists of North Island and South Island, separated by the narrow Cook Strait, and the very small Stewart Island in the south. It also administers a number of Pacific islands. The climate is moderate with an average temperature of 52°F (12°C) except in the far north where higher temperatures are reached. The language is English and the Maori population also uses its own tongue. Thirty-four per cent of the population are Anglicans, 22 per cent Presbyterian and 16 per cent Roman Catholics, with the remainder belonging to other Christian denominations. The flag is the blue ensign, charged with four red stars edged in white in the fly. The capital is Wellington on North Island.

Recent History

Since the war New Zealand has taken an increasing part in world affairs. It has contributed to Asian development through the Colombo Plan. It is a member of the Anzus Pact (Australia, U.S.A. and New Zealand) and of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). In 1965 New Zealand and Australia established a free trade agreement, under which duties on selected commodities will be progressively reduced to nil by 1974. In 1962 Western Samoa, formerly administered by New Zealand as a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, attained independence. In 1965 the Cook Islands attained full internal self-government, but retained many links, including common citizenship, with New Zealand. In 1966 the government of Mr. Holyoake was re-elected for a further three-year term.

Government

New Zealand is a self-governing member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of New Zealand and Head of State. She is represented by a Governor-General who is aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature is unicameral; it consists of a House of Representatives of 80 members (including four Maoris), elected for a term of three years. Voting is by universal adult suffrage, only Maoris being entitled to vote at elections for the four Maori members of Parliament.

Defence

The total strength of regular forces in March 1967, was 12,932—Army 5,620, Navy 2,934, Air Force 4,378.

Economic Affairs

Although the external economy is heavily dependent on the pastoral and agricultural industries (wool, meat and dairy produce are the main exports), factory production now makes up almost two-thirds of total production. Exotic forests, under controlled management, provide a continuing supply of timber for the growing pulp and paper industry. Coal production is sufficient for all local needs and an oil refinery, using imported crude oil, supplies most of the country's petroleum and related products. Light industry continues to expand, the principal branches being food-processing and canning, transport equipment, wood

and cork products, textiles and footwear, apparel and made-up textile goods. Hydro-electric power resources are being further developed, and a steel industry, based on the smelting of local iron sands, is being set up. Natural gas resources are being utilized. Farms are generally large and highly mechanized.

Transport and Communications

New Zealand's transport services are modern. There are 3,212 miles of railways and 58,000 miles of roads. There are forty ports, the chief of which are Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (the port of Christchurch) and Dunedin. Much traffic between North and South Island is by air; there are also roll-on roll-off ferry services linking Wellington with Picton and Lyttelton. The main centres are joined by an air service network, and New Zealand is linked to most major Pacific countries by international airlines.

Social Welfare

New Zealand has a comprehensive social welfare system administered by the Department of Social Security. A tax is levied on all incomes to finance the services, which provide medical care and benefits for old age, blindness, widowhood, orphanhood, unemployment and sickness, as well as superannuation and family benefits. There are reciprocal agreements with Australia and the United Kingdom.

Education

State education is free and, between the ages of six and fifteen, compulsory. Primary education lasts from five to twelve or thirteen after which children pass on to secondary schools until the age of eighteen. Private schools take about 12 per cent of primary and 16 per cent of secondary pupils. Special educational services cater for children in remote areas and for the physically handicapped. There are six universities. Capital spending on education over the period 1966-70 is estimated at £120 million.

Tourism

New Zealand's tourist attractions are chiefly natural: high mountains, lakes, hot springs and beaches. There are abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and New Zealand is particularly well-known for its fishing.

Visas are not required to visit New Zealand by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Public Holidays

1968: June 3 (Queen's Birthday), October 28 (Labour Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4-7 (Easter), April 25 (Anzac Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

NEW ZEALAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency before July 10th, 1967, was the New Zealand pound (£NZ) of 20 shillings.

Exchange rate: £NZ1 = £1 sterling
NZ 7s. 2d. = \$U.S.1

From July 10th the unit of currency became the New Zealand dollar (\$NZ) of 100 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 100 dollars.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange rate: \$NZ1 = 10s. sterling

NZ 72c. = \$U.S.1.

Following devaluation by the United Kingdom New Zealand on November 21st, 1967, devalued its currency by 19.45 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar, bringing the New Zealand dollar to parity with the Australian dollar.

Exchange rate: \$NZ1 = 9s. 4d. sterling

\$NZ1 = \$U.S.1.12.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION (April 1967)		
Total	North Island	South Island	Total	North Island	South Island
103,740	44,300	59,440	2,727,148	1,932,521	794,627

Maoris (December 1967): 212,596.

CHIEF TOWNS

(est. April 1967)

Wellington (capital)	287,800	Christchurch	252,900
Auckland	565,000	Dunedin	109,400

Immigration (1966-67): 38,999 (34,995 from the Commonwealth).

Emigration (1966-67): 21,128 (18,260 to the Commonwealth).

Births (1966); 60,188. **Deaths** (1966): 23,778. **Marriages** (1966): 22,949.

LABOUR

(October 1967)

	MALES ('000)	FEMALES ('000)	TOTAL ('000)
Agriculture	123.5	10.3	133.8
Manufacturing industry	200.9	66.5	267.4
Power, water and sanitary services	14.0	1.2	15.2
Building and construction	86.1	2.4	88.5
Transport and communication	81.2	15.6	96.8
Commerce	115.8	66.9	182.7
Domestic and personal services	24.2	28.9	53.1
Administration and professional	80.7	89.8	170.5
TOTAL IN INDUSTRY	726.4	281.6	1,008.0
Armed Forces	11.2	0.7	11.9
Unemployed	4.6	0.8	5.4
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	742.2	283.1	1,025.3

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

CROPS

CROPS	AREA ('000 acres)			PRODUCTION* ('000 bushels)		
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Wheat	184	200	219	9,197	10,721	11,826
Oats	39	39	31	2,494	2,399	1,922
Barley	87	84	88	4,670	5,030	5,456
Maize	9.7	8.1	7.0	927	762	699
Peas	27	29	n.a.	878	1,058	1,170
Potatoes . . .	26	24.4	21	243†	231†	183†

* Bushel weights: wheat 60 lb., oats 40 lb., barley 50 lb., maize 56 lb., peas 60 lb.

† '000 tons.

LIVESTOCK

('000 at January 31st)

ANIMALS	1964	1965	1966	1967
Dairy cows in milk	2,011	2,032	2,086*	2,141
Total cattle	6,696	6,801	7,169*	7,767
Breeding ewes	35,702	37,178	39,668	41,273
Total sheep	51,292	53,748	57,343	60,003
Breeding sows	95	90	n.a.	n.a.
Total pigs	771	716	654*	612

* Estimated.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

COMMODITIES	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Butter (Creamery) . . ('000 tons)	242.1	251.3	251.6
Cheese " "	106.2	105.6	108.1
Preserved milk " "	115.3	125.9	176.2
Casein " "	41.8	53.0	46.8
Meat—total " "	822.9	829.9	890.8
Mutton and lamb " "	468.2	461.9	512.4
Wool, greasy basis (million lb.)	623.0	695.0	709.0

FORESTRY

('000 board feet)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Rimu and Miro	213,900	190,300	192,600	179,600	166,900	166,500
Matai	32,300	27,700	23,700	26,700	24,200	22,300
Totara	12,600	8,700	9,200	9,700	8,800	8,600
Kahikatea	17,700	15,600	17,400	18,600	17,300	16,900
Beech	12,800	9,200	10,200	11,800	11,600	13,400
Exotic Pines	359,300	354,400	370,600	441,000	472,400	465,300
TOTAL (including others)	692,600	643,400	666,000	736,200	756,900	747,600

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHERIES

	UNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (\$NZ)		
		1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Wet Fish	cwt.	589,384	604,582	666,274	3,779,544	3,949,018	4,388,116
Whitebait	"	2,822	2,416	941	289,728	232,856	137,088
Oysters (dredged)	sack	94,980	123,294	160,908	664,860	863,570	1,125,956
Oysters (rock)	"	2,132	2,196	2,592	19,590	20,058	27,150
Crayfish	cwt.	90,307	97,933	128,981	2,314,976	3,269,594	3,844,308
Other	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	217,836	119,734*	106,144

* Fall caused by cessation of shore-based whaling.

MINING

		1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal and Lignite	('000 tons)	2,742	2,877	2,659	2,595
Gold	('000 oz.)	14	9	12	9

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Canned Meat	'000 lb.	11,673	11,047	12,565
Flour	Short tons	229,935	229,631	229,115
Refined Sugar	tons	107,586	118,811	125,607
Biscuits	tons	19,508	20,056	21,640
Jam	tons	4,581	4,364	5,485
Canned Fruit	tons	11,689	15,488	16,905
Canned Vegetables	tons	14,956	12,352	15,774
Soap Flakes and Powder	tons	12,057	13,641	13,256
Beer	'000 gallons	59,634	61,337	64,441
Wool Yarn	'000 lb.	10,929	20,364	20,495
Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods	'000 sq. yds.	4,582	4,590	4,879
Refrigerators	Number	54,929	62,107	74,832
Washing Machines	Number	44,659	47,555	50,908
Lawn Mowers	Number	59,558	76,280	80,933
Radios	Number	77,470	96,648	82,097
Tobacco	'000 lb.	4,064	3,691	3,421
Cigarettes	million	3,643	4,135	4,603
Chemical Fertilisers	'000 tons	1,779	1,909	1,922
Cement	'000 tons	775	829	864
Passenger Cars	Number	57,236	57,343	54,557
Trucks, Vans, Buses	Number	10,343	9,062	11,620

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

§NZ100=£46 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. \$112.

BUDGET (1967-68)

(\$ million)

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT AND NATIONAL ROADS FUND

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Social Security Taxes	660.0	Public Debt Interest	114.0
Estate and Gift Duty	23.2	Stabilization	15.1
Customs	105.0	Administration	30.6
Beer Duty	36.0	Defence	87.5
Sales Tax	81.0	Maintenance Works	40.8
Interest	76.0	Development of Industry	61.7
Profits	10.7	Social Services	600.4
Departmental Receipts	57.4	National Roads Fund	n.a.
Highways Taxation	65.4		
TOTAL (inc. others)	1,165.0	TOTAL (inc. others)	n.a.

A surplus of \$4 million is expected in the Consolidated Revenue Account in 1967-68.

WORKS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(\$ million)

	1966-67	1967-68 (est.)
Electricity	91.4	92.0
Forest Development	9.6	9.2
Land Settlement	5.4	4.6
Houses	16.0	14.4
Public Buildings	13.2	13.8
Railways	6.2	6.4
Roads	70.6	66.4
University and Technical Institute Buildings	11.2	12.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	291.0	286.2

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£NZ million)

	1962	1963	1964
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,278	1,401	1,545
Income from abroad	-25	-24	-34
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,253	1,377	1,511
Taxes less subsidies	209	228	245
Depreciation allowances			
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,462	1,605	1,756
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	- 8	-14	-14
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,454	1,591	1,742
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	944	1,009	1,108
Public consumption expenditure	198	209	233
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	323	358	392
Increase in stocks	14	39	43

Gross National Product (1966-67): §NZ3,937m.

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(End of year—£NZ million)

	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	0.1	0.1
Other Reserve Assets	200.6	205.9
Currency in Circulation	72.4	71.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WHOLE WORLD

(\$NZ million)

	1965-66			1966-67		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	747.2	718.8	28.4	781.9	719.4	62.5
Transportation	34.8	94.8	— 60.0	36.7	91.8	— 55.0
Travel	13.5	41.0	— 27.5	14.5	44.9	— 30.4
Insurance	—	5.0	— 5.0	0.4	6.1	— 5.7
Investment income	18.6	78.0	— 59.4	17.0	83.6	— 66.6
Government transactions	4.8	22.5	— 17.7	5.6	29.7	— 24.1
Miscellaneous	17.0	40.3	— 23.3	20.6	47.7	— 27.1
Total	835.7	1,000.5	— 164.8	876.7	1,023.2	— 146.5
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	23.2	45.8	— 22.6	27.3	50.7	— 23.4
Current Balance	858.9	1,046.3	— 187.4	904.0	1,073.9	— 169.9
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary:</i>						
Direct investments	2.6	62.6	— 60.0	2.3	26.4	— 24.1
Other private long-term	—	21.0	— 21.0	—	25.3	— 25.3
Other private short-term	12.4	—	12.4	—	11.3	— 11.3
Local government	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central government	— 11.4	22.4	— 33.8	— 0.3	59.4	— 59.7
Total	3.6	106.0	— 102.4	2.3	122.7	— 120.4
<i>Monetary:</i>						
Central institutions (long-term)	24.3	67.6	— 43.3	1.9	46.4	— 44.5
Short-term capital (government)	1.6	—	1.6	— 5.3	—	— 5.3
Central institutions (short-term)	— 43.2	—	— 43.2	0.3	—	0.3
Total	— 17.3	67.6	— 84.9	— 3.1	46.4	49.5
Capital Balance	— 13.7	173.6	— 187.4	— 0.8	169.1	— 169.9

REGIONAL BALANCES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(\$NZ million)

	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER STERLING COUNTRIES	UNITED STATES AND CANADA	EEC COUNTRIES	OTHER COUNTRIES	INTER-NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES
Merchandise	64.9	— 119.0	— 1.7	59.6	58.9	—	62.5
Transportation	— 37.5	4.4	— 2.8	— 7.4	— 11.8	—	— 55.0
Travel	— 14.6	— 12.4	— 1.3	— 0.8	— 1.2	—	— 30.4
Insurance	— 4.5	— 1.6	0.3	—	—	—	— 5.7
International investment income	— 32.7	— 15.2	— 15.7	— 0.1	— 2.9	—	— 66.6
Government transactions	— 12.0	— 5.8	— 3.5	— 0.4	— 2.5	—	— 24.1
Miscellaneous	— 12.8	— 6.1	— 6.2	— 1.2	— 0.8	—	— 27.1
Transfers	3.0	— 16.8	— 1.3	— 0.6	— 2.4	— 5.5	— 23.4
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	— 46.2	— 172.4	— 32.3	49.0	37.4	— 5.5	— 169.9

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$NZ '000)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967 (July-Dec.)
Imports .	792,771	783,205	310,130
Exports .	767,281	725,534	315,372

COMMODITIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967*	1965-66	1966-67	1967*
Food and Live Animals . . .	37,117	31,392	15,184	395,606	418,010	199,221
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	8,146	8,408	4,106	693	784	324
Crude Materials	34,954	37,216	15,148	305,337	242,378	76,687
Mineral Fuels	39,945	44,744	19,371	4,894	4,574	2,047
Animal and Vegetable Oils . .	1,273	1,148	481	7,090	7,478	2,923
Chemicals	80,238	77,269	34,174	22,314	21,052	10,288
Manufactures	216,289	210,773	85,312	16,849	16,203	12,377
Machinery and Transport Equipment	263,403	260,271	92,125	2,340	3,637	2,928
Miscellaneous	46,825	46,363	20,640	1,461	1,791	1,450
Other Transactions	1,236	3,922	397	243	141	137
TOTAL	729,426	721,506	286,938	756,828	716,048	308,383

* July-Dec.

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS*		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967†	1965-66	1966-67	1967†
Australia	135,074	142,893	68,614	36,378	35,208	24,769
British West Indies	414	460	54	8,943	8,311	4,231
Fiji	1,266	1,211	460	3,910	3,737	2,458
Hong Kong	9,310	9,467	7,305	1,633	2,097	1,011
Malaysia	6,123	5,874	2,152	4,682	5,541	2,944
South Africa	2,489	2,436	1,394	9,107	5,704	921
United Kingdom	278,093	261,484	76,225	338,983	314,047	130,815
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,310	3,539	1,394	22,402	11,591	3,371
France and Monaco	5,241	5,979	2,848	40,398	24,813	7,691
German Fed. Rep.	22,310	25,955	11,125	26,206	20,485	6,660
Italy and San Marino	7,677	10,542	4,340	20,022	15,007	6,600
Netherlands	9,656	8,660	3,444	10,809	11,838	3,721
Canada	29,584	29,475	15,387	9,575	10,596	3,746
Philippines	348	214	108	4,200	5,134	2,590
U.S.A.	83,806	81,847	30,975	107,545	113,746	54,292
China	—	3,080	1,345	6,282	8,136	1,203
Japan	44,927	43,835	22,910	56,856	63,440	32,584
U.S.S.R.	348	304	108	5,895	9,184	334
GRAND TOTAL	729,426	721,506	286,939	761,517	718,014	311,910

* Excluding ship's stores, specie and gold.

† July-Dec.

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

(1965-66)

FROM	NUMBER OF VISITORS
Australia	58,096
U.S.A.	16,522
Pacific Islands	15,664
United Kingdom	10,017
Canada	2,973
Japan	1,257
Netherlands	872
Hong Kong	753
Other Countries	6,717
TOTAL	112,871

Excludes cruise visitors (72,561).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st	PASSENGER JOURNEYS (‘000)		GOODS CARRIED (‘000 tons)				NET TON MILES (millions)
	RAILWAY	MOTOR*	TIMBER	LIVESTOCK	OTHER GOODS	TOTAL	
1965	25,137	22,955	1,986	484	9,502	11,972	1,406.8
1966	23,889	22,297	1,971	374	9,543	11,888	1,473.1
1967	23,723	22,240	1,855	329	9,350	11,534	1,483.9

* Railway Department's motor services only.

ROADS: MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED

	1965	1966	1967
Private cars	715,598	749,907	807,728
Lorries	156,598	166,708	167,241
Passenger Vehicles	3,198	3,253	3,265
Trailers	169,247	186,748	196,330
Motor cycles and Power cycles	51,839	51,703	51,835
Other vehicles	84,484	91,717	80,409
TOTAL	1,180,964	1,250,036	1,306,808

SHIPPING

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	OVERSEAS		COASTAL		OVERSEAS		COASTAL	
	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (‘000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (‘000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (‘000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (‘000)
1964	3,568	15,689	10,653	7,022	3,558	15,656	10,647	7,011
1965	3,452	15,486	9,766	7,213	3,443	15,428	9,745	7,262
1967	3,605	16,784	9,427	8,063	3,604	16,748	9,411	8,081

AIR TRANSPORT

('000)

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st	INTERNAL SERVICES			OVERSEAS SERVICES		
	MILES FLOWN	PASSENGER- MILES	CARGO TON- MILES	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT CARRIED Single Tons	MAIL CARRIED Single Tons
1965	10,894	262,367	7,040.8	266.8	2,748.8	895.6
1966	11,969	296,721	8,160.5	314.6	3,552.1	1,007.9
1967	11,713	310,964	8,253.3	362.8	4,578.0	1,148.0

SERVICES

	1966-67
Radio Sets Licensed . . .	654,000*
TV Sets Licensed . . .	569,030†
Daily Newspapers . . .	40
Telephones per 100 people .	40

* Sept. 1967.

† Dec. 1967.

EDUCATION

(1966)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary (State and Private) .	2,897	486,905	17,495
Post-Primary (State and Private) .	381	162,138	7,983
Technical . . .	6	87,619*	578
Teacher Training . . .	9	6,010	388
University . . .	7	24,646†	1,452

* Including 68,414 part-time students.

† Including extra-mural, short courses, etc.

Source: Department of Statistics, Wellington, C.I.

THE CONSTITUTION

Executive Council

The powers, duties and responsibilities of the Governor-General and the Executive Council under the present system of responsible government are set out in Royal Letters Patent and Instructions thereunder of May 11th, 1917. In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council; but if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to Her Majesty without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

In addition to the Governor-General, the Executive Council consists of all the ministers of the Crown. Two members, exclusive of His Excellency or the presiding member, constitute a quorum. Authority is given in the Civil Lists for the appointment of one or two Maoris or half-castes as members of the Executive Council representing the Maori race.

House of Representatives

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty—seventy-six Europeans and four Maoris. They are designated "Members of Parliament".

Quinquennial Parliaments, instituted under the Constitution Act, were abolished by the Triennial Parliaments

Act, 1879, which fixed the term at three years. General elections have been held at three-yearly intervals since 1881, with a few exceptions.

Since the abolition of plural voting in 1889 and the introduction of women's suffrage in 1893 every person twenty-one years of age or over has had the right to exercise a vote in the election of members for the House of Representatives. Since 1957 to be registered as an elector a person must be a British subject or Irish citizen, ordinarily resident in New Zealand at some period, having resided continuously in New Zealand for at least a year and who has resided continuously for three months or more in the electoral district for which he claims to vote. A system of compulsory registration of all electors except Maoris was introduced at the end of 1924; it was introduced for Maoris in 1956.

There are 76 European electoral districts and four Maori electoral districts. Only Maoris may vote in Maori district elections. A Maori half-caste is entitled to be registered as an elector of a Maori or a European electoral district.

By the Electoral Amendment Act, 1937, which made provision for a secret ballot in Maori elections, Maori electors were granted the same privileges, in the exercise of their vote, as European electors.

For the system of local government administration a modified form of franchise exists, a ratepaying qualification being necessary for the exercise of votes on financial issues.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: Sir ARTHUR
ESPIE PORRITT, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Bt., C.B.E., M.A.,
M.CH., F.R.C.S.

THE MINISTRY

(May 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, Minister in charge of Legislative Department: Rt. Hon. K. J. HOLYOAKE, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Overseas Trade: Hon. J. R. MARSHALL.

Minister of Finance, Minister in charge of Department of Statistics and Minister in charge of Friendly Societies: Hon. R. D. MULDOON.

Minister of Agriculture, Science: Hon. B. E. TALBOYS.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Maori Affairs: Hon. J. R. HANAN.

Minister of Transport, Railways, Civil Aviation: Hon. P. GORDON.

Minister of Labour, Immigration, Mines, Electricity: Hon. T. P. SHAND.

Minister of Works, Police: Hon. P. B. ALLEN.

Minister of Defence, Tourism and Minister Assistant to the Prime Minister: Hon. D. THOMSON.

Minister of Lands, Forests and Minister in charge of Valuation Department: Hon. D. MACINTYRE.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Civil Defence, Local Government: Hon. D. C. SEATH.

Minister of Housing, State Advances Corporation, Public Trust Office: Hon. J. RAE.

Minister of Education: Hon. A. E. KINSELLA.

Postmaster-General, Minister of Marine: Hon. W. J. SCOTT.

Minister of Health, Social Security: Hon. D. N. MCKAY.

Minister of Customs, Associate Minister of Industries and Commerce: Hon. N. L. SHELTON.

Minister of Broadcasting and Minister Assistant to the Minister of Customs: Hon. L. R. ADAMS-SCHNEIDER.

COMMISSIONERS OF TERRITORIES

Cook Islands: L. J. DAVIS (High Commissioner).

Niue Island: L. A. SHANKS (Resident Commissioner).

Tokelau: O. P. GABITES (High Commissioner in Western Samoa).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO NEW ZEALAND

(Wellington, unless otherwise indicated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Australia: I.C.I. House, Molesworth St., C.I, P.O.B. 2191 (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. W. McNICOL, C.B.E.

Austria: Canberra, Australia.

Belgium: Dominion Farmers' Institute Bldg., Featherston St., C.I, P.O.B. 560 (E); *Ambassador:* LÉON A. VAN DEN BERGHE.

Brazil: Canberra, Australia.

Burma: Canberra, Australia.

Canada: I.C.I. House, Molesworth St., C.I, P.O.B. 729 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. M. MACDONNELL.

Ceylon: Canberra, Australia.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): D.I.C. Bldg., Lambton Quay, C.I, P.O.B. 1889 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TSAI WEI-PING.

Czechoslovakia: 12 Anne St., Wadestown, P.O.B. 2843 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* (vacant).

Denmark: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, C.I, P.O.B. 111 (E); *Ambassador:* N. C. STENDERUP.

Finland: Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

France: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, C.I, P.O.B. 1695 (E); *Ambassador:* J.-F. DUFLOS.

German Federal Republic: 3 Claremont Grove, C.4, P.O.B. 1687 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH KÖHLER.

Greece: Canberra, Australia.

India: 49 Willis St., C.I (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. N. CHOPRA.

Indonesia: Canberra, Australia.

Ireland: Canberra, Australia.

Israel: Canberra, Australia.

Italy: 24 Grant Rd., Thorndon, N.I, P.O.B. 454 (E); *Ambassador:* OBERTO FABIANI.

Japan: 298 Oriental Parade, C.4 (E); *Ambassador:* HARUMI TAKEUCHI.

Korea, Republic: Canberra, Australia.

Malaysia: Canberra, Australia.

Nepal: Tokyo, Japan.

Netherlands: Fifth Floor, Shell House, The Terrace, C.I, P.O.B. 840 (E); *Ambassador:* H. M. VAN WALT VAN PRAAG.

Pakistan: Canberra, Australia.

Philippines: Canberra, Australia.

Sweden: 105 Customhouse Quay, C.I, P.O.B. 1800 (E); *Ambassador:* O. R. KAIJSER.

NEW ZEALAND—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Switzerland: D.I.C. Bldg., Lambton Quay, C.I., P.O.B. 386 (E); *Ambassador:* EGBERT DE GRAFFENRIED.

Thailand: 9 Fitzherbert Terrace, N.I., P.O.B. 2530 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* LUCKI WASIKSIRI.

U.S.S.R.: 57 Messines Rd., W.3 (L); *Minister:* B. Y. DOROFEEV.

United Kingdom: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, C.I., P.O.B. 1812 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir IAN MACLENNAN, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, C.I., P.O.B. 1190 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN F. HENNING.

New Zealand also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Chile, Laos, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa Republic of Viet-Nam, Western Samoa and Yugoslavia.

PARLIAMENT

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICERS

Speaker: Hon. R. E. JACK.

Chairman of Committees: J. H. GEORGE, M.P.

Clerk of the House: H. N. DOLLIMORE, LL.B.

Leader of the Opposition: Hon. N. E. KIRK.

GENERAL ELECTION, November 1966

PARTY	No. OF VOTES	VOTES (per cent)
National	524,964	43.40
Labour	499,399	41.21
Others	174,515	14.40

POLITICAL PARTIES

New Zealand National Party: Corner Customhouse Quay and Hunter Street, Wellington, C.I; f. 1936; The National Party represents the Conservative and Liberal elements in New Zealand politics. In office 1949-57, and since 1960, the Party stands for close association with other members of the Commonwealth, maintenance of democratic government, and the encouragement of private enterprise and competitive business, coupled with maximum personal freedom.

Leaders: E. D. HOLT (President), Rt. Hon. K. J. HOLYOAKE, C.H., M.P., Prime Minister (Parliamentary Leader).

Gen. Dir. and Sec.: R. F. WILSON, M.P., M.COM.

Labour Party, The: P.O. Box 971, Wellington; f. 1916; The policy of the Party is the maximum utilisation of the Dominion's resources for organising an internal economy to distribute goods and services so as to guarantee to every person able and willing to work an adequate standard of living.

National Pres.: N. V. DOUGLAS, M.P.

National Sec.: A. J. McDONALD.

Communist Party of New Zealand: Auckland; pro-Chinese; 300 mems.; Gen. Sec. VICTOR WILCOX; publ. *People's Voice* (weekly).

Socialist Unity Party: Auckland; f. 1966; pro-Russian Communist; Chair. ALEX DRENNAN; publ. *New Zealand Tribune*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System of New Zealand comprises a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, a Court of Arbitration, a Compensation Court and a Land Valuation Court. There are also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction and Wardens' Courts dealing with Mining proceedings.

THE COURT OF APPEAL

President: Rt. Hon. Sir ALFRED NORTH, K.C.M.G.

Judges: Hon. Sir ALEXANDER TURNER, Hon. Sir THADDEUS MCCARTHY.

Registrar: R. D. LUMSDEN.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD WILD, K.C.M.G. (1966).

Judges: Hon. Sir GEORGE INNES MCGREGOR (1953), Hon. T. E. HENRY (1955), Hon. T. A. GRESSON (1956), Hon. A. L. HASLAM (1957), Hon. R. HARDIE BOYS (1958), Hon. I. H. MACARTHUR (1959), Hon. C. P. RICHMOND (1960), Hon. A. O. WOODHOUSE (1961), Hon.

ALAN CLIFFORD PERRY (1962), Hon. N. WILSON (1963), Hon. A. L. TOMPKINS (1963), Hon. L. F. MOLLER (1964), Hon. G. D. SPEIGHT (1966).

Registrar: G. J. GRACE.

COMPENSATION COURT

Judge: Hon. A. P. BLAIR.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

Registrar: G. J. GRACE.

The Court of Arbitration consists of one Judge, an Employers' representative and a Workers' representative.

Judge: Hon. A. P. BLAIR (1965).

Employers' Representative: W. N. HEWITT.

Workers' Representative: A. B. GRANT.

LAND VALUATION COURT

Judge: Hon. K. G. ARCHER. (1946).

(Dates are dates of appointment.)

RELIGION

There is no established Church in New Zealand.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
(Province of New Zealand)

Archbishop: The Most Rev. NORMAN ALFRED LESSER, M.A., TH.D., Bishop of Waiapu, Primate and Archbishop of New Zealand.

Provincial Secretary: Ven. S. F. N. WAYMOUTH, B.A., The Vicarage, Puketapu, H.B.

Bishops

Auckland	Rt. Rev. ERIC AUSTIN GOWING, M.A.
Christchurch	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM ALLAN PYATT, M.A.
Dunedin	Rt. Rev. A. H. JOHNSTONE, L.TH.
Melanesia	Rt. Rev. A. T. HILL, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Nelson	(vacant).
Polynesia	Rt. Rev. JOHN CHARLES VOCKLER, B.A., S.T.D., TH.D.
Waiapu	Most Rev. NORMAN A. LESSER, M.A., TH.D.
Waikato	Rt. Rev. JOHN TRISTRAM HOLLAND, M.A.
Wellington	Rt. Rev. H. W. BAINES, M.A.

Suffragan Bishop

Waiapu.	Rt. Rev. WIREMU NETANA PANAPA, C.B.E., L.TH.
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Comprises 128 parishes; 200 parochial districts; 38 native pastorates; 608 clergy; 854 lay readers; 901 churches; 818,626 adherents; 7 church day schools (primary), with 757 scholars and 30 teachers.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop

Wellington	The Most Rev. PETER T. B. McKEEFY, D.D.
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Bishops

Auckland	The Most Rev. JAMES M. LISTON, D.D.
Christchurch	The Most Rev. BRIAN P. ASHBY, D.D.
Dunedin	The Most Rev. J. P. KAVANAGH.

There are also Bishops in the following centres: Alexis-haven, N.G.; Tahiti; Rarotonga, Cook Islands; Aitape, N.G.; Ulewak, N.G.; Rabaul, N.G.; Kavieng, N.G.; Port Moresby, Papua; Gilbert Islands; Samarai, Papua; Wallis and Futuna; Samoa and Tokelau; Fiji; Tonga; Northern Solomons; Southern Solomons; New Caledonia; New Hebrides. There are over 310,000 adherents to the Catholic faith in New Zealand.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Baptist Church (*Baptist Union of New Zealand*): 185-187 Willis Street, Wellington, C.2 (P.O. Box 6212); f. 1882; Pres. of Union K. M. EDWARDS (Hamilton); Principal of College Rev. J. A. CLIFFORD, M.SC. (Auckland); Dir. of Christian Education Rev. A. RIDLAND JAMIESON, B.A.; Gen. Sec. and Treas. Rev. HUGH NEES; Superintendent and Assoc. Sec. Rev. L. A. NORTH; 17,177 mems.

Churches of Christ in New Zealand (Associated): P.O. Box 1354, Wellington; 11,000 mems.; Pres. K. M. ANDREWS; Sec. W. HARFORD; publ. *N.Z. Christian*.

Congregational Churches (*The Congregational Union of New Zealand*): f. 1883; Pres. Rev. J. B. CHAMBERS, M.A.; (Wellington); Registrar E. J. T. HILL (Wellington); Treas. A. H. FAWCETT (Auckland); Sec. Rev. M. H. TAYLOR (67A Campbell Road, Auckland); 3,658 mems.

Methodist Church of New Zealand: Connexional Headquarters: Box 931, Christchurch; approx 162,000 mems. Connexional Sec. Rev. W. R. LAWS, M.A., B.D.; Gen. Supt. Home Missions Rev. B. M. CHRYSTALL, B.A. (Auckland); Gen. Sec. Overseas Missions Dept. Rev. G. G. CARTER, M.A. (Auckland); Principal of Theological College Rev. D. O. WILLIAMS, M.A., LITT.D. (Auckland).

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand: 114 The Terrace, Wellington (P.O.B. 573); Moderator Rt. Rev. S. C. READ, LL.B., B.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. H. S. SCOTT, M.A.; Gen. Treas. J. C. SMAILL, F.R.A.N.Z.; Sec. of Missions Very Rev. J. S. MURRAY, M.A.; Dir. of Home Ministry Rev. W. B. WATT, B.A.; Moderator of Maori Synod Rev. C. MAI TAI; Dir. of Education Rev. D. WHITE, M.A., B.D.; 91,982 communicant mems. under pastoral care 571,495; publ. *The Outlook* (fortnightly).

Salvation Army: Territorial Headquarters: 204-206 Cuba Street, Wellington (P.O. Box 6015); approx 15,000 mems.; Territorial Commander: Commissioner CHARLES DAVIDSON; Chief Sec. Colonel ALBERT E. ALBISTON.

Maori Denominations: Dept. of Maori Affairs, P.O.B. 2390, Wellington; numbers in brackets denote numbers of officiating ministers.

Ratana Church of New Zealand	(141)
Ringatu Church	(54)
Church of Te Kooti Rikirangi	(9)
Absolute Maori Established Church	(25)
United Maori Mission	(4)

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Dominion, The: Dominion Building, Mercer Street, Wellington; f. 1907; morning; national circulation 76,500; Editor W. P. REEVES.

New Zealand Herald: P.O. Box 32, Auckland; f. 1863; the only daily morning paper in Auckland; circ. over 218,000; Editor O. S. HINTZ.

Ashburton Guardian: 117 Burnett Street, Ashburton; f. 1880; Independent, evening; Editor R. N. DOWNES.

Auckland Star: P.O. Box 3697, Auckland; f. 1870; evening; Editor ROSS SAYERS; circ. 140,000.

Bay of Plenty Times: P.O. Box 210, Tauranga; f. 1872; Independent, evening; circ. 10,331; Editor E. F. T. BEER.

Bruce Herald, The: P.O.B. 23, Milton; f. 1863; twice weekly; Editor J. G. HAY.

Cambridge Independent: P.O.B. 30, Cambridge; f. 1904; three times a week; Editor G. A. JAMES; circ. 2,200.

Central District Times: P.O.B. 30, Taihape; twice weekly; Editor T. C. LOVE.

Central Hawke's Bay Press: P.O.B. 21, Waipukurau; f. 1905; evening; Editor R. D. WATSON.

Christchurch Star: Kilmore Street, Christchurch; f. 1868; Independent, evening; Editor GEORGE BURNS.

Chronicle, The: P.O. Box 19, Levin; f. 1893; evening; Editor G. H. KERSLAKE.

Clutha Leader, The: P.O.B. 45, Balclutha; f. 1874; three times a week; Editor A. T. STRANG; circ. 2,700.

Daily News, The: P.O. Box 444, New Plymouth; f. 1857; morning; circ. 20,000; Editor J. H. FULLARTON.

Daily Post, The: P.O. Box 537, Rotorua; f. 1886; Editor I. F. THOMPSON; circ. 14,000.

Daily Telegraph: P.O. Box 173, Napier; f. 1871; evening; national circ. 15,500; Managing Dir. B. S. GEDDIS.

Dannevirke Evening News: P.O.B. 92, Dannevirke; f. 1909; evening; Editor L. J. APPLETON; circ. 2,904.

Ellesmere Guardian: P.O.B. 13, Leeston; f. 1880; twice weekly; Editor A. B. GLADWYN.

Eltham Argus: P.O.B. 115, Eltham; three times a week; Editor D. O. RUSH.

Evening Post: Willis Street, Wellington; f. 1865; Independent; Editor K. M. POULTON; circ. 100,000.

Evening Star: P.O. Box 517, Dunedin; f. 1863; Editor W. J. NOBLE; circ. 30,000.

Franklin Times, The: P.O.B. 309, Pukekohe; Managing Dir. F. J. WELSH; circ. 4,538.

Gisborne Herald: 64 Gladstone Road, Gisborne; f. 1874; the only daily between Napier and Rotorua; Independent, evening; Editor E. W. DUMBLETON.

Greymouth Evening Star: P.O. Box 3, Greymouth; f. 1866; Liberal, evening; Editor R. W. NELSON.

Grey River Argus: 2-4 Tarapuhi Street, P.O. Box 116, Greymouth; f. 1865; Labour, morning; Editor P. J. TAYLOR.

Hauraki Plains Gazette: P.O. Box 130, Paeroa; Editor R. L. DARLEY.

Hawera Star: P.O. Box 428, Hawera; f. 1880; Liberal, evening; Editor D. W. HETHERINGTON.

Hawke's Bay Herald-Tribune, The: Karamu Road, Hastings; f. 1937 (incorporates *Herald*, f. 1857 and *Tribune*, f. 1910); Independent Conservative, evening; Editor E. G. WEBBER.

Hokitika Guardian and Times: P.O. Box 122, Hokitika; f. 1875; evening; Editor K. SHERMAN.

Kaikoura Star: 86 West End, Kaikoura; f. 1880; twice weekly.

King Country Chronicle: P.O.B. 269, Te Kuiti; f. 1906; twice weekly; Editor R. S. CRAIG; circ. 2,600.

Manawatu Evening Standard: P.O.B. 3, Palmerston North; f. 1880; evening; Editor D. R. WEDERELL; circ. 22,000.

Marlborough Express: 34 High Street, Blenheim; f. 1866; evening; provincial circ. 7,664; Editor S. I. VERCOE.

Matamata County Mail: P.O.B. 17, Matamata; twice weekly; Editor L. C. HALL; circ. 2,150.

Mataura Ensign: Mersey Street, Gore; f. 1878; Editor J. F. MCARTHUR.

Morrinsville Star: Box 26, Morrinsville; twice weekly; Editor N. W. COWLEY.

Nelson Evening Mail: P.O. Box 311, Nelson; f. 1866; evening; Editor G. D. SPENCER.

North Canterbury Gazette: P.O.B. 40, Rangiora; f. 1932; twice weekly; Editor R. I. FARRANT.

Northern Advocate: Water Street, Whangarei; f. 1875; evening; circ. 12,000; Editor W. E. CRAWFORD.

Northern News, The: P.O. Box 1, Kaikohe; f. 1919; twice weekly; Editor E. B. BERRY; circ. 2,331.

Northland Age: P.O.B. 45, Kaitaia; twice weekly; Editor B. BERRY.

Northland Times: P.O. Box 96, Dargaville; f. 1904; evening; Editor A. MCG. MEMBERY.

Oamaru Mail: 9 Tyne Street, Oamaru; f. 1876; evening; Editor JOHN H. F. WHYTE.

Otago Daily Times: Lower High Street, Dunedin; f. 1861; the only morning paper in Otago province; Editor E. ALLAN AUBIN; circ. 42,000.

Press, The: Cathedral Square, Christchurch; f. 1861; Editor A. R. CANT; circ. 70,000.

Putaruru Press: P.O.B. 44, Putaruru; f. 1923; twice weekly; Editor F. G. SNEDDEN.

Southland Daily News: 100 Dee Street, Invercargill; f. 1861; Liberal, evening; Editor M. A. JONES.

Southland Times: 67 Esk Street, Invercargill; f. 1862; morning; circ. 20,000; Editor J. L. GRIMALDI.

Taranaki Herald: Currie Street, New Plymouth; f. 1852; the oldest daily newspaper in New Zealand; Editor R. J. AVERY; circ. 12,414.

Taumarunui Press: P.O. Box 55, Taumarunui; f. 1906; evening; Editor R. W. THOMAS.

Taupo Times: P.O.B. 205, Taupo; f. 1952; twice weekly; Editor L. B. ATKINSON; circ. 2,500.

Te Aroha News: P.O.B. 12, Te Aroha; f. 1883; twice weekly; Editor A. B. DOUGLAS.

Te Awamutu Courier: P.O. Box 1, Te Awamutu; f. 1911; three times a week; Editor F. K. M. COBB; Man. G. E. WARBURTON.

Thames Star: Sealey Street, Thames; f. 1868; evening; Editor W. A. KELLY.

Timaru Herald: Sophia Street, Timaru; f. 1864; morning; Editor G. J. GAFFANEY; circ. 14,505.

The Times: Victoria Street, Hamilton, P.O.B. 444; f. 1872; Independent evening; Editor and Man. Dir. P. V. HARKNESS; circ. 32,500.

Waimate Daily Advertiser: Box 15, Queen Street, Waimate; f. 1898; evening; Editor A. F. SARGENT.

Wairarapa Times-Age: Chapel Street, Masterton; f. 1938; evening; Editor M. KEANE.

Waiuku News: 6 Kitchener Rd., Waiuku; f. 1915; twice weekly; Editor F. C. JAMESON.

Wanganui Chronicle: Wicksteed Place, Wanganui; f. 1856; Independent morning; large circ. on west coast of North Island; Editor J. A. COLWAY.

Wanganui Herald: 81 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui; f. 1867; evening; Editor H. F. Low; circ. 10,048.

Westport News: Palmerston Street, Westport; f. 1872; evening; town and inland circ.; Editor REG SPOWART; circ. 2,500.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

WEEKLIES

8 O'Clock: Box 1409, Auckland; sports; Saturday evening; circ. 98,000.

Bulletin of Economic News: Universe Press Agency, 210 Lambton Quay, Hamilton Chambers, P.O. Box 1026, Wellington; f. 1954; Editor C. G. ELLIOTT.

Christchurch Star Sports Edition: Box 2651, Christchurch; Saturday evening; circ. 45,000.

Dominion Sunday Times: Dominion Bldg., Mercer St., Wellington; f. 1965; Editor J. A. KELLEHER.

Mercantile Gazette of New Zealand: 271-3 Madras St., P.O.B. 27, Christchurch; f. 1876; economics, finance, management, stock market, politics; publ. *Mercantile Gazette*, fortnightly; circ. 24,000; *Tenders Gazette*, weekly; circ. 3,500; *New Zealand Company Director*, monthly; circ. 4,000; Manager W. R. DALLEY; Editor J. D. WATSON.

New Zealand Gazette: Dept. of Internal Affairs, Wellington, f. 1840; Thursday; Clerk W. G. NICHOLSON.

New Zealand Listener: P.O.B. 3140, Bowen State Building, Wellington; f. 1939; Friday; official radio and television programmes; feature articles on letters and life; short stories; verse; music notes; book reviews; film criticisms; Editor ALEXANDER MACLEOD.

New Zealand Tablet: 24 Filleul St., Dunedin; f. 1873; Wednesday; Roman Catholic; Editor J. P. KENNEDY.

New Zealand Truth: 23-27 Garrett St., Wellington; f. 1904; Wednesday, national circulation; international and local news; sports, finance, women's interests; Independent; circ. 235,000; Editor J. W. MAHONEY.

New Zealand Woman's Weekly: P.O. Box 1409, Auckland; f. 1934; Monday; family magazine, general interests; Editor JEAN WISHART; circ. 200,000.

News Sports Special: Box 810, Invercargill; Saturday evening.

North Shore Times: P.O.B. 300-92, Taleapona North, North Shore; Editor G. SOUTAR.

Ribbon News-Pictorial: P.O. Box 101, Papakura; f. 1949; Editor N. E. ROSEMAN; circ. 9,200.

South Waikato News: P.O.B. 89, Tokoroa; f. 1951; bi-weekly; Man. Editor B. D. BURMEISTER; circ. 5,000.

Sports Post: Box 1398, Wellington; Saturday evening; circ. 104,000.

Star Sports: Box 517, Dunedin; Saturday evening.

Tairi Herald: P.O. Box 105, Mosgiel; circ. 3,375; Editor J. F. Fox.

Waihi Gazette: P.O.B. 130, Paeroa; Editor R. L. DARLEY.

Wairoa Star: P.O.B. 39, Wairoa; Editor K. C. McLEISH.

Wairarapa News: Carterton; f. 1869; Editor R. W. ROYD-HOUSE.

Waitara Times: West Quay, Waitara; f. 1960; Editor B. L. OLDFIELD.

Weekly News, Tho: 149 Queen Street, Auckland; f. 1863; national, circ. 130,000; Editor E. V. SALE.

Zealandia: 2 St. Patrick's Square, Auckland; f. 1934; Thursday; Roman Catholic; circulation 25,500; Editor Rev. E. R. SIMMONS.

MONTHLIES, ETC.

Better Business: P.O. Box 793, Auckland; f. 1938; monthly.

Board and Council: P.O. Box 807, Auckland; f. 1921; Local Authorities Review; monthly.

Building Materials News: P.O. Box 9381, Newmarket, Auckland; f. 1963; monthly; Editor P. JACKSON.

Church and People: Box 2491, Wellington; fortnightly; Managing Editor P. W. BATES; circ. 18,500.

Clothing and Footwear News: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; fortnightly; circ. 5,000.

Comment: P.O. Box 1746, Wellington; f. 1959; quarterly; independent; Editor H. W. ORSMAN.

Home and Country: Kerslake, Billens and Humphrey, Ltd., P.O. Box 19, Levin; monthly; official journal of N.Z. Country Women's Institutes; Editor Mrs. J. Z. MARKS.

Journal of New Zealand Institute of Architects: Ministry of Works, P.O.B. 438, Wellington; f. 1905; monthly; Editor S. W. MITCHISON, F.N.Z.I.A.

Junior Digest: P.O. Box 451, 217 Gloucester Street, Latimer Square, Christchurch; f. 1945; magazine for girls and boys; monthly; Editor CLAUD R. DUNFORD; circ. 22,000.

Landfall: Caxton Press, 119 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 363, Christchurch, C.I.; quarterly; Editor ROBIN DUDDING.

Live Lines: P.O.B. 1097, Wellington; monthly.

Management: P.O. Box 3159, Auckland; f. 1954; business; 1st of month; Editor SHANE C. NIBLOCK; circ. 5,100.

Meat and Wool: Box 6309, Te Aro P.O., Marion St., Wellington; f. 1921; monthly; farming, stud stock and export; Editor P. S. E. HEREFORD.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics: Dept. of Statistics, 39 The Terrace, Wellington; f. 1914; monthly; official; Editor J. V. T. BAKER, M.A., M.COM., F.R.A.N.Z., D.P.A., Govt. Statistician.

Motorama: Box 1169, Christchurch; motor sport; monthly; Editor F. B. SPENSLEY.

Motoring and Travel in New Zealand: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; monthly; circ. 40,000.

Nation: P.O. Box 1564, Wellington; f. 1911; monthly; current topics; Editor M. W. LEAMAN.

New Zealand Concrete Construction: Technical Publications Ltd., G.P.O. 3047, 175 Vivian Street, Wellington; f. 1957; monthly, except Dec.; Editor M. A. CRAVEN B.E.(HONS.), A.M.I.C.E.; circ. 2,000.

New Zealand Economist and Taxpayer: P.O.B. 3285, Wellington; business and investment; Editor P. C. CHERRINGTON; circ. 3,000.

New Zealand Electrical Journal: Technical Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3047, 175 Vivian Street, Wellington; f. 1928; monthly; Managing Editor F. N. STACE, B.E. (ELEC. MECH.), B.E.(MECH.), F.I.E.E.; circ. 2,300.

New Zealand Engineering: Technical Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3047, 175 Vivian St., Wellington; f. 1946; monthly; Man. Editor F. N. STACE, B.E. (ELEC. MECH.), B.E.(MECH.), F.I.E.E.; circ. 4,800.

New Zealand Family Doctor: Box 32, Auckland; f. 1957; monthly; circ. 13,000.

New Zealand Farmer, The: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland, C.1; f. 1885; twice monthly; farming community; Editor JOHN CORNWELL; circ. 25,500.

New Zealand Financial Times: P.O. Box 1367, Wellington; f. 1930; finance, investment, business; Managing Editor E. C. MARRIS.

New Zealand Gardener: P.O. Box 11, Waikanae; f. 1944; monthly; circ. 22,000; Editor J. W. MATTHEWS.

New Zealand Golf Illustrated: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; f. 1926; 15th of month; circ. 7,600; Managing Dir. J. B. NICHOLLS.

New Zealand Guardian: Guardian Publications Ltd., 181 Willis St., Wellington; f. 1959.

New Zealand Hardware Journal: P.O. Box 3159, Auckland; f. 1954; monthly; circ. 1,250; Editor SHANE NIBLOCK.

New Zealand Holiday: Box 1481, Wellington; f. 1956; quarterly; circ. 13,500; Editor A. P. S. SMITH.

New Zealand Home Journal: New Zealand Newspapers Ltd., P.O.B. 233, Christchurch; f. 1934; monthly; Editor Mrs. DOROTHY BRAXTON.

New Zealand Jewish Chronicle: G.P.O. Box 1423, Wellington; f. 1944; official organ of the Zionist Council of New Zealand; bi-monthly; Editor Mrs. C. DURDEN.

New Zealand Law Journal: Butterworth and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd., 49-51 Ballance Street, Wellington; fortnightly.

New Zealand Manufacturer: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; monthly; circ. 5,170.

New Zealand Medical Journal: P.O. Box 156, Wellington; f. 1887; monthly; Editor R. G. ROBINSON, G.M., CH.M., F.R.C.S.

New Zealand Methodist Times: P.O.B. 2986, Christchurch; f. 1871; fortnightly; Editor Rev. ALUN RICHARDS, M.A. DIP.JOURN.

New Zealand Motor World: P.O.B. 1, Wellington; f. 1936; bi-monthly; official organ of 14 automobile associations 7 caravan clubs; Managing Editor R. A. HOCKING; circ. 80,000.

New Zealand Poultry World: N.Z. Poultry Board, P.O. Box 1567, Wellington, C.1; monthly; circulation 3,700; Editor S. D. LISR.

New Zealand Review: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; monthly.

New Zealand Science Review: P.O.B. 1874, Wellington; f. 1942; every 2 months; Editor A. J. SUTHERLAND.

New Zealand Sports Digest: Organ Bros. Ltd., 8-12 Herbert St., Wellington; f. 1949; monthly; Editor B. F. O'BRIEN.

New Zealand Sports Illustrated: P.O.B. 9323, Auckland; monthly; Editor G. LEE-MARTIN.

New Zealand Timber Journal: Tidmarsh Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 9381, Newmarket, Auckland; f. 1954; monthly; Editor CLIVE TIDMARSH.

New Zealand Young Farmer: Department of Agriculture, Wellington; f. 1955; monthly; circ. 16,000; Editor G. J. NEALE.

Outlook: P.O. Box 320, Christchurch; f. 1899; official journal of the Presbyterian Church; fortnightly (Saturday) circ. 13,000; Editor P. M. SMITH.

Road Transport and Contracting: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; official journal of the N.Z. Contractors Federation (Inc.); Editor ROBERT E. YOUNG, B.SC. (EDIN.); monthly; circ. 7,100.

Sea Spray: Universal Business Directories Ltd., Box 793, Auckland; f. 1945; monthly; Editor JOHN MALITTE.

Straight Furrow: P.O. Box 1654, Wellington; f. 1933; fortnightly; circ. over 46,000; Manager B. R. WATSON, Editor B. A. WILSON.

Te Ao Hou (The New World): Box 2390, Wellington; f. 1952; Maori and English; quarterly; Editor JOY STEVENSON; circ. 6,500.

Wings: New Zealand Publishing Co. Ltd., Box 6309, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1932; monthly; Managing Editor P. S. E. HEREFORD.

World Affairs: UN Asscn. of N.Z., Box 1011, Wellington; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor W. E. ROSE.

NEWS AGENCIES

New Zealand Press Association: Box 1599, Wellington; f. 1879; non-political; Chair. G. T. UPTON; Man. Editor H. L. VERRY.

South Pacific News Service (SPNS): Wellington; privately owned.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Reuters is the only foreign bureau in New Zealand.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Newspaper Proprietors' Association of New Zealand (Inc.): Dominion Building, corner Wakefield and Mercer Streets, P.O. Box 1066, Wellington, C.1; f. 1898; 55 mems.; Pres. H. N. BLUNDELL; Sec. J. L. HILL.

New Zealand Section Commonwealth Press Union: P.O. Box 210, Whangarei; Chair. W. E. CRAWFORD; Sec. G. C. BEAZLEY (*Northern Advocate*).

PUBLISHERS

Blackwood and Janet Paul Ltd.: 8 Cintra, Whitaker Place, P.O.B. 3576, Auckland; Man. Dirs. Mrs. JANET PAUL, EVAN CAMPBELL.

Blundell Bros. Ltd.: 82-88 Willis Street, Wellington.

Board and Council Publishing Co. Ltd.: Tingey's Building, P.O. Box 807, Auckland; f. 1921; Editor-Manager E. D. BENNETT.

Bullivant, H. W. and Co. Ltd.: 163 Armagh Street, Christchurch.

Butterworth and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 49-51 Ballance Street, Wellington.

Caxton Press: P.O.B. 2646, 119 Victoria St., Christchurch 1; publishers of *New Zealand Local Government* (monthly); Editor BARBARA BROOKE; Man. Dir. D. L. DONOVAN.

Christchurch Caxton Press: P.O.B. 363, 119 Victoria St., Christchurch 1; f. 1936; poetry, prose; Dirs. D. DONOVAN, L. BENSEMANN; Editor ROBIN DUDGING.

Commercial Print Ltd.: Boulcott Avenue, Wellington; f. 1912; Chair. I. JACKSON.

Coulls, Somerville, Wilkie Ltd.: 360 Cumberland Street, Dunedin; f. 1922; Gen. Manager C. J. READ.

Hutcheson, Bowman and Stewart Ltd.: P.O. Box 9032, 15-19 Tory Street, Wellington.

Otago University Press: P.O. Box 56, Dunedin; f. 1958.

Pegasus Press Ltd.: 14 Oxford Terrace, Christchurch; f. 1948; publishers and printers, fiction, poetry, history, art and education; Man. Dir. ALBION WRIGHT; Editor ROBIN MUIR.

Pelorus Press Ltd.: Pelorus House, 38 Airedale Street, Auckland, C.1; f. 1947; Dirs. G. M. TRIGG, L. I. TAYLOR, R. L. G. DENNIS.

Phoenix Press Ltd.: 159 Albert Street, Auckland.

Reed, A. H. and A. W.: 182 Wakefield Street, P.O. Box 6002, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1932; Managing Dir. A. W. REED.

Sporting Publications Ltd. (A. A. Garman): 80 Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Tombs, Harry H., Ltd. (The Wingfield Press): 22 Wingfield Street, Thorndon, Wellington; f. 1914.

Universal Business Directories Ltd.: Kingston Street, Auckland.

Wellington Publishing Co. Ltd.: Dominion Building, 27-35 Mercer Street, Wellington; f. 1907.

Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd.: 111 Cashel Street, Christchurch.

Whites Aviation Ltd.: Dilworth Building, 5 Customs St. East, P.O.B. 2040, Auckland.

Wise, H. and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: Federated Farmers' Bldg., 27 St. Andrew St., Dunedin; f. 1865; publishers of maps and street directories, N.Z. Guide and N.Z. Post Office Directory; Managing Dir. ARTHUR G. WISE; Sec. J. A. DECOURCY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: P.O. Box 98, Wellington, f. 1962; Chair. C. A. MCFARLANE; Members REEVES HARRIS, R. J. LAURENSEN, J. B. PRICE, D. F. C. SAXTON, G. E. STOCK, R. K. TRIMMER; Dir.-Gen. of Broadcasting G. H. STRINGER.

The New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation is a financially self-supporting, statutory body, controlling both sound and television broadcasting in New Zealand. It came into existence in 1962, having previously been a government department. The three-man Corporation is appointed by the Governor-General.

RADIO

The Corporation operates throughout the country 43 medium-wave stations broadcasting commercial, part-commercial and non-commercial programmes. The Corporation is the sole purchasing authority of programmes and there are no programme contractors involved in the com-

mercial transmissions. The Service is financed partly from radio licence fees and partly from the sale of advertising. Two short-wave transmitters broadcast non-commercial programmes mainly to the Pacific Islands, the Ross Dependency and Australia (Radio New Zealand).

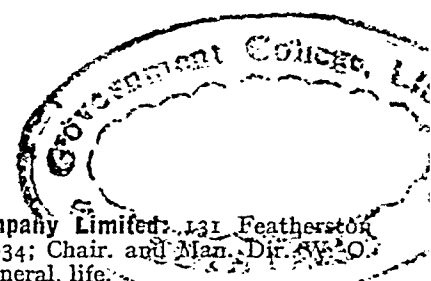
In 1967 there were 651,933 radio licences.

TELEVISION

There are four television stations operated by the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. They broadcast 50 hours weekly and Saturday afternoons, with commercial programmes on alternate nights. Occasional extra programmes during the day are transmitted. Six repeater stations are either in service, or planned, to extend the present transmissions to other parts of the country.

There were 529,888 television licences in 1967.

FINANCE



(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
 £NZ = £ New Zealand)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of New Zealand: P.O. Box 2498, Featherston Street, Wellington; f. 1934; became State-owned institution 1936; Bank of Issue; dep. \$NZ226.8m. (1968); Gov. A. R. Low.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of New Zealand: Lambton Quay, Wellington (P.O.B. 2392); f. 1861; cap. subs. and p.u. £NZ6.3m.; dep. £NZ172.5m. (March 1967); Chair. J. D. G. DUNCAN; Gen. Man. J. F. EARNSHAW.

Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: Lambton Quay, P.O.B. 2392, Wellington; f. 1964; cap. subs. and p.u. £NZ250,000; dep. £NZ33.9m. (March 1967); Chair. J. D. G. DUNCAN; Gen. Manager J. F. EARNSHAW.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd.: 8 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; 182-186 Featherston Street, Wellington; cap. p.u. £NZ3.5m.; dep. £NZ86.8m.; Gen. Manager in New Zealand J. Mowbray.

National Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: T.A.B. Building, 304 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1964; cap. auth. \$NZ2m.; dep. \$NZ36.4m.; Man. A. A. K. GRANT.

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; 196 Featherston Street, Wellington; Chief Manager for New Zealand C. G. HANKIN.

Commercial Bank of Australia: 335-339 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 328-330 Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Bank of New South Wales: Sydney, N.S.W.; Chief Office for New Zealand: 318-322 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1817; Chief Manager for New Zealand D. M. ARNOLD.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Auckland Stock Exchange: Norwich Union Bldg., Durham St., Auckland, C.1; Chair. JOHN R. BUTTLE; Sec. D. S. WRIGHT.

Christchurch Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 639, Christchurch; Chair. S. W. COX.

Dunedin Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 483, Dunedin; Chair. R. S. McNAUGHT; Sec. W. R. SELLAR.

Wellington Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 767, Corner Grey and Featherston Streets, Wellington, C.1; Chair. E. W. HINDLE; Sec. Miss C. M. BURGER.

INSURANCE

Government Life Insurance Office: P.O. Box 590, Wellington, C.1; f. 1869; Commissioner GEO. ROBERTSON; Sec. E. D. SINCLAIR; Actuary V. THOMPSON, F.I.A.

State Insurance Office: Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; fire branch f. 1905, accident branch f. 1925; Gen. Man. N. R. AINSWORTH.

A.M.P. Fire and General Insurance Company (N.Z.) Limited: 86/90 Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1958; Chair. VINCENT C. FAIRFAX; Man. P. A. GRACE; fire, accident, marine, general.

Dominion Life Assurance Office of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O. Box 2797, Wellington, C.1; f. 1928; Chair. F. H. HARRIS.

Export Guarantee Office: EXGO State Insurance Bldg., Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1964; Gen. Man. N. R. AINSWORTH.

F.A.M.E. Insurance Company Limited: 131 Featherston St., Wellington; f. 1934; Chair. and Man. D. G. GIBB; fire, marine, general, life.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association: Savoy Building, Princes Street, Dunedin; f. 1904; Chair. W. MALCOLM; Gen. Man. S. R. WHYTE; fire, employer's liability, accident.

Mercantile and General Insurance Company Ltd.: Wellington; f. 1923; Chair. D. McGRATH.

Metropolitan Life Assurance Company of N.Z. Ltd.: 22/24 Kitchener Street, Auckland; f. 1962; Chair. D. ST. CLAIR BROWN; life.

National Insurance Company of New Zealand Ltd., The: 300 Princes Street, Dunedin; f. 1873; Chair. J. M. RITCHIE; Gen. Man. D. S. CAMERON.

New Zealand Counties' Co-operative Insurance Company Limited: Massey House, Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1942; Chair. N. B. HUNT; fire, accident, fidelity guarantee, motor car.

New Zealand Insurance Company Ltd., The: Auckland; f. 1859; Chair. A. U. WELLS; Gen. Man. D. G. HARE.

New Zealand Municipalities Cooperative Insurance Company Limited: City Council Administrative Bldg., Mercer St., Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. A. M. LINTON, C.M.G.; Man. C. L. BISHOP, O.B.E.; fire, earthquake, motor car, employers' liability, accident.

N.I.M.U. (North Island Motor Union) Insurance Company: Box 1348, Wellington; f. 1928; Chair. W. H. BROWN; Gen. Managers L. A. RANDERSON; M. A. J. DUDDRIDGE.

Primary Industries Insurance Company Limited, The: 70 Queen Street, Palmerston North; f. 1957; Chair. B. L. EBBETT; Gen. Man. IAN C. ERKKILA; fire, accident, motor car, workmen's compensation, marine.

Provident Fire Insurance Company Limited: Rattray Street, Dunedin; f. 1960; Chair. R. C. B. GREENSLADE; Man. W. DORAN; fire, accident.

Provident Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 11 Lower Rattray Street, Private Bag, Dunedin, C.1; f. 1904; Chair. R. C. B. GREENSLADE; Gen. Manager L. J. MURRAY.

S.I.M.U. Mutual Insurance Association: 145/147 Worcester St., Christchurch; f. 1926; Chair. E. J. BRADSHAW.

South British Insurance Company Ltd. (New Zealand): South British Building, Shortland Street, Auckland; f. 1872; Chair. K. B. MYERS; Gen. Manager G. LENNOX-KING.

Transport Industry Insurance Company: 114 Wakefield St., Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. E. J. ALEXANDER; Sec. R. J. PINCOTT; fire, accident.

Wairapara Automobile Association Mutual Insurance Company, The: P.O. Box 457, Masterton; f. 1915; Chair. E. H. EDGE; Man. K. M. ROSS; accident, motor car.

OVERSEAS INSURANCE COMPANIES

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; 27-29 Panama St., P.O. Box 1006, Wellington, C.1; f. 1824; Gen. Manager T. A. LAWSON.

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Royal Exchange House, 111-115 Custom House Quay, Wellington; Man. K. W. MILLAGE.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Melbourne; Custom House Quay, Wellington; Manager for New Zealand R. P. MARTELL.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; P.O. Box 287, Auckland; Manager for New Zealand A. D. AGNEW; Auckland Manager B. W. HEATLEY.

General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corp'n. Ltd.: Perth, Scotland; 38/42 Waring Taylor St., Wellington, C.I; Manager K. S. MACKENZIE.

Guardian Assurance Company Ltd.: London; 38 Shortland Street, P.O. Box 1809, Auckland; Manager for New Zealand R. L. GURR.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: Liverpool; 166-168 Featherston Street, Wellington, C.I; Manager for New Zealand K. R. CONGREVE.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; 166-168 Featherston Street, P.O. Box 2846, Wellington; Manager for New Zealand K. R. CONGREVE.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.: Melbourne; P.O. Box 1692, Wellington; Manager for New Zealand S. R. ELLIS.

Norwich Union Insurance Societies: Norwich; 134-136 Featherston Street, Wellington, C.I; Managers for New Zealand P. E. WEBB (Life), J. B. KELLIHER (Fire).

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Pearl Assurance House, 9 High Street, Auckland; Manager L. J. ROBINSON.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Phoenix House, 127 Featherston Street, Wellington; Man. W. DORAN.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Prudential Building, 332-340 Lambton Quay, Wellington; Managers C. C. HOUGH (Life), J. T. PATERSON (Fire, Accident, Marine).

Royal Exchange Assurance: London; 111-115 Custom House Quay, Wellington, C.I; Manager K. W. MILLAGE.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Liverpool; 166-168 Featherston Street, Wellington, C.I; Manager for New Zealand K. R. CONGREVE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand: Box 1071, Wellington; Pres. G. E. STOCK; Sec. A. O. HEANY; publ. *New Zealand Commerce* (monthly). Chambers of Commerce are organised in fifty-four provincial towns.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATIONS

Auckland Manufacturers' Association Inc.: P.O. Box 9312, Auckland, S.E.I; f. 1886; Pres. S. J. PAUL; Sec. J. WHATNALL; 1,000 mems.

Canterbury Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 381, Christchurch; f. 1883; Dir. R. T. ALSTON; 650 mems.

N.Z. Industries Fair: P.O. Box 381, Christchurch; f. 1936; Manager R. T. ALSTON.

Otago-Southland Manufacturers' Association Inc., The: P.O.B. 186, Dunedin; f. 1917; Pres. M. J. BOARDMAN; Sec. F. L. HITCHENS; 330 mems.

Wellington Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 9234, Wellington; f. 1895; Pres. L. T. DONOVAN; Sec. V. R. MOORE; 825 mems.

PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS

Dairy Production and Marketing Board: (Statutory Board—13 members); Massey House, Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.I; f. 1961; Chair. A. LINTON, K.B.E.; Gen. Manager A. H. WARD, O.B.E.; Dir. of Marketing S. T. MURPHY; Gen. Sec. P. S. GREEN; publ. *Annual Report*.

Federated Farmers of New Zealand: Wool House, 139-141 Featherston Street, P.O. Box 715, Wellington, C.I; f. 1945; Pres. P. S. PLUMMER; Sec. J. G. PRYDE; 45,000 mems.; publ. *Straight Furrow* (fortnightly).

Meat Producers' Board: P.O. Box 121, Wellington, C.I; f. 1922; Chair. Sir JOHN ORMOND, B.E.M.; Sec. L. VOGTHERR; 9 mems.

National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand Inc.: f. 1913; Pres. T. WHEELER; Sec. K. E. MOODY, A.C.I.S., A.P.A.(N.Z.), P.O.B. 40-127, Upper Hutt; 1,100 mems.; publ. *N.Z. Beekeeper*.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation Ltd.: Huddart Parker Building, Wellington, C.I; f. 1915; Gen. Manager A. C. GREER; publ. *The Orchardist of New Zealand*.

New Zealand Pig Producers' Council: P.O. Box 866, Wellington; absorbed functions of Nat. Pig Industry Council, 1952; Chair. R. T. DAVIS; Exec. Officer G. A. BEARD.

New Zealand Poultry Board: P.O. Box 379, Wellington, C.I; f. 1933; Chair. G. L. McLATCHIE; Gen. Manager A. C. BRIDLE; Sec. B. J. WAYMOUTH; 6 mems. (2 Government and 4 producer); Publ. *N.Z. Poultry World* (monthly).

New Zealand Vegetable and Produce Growers' Federation Inc.: Westbrook House, P.O.B. 1784, Wellington; Pres. T. H. WARBURTON; Sec. D. W. GOBLE; 4,250 mems.

New Zealand Wool Board: 139-141 Featherston Street, P.O.B. 3248, Wellington, C.I; f. 1944; 9 mems.; Chair. J. ACLAND, J.P.; Gen. Manager J. D. FRASER; Sec. G. H. DREES.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

New Zealand Employers' Federation (Inc.): 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1902; links district employers associations and other national industrial organisations; Pres. W. H. TUCKER; Vice-Pres. C. R. CLAYTON; Exec. Dir. P. J. LUXFORD.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Retail Asscn. Inc.: 41 Queen Street, Auckland; f. 1936; 325 mems.; Sec. J. S. ROE.

Auckland Hotel Association: Suite 5, Princes Court, Princes Street, Auckland (P.O. Box 746); Sec. H. D. ELLERINGTON.

Auckland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks: Corner Shortland and Queen Streets, Auckland; 267 mems.; Sec. R. S. HARROP.

Auckland Master Builders' Association: 22-24 Hobson St., P.O.B. 2856, Auckland, C.I; 440 mems.; Pres. E. R. NORRIS; Man. Sec. G. F. KNOWLES.

Auckland Master Grocers: P.O. Box 1514, Auckland; f. 1899; 1,100 mems.; Sec. R. M. BARKER.

Auckland Guild Master Painters, Decorators and Sign-writers: Guild House, 135 Newton Road, Auckland; 386 mems.; Sec. R. A. WAITE.

Auckland Master Plumbers' Association (Inc.): 5 Customs Street East, Auckland; 431 mems.; Sec. H. EVERETT.

Auckland Vegetable and Produce Growers' Society Ltd.: 17 Overton Rd., Papatoetoe, Auckland; 600 mems.; Pres. R. D. GAREA; Sec. A. McDELL.

Canterbury Master Builders' and Joiners' Association (Inc.): 159 Oxford Terrace, P.O.B. 359, Christchurch; 223 mems.; Sec. H. F. BUTLAND.

New Zealand Dental Employers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 663 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Engineering and Related Industries Association: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 316 mems.; Sec. P. J. LUXFORD.

New Zealand Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 84 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers I.U. of Employers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 23 mems.; Sec. P. J. LUXFORD.

New Zealand Hide and Skin Buyers and Exporters: 8 The Terrace, Wellington; 18 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Motion Picture and General Theatrical Industrial Union of Employers: P.O.B. 363, Wellington; 250 mems. Sec. C. I. W. ARCHIBALD.

New Zealand Motor Body Builders: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 517 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Sheepowners: Wool House, 139-141 Featherston Street, Wellington; 293 mems.; Pres. S. D. REEVES; Sec. J. C. ADAMS.

New Zealand Timber Industry: P.O. Box 226, 8 The Terrace, Wellington; 360 mems.; Man. W. F. COADY.

Wellington and Hutt Valley Master Builders' and Joiners' Association (Inc.): 77 Abel Smith Street, Wellington; 352 mems.; Sec. R. A. KREBS.

Wellington Master Grocers Association: 15-17 Dudley St., P.O.B. 30137, Lower Hutt; 147 mems., Sec. A. F. SPARKES.

TRADE UNIONS

The New Zealand Federation of Labour: 25 Trades Hall, Wellington, C.2; f. 1937; Pres. T. E. SKINNER; Sec.-Treas. K. McL. BAXTER; affiliated to ICFTU.

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 3,000

Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants: P.O. Box 858, Wellington; f. 1886; 16,000 mems.; Pres. R. J. DOHERTY; Gen.-Sec. N. A. COLLINS; publ. *N.Z. Railway Review* (monthly).

New Zealand Carpenters, Joiners, Joiners' Machinists and Plasterers and (except Auckland) Bricklayers and Roof-

Tilers Union of Workers: 9-11 St. Martin's Lane, Auckland; 4,500 mems.; Pres. J. GILLIES; publ. *Level*, circ. 5,000.

New Zealand Clerical Workers' Association: P.O. Box 462; Dunedin; 24,171 mems.; Sec. I. E. STILL.

New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Union: 333 Great South Road, Beerescourt, Hamilton, Auckland; f. 1937; 4,590 mems.; Sec. S. I. WHEATLEY.

New Zealand Engineering and Related Trades Union: 123 Abel Smith Street, Wellington; 34,894 mems.; Sec. P. G. ALLEN.

New Zealand Freezing Workers' Federations: Room 18, Trades Hall, Christchurch; 13,000 mems.; Sec. F. E. McNULTY.

New Zealand Hotel, Hospital and Restaurant Industrial Association of Workers: 151 Newton Road, Auckland; f. 1908; 28,440 mems.; Sec. G. ARMSTRONG.

New Zealand Printing and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: Room 8, 2nd Floor, 101 Custom-house Quay, Wellington; f. 1862; 6,540 mems.; Pres. E. PEARCE; Sec. R. G. FREEMAN; publ. *Imprint*.

New Zealand Shop Assistants Federation: P.O.B. 6251, Te Aro, Wellington; 18,000 mems.; Sec. J. G. SHANKIE.

New Zealand Workers' Union: 101-103 Vivian Street, Wellington; 16,570 mems.; Sec. H. J. ALLEN; publ. *Wag*, quarterly; circ. 12,000.

North Island Electrical Workers' Union: Wellington; 4,500 mems.; Pres. N. S. FRANCIS; Sec. A. J. NEARY.

Northern Drivers' Union: Trades Hall, Hobson Street, Auckland, C.1; 5,500 mems.; Sec. G. H. ANDERSON; publ. *Wheels*.

Northern, Taranaki, Wellington and Canterbury Waterside Federation: P.O.B. 1073, Wellington; 4,100 mems.; Sec. J. E. NAPIER.

United Mineworkers of New Zealand: Taylorville, West Coast, S.I.; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. V. PRENDIVILLE (Dunedin); Sec. J. WHITE.

Wellington Clothing Trades Union: Wellington 4,202 mems.

TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

New Zealand Government Railways: Wellington, C.1; are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Railways; miles open 3,254 (including 68 electrified); gauge 3 ft. 6 in.; Gen. Manager I. THOMAS; Transportation Supt. J. T. P. JONES; Chief Civil Engineer G. F. BRIDGES; Chief Accountant F. K. FROGGATT; Commercial Manager H. COTTIER.

ROADS

National Roads Board: P.O.B. 12-041, Wellington; est. 1953 by the passing of the National Roads Act; Chair. Hon. P. B. ALLEN, Minister of Works; Deputy Chair. N. B. HUNT; Sec. C. N. JOHNSON.

The Board consists of ten members nominated to represent various interests; it is advised by District Roads Councils. New Zealand is divided into 21 geographical Roads Districts, each of which is administered by a Roads Council. The Board and Councils are responsible for the Administration of State Highways. Maintenance and construction expenditure of these highways is met from the National Roads Fund.

Rural roads and Borough streets are the full responsibility of County, Borough and City Councils, which are assisted in meeting expenditure by the National Roads Board.

There are 46 miles of motorways in New Zealand, 7,190 miles of state highways, and 50,564 miles of roads and streets.

SHIPPING

Anchor Shipping and Foundry Co. Ltd.: Wakefield Quay, P.O. Box 1007, Port Nelson; f. 1862; services Wellington - Picton, Nelson-Westport-Greymouth; New Plymouth, Wanganui, Raglan, Portland, Onehunga, Motueka, Tarakohe, Napier, Gisborne; 6 vessels in service; Chair. H. G. WEST; Managing Dir. K. J. CHAPPELL.

Canterbury S.S. Co. Ltd.: 196 Cashel Street, Christchurch; f. 1904; Stevedores and Customs Agents, Shipowners and Shipping Agents; cargo services only; Wellington-Wanganui - Picton - Lyttelton - Timaru - Oamaru - Dunedin-Bluff-New Plymouth; 4 vessels in service; Chair. T. F. M. GIBSON; Manager C. H. CROMBIE.

Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Customhouse Quay, Wellington; service New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal; Manager for New Zealand E. R. COCKAYNE.

Montreal, Australia, New Zealand Line Ltd. (MANZ Line Joint Service): Maritime Building, 2-10 Customhouse Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1936; services, southbound (approx. every 4 weeks): Montreal/Quebec - Halifax - St. John - New Zealand; northbound (every two/three weeks): New Zealand - Balboa/Cristóbal - Charleston - Norfolk/Newport News - Philadelphia - New York - Boston - Portland - St. John/Halifax/Montreal; Management Cttee. T. S. MARCHINGTON, J. H. COOK, E. R. COCKAYNE; Sec. R. V. TAYLOR.

New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.: Maritime Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1873; services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal; 37 vessels in service; Man. Dir. G. HUNTER.

Northern S.S. Co. Ltd.: 22-24 Quay St., Auckland; f. 1881; coastal services; 7 vessels in service; Chair. H. M. ROGERSON; Mans. J. ELLIS, I. C. SKUDDER.

Port Line, Ltd.: Maritime Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1913 as Commonwealth and Dominion Line Ltd., name changed 1938; services New Zealand-U.K. and Continent via Suez Canal and/or Cape Horn and/or Panama Canal and/or South and West Africa; service New Zealand-U.S.A. and Canada via Panama Canal; Agents for Montreal, Australia, New Zealand Line Ltd., Cunard Steam-Ship Co. Ltd., Lloyd's Agent, Canadian National Railways; 30 vessels in service; Resident Dir. D. I. BINNIE; Asst. Man. for New Zealand A. E. GIFFORD.

Richardson and Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 213, Napier; f. 1899; 4 motor-ship vessels in service; Gen. Manager S. A. BRADSHAW.

Shaw Savill Line: P.O.B. 592, Wellington; f. 1858; cargo services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal, Mediterranean and Europe, North and South America and West Indies. Passenger services (6 times yearly) South Africa-Australia-Panama; 35 vessels in service and building; Gen. Man. for New Zealand T. W. WATSON.

Union Steam Ship Company of N.Z. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1799, Wellington; f. 1875, reconstructed 1913; branches and agencies at all New Zealand and major Australian ports and throughout the Pacific Islands; London Branch: Three Quays, Tower Hill, E.C.3; passenger and cargo services between New Zealand and Pacific Islands; Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma, India, Pakistan and Ceylon; passenger and cargo services on New Zealand coast; cargo services between New Zealand and Australia and on Australian coast; General Passenger Agents in New Zealand and General Agents in South Pacific for P & O; General Agents in New Zealand for British India Line, Eastern & Australian Line, Lloyd Triestino Line; General Agents in New Zealand and South Pacific for Canadian Pacific Airlines; Booking Agents for all other principal sea, air and land services; Vessels in service: 4 passenger, 39 cargo, 2 salvage tugs, 2 roll-on roll-off cargo vessels building; Chair. and Man. Dir. F. K. MACFARLANE.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Christchurch near Wellington.

New Zealand National Airways Corporation: P.O. Box 96, Wellington, C.1; f. 1946; Engineering Division, Harewood Airport, Christchurch, N.Z.; operates regular daily services to all parts of New Zealand Chair. A. F. GILKISON, D.S.O.; Gen. Man. D. A. PATTERSON; Flight Operations Man. Capt. A. C. KENNING; Deputy Gen. Man. L. L. FORD. Took over services of South Pacific Airlines of New Zealand Ltd. in 1966; operates Vickers Viscount 807, Passenger DC-3, Fokker Friendship F-27; 3 Boeing 737-200 on order; unduplicated route mileage 3,450.

Air New Zealand Ltd.: 101 Customs St. East, Auckland, C.1; f. 1940; name changed from *Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. (TEAL)* 1965; direct links between Auckland and Wellington, and Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane (Aust.), and between Christchurch and Sydney and Melbourne; services to Nandi (Fiji), Norfolk Island and Nouméa; Nandi-Pago Pago; connections Auckland-Los Angeles (via Nandi and Honolulu), Auckland-Hong Kong (via Sydney and Darwin); Chair. G. N. ROBERTS, C.B.E., A.F.C.; Gen. Man. F. A. REEVES; Sec. A. A. WATSON, D.F.C.; operates Lockheed Electra, Douglas DC-8/52; unduplicated route mileage 42,658.

Straits Air Freight Express Ltd. (SAFE): Huddart Parker Building, Post Office Square, Wellington, C.1; f. 1951; Chair. B. R. LAW; Gen. Man. D. P. LYNSEY; is the chief air freight carrier; operates Bristol Freighter.

TOURISM

New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department: P.O. Box 95, Wellington; National Tourist Office; Gen. Man. (vacant); offices in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Rotorua and Te Aroha.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: 14 Martin Place, Sydney; 93/95 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, cnr. Adelaide and Edward Sts., Brisbane.
United Kingdom: Haymarket, London, S.W.1.
U.S.A.: 153 Kearney St., San Francisco; 510 W. 6th St., Los Angeles; Suite 530, 630 5th Ave., New York.
New Zealand Travel and Holidays Association Inc.: Hume House, 152 The Terrace, Wellington; represents tourist industry interests; Chief Executive N. E. LOBB; publ. *New Zealand Holiday*, quarterly.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council: Wellington; f. 1964 in succession to the Arts Advisory Council; administers state aid to the arts.

MUSIC

Chamber Music Federation of New Zealand (Inc.): P.O.B. 3391, Wellington; arranges over 100 chamber music concerts a year, mostly by overseas groups, for its 20 member societies, which include Fiji; also active in educational work—organizes master classes, school chamber music contests, etc.

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 98, Wellington; symphony orchestra.

New Zealand Opera Co.: Wellington.

New Zealand Ballet Co.: Wellington.

ATOMIC ENERGY

New Zealand Atomic Energy Committee: P.O.B. 8018, Wellington; responsible to the Minister of Science for advising Government on the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy in New Zealand; Chair. A. G. ROBB; Exec. Sec. J. T. O'LEARY.

New Zealand Institute of Nuclear Sciences: Gracefield Road, Lower Hutt; administered by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and incorporates the Department's former Division of Nuclear Sciences; facilities available to other Government departments and to the universities; Dir. T. A. RAFTER, M.Sc.

Department of Health: P.O. Box 5013, Wellington; radiation protection; advised by the Radiological Advisory Council.

National Radiation Laboratory: P.O. Box 1456, Christchurch; branch of the Department of Health; radiation protection, licensing, measurement standards, practical services and research; Dir. G. E. ROTH.

University of Auckland: Princes St., Auckland; research and training.

University of Canterbury: Christchurch; research and training.

University of Otago: Dunedin; research and training.

Victoria University of Wellington: Wellington; research and training.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Auckland: Princes St., Auckland; 440 teachers, 7,768 students.

University of Canterbury: P.O. Box 1471, Christchurch; 295 teachers, 5,386 students.

Massey University: P.O. Palmerston North; 194 teachers, 3,135 students.

University of Otago: Dunedin; 307 teachers, 4,516 students.

Victoria University of Wellington: Wellington; 287 teachers, 5,169 students.

University of Waikato: Waikato; 46 teachers, 453 students.

NEW ZEALAND'S OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

COOK ISLANDS

The Cook Islands lie in the South Pacific 2,000 miles north-east of New Zealand.

AREA

(acres)

Rarotonga 16,602, Mangaia 12,800, Atiu 6,654, Mitiaro 5,500, Mauke 4,552, Aitutaki 4,461, Penrhyn 2,432, Manuae 1,524, Manihiki 1,344, Pukapuka 1,250, Palmerston 500.

There are fifteen main islands scattered throughout an area of 850,000 sq. miles of the South Pacific Ocean. The largest Southern islands are elevated and fertile; the Northern group are sea-level coral atolls.

POPULATION

1966 Census (Provisional) 19,251

Rarotonga (capital)	9,907	Manihiki	584
Aitutaki	2,578	Mauke	671
Mangaia	2,002	Pukapuka	684
Atiu	1,327	Penrhyn	545
Other Islands 951			

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS

(acres)

Coconuts	15,000	Tomatoes	200
Citrus	680	Pineapples	375
Manioc (Cassava)	350	Taro	500
Coffee	100	Kumara	300
Bananas	307	Yams	100
Pepper	15		

Livestock: Horses 500, Cattle 250, Pigs 4,800, Goats 2,000.

OTHER EMPLOYMENT

Fishing, pearl diving, packing of fruit and copra. There are two clothing factories, a fruit canning factory and a paua shell factory in Rarotonga.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 70 co-operatives, covering such activities as village and school savings, credit, processing and marketing, supply, audit, and development.

FINANCE

BUDGET

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	NEW ZEALAND SUBSIDY
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1964-65	1,614	3,260	1,618
1965-66	1,582	3,230	1,744
1966-67	1,684	3,460	1,938

Principal sources of revenue: Import and export duties, stamp sales, income tax.

Primary items of expenditure: Education, health, public works.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1966)

Total Imports: \$3,145,810, principal items are foodstuffs, piece goods, oils and petrol, timber and cement, tobacco and vehicles.

Total Exports: \$1,741,280, principal items are tomatoes, mother-of-pearl, copra, citrus fruit, fruit juice, clothing, handicrafts, pineapples and bananas.

Trade is chiefly with New Zealand, United Kingdom, Japan, U.S.A., Hong Kong and Australia.

TRANSPORT

Ships from New Zealand, Australia, North America and the United Kingdom call at Rarotonga. There is at present no civil airline service to the Cook Islands and passenger flights to and from New Zealand are made by RNZAF aircraft.

EDUCATION

(1967)

Government schools	5,430 pupils
Mission schools	327 pupils

Free secular education is compulsory for all children from the age of five to fourteen.

Secondary education is provided at a college in Rarotonga and junior high schools on Aitutaki, Mangaia and Atiu. Scholarships are awarded for study in New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT

The Cook Islands were proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888 and a part of New Zealand in 1901. On August 4th, 1965 they became a self-governing State in free association with New Zealand. The people are New Zealand citizens and executive authority is vested in Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand. A High Commissioner resides in Rarotonga.

Executive Government is carried out by a Cabinet consisting of a Premier and five other ministers who are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 22 members elected by universal suffrage from a common roll for both Maoris and Europeans and is presided over by a Speaker. Island Councils have been established on each of the main islands.

High Commissioner: L. J. DAVIS.

Premier: ALBERT HENRY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

There are 13 Cook Islands Party representatives in the Assembly, and nine other representatives.

NEW ZEALAND'S OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court; Land Court; Land Appellate Court.

The High Court exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Cook Islands. The Land Court is concerned with litigation over land and titles. The Land Appellate Court hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

Chief Judge of High Court: J. A. FRAZER.

Chief Judge of Land Court: H. J. MORGAN.

RELIGION

Main groups are Cook Islands Christian Church (Congregational), Roman Catholic, Latter Day Saints and Seventh Day Adventists.

NIUE

One of the Cook Islands but administered separately.

AREA (acres)	POPULATION (1966)		
	Male	Female	Total
64,900	2,533	2,661	5,194

1967 total: 5,225.

Alofi, a port, is the largest of Niue's 13 villages.

LABOUR

Workers are employed by the Education, Police, Public Works and Transport Departments of the Administration; in loading and unloading vessels and in preparing copra. There is no unemployment.

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS

(acres)

Coconuts . . .	5,000	Cassava (Manioc) .	25
Taro . . .	350	Bananas . . .	275
Yams . . .	25	Kumara . . .	40

50,900 of the island's 64,900 acres are under cultivation, and 13,600 acres are forest. The chief crops are coconuts, bananas, limes, taro and kumaras. The principal livestock are pigs and fowls.

FINANCE

YEAR	REVENUE \$	EXPENDITURE \$	NEW ZEALAND SUBSIDY \$
1964-65	470,086	1,047,962	602,600
1965-66	581,526	1,235,084	695,000
1966-67	576,852	1,387,924	729,000

Revenue is raised from import and export duties, stamps, fines and income tax.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1966)

IMPORTS	EXPORTS	TOTAL
\$516,722	\$109,554	\$626,276

Principal exports are copra, bananas, plaited ware and kumaras.

TRANSPORT

There are 76 miles of all-weather roads. Shipping services are maintained with New Zealand, Tonga, Fiji and Samoa on a regular four-weekly basis.

EDUCATION

There are 8 primary and 1 secondary schools, and 1 Teacher Training College. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen.

GOVERNMENT

An Executive Committee of 4 members is elected by the Assembly, with the Resident Commissioner as Chairman.

A Legislative Assembly of 14 members is elected by universal suffrage, with the Resident Commissioner as President. It has budgetary control of internal spending.

Resident Commissioner: L. A. SHANKS.

Leader of Government Business: R. R. REX.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court: exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in Niue.

The Land Court: is concerned with litigation over land and titles.

Land Appellate Court: hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

The Resident Commissioner: acts as Judge of both courts.

TOKELAU ISLANDS

AREA (acres)

ATAFU	NUKUNONO	FAKAOFO	TOTAL
500	1,350	650	2,500

POPULATION

Total (1966 Census): 1,900 (Atafu 616, Nukunono 551, Fakaofo 733). About half the total is to be re-settled in New Zealand over the decade 1966-76.

BUDGET

1964-65: Revenue \$7,206; Expenditure \$59,862; New Zealand Subsidy \$52,656.

1965-66: Revenue \$8,926; Expenditure \$75,836; New Zealand Subsidy \$66,910.

1966-67: Revenue \$10,922; Expenditure \$103,822; New Zealand Subsidy \$92,900.

Revenue comes from copra tax, radio licences and stamps.

NEW ZEALAND'S OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

EXTERNAL TRADE

The principal exports are copra and handicraft products. Copra (1966-67): value \$20,140.

TRANSPORT

The Group is visited quarterly by ships from Western Samoa.

EDUCATION

The Administration and Mission co-operate in education. There are three schools: Fakaofo (200 pupils), Atafu (175 pupils), and Nukunono (175 pupils). Scholarships are available for further study in Western Samoa and New Zealand.

GOVERNMENT

In 1925 New Zealand took over from Great Britain the administration of the Tokelau Islands and in 1948 they were formally incorporated within the boundaries of New Zealand. The High Commissioner for New Zealand in Western Samoa is also the Administrator of the Tokelau Islands, and is charged with the administration of the group.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a magistrate on each island elected by the people triennially and appointed by the Administrator.

RELIGION

On Atafu all inhabitants are members of the London Missionary Society; on Nukunono all are Roman Catholic; on Fakaofo most belong to the London Missionary Society.

ROSS DEPENDENCY (ANTARCTICA)

Administered by New Zealand since 1923.

AREA (sq. miles)

TOTAL	LAND AREA	ICE SHELF
290,000	160,000	130,000

Scott Base on Ross Island established in 1957. Cape Hallett, joint New Zealand-United States base. Both bases are permanently occupied.

Ross Dependency Research Committee: Wellington; responsible for co-ordinating and supervising all activity in the Dependency.

NICARAGUA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The largest country of the Central American isthmus, Nicaragua, is the most sparsely populated. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Caribbean to the east, the country is bisected by a mountain range, with swampy marshland near to the Caribbean. Nicaragua's neighbours are Honduras to the north and Costa Rica to the south. The climate is tropical, with a mean average temperature of 78°F (25.5°C). The rainy season extends from May to October. The national language is Spanish and English is widely understood. There is no state church but there are many Roman Catholics. The flag consists of three stripes—blue, white, blue—with the Republic's coat of arms in a triangle at the centre. Managua is the capital.

Recent History

Nicaragua took part in the second world war and in 1945 attended the San Francisco Conference, becoming one of the founder members of the United Nations. In 1956 General A. Somoza, who had led the country for twenty years, was assassinated. His son, Louis A. Somoza, succeeded him as President and remained in this office until his retirement in February 1963. He was succeeded by René Schick Gutiérrez who died in August 1966. Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero assumed the presidency until the elections of February 1967 when Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle was elected President after a campaign marked by violent protests from the opposition.

Government

Nicaragua is headed by a President, elected for five years by universal suffrage. Assisted by a Council of eleven Ministers, the President exercises executive power but is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. Deputies and Senators are elected for six-year terms.

Defence

A member of the Organization of American States and of the Organization of Central American States, Nicaragua has an army of 300 officers and 3,500 other ranks. There are 7,000 reserves who also perform police duties.

Economic Affairs

Nicaragua is primarily an agricultural country. Cotton and coffee dominate the export list, with cotton accounting for about half the annual exports; sugar, cattle, timber and gold are also important. The National Development Institute lends state money to exploit the mineral resources (silver, copper, iron as well as gold). Urban industry is on a relatively modest scale, but increasing; it includes a petroleum refinery, textile mills, tobacco, cement and soluble coffee plants, dairies and a fairly wide range of processing plants. The National Economic and Social Development Plan, 1965-69, aims at an average increase of 7 per cent in G.D.P. Early in 1966 a medium-term Plan for Immediate Action was put into force; it is aimed at stimulating agricultural and industrial production.

Transport and Communications

There are some good main roads, the most important being the 229-mile North-South stretch of the Pan American Highway. State railways (270 miles) join important towns and private lines (60 miles) serve the banana plantations. Several rivers are navigable to small craft and steamers serve towns on Lake Nicaragua. LANICA, the state airline, operates internal and international services. Improvements costing 12 million córdobas are being carried out at Las Mercedes airport, Managua.

Social Welfare

There is a compulsory national health insurance scheme for wage-earners in Managua, and health expenditure ranks high in the budget. A campaign against malaria has been successful.

Education

Primary education is available to children between six and 13. It is not compulsory. The Government runs about 2,023 primary schools and eleven secondary schools. Private schools number over 100 primary and 22 secondary. Secondary education is being expanded with an IBRD loan. There are many commercial schools and two universities.

Tourism

The mountain peaks, the occasionally active volcanoes, the Huellas de Acahualinca outside Managua displaying ancient footprints of men fleeing from the volcanic lava, the mineral baths of Tipitapa and abundant sea, lake and river fishing—these are the principal tourist attractions of Nicaragua.

Visas are not required to visit Nicaragua by nationals of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Sport

Baseball and basketball are widely played. Swimming and fishing are popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 27 (Army Day), September 14 (Battle of San Jacinto), September 15 (National Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 1 (Air Force Day), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially used, although the following Spanish and local measures are in general use also:

Length: cuarta = 8.13 inches
vara = 2.76 feet
cuadra = 91.9 yards
legua = 2.6 or 3 miles

NICARAGUA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weight: libra = 1.014 lbs.
 arroba = 25.362 lbs.
 quintal = 101.44 lbs.

Volume: liquid gallon = 0.888 gallons

Area: manzana = 1.74 acres
 caballeria = 27.9 acres
 legua cuadrada = 12 sq. miles

Capacity: fanega = 24 medios
 medio = 500 cu. inches
 = 1 peck.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal monetary unit is the Córdoba, which is divided into 100 centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Nicaragua has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A.\$) for transactions within the market. This peso is at par with the U.S.\$

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Córdobas

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 centavos

Exchange rate: 16.90 Córdobas = 1 sterling

7 Córdobas = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 1964)				
	Total	Managua (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
118,358	1,625,518	296,123	68,372	5,510	11,918

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (manzanas)*		PRODUCTION (quintals)†	
	1962-63	1963-64	1962-63	1963-64
Beans . . .	60,973	60,884	627,400	700,926
Coffee . . .	128,109	119,042	601,146	642,103
Cotton . . .	134,657	168,916	1,609,733	2,038,138
Maize . . .	200,679	229,260	2,724,553	3,094,583
Rice . . .	32,162	30,658	500,561	632,535
Sorghum . . .	79,738	58,767	1,067,182	907,282
Sugar Cane . . .	32,484	30,368	1,194,908	1,100,677

*1 manzana = 1.74 acres, † 1 quintal = 46 kg.

Estimated cotton production 1965-66: 2,652,000; 1966-67: 2,484,000 quintals.

Livestock: (1964 estimate) Cattle 1,800,000.

Forestry: Cedar, Mahogany, Rose-wood, etc.; Sawn Timber averages about 60 m. board feet a year.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

ITEM	UNIT	1962	1963	1964
Gold . . .	Troy ounces	221,984	204,769	211,900
Silver . . .	"	500,050	405,252	332,370
Copper . . .	Pounds	16,031,000	16,056,109	20,262,417
Matches . . .	Boxes	24,400,000	26,260,000	29,376,000
Vegetable Oils . . .	Pounds	15,745,812	16,364,964	n.a.
Sugar . . .	Quintals	1,896,302	n.a.	1,648,389
Cement . . .	Sacks of 94 lb.	1,076,652	1,262,066	1,431,881
Beer . . .	Litres	5,661,100	7,656,000	10,260,700
Cigarettes . . .	Packets	824,820,610	890,990,610	960,900,800
Electricity . . .	kWh	212,335,804	251,312,660	279,200,000
Soap . . .	Pounds	12,391,343	12,935,213	n.a.
Timber . . .	Board/feet	38,701,509	29,025,878	47,705,000
Cotton Cloth . . .	Yards	11,368,891	11,848,946	12,448,335
Shoes . . .	Pairs	486,155	533,505	n.a.

NICARAGUA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 córdoba=100 centavos.

100 córdobas=£5 18s. 4d. sterling=U.S. \$14.0=C.A. \$14.00.

BUDGET EXPENDITURE 1966-67

(million córdobas—estimates)

	1966	1967		1966	1967
Ministries:					
Development and Public Works	164.6	165.8	Presidency	4.9	5.5
Public Education	87.7	119.2	Chamber of Deputies	4.7	4.8
Defence	65.9	72.4	Senate	2.2	2.2
Public Health	45.2	61.3	Judiciary	11.0	10.0
Economy	38.5	55.7	Accounts Tribunal	4.8	4.3
Treasury	37.6	42.5	Electoral Tribunals	3.1	4.0
Interior	39.2	42.0	National Debt	32.0	35.7
Agriculture and Livestock	22.6	26.2			
Foreign Affairs	15.3	17.0			
Labour	4.6	5.0			
			TOTAL	583.7	673.5

Budget Expenditure 1968: 661.2 million córdobas.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million C.A.\$)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	466	514	571
Income paid abroad	4	5	14
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	470	519	585
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	5	8	9
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	475	527	594
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	359	393	452
Government consumption expenditure	38	40	48
Private fixed capital formation	78	94	94

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

('000 C.A.\$)

	1964	1965	1966
Gross International Reserves	44,578	65,234	69,436
of which gold at Banco Central	333	375	n.a.
Currency in Circulation	63,219	74,014	76,931
of which notes and coins	26,469	28,238	32,350

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million C.A.\$)

	1964			1965		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	110.9	109.9	7.0	149.2	132.8	16.4
Services	30.3	54.3	-24.0	25.0	69.0	-44.0
Total	147.2	164.2	-17.0	174.2	202.7	-28.5
Transfer Payments	6.7	6.5	0.2	7.0	6.5	0.5
Capital Operations	35.0	24.6	10.4	45.1	15.7	29.4
Net Errors and Omissions	1.8	—	1.8	—	7.4	-7.4

NICARAGUA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1962) U.S. \$98,200,000; (1963) U.S. \$110,800,000;
(1964) U.S. \$137,000,000; (1965) U.S. \$136,700,000.

Exports: (1963) U.S. \$99,600,000; (1964) U.S. \$125,200,000;
(1965) U.S. \$143,000,000. (1966 Jan-Nov.) U.S.
\$138,900,000.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1964	1965
Foodstuffs	12,100	15,000
Iron and Steel Manufactures	11,900	15,000
Machinery	30,000	37,000
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products	25,700	29,000
Petrol	4,000	5,000
Motor Vehicles and Spares	11,200	14,000

EXPORTS

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1965	1966*
Bananas	700	6,600
Cattle	300	200
Coffee	25,600	21,100
Cotton (raw)	66,000	56,800
Cottonseed	8,600	8,200
Gold	7,000	n.a.
Meat	6,400	n.a.
Sugar (refined)	5,400	1,300
Timber	2,200	2,300

* Jan-Nov.

COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1962		1963		1964	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	3,900	1,162	3,343	3,305	4,300	2,100
Canada	2,612	2,466	2,505	4,112	n.a.	n.a.
El Salvador	3,095	1,924	2,415	2,103	3,918	2,668
German Federal Republic	7,064	12,763	8,149	12,200	10,700	24,100
Japan	5,705	17,905	6,467	22,988	8,300	28,500
Netherlands	2,305	4,803	2,622	4,175	4,200	5,500
Netherlands West Indies	4,787	795	3,425	622	n.a.	n.a.
Panama	3,103	37	3,859	73	3,900	209
United Kingdom	4,187	3,410	5,990	3,070	5,300	6,100
United States of America	49,477	34,486	53,652	39,103	64,200	32,200
Others	11,991	11,139	18,360	15,016	n.a.	n.a.

Inter-Central American trade totals: (1965) U.S. \$10,060,000; (1966) U.S. \$15,288,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	TON/ KILOMETRES
1962	1,517,895	58,765,412	34,666,272
1963	1,445,034	54,879,418	18,643,512
1964 to Nov.	1,306,074	49,987,984	14,307,564

ROADS

	1962	1963	1964
Cars and Taxis	8,064	10,693	12,895
Lorries	5,426	4,577	4,500
Buses	843	483	504
Motor Cycles	2,356	2,803	3,471

NICARAGUA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

SHIPPING

	1961	1962	1963
Cargo Tonnage			
Unloaded . . .	366,627	263,174	211,740
Loaded . . .	212,959	260,511	277,607

CIVIL AVIATION

	1962	1963	1964
Passengers			
Entering . . .	21,984	28,332	30,682
Leaving . . .	22,812	29,695	32,166
Cargo (Kilos)			
Entering . . .	1,396,018	2,916,883	n.a.
Leaving . . .	1,800,423	2,917,686	n.a.

EDUCATION

(1964-65)

NUMBER OF *SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
2,392	7,426	244,362

* Primary and Secondary.

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Managua; and Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of Nicaragua was promulgated in November 1950. Legislative power is vested in a Congress of two houses. The upper house consists of 16 Senators, elected for six years, and the lower house of 42 Deputies, also elected by popular vote for a term of six years. Ex-Presidents of the Republic are life members of the Senate.

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for five years, who exercises his functions through a Council of Ministers. A decree issued in 1959 stated that the person who held the office of President of the Republic in the preceding term may not be elected President for the following term.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General ANASTASIO SOMOZA DEBAYLE (*took office May 1967*).

Vice-Presidents: Dr. FRANCISCO URUCUYO MALIAÑOS.

Ing. ALFONSO CALLEJAS DESHÓN.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. VICENTE NAVAS ARANA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. LORENZO GUERRERO.
Minister of the Treasury: GUSTAVO MONTIEL.
Minister of the Economy: Ing. ARNOLDO RAMÍREZ EVA.
Minister of Development: Ing. ALFONSO CALLEJAS DESHÓN.
Minister of Agriculture: Dr. ALFONSO LOVO.

Minister of Education: Dr. RAMIRO SACASA GUERRERO.
Minister of Labour: Lic. ERNESTO NAVARRO RICHARDSON.
Minister of Health: Dr. FRANCISCO URUCUYO MALIAÑOS.
Minister of Defence: Gen. FRANCISCO BUCHSTING.
Secretary to the Presidency: Dr. ROBERTO INCER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

(Managua unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Edif. Adela, 3° piso, Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. Postal 703 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ MEDORO DELFINO.

Austria: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).

Belgium: Guatemala City (L).

Brazil: Avda. Roosevelt Sur, 516, Apdo. Postal 264 (E); *Ambassador:* VICENTE PAULO GATTI.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Chile: Edif. Carlos, 5° piso, Locales 6 y 7, Avda. Roosevelt (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* RIGOBERTO TORRES ASTORGA.

China Republic (Taiwan): 2a Avda. Sur Oeste 1006, Apdo. Postal 187 (E); *Ambassador:* TSECHANG K. CHANG.

Colombia: Edif. Mil, 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 1062 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS ALFONSO ANGARITA.

Costa Rica: Hotel Lido Palace, Apdo. Postal 733 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE FONSECA ZÚÑIGA.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Dominican Republic: Calle Colón 509, Apdo. 614 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDUARDO GARCÍA VÁSQUEZ.

Ecuador: 9A Avda. Sur Oeste 1101, Esq. Calle Los Pinos, Apdo. Postal 1323 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Lic. GALO RIVADENEIRA CUEVA.

El Salvador: Edif. Palazzo, 1er. piso, Des. 102, Apdo. Postal 149 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO SALINAS MEDINA.

France: Edif. Palazzo, 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 1227 (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND PONS.

German Federal Republic: Edif. Lang 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL ALBERS.

Greece: Mexico D.F. (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CALOGERAS.

Guatemala: 3A Avda. Sur Este 613, Apdo. Postal 695 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. MARCO AURELIO MÉRIDA SAINZ.

Honduras: Edif. Reyes 4° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Col. RAÚL FLORES GÓMEZ.

Israel: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Italy: 2A Avda. Nor Oeste 505, Apdo. Postal 2092 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MENOTTI TOMASELLI.

Japan: 5A Calle Sur Este 404, Apdo. Postal 1789 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* KATSUSHIGE TAKEUCHI.

Korea, Republic: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Lebanon: Mexico, D.F. (L).

Malta: Avda. del Centenario 513, Apdo. Postal 1045 (L); *Minister:* Dr. VICTOR MANUEL PICASSO.

Mexico: Colonia Mántica, Apdo. Postal 834 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS A. PAZ Y CORDERO.

Netherlands: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Norway: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Panama: 3A Avda. Sur Este 401 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. MARIO J. DE OBALDÍA.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (L).

Peru: Edif. Bank of the Americas, 2° piso, Apdo. Postal 884 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS A. FLORES.

Philippines: Dr. OCTAVIO L. MALOLES.

Poland: Mexico 7, D.F. (L).

Portugal: Edif. Reyes, 5° piso, Apdo. No. 2, Apdo. Postal 3106 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. NUNO A. A. DE BESSA LOPES.

Spain: Avda. Bolívar Sur Oeste 622, Apdo. Postal 284 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO LA ORDEN MIRACLE.

Sweden: Guatemala City (E).

Switzerland: Guatemala City (E).

Turkey: Mexico 10, D.F. (E).

United Arab Republic: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

United Kingdom: Edif. del Banco de Londres y Montreal, 3° piso, Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. Postal 13 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER PHILIP PINSENT.

United States: Paseo de Tiscapa (E); *Ambassador:* AARON S. BROWN.

Uruguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Vatican: Barrio Alta gracia, Apdo. Postal 506 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. SANTE PORTALUPI.

Venezuela: Edif. Mil, 5° piso, Apdo. Postal 406 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JULIO RAMOS.

CONGRESS

(Elections February, 1963)

THE SENATE

President: Dr. ADRIÁN CUADRA GUTIÉRREZ.

There are 16 elected members: 12 National Liberals,
4 Conservatives.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: Dr. ORLANDO MONTENEGRO.

There are 42 elected members: 28 National Liberals,
14 Conservatives.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Liberal Nacionalista de Nicaragua (PLN): Casa del Partido Liberal; f. 1876; Government party; Pres. Cand. Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA; Vice-Pres. Dr. LORENZO GUERRERO; Sec. CORNELIO HUECK; 350,000 mems.

Partido Conservador Tradicional (PCT): official Opposition party; Leader and Pres. Cand. Dr. FERNANDO AGÜERO ROCHA.

Partido Liberal Independiente (PLI): f. 1946; Pres. CARLOS ARROYO BUITRAGO.

Partido Conservador Nicaragüense (PCN): Pres. DIEGO MANUEL CHAMORRO; Pres. Cand. ALEJANDRO ABAUNZA.

Movilización Republicana (MR): forms part of the National Opposition Front with PLI and PCN.

Partido Social-Cristiano (PSC): Apdo. 1715, Managua; f. 1957; Chair. EDUARDO RIVAS GASTEAZORO; Sec.-Gen. ORLANDO ROBLETO GALLO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court, at Managua, deals with both civil and criminal cases, acts as a Court of Cassation, appoints Judges of First Instance, and generally supervises the legal administration of the country. It is composed of five magistrates and two alternates, who hold office for six years.

President: SALVADOR MAYORGA OROZCO.

There are five Courts of Appeal, or of Second Instance—at León, Masaya, Granada, Matagalpa and Bluefields. Each consists of a criminal court and a civil court.

Each district or department has its Judges of First Instance who deal with civil, criminal and commercial matters. Minor cases come before the Local Tribunals, of which there are about 150 in the Republic.

Magistrates of the Supreme Court: Dr. FELIPE RODRÍGUEZ SERRANO, Dr. ANTONIO BARQUERO, Dr. HERNALDO ZÚÑIGA PADILLA, Dr. ADÁN SEQUEIRA ARELLANO.

RELIGION

Most of the people of Nicaragua are Roman Catholics, but all religions are tolerated.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Managua: Most Rev. VICENTE ALEJANDRO GONZÁLEZ Y ROBLETO.

Auxiliary Bishop: Most Rev. CARLOS BORGE Y CASTRILLO.

Suffragan Sees:

Bluefields: Vicar Apost. Most Rev. MATTHEW NIEDHAMMER.

León: Rt. Rev. ISIDRO AUGUSTO OVIEDO Y REYES.

Granada: Rt. Rev. MARCO ANTONIO GARCÍA Y SUÁREZ.

Matagalpa: Rt. Rev. OCTAVIO JOSÉ CALDERÓN Y PADILLA.

Esteli: Most Rev. CLEMENTE CARRANZA LÓPEZ.

THE PRESS

Bluefields Información: León; weekly.

El Centroamericano: León; f. 1917; morning; liberal; Dir. R. ABAUNZA SALINAS; circ. 4,000.

Diario de Granada: Granada; daily.

Educación: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Managua.

La Gaceta: Avenida Central Sur 604, Managua; f. 1912; morning; official.

La Nación: 5A Calle N.O. 304, Apartado 2245, Managua; daily; conservative; circ. 3,000.

La Noticia: Costado Norte de la Catedral, Apdo. 441, Managua; f. 1915; morning; independent liberal; Dir. PEDRO RAFAEL GUTIÉRREZ; circ. 9,800.

Novedades: Apdo. 110, Managua; f. 1937; morning; national liberal; Dir. LUIS H. PALLAIS D., circ. 18,000 daily; Sundays 22,000.

El Observador: Apdo. 1482, Managua; weekly; catholic.

Orientación Popular: Labour magazine; Editor POVEDA POVEDA; (*illegal*); weekly.

El Pez y la Serpiente: Apdo. 192; Managua; f. 1964; monthly; cultural.

La Prensa: Apartado 192, Managua; f. 1926; evening; independent; Editor PEDRO JOAQUÍN CHAMORRO CARDENAL; circ. 40,000 daily, 45,000 Sundays.

La Prensa Gráfica: Avenida Central Sur 513, Managua; daily; national liberal; circ. 20,000; Dir. RAFAEL ROJAS JARQUÍN.

Revista Comercial de Nicaragua: Editorial Atlántida, Managua; monthly.

Revista Conservadora: Managua; organ of the Conservatives; monthly; Editor JOAQUÍN ZAVALA URTECHO.

El Universal: León; evening; national liberal; Propr. SILVIO ARGÜELLO CARDENAL.

Visión: 5A Calle N.E. 321, Managua; fortnightly.

PUBLISHERS

Academia Nicaragüense de la Lengua: Biblioteca Nacional, Managua.

Editorial Alemana: 2A Calle S.O. 108, Managua.

Club del Libro Nicaragüense: Librería Siglo XX, Managua; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO CENTENO ZAPATA.

Editorial Lacayo: 2A Avda. S.E. 507, Managua; religion.

Editorial Nicaragüense: Calle del Triunfo, Managua; Dir. MARIO CAJINA VEGA.

Editorial Nuevos Horizontes: Calle de Candelaria, Managua; Dir. MARÍA TERESA SÁNCHEZ.

Editorial San José: Calle Central Este 607, Managua.

Editorial Unión: Avda. Central Norte, Managua; travel.

Librería y Editorial Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua: León; education, history, sciences, law, literature, politics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jefatura del Radio Nacional: Apdo. 209, Managua; Government supervisory body; Chief Lt.-Col. ARMANDO MONGE G.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Edificio Benard, Managua; Government station; Dir.-Gen. S. CISNEROS LEIVA.

NICARAGUA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Radio Ondas de Luz: Apdo. 607, Managua; religious station; Dir. F. M. DOÑA.

Radio Mundial: 5a Ave. N.O. 703, Managua; commercial; Dir.-Gen. M. ARAÑA.

There are 57 other commercial stations and 1 cultural. In 1967 there were 105,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Televisión de Nicaragua, S.A.: Apdo. 1505, Managua; f. 1956; call sign YNSA-TV; commercial station; Gen. Man. R. O. CANO.

Televisión de Nicaragua: Las Nubes, El Crucero, Managua; commercial.

In 1967 there were 25,000 T.V. sets.

FINANCE

cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in córdobas)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Nicaragua: Apdo. 2252, Managua; f. 1961; 232 mems.; bank of issue and Government fiscal agent; cap. and res. 146.7m.; dep. 192.9m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO J. LAÍNEZ; Gen. Man. JORGE ALANIZ.

OTHER BANKS

Banco Nacional de Nicaragua: Apdo. 328, Managua; f. 1912; cap. 130m.; dep. 521.2m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. ROBERTO SOLÓRZANO MARÍN; Gen. Man. ALFREDO COLE.

Instituto Nicaragüense de la Vivienda: Apdo. 553, Managua; f. 1959; Gen. Man. FAUSTO ZELAYA.

Banco Calcey-Dagnall, S.A.: Apdo. 554, Managua; cap. and reserves 4,520,109 (Dec. 1965); Pres. K. I. MATHESON.

Banco de America: Avda. Roosevelt y Calle N.E., Apdo. 285, Managua; f. 1952; cap. 26.5m.; dep. 135.9m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. F. A. PELLAS; Gen. Man. A. ENRÍQUEZ.

Banco Nicaragüense: Apdo. 549, Managua; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 20m., dep. 126.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CARLOS REYES M.; Gen. Man. EDUARDO MONTEALEGRE C.

Banco Obrero y Campesino: Managua; f. 1966; initial cap. 5m.

Caja Nacional de Crédito Popular: Managua; savings bank.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Head Office: San Francisco, Calif.; br. at Avda. Central y 2a Calle N.O., Managua; Man. J. ZAVALA.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Head Office Nassau, Bahamas; br. at Avenida Roosevelt, esq. 15 de Septiembre, Managua; Man. E. S. DUDKIEWICZ.

First National City Bank: Head Office New York, N.Y.; br. opened in Managua 1967.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Instituciones Bancarias de Nicaragua (AIBANIC): f. 1966; member banks working to promote development of Nicaragua and economic integration in CACM.

INSURANCE

MANAGUA

Compañía de Seguros, 'La Protectora', S.A.: Apdo. 1147; f. 1954; Pres. P. J. FRAWLEY.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros de Nicaragua: Apdo. 129; f. 1940; Gen. Man. Dr. LEONEL ARGÜELLO.

Compañía Nicaragüense de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 2104; f. 1962; Pres. RAFAEL RAVEN TIFFER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Managua: Apdo. 135, Managua; 294 mems.; Pres. DENNIS GALLO; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Cámara de Industrias de Nicaragua: Apdo. 1436, Managua; f. 1958; 110 mems.

Corporación Nicaragüense de Inversiones: f. 1964 to channel foreign and national financial resources towards national industrial investment; cap. p.u. 9.4m.; Gen. Man. JORGE A. MONTEALEGRE C.

Instituto of Agrarian Reform: Managua; f. 1964; Pres. and Dir. Dr. RODOLFO MEJÍA UBILLA.

Instituto Nacional de Comercio Exterior e Interior (INCEI): Apdo. 1041, Managua; f. 1960; to regulate prices and trade balances; Pres. J. ANTONIO MORA R.

Instituto de Fomento Nacional (INFONAC): 1a Avda. 601, Managua; f. 1954; to develop industry and agriculture; cap. \$41.2m.; Dir. ALFREDO SACASA.

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Algodoneros: Pres. Lic. ANDRÉS LARGA-ESPADA; Sec. DANIEL PALLAIS SACASA.

Cooperativa de Fomento: Pres. JOSÉ DOLORES MALTEZ; Sec. JOAQUÍN RUIZ AGUILAR.

Cooperativa Nacional de Agricultura, S.A.: Pres. Lic. ANDRÉS LARGAESPADA; Sec. DANIEL PALLAIS SACASA.

Cooperativa Nacional de Cafetaleros: Pres. DANIEL SOMARRIBA AMADOR; Sec. JULIÁN BENDAÑA MENDIETA.

Instituto Nicaragüense del Café: 3a Calle S.O. 120, Managua; f. 1964 as autonomous govt. agency to implement the International Coffee Agreement; controls quality and exports; advises producers; Pres. Ing. ARNOLDO RAMÍREZ EVA; Man. Lic. RICARDO PARRALES SÁNCHEZ.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores de Nicaragua—CNT (National Confederation of Workers of Nicaragua): Calle 11 de Julio, Managua; f. 1953; mems. 4,843 (est.) from 6 federations with 40 local unions, and 6 non-federated local unions; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO VARGAS M.

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (General Confederation of Labour): Managua; f. 1949; mems. 4,050 (est.) from 6 federations and 8 non-federated unions; Sec.-Gen. ANDRES RUIZ ESCORCIA.

Federación de Transportadores Unidos Nicaragüense—FTUN (United Transport Workers' Federation of Nicaragua): Apdo. 945, Managua; f. 1952; mems. 2,880 (est.) from 21 affiliated associations; Pres. CARLOS NAVARRETE.

NICARAGUA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Federación Sindical de Maestros de Nicaragua—FSMN
(*Nicaraguan Teachers' Trade Union Federation*): Casa del Maestro, Apdo. 413, Managua; f. 1947; mems. 2,000 (est.) from 20 affiliated associations; Pres. NICOLÁS MORALES AMADOR.

Movimiento Sindical Autónomo de Nicaragua (MOSAN)
(*Autonomous Trade Union Movement*): Managua; f. 1962; mems. 2,500 (est.) from 9 affiliated associations; Sec.-Gen. EDGARDO HERRERA.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril del Pacífico de Nicaragua: Managua; f. 1881; Government-owned; main line from Managua to the Pacific port of Corinto via León and Chinandega, and from Managua to Granada on Lake Nicaragua; 217 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Dir.-Gen. Dr. LORENZO GUERRERO; Gen. Man. CARLOS H. MUÑOZ.

ROADS

In 1964 there were some 4,340 miles of roads and tracks, mainly unpaved and not passable at all seasons. They include 229 miles of Pan-American Highway linking Managua with the Honduran and Costa Rican frontiers, and the Atlantic and Pacific Highways connecting Managua with the coastal regions. There is an active programme of road building and reconstruction, with major emphasis on developing the interior of the country. A loan of U.S. \$12m. has been received and a road linking Managua with the river port of Rama has already been completed, though not yet entirely paved.

SHIPPING

Corinto, Puerto Somoza and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, and Puerto Cabezas and El Bluff on the Atlantic are the principal ports. With the completion of the Rama road and its extension to the coast, plans are under way for the establishment of a port on the Atlantic and also for the expansion of the port of Corinto on the Pacific. Corinto deals with about 60 per cent of trade.

Nicaragua's merchant fleet has a gross registered tonnage of 15,221.

Marina Mercante Nicaragüense (Mamenic): Managua; regular services between Central America, New York, New Orleans and Europe.

Regular steamship services are provided by Grace, Holland-America, Mamenic, Pacific, Royal Mail, Royal Netherlands, Standard Fruit and United Fruit and the following lines also call at Nicaraguan ports: Azta, Cia. de Navegación Chilena, Gran Colombiana, Hamburg America, Mexicana, Mitsui O.S.K. and State Marine Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINE

Líneas Aéreas de Nicaragua S.A. (LANICA): Apdo. 753, Managua; f. 1945; services between Managua, San Salvador and Miami, U.S.A., and internal services linking Managua with all main towns; fleet includes 1 BAC 1-11; Pres. Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA D.; Gen. Man. HEBERTO SÁNCHEZ BARQUERO.

Nicaragua is also served by the following foreign airlines: B.O.A.C., K.L.M., Lacs, PanAm and TACA.

TOURISM

Junta Nacional de Turismo: Apartado 122, Parque Central, Managua; Pres. Dr. EDMUNDO MENDIETA; Sec. ALFREDO ARANA.

Asociación Nicaragüense de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. ARTURO CUADRA V., Apdo. 765, Managua.

THEATRICAL COMPANY

Comedia Nacional de Nicaragua: Managua; f. 1965; Dir. CÉSAR SOBREVALLS.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua: León; atomic research in science and technology, civil engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Centro Americana: Apdo. 69, Managua; atomic research in engineering.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua: León; 402 professors, 3,035 students.

Universidad Centro Americana (Sección de Nicaragua): Apdo. 69, Managua; 67 teachers; 735 students.

NIGER

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Niger is a landlocked state in West Africa stretching from Algeria and the Tropic of Cancer in the north to Nigeria in the south. Mali and Upper Volta lie to the west and Chad to the east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 84°F (28°C). The official language is French and the principal native languages are Taurecheg, Djurma, Poular and Haouassa. About 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, most of the remainder follow animist beliefs and there is a small Christian minority. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and green, the central white stripe being charged with an orange disc. The capital is Niamey.

Recent History

Formerly part of French West Africa, Niger became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958. Independence outside the Community was attained in 1960. Close economic and political ties with France have been retained and a Treaty of Co-operation was signed in 1961. Niger is a member of the United Nations, the Conseil de l'Entente and the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM). In 1964 agreement was reached with the other bordering countries for development of Lake Chad.

Government

Niger is a Republic with an elected President who is head of the executive and is assisted by a Council of Ministers, which he appoints. The unicameral National Assembly of 50 members is elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage on the single party system. The country is divided for local government into sixteen Departments or "Cercles", each with an Administrator appointed by the President.

Defence

National armed forces on a small scale were created in 1961 and consist of Infantry and an Air Force. France provides assistance in training and equipment. Niger has mutual defence arrangements through the Conseil de l'Entente and the defence pact of the former Union Africaine et Malgache (now OCAM).

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and 90 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture and the raising of livestock. Livestock is at present the main source of wealth. The herds of cattle, sheep and goats are large but often of poor quality. Much of the land is desert. The chief crops are millet, sorghum, manioc and groundnuts.

A six year search by the French Atomic Energy Commissariat resulted in the discovery in 1967 of large uranium deposits at Arlit, in the north west of the country. The deposits are estimated at 20,000 tons concentrated

over an area of 2.3 square kilometres. By 1970 200 tons a year will be mined, and a town for some 7,000 people will be built on the site. Industry is on a small scale and accounts for only two per cent of production.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Two highways cross the country from east to west and from north to south giving access to neighbouring countries. The river Niger is navigable for 187 miles and forms one of the main arteries of transport. There are five airports used by four airlines.

Social Welfare

There are two hospitals, twenty-one medical centres and a number of clinics and dispensaries.

Education

Education is free but there are insufficient schools and only about 10 per cent of the children of school age receive education. In 1961 there were 298 schools. Scholarships are provided for higher education in France and Senegal.

Tourism

There is an abundance of wild life and hunting is the chief tourist attraction. Lake Chad also provides game fishing.

Visas for visits to Niger are not required by subjects of the following countries: Andorra, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Sport

There is very little organised sport but football is popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), August 3 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints Day), December 18 (Republic Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitir), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 20 (Muslim New Year), March 29 (Ashoura), April 4 (Good Friday), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (Franc CFA).

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 594 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
244 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

NIGER—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION—1964 estimates						
	Total	Hausa	Djerma-Songhai	Peuls	Touaregs, etc.	Beriberi- Manga	Niamey (capital)
1,188,800	3,127,565	1,350,000	600,000	440,000	330,000	240,000	42,000

Birth Rate (per '000): 50.5.

Farmers mainly Hausa and Djerma-Songhai; Pastoralists mainly Peuls and Touaregs.

Agriculture (1965—metric tons): Millet 1,013,000; Sorghum 315; Groundnuts (unshelled) (1965): 162,000; (1966): 193,000; Manioc 149,200; Sugar 43,009; Cotton 6,284; Rice (1966) 20,500

Livestock (1964): Cattle 3,900,000, Sheep 2,100,000, Goats

5,500,000; Camels 350,000; Donkeys 315,000; Horses 150,000.

Currency: 1 franc CFA = 0.02 French Francs; 1,000 CFA = £1 13s. 9d. sterling = U.S. \$4.05.

Mining and Industry (1965): Tin ore 78 tons; Electricity 18.8m. kWh; Beer and Soft Drinks 6,000 hectolitres; (1964): Hides and Skins 196,000.

BUDGET

(1967-68—million CFA)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	2,000	Subsidies and Social Security	2,300
Indirect Taxes	4,550	Interior	1,000
Direct Taxes	3,080	Education	950
		Health	650
		Rural Economy	490
TOTAL (inc. others)	9,600	TOTAL (inc. others)	9,600

FOUR YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1965-68—million CFA)

EXPENDITURES	
Research Studies	3,000
Transport	15,000
Social Projects	5,000
Water Resources	4,000
Agriculture	5,000
Other Productive Investments	11,000
TOTAL	43,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million CFA francs)

The figures below are taken from the records of the Customs Posts at the frontiers. These records are not fully representative of external trade for much smuggling occurs, particularly between Niger and Nigeria.

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	5,606	8,114	9,399	11,115
Exports	4,864	5,260	6,250	8,574

NIGER—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, CONSTITUTION)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Cotton Textiles	2,477	2,243	Live Animals	1,027	950
Electrical Equipment	324	564	Groundnuts, Shelled	3,613	5,330
Machinery	539	873	Oil-cake Cattle Feed, etc.	93	228
Metal Products	235	228	Tin Ore	6	14
Petroleum Products	583	926	Hides and Skins	170	122
Motor Vehicles and Spare Parts	818	746	Groundnut Oil	278	661
Sugar	366	417	Gum Arabic	13	8
Beverages	229	241			

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
France	4,944	5,730	France	3,512	4,705
Other Franc Zone	1,016	1,085	Other Franc Zone	579	574
Netherlands	441	301	Nigeria	1,586	1,497
U.S.A.	324	424	Italy	121	924
German Federal Republic	310	353	United Kingdom	94	111
United Kingdom	162	377	Ghana	65	137

Roads (1966): Cars 2,749, Commercial Vehicles 4,874; 5,300 kilometres of roads are classified as *routes nationales*.

Tourist Accommodation (1965): 135 hotel bedrooms.

Civil Aviation (Niamey—1966): Passengers arrivals 16,506, departures 16,384; Freight entered 1,309 metric tons, cleared 984 metric tons; Mail 223 metric tons. There are secondary airports at Zinder, Agadès, Maradi and Tahoua.

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	594	70,657
Secondary	22	3,608
Technical	3	116

THE CONSTITUTION

(November 1960)

Preamble: Affirms principles of democracy, human rights and civil liberties. The Republic is a secular state and sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referendum. There is universal adult suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President, who is elected for a term of five years by direct, universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He appoints the ministers, who are not members of the National Assembly. He is President of the Council of Ministers, head of the administration and armed forces. He may put legislation to a referendum.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Power: Legislative power rests with the National Assembly, which is elected at the same time as the President. It normally holds two sessions annually. Legislation may be introduced by either the members or by the President, who may demand a second reading of a Bill.

Judicial Power: The Supreme Court has four Chambers, a constitutional chamber, a civil section, the audit section and the High Court of Justice. The High Court of Justice is composed of deputies elected by and from the National Assembly and has power to impeach the President or Ministers.

Economic and Social Council: An advisory body.

Conseil de l'Entente: In May 1959 Niger joined with the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: HAMANI DIORI (re-elected September 1965).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs:
HAMANI DIORI.

Minister of the Interior: DIAMBALLA YANSAMBOU MAÏGA.

Minister of Finance: COURMO BARCOUGNÉ.

Minister of Public Works, Transport, Mines and Urbanization: LÉOPOLD KAZIENDE.

Minister of Rural Economy: MAMADOU MAIDAH.

Minister of Education: HAROU KOUKA.

Minister of Labour and Public Service: ISSAKA MAMADOU.

Minister for Public Health: ISSA IBRAHIM.

Minister of Defence: NOMA KAKA.

Minister of Justice: MAHAMANE DANDOBI.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, Telecommunications, Sahara and Nomad Affairs: MOUDOUR ZAKARA.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Trade and Industry:
BARKIRÉ HALIDOU.

Minister of Information and Youth: BOUKARY SABO.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: ABDOU SIDDIKOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO
NIGER

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Canada: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

China, Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SHEN TSU HSUN.

Ethiopia: (E); *Ambassador:* DAWIT ABDOU.

France: B.P. 240 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL WINTREBERT.

German Federal Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* OSKAR MARIA NEUBERT.

Israel: (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL GALBAR.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Japan: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Nigeria: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ISSA MODIBO.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Sweden: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

U.K.: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

U.S.A.: B.P. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT JOSEPH RYAN.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Niger also has diplomatic relations with Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone and Tunisia.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: BOUBOU HAMA.

Vice-Presidents: DIOFFO MOUMOUNI, ISSAKA MAMADOU,
DANDOBI MAHAMANE.

Election October 1965. All 50 members belong to the Parti Progressiste Nigérien.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Progressiste Nigérien (P.P.N.): Niger section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (R.D.A.); Pres. BOUBOU HAMA; Sec.-Gen. HAMANI DIORI.

Sawaba Party: Opposition party, in exile since 1959; Leader DJIBO BAKARY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Pres. BASSAROU OUSMANE DIALLO.

Court of Appeal: Niamey.

Tribunal of First Instance (District Court): Niamey, Maradi-Zinder; with sections at Tahoua, Birni, N'Konni and Agadès.

Justices of Peace: at Tillabéri-Ouallam, Dosso-Gaya, Madaoua, Tessaoua, Gouré N'Guigmi, Bilma.

Labour Courts: are set up at Niamey, Zinder-Maradi, Tahoua, Konni and Agadès.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, 14.5 per cent Animists and 0.5 per cent Christians.

Roman Catholic Missions: Diocese of Niamey, B.P. 208, Niamey; f. 1961; 10 mission centres, 18 priests, 11,000 Catholics; Bishop of Niamey Mgr. HIPPOLYTE BERLIER.

Protestant Missions: 13 mission centres are maintained, with a personnel of 90.

PRESS AND RADIO

Le Temps du Niger: B.P. 368, Niamey; f. 1960; daily; Dir. OUMAROU IDE; circ. 1,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Niger: P.O. Box 211, Niamey; monthly.

Le Niger: B.P. 368, Niamey; f. 1961; weekly; circ. 800.

Radio Niger: Niamey, B.P. 361; Government station; programmes in French, Hausa and Djermā; Dir.-Gen. B. LUCAS; 1967, 75,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m = million; amounts in CFA francs)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29, rue du Colisée, Paris; Niamey, Rond-Point de la Poste, B.P. 487; branch at Zinder; Manager M. GODEFROY.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de Développement de la République du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 227; f. 1961; cap. 450m. C.F.A.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ABDELWAHAB LABIDI.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 212, Niamey.

Crédit du Niger: P.O. Box 213, Niamey; f. 1958; cap. 220m.

Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Co-opération: B.P. 296, Niamey; f. 1962; Government owned; Pres. BOUBOU HAMA; Dir. MARIKO KELETIGUI.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; Niger Office: P.O. Box 628, Niamey; branches: P.O. Box 164, Zinder and P.O. Box 2, Maradi.

INSURANCE

Six French insurance companies are represented in Niger.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Niger: B.P. 209, Niamey; f. 1954; 40 elected mems., 20 official mems.; Pres. J. NIGNON; publ. *Weekly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Maradi: B.P. 79, Maradi.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Zinder: B.P. 83, Zinder.

DEVELOPMENT

Commissariat Général au Développement: Niamey; f. 1965; under the direct supervision of the President.

Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (CTFT): P.O. Box 225, Niamey.

Fonds National pour le Développement Economique et Social: Niamey.

Société Nationale de Commerce et de Production (COPRO-NIGER): P.O. Box 615, Niamey.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Syndicat des Entreprises et Industries du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 95.

Syndicat des Transporteurs et Routiers du Niger: Niamey.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 138; Pres. M. BLEYZAT, Sec. M. MÉRIC.

Syndicat Patronal des Entreprises et Industries du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 95.

Syndicat des Ingénieurs, Cadres, Agents de Maîtrise, Techniciens et Assimilés du Niger: Niamey.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Niger—U.N.T.N.: Niamey; f. 1960; divided into three sections for Maradi, Niamey and Zinder; affiliated to the African Trade Union Confederation; 27 affiliates; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ DELANNE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 4,900 km. of national roads, of which 170 km. are bitumenized, and 5,200 km. of local roads and tracks.

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Dahomey-Niger des Chemins de Fer et du Transport (OCDN): Niamey; P.O. Box 16, Cotonou, Dahomey; f. 1959; manages the Benin-Niger railway.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Clo. Bénin-Niger: maintains a service on the River Niger from Niamey to Gaya-Malanville from October to March.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Afrique: H.Q. Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Niger Depot, B.P. 84, Imm. Petrocokino, Niamey; f. 1961 by former French African States.

Air Mali: H.Q. Bamako, Mali; Niamey: Imm. Sempastous, B.P. 205.

Union de Transports Aériens (UTA): Niamey, Immeuble Sempastous, B.P. 205.

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme du Niger: P.O. Box 612, Niamey; Dir. EL HADJ AKOLI DAOUEL.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Nigeria is a West African coastal state within the Gulf of Guinea, with Niger to the north and flanked by Dahomey and Cameroon. The climate is tropical in the south with an average temperature of 90°F (32°C) and high humidity. It is drier and semi-tropical in the north. Rainfall reaches more than 150 inches in parts of the south-east. The official language is English. Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba are spoken in the north, east and west respectively. Mohammedanism is the main religion in Northern and part of Western Nigeria. Some of the population follow animist beliefs and about a quarter are Christians. The flag consists of vertical bands of green, white and green. The capital is Lagos.

Recent History

Formerly a British Colony and Protectorate, Nigeria became a Federation in 1954. The first All-African Executive Council was elected in 1958 and independence was attained in 1960. In 1961 the British-administered Trust Territory of the Northern Cameroons voted by plebiscite to join the Federation and was incorporated into the Northern Region. During 1963 a new Region, The Mid-West, was inaugurated as a result of plebiscites in parts of the Western Region. The N.C.N.C. party won elections held in February 1964 for its first parliament. In October 1963 Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. The Census of November 1963, which cancelled a census held the previous year, showed a very large increase in population and caused sharp political controversy. In January 1966 civil Government was brought to an end by the overthrow and death of two Regional Premiers and of the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. A Military Government was set up by the Army Commander, Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi. The federal system was abolished by Major-General Ironsi in May 1966, and a unitary form of Government was introduced. Inter-communal violence, in which many Ibos living outside their homeland in the Eastern Region were killed or forced to leave, resulted in dislocation of the country and the breakdown of central authority. Major-General Ironsi was killed in July 1966 and his successor, Lt.-General Gowon, revived the Federation.

Early in 1967 relations between the Federal Government and the Military Governor of the Eastern Region, Colonel Odumegwu-Ojukwu, rapidly grew worse. The Ibos, who predominate in the Eastern Region, remained extremely suspicious of the Federal authorities and of the Hausas in the Northern Region in particular; disputes also arose over the distribution of the Eastern Region oil revenues, then running at some £2 million sterling per month. During April the Eastern government took over all the Federal institutions in its area and began a separate collection of taxes; Lagos responded with financial sanctions and travel restrictions. In May Lagos adopted new constitutional proposals which would split the Eastern Region into three

states, divorcing the Ibo areas from the oil-rich coastal districts. Finally, on May 30th, Colonel Ojukwu proclaimed the independent Republic of Biafra.

During June both parties began mobilizing their forces, and both put pressure on the oil companies to remit them the oil royalties becoming due. The outcome of this dispute is not clear, but all oil production in the Eastern Region ceased when fighting broke out on July 7th. The war pursued an erratic course initially, since small forces were deployed over large areas, enabling both sides to claim gains. By the end of the year "Biafra" had been contained well within the boundaries of the Eastern Region, Federal forces having captured Enugu (the regional capital) and Nsukka; but by March 1968 they had made little further progress as the Ibo heartland continued to offer strong resistance. Preliminary talks to arrange a Peace Conference were held in London in May 1968.

(A separate section on Biafra appears at the end of this chapter.)

Government

The Federation of Nigeria formerly comprised the four groups of provinces—Northern, Eastern, Western and Mid-Western. The constitutional decree of March 1967 vests executive and legislative power in the Supreme Military Council, composed of the Military Governors of the regions, the Military Administrator of the Federal Territory, the heads of services and the Inspector-General of Police. The Military Governors exercise executive and legislative powers in their own regions.

A state of emergency has existed since the secession of the Eastern Region. In May 1967 the government adopted proposals to divide the Northern Region into six states and the Eastern into three, thus creating, with the Mid-Western, Western and Lagos states, a federation of twelve units. Shortly before the secession, the Supreme Military Council announced plans for a return to civilian government early in 1969.

Defence

The Federal Army has been built up to around 50,000 men from 20,000 (a figure which included Easterners). The Air Force, formerly very small, has acquired quantities of fighters and bombers from Eastern European countries, but remains short of qualified pilots. The equally small Navy, suffering from the loss of many Ibo officers, has been blockading the Biafran coast since the war began.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and provides about 65 per cent of all exports. The chief products are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, groundnuts, cotton and rubber. There is extensive exploitation of the forests for various timbers. Minerals include tin, columbite, coal, iron ore and crude mineral oil, all of which are processed in Nigeria. The value of exports of oil has risen steeply in

NIGERIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

recent years, reaching £N93 million in 1966. Industry is diversified, and brewing, aluminium products, cement and cigarettes are important. Nigeria became an associate member of the European Common Market (EEC) in July 1966. Centrally collected revenue is divided between the Federal Government, the Regional Governments and a Distributable Pool used on a fixed percentage by each Region. The former retains 70 per cent of import and excise duties, except on petrol and tobacco, a percentage of the royalties on tin and oil, and the income from company taxation. The regions receive the full export duties on their own produce, import and other duties on petrol and tobacco, personal taxes (except in Lagos), some taxes on agriculture, and some of the royalties on tin and oil. Dislocation caused by the war has severely affected the economy and the financial position of the country.

Transport and Communications

There are 2,000 miles of railways and over 40,000 miles of roads. The Niger and other rivers are navigable for over 4,000 miles. The chief ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. An internal air network links the principal towns, and international services are provided by Nigerian Airways and fifteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

The National Provident Fund provides against sickness, retirement and old age. A scheme of retirement pensions and other benefits covers Government employees.

Education

Education in the Regions is the responsibility of the Regional Governments. The Federal Government is responsible for education in Lagos and the Universities of Ibadan and Lagos. In 1964, there were 14,976 primary schools with 2,849,488 pupils. There are five universities. A sixth university is planned at Port Harcourt.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed and the Nigeria Tourist Association was set up in 1963. The country has fine coastal scenery, thick forests and a stimulating climate on the northern plateau. Nigerian traditional art has exceptional richness and diversity.

Visas are not required to visit Nigeria by nationals of Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Togo, United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries.

Sport

Football, boxing, wrestling, athletics, tennis and swimming are the most popular sports. Two Nigerian boxers have been world champions.

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), October 1 (Independence Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 27 (Youth Day, Eastern Region only), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are officially in force and a variety of native weights and measures are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Nigerian Pound of 20 Shillings. New notes were issued in January 1968, and from January 22nd the former currency became worthless.

Notes: 5s, 10s, £N1, £N5.

Coins: ½d, 1d, 3d, 6d, 1s, 2s.

Exchange rate: Nigerian £1 = £1 3s. 4d. sterling
Nigerian 7s. 2d. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

REGION	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (Census, 1963)
Northern	281,782	29,808,659
Western	30,376	10,265,846
Eastern	29,484	12,394,462
Mid-West	15,000	2,535,839
Lagos City (Federal capital)	27	665,246
TOTAL	356,669	55,670,052

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1963)

Lagos (Federal Capital)	665,246	Kano	295,432
Ibadan (Western Region Capital)	627,379	Oshogbo	208,966
Kaduna (Northern Region Capital)	149,910	Abeokuta	187,292
Enugu (Eastern Region Capital)	138,457	Onitsha	163,032
Benin (Mid-West Region Capital)	100,694	Iwo	158,583
Ogbomosho	343,279	Uyo	69,621

EMPLOYMENT

(1962)

	TOTAL
Agriculture, etc.	31,308
Mining and Quarrying	47,817
Manufacturing	53,125
Construction	100,793
Electricity and Power	16,545
Commerce	38,925
Transport, Communications, etc.	49,831
Services	180,461
TOTAL, (incl. Others)	518,805

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1965	1966
Cocoa	192	268
Groundnuts	490	892
Seed Cotton	125	124
Benniseed	23	16
Soya Beans	18	8
Palm Oil	164	130
Palm Kernels	449	415
TOTAL	1,461	1,853

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY EXPORTS

	LOGS '000 cu. ft.			SAWN LOGS '000 cu. ft.		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Obeche Wawa	12,135	13,855	9,675	898	919	807
Abura	1,738	1,620	1,486	37	42	54
Mahogany Africana	1,007	955	969	79	129	97
Agba	526	775	544	435	463	415
Sapele	649	580	557	107	88	113
African Walnut	252	306	373	154	124	92
Other types	2,166	3,484	2,736	1,022	1,298	1,310
TOTAL	18,473	21,575	16,340	2,732	3,063	2,888

MINING

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal ('000 tons)	566	597	624	568	688	730	630
Tin Ore (tons)	10,373	10,512	11,096	11,698	11,788	9,339	9,155
Columbite (tons)	2,049	2,352	2,264	2,011	2,339	2,548	2,221
Gold Bullion (troy oz.)	764	684	411	315	244	81	59
Oil ('000 barrels)	6,290	16,793	24,624	27,913	43,906	100,065	152,427

FINANCE

£N1 = 20s. = 240d.
£N100 = £116 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. \$280.

BUDGET

(1965-66—£'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs and Excise	117,147	Communications	6,909
Direct Taxes	9,452	Works and Survey	7,311
Mining	11,612	Police and Prisons	9,155
Post and Telegraph	7,625	Army	5,933
Reimbursements	1,317	Education and Health	9,065
Licences and Internal Revenue	1,564	Contribution to the Development Fund	10,030
Miscellaneous	11,786	For Regional Governments	62,610
TOTAL	160,503	TOTAL (inc. others)	160,308

Budget (1966-67): Revenue £212.2m., Expenditure £194.2m. (Regions £78m.);
(1967-68): Revenue £161m., Expenditure £161m. (Regions £67.7m.)

REGIONAL BUDGETS

(£ million)

	1966-67		1967-68	
	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Northern Nigeria	39.6	37.3	33.0	34.6
Western Nigeria	24.0	21.0	21.6	21.4
Eastern Nigeria	30.6	29.5	39.5	39.1
Mid-Western Nigeria	11.0	8.0	11.6	10.0

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1962-68
 (£ million)

<i>Federal Expenditure</i>	
Primary Production	20.5
Trade and Industry	44.0
Electricity	98.1
Transport	104.0
Communication and Works	31.8
Education	29.2
Health	10.3
Town and Country Planning	23.2
Social Welfare	2.7
Information	2.3
General Administration	44.2
Financial Obligations	2.2
FEDERAL TOTAL	412.5
<i>Regional Expenditure</i>	
Northern Region	97.7
Western and Mid-West Regions	90.3
Eastern Region	76.0
REGIONAL TOTAL	264.0
GRAND TOTAL	676.5

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
 (million £)

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,049.2	1,147.6	1,154.2
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	657.7	714.5	685.7
Mining (including Oil Exploration)	17.0	22.3	26.7
Manufacturing and Crafts	60.6	61.9	72.4
Building and Construction	38.9	45.0	51.0
Electricity and Water	5.2	6.1	7.8
Distribution	112.2	129.5	134.0
Transport and Communications	54.5	56.2	59.6
Government, Education and Health Services	78.4	83.9	87.0
Other Services	24.7	28.2	30.0

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
 (£'000)

END OF DECEMBER	NOTES	COIN	TOTAL CURRENCY WITH PUBLIC	CASH HELD BY BANKS	TOTAL OUTSIDE BANKS
1963	69,323	22,328	91,651	7,159	84,492
1964	84,962	22,395	107,357	8,411	98,946
1965	85,644	23,299	108,943	8,471	100,472

Total currency in circulation December 1966: £118.3m.

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

December 1966 £N 71,600,000

December 1967 £N 36,400,000

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WORLDWIDE

(million £N)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	263.6	265.2	— 2.0	280.8	250.7	30.1
Freight and Transportation	12.6	10.2	2.4	15.7	12.3	3.4
Travel	1.6	14.5	—12.9	1.5	14.0	—12.5
Investment income	3.0	32.3	—29.3	4.2	78.5	—74.3
Government, n.i.e.	5.0	3.0	2.0	5.1	2.6	2.5
Other services	3.0	25.0	—22.0	2.5	45.9	—43.4
TOTAL	288.8	350.6	—68.3	309.8	404.0	—94.2
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	12.1	11.8	0.3	14.0	11.9	2.1
Current Balance	300.9	362.4	—61.5	323.8	415.9	—92.1
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Private long-term	58.9	—	58.9	65.2	—	65.2
Private short-term	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	—	1.6	— 1.6
Local government	2.0	—	2.0	—	0.3	— 0.3
Central government	27.2	—	27.2	1.0	—	1.0
TOTAL	88.1	—	88.1	67.1	1.9	65.2
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Private institutions	—	10.1	—10.1	5.9	3.4	2.5
Central institutions	—	5.1	— 5.1	10.0	—	10.0
TOTAL	—	15.2	—15.2	15.9	3.4	12.5
Capital Balance	88.1	15.2	72.9	83.0	5.3	77.7
Net Errors and Omissions	—	11.4	—11.4	14.5	—	14.5

PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

(million £)

SOURCE	1963			1964			1965
	In-Flow	Out-Flow	Net Flow	In-Flow	Out-Flow	Net Flow	Net Flow
United Kingdom	22.9	5.9	17.0	49.7	21.7	28.0	n.a.
United States	6.7	1.3	5.4	16.4	1.4	15.0	n.a.
Western Europe	14.4	1.0	13.4	18.1	2.8	15.3	n.a.
Others	2.2	0.1	2.1	6.8	2.1	4.7	n.a.
TOTAL	46.2	8.3	37.9	91.0	28.0	63.0	61.4

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

Imports: (1964) 253,800; (1965) 273,402; (1966) 256,372; (1967) 223,600.

Exports: (1964) 214,650; (1965) 265,149; (1966) 284,000; (1967) 242,800.

COMMODITY GROUPS

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	20,620,281	23,037,514	25,784,000	47,168,948	49,707,747	37,563,000
Beverages and Tobacco	2,921,736	2,009,254	2,279,000	56,220	43,025	n.a.
Crude Materials, mainly in- edible, except fuels	3,682,592	6,590,726	7,211,000	93,203,036	100,216,310	100,356,000
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	19,511,310	17,349,376	3,811,000	32,237,316	68,097,241	93,148,000
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	130,381	173,807	182,000	19,421,405	24,267,595	24,489,000
Chemicals	17,075,436	20,192,383	20,769,000	120,034	65,803	n.a.
Manufactured Goods classi- fied chiefly by material	89,605,058	90,012,502	79,324,000	14,738,715	17,712,589	18,996,000
Machinery and Transport Equipment	74,936,280	92,413,670	95,452,000	30	—	9,469,000
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	22,473,307	20,539,292	18,809,000	41,812	69,410	—
Commodities and Transac- tions not classified accord- ing to kind	2,923,296	2,830,461	2,751,000	3,474,919	3,066,051	—
TOTAL	253,879,677	275,148,985	256,372,000	210,462,435	263,245,771	284,048,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		QUANTITIES			VALUES (£'000)		
		1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Stock Fish	tons	34,478	26,576	25,396	6,248	6,673	6,877
Flour	"	2,058	570	n.a.	170	44	n.a.
Sugar	"	38,715	96,693	59,235	3,048	2,515	2,686
Beer	'000 gallons	1,410	166	n.a.	787	92	n.a.
Unmanufactured Tobacco	tons	2,659	1,338	n.a.	1,397	953	n.a.
Salt	"	131,522	127,993	123,557	2,075	2,443	2,343
Petroleum oils	'000 gallons	299,753	322,34	26,262	18,573	16,317	2,711
Medical Preparations	"	—	—	—	5,103	5,775	5,840
Cement	tons	178,108	171,485	n.a.	1,224	1,323	n.a.
Cotton Piece Goods	'000 sq. yards	204,255	213,904	86,615	22,219	22,570	9,293
Constructional Steel	tons	n.a.	260,026	802,916	n.a.	18,912	24,556
Jute Bags and Sacks	'000	n.a.	34,781	40,958	n.a.	4,995	7,079
Rayon Piece Goods	'000 sq. yards	28,040	36,014	14,590	3,542	6,300	2,477
Commercial Vehicles	No.	6,709	6,996	5,562	7,551	7,161	5,638
Private Cars	"	14,752	15,962	17,092	8,224	8,492	8,688

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*].

EXPORTS	QUANTITIES			VALUES (£'000)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Cocoa (tons)	196,818	255,273	190,212	40,100	42,691	28,260
Palm Kernels ('000 tons)	394	416	393,955	20,963	26,541	22,430
Palm Oil ('000 tons)	130	135	143,208	10,513	12,627	10,962
Groundnuts ('000 tons)	544	512	572,914	34,257	37,805	572,914
Benniseed (tons)	17,920	20,548	24,640	1,355	1,451	2,090
Cotton raw (tons)	25,316	13,529	14,942	6,105	3,298	3,422
Rubber (tons)	72,069	67,874	70,270	12,166	10,988	11,447
<i>Mining Products:</i>						
Coal (tons)	59,719	35,413	n.a.	178	85	n.a.
Columbite (tons)	3,132	2,776	n.a.	1,284	1,161	n.a.
Tin Ore (tons)	25	9	n.a.	27	7	n.a.
Tin Metal (tons)	10,557	10,575	11,492	12,495	14,905	15,422
Petroleum, crude ('000 tons)	5,783	13,020	18,945	32,057	68,097	91,973
<i>Timber:</i>						
Sawn ('000 cu. ft.)	3,062	2,876	n.a.	1,542	1,494	n.a.
Logs ('000 cu. ft.)	21,704	16,320	15,533	6,548	4,953	4,492
Plywood and Veneers	745	182	n.a.	1,070	1,207	n.a.
<i>Hides and Skins:</i>						
Cattle Hides (tons)	4,238	3,677	8,151	1,086	908	5,755
Goatskins (tons)	2,433	2,743		1,704	1,888	
Other	1,706	2,154		1,828	1,767	

COUNTRIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
United Kingdom	78,669	85,054	76,250	United Kingdom	81,131	102,321	105,180
German Federal Republic	22,509	29,541	27,460	France	10,032	18,297	25,910
Japan	30,813	25,613	14,320	German Federal Republic	26,956	27,943	27,760
Netherlands	10,208	10,427	7,000	Netherlands	27,142	31,632	26,100
France	n.a.	12,100	14,500	U.S.A.	14,398	26,325	22,330
U.S.A.	28,941	33,083	41,520	Italy	n.a.	10,940	13,660
Other Countries	77,888	83,967	75,240	Other Countries	54,991	47,700	77,760
TOTAL	253,880	273,402	256,370	TOTAL	214,650	265,149	278,700

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	NO. PASSENGERS '000	TONNAGE HAULED '000 tons	PASSENGER- KILOMETRES '000	NET TON- KILOMETRES '000
1962	11,061	3,003	770,808	2,259,464
1963	12,006	2,760	515,904	1,410,590
1964	11,172	2,960	526,213	1,554,793

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

	1962	1963	1964
Commercial Vehicles.	24,036	22,887	38,600
Private Vehicles (including taxis)	38,852	42,524	50,700
Motor cycles	12,242	15,213	n.a.

SHIPPING

(excluding coastal shipping)

YEAR	ENTERED			CLEARED		
	NO. OF VESSELS	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE	TONNAGE UNLOADED	NO. OF VESSELS	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE	TONNAGE LOADED
1962 .	2,419	7,547,381	2,936,988	2,414	7,481,447	5,551,840
1963 .	2,174	7,163,486	2,959,570	2,007	4,947,929	6,094,530
1964 .	2,255	8,379,593	3,323,761	2,159	8,068,708	8,213,754

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1ST	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER- MILES ('000)	FREIGHT TON-MILES ('000)	MAIL (tons)	MAIL TON-MILES
1962	60,034	17,618	174	333	98
1963	66,448	19,163	195	364	112
1964	94,756	26,976	307	399	127

SERVICES

(1967)

Radio Sets	1,250,000
Television Sets	52,526
Telephones	40,549
Daily Newspapers Circulation	20 261,000

TOURISM

(1962)

British	5,130
U.S.A.	2,416
U.S.S.R.	933
Italian	950
Total (incl. others)	15,000

EDUCATION

(1964)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISH- MENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary Schools	14,976	85,394	2,849,488
Secondary Schools	1,327	10,753	205,012
Technical Schools	35	460	7,702
Teacher Training Colleges	268	1,910	32,008
Higher Educational Establishments	5	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitutional Decree was published in Lagos on March 17th, 1967, to replace all earlier Decrees. The following are its principal provisions:

1. Legislative and executive power is vested in the Supreme Military Council. The Chairman of the Council is the head of the Military Government. The Supreme Military Council is composed of the Regional Military Governors and the Military Administrator of the Federal Territory; the Heads of the Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Inspector-General of Police or his Deputy.

2. The Supreme Military Council can delegate powers to a Federal Executive Council, having the same composition with the addition of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Federal Attorney-General and the Secretaries to Federal and Regional Governors, as well as other appropriate officials, may attend the meetings of either Council in an advisory capacity.

3. On certain matters of legislation, the concurrence of all the Military Governors is required. These matters include any decrees affecting or relating to the territorial integrity of a Region, or altering entrenched clauses of the 1963 Constitution, or affecting the Federation in respect

of trade, commerce, transport, industry, communications, labour, the public service or public finance (including approval of new capital projects in Federal estimates), or affecting external or security affairs, or affecting the professions and higher education.

4. Special powers are given to the Supreme Military Council to override Regional legislation, with the concurrence of a majority of Military Governors, if that legislation impedes the exercise of Federal authority or constitutes a danger to the continuance of Federal Government in Nigeria.

5. The creation of new Regions will be treated as an entrenched clause of the Constitution.

6. Certain additional matters covered by the new Decree include: the revived power to appoint local authority police; one Federal Supreme Court judge will be appointed by each Region; decrees made since January 1966 may be repealed or amended by individual Military Governors; the new Decree cannot be challenged in a court of law; power of appointment to higher Civil Service posts is in the hands of the Supreme Military Council, acting on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

President: Maj.-Gen. YAKUBU GOWON.

Members: Rear-Admiral J. E. A. WEY (Head of the Nigerian Navy), Col. ALAO (Commandant of the Nigeria Air Force), Brig. HASSAN U. KATSINA (Chair. of the Interim Council of the Northern States), Brig. EKPO (Chief of Staff (Supreme Headquarters)), Col. BISSALA (Chief of Staff (Army)), Alhaji KAM SELEM (Inspectorate General of Police). The Military Governors of the twelve states in the Federation are *ex-officio* members of the committee.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(May 1968)

Chairman, Cabinet Officer and Commissioner for Defence: Maj.-Gen. YAKUBU GOWON.

Commissioner for Finance: Chief OBAFEMI AWOLowo.

Commissioner for Establishments: Rear-Admiral J. E. A. WEY.

Commissioner for External Affairs: Dr. OKOI ARIKPO.

Commissioner for Communications: Alhaji AMINU KANO.

Commissioner for Economic Development, Agriculture and Natural Resources: Alhaji YAHAYA GUSAU.

Commissioner for Education: WENIKE BRIGGS.

Commissioner for Health: Dr. J. E. ADETORO.

Commissioner for Information, Labour and Welfare: Chief ANTHONY ENAHORO.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Police: Alhaji KAM SELEM.

Commissioner for Justice: Dr. T. O. ELIAS.

Commissioner for Mines and Power: Dr. R. B. O. DIKko.

Commissioner for Trade and Industry: Alhaji ALI MONGUNO.

Commissioner for Transport and Aviation: J. S. TARKA.

Commissioner for Works and Housing: L. O. OKUNNO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN LAGOS

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Australia: 21-25 Broad Street (HC).
Austria: 8-10 Broad Street (P.O. Box 1914) (E).
Belgium: 8-10 Broad Street (P.O. Box 149) (E).
Brazil: 21-25 Broad Street (E).
Bulgaria: 6-8 Sanni Adewale Street (E).
Cameroon: 26 Moloney Street (E).
Canada: 40 Marina (P.O. Box 851) (HC).
Chad: 38 Balogun Street (P.M.B. 2801) (E).
Congo (Democratic Republic): 40 Balogun Street (P.O. Box 1216) (E).
Czechoslovakia: Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi (P.O. Box 1009) (E).
Denmark: 82-86 Broad Street (P.O. Box 2390) (E).
Ethiopia: Ademola Street (P.M.B. 2488) (E).
Finland: 8-10 Broad Street (P.M.B. 12018) (E).
German Federal Republic: Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island (P.O. Box 728) (E).
Ghana: 21-23 King George V Road (P.O. Box 889) (HC).
Guinea: 8 Abudu Smith Street, Victoria Island (P.O. Box 2826) (E).
Hungary: 9 Louis Solomon Street, Victoria Island (E).
India: 40 Marina (7th Floor) (P.M.B. 2322) (HC).
Iraq: 4-6 Oil Mill Street (P.M.B. 2859) (E).
Ireland: 21-25 Broad Street (P.M.B. 2421) (E).
Israel: 21-25 Broad Street (P.M.B. 2284) (E).
Italy: 72 Campbell Street (P.O. Box 2161) (E).
Ivory Coast: Abudu Smith Street, Victoria Island (E).
Japan: 30 Marina (P.M.B. 2111) (E).
Jordan: 32A Awolowo Road, Ikoyi (E).
Lebanon: 188 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi (E).
Liberia: 20 Ikorodu Road, Yaba (E).

Libya: 119 Broad Street (P.O. Box 2860) (E).
Mali: 26 Ajasa Street (E).
Morocco: 150 Broad Street (P.O. Box 1689) (E).
Netherlands: 8-10 Broad Street (P.O. Box 2426) (HC).
Niger: 38 Balogun Square (E).
Norway: 8-10 Broad Street (P.M.B. 2431) (E).
Pakistan: 4 Akinola Martins Close, Ikoyi (P.O. Box 2948) (HC).
Poland: 4 Raymond Njoku Road, South West Ikoyi (P.O. Box 410) (E).
Saudi Arabia: 182 Awolowo Road, Ikoyi (P.O. Box 2836) (E).
Senegal: 4-6 Oil Mill Street (P.M.B. 2197) (E).
Sierra Leone: 39-41 Martins Street (P.M.B. 2821) (HC).
Spain: Federal Palace Hotel (E).
Sudan: 38 Balogun Street (P.O. Box 2428) (E).
Sweden: 62-64 Campbell Street (P.O. Box 1097) (E).
Switzerland: 21-25 Broad Street (P.O. Box 536) (E).
Thailand: 13 Sumbo Jibowu Street, South West Ikoyi (P.O. Box 3095) (E).
Togo: 376 Herbert Macaulay Street, Yaba (E).
Turkey: 3 Akinola Martins Close, Ikoyi (P.O. Box 1758) (E).
U.S.S.R.: 4 Keffi Street, Obalende (E).
United Arab Republic: 122-124 Broad Street (P.O. Box 538) (E).
United Kingdom: 62-64 Campbell Street (P.M.B. 12136) (HC).
U.S.A.: 1 King's College Road (E).
Yugoslavia: Alhaji Ribadu Road, Plot No. 2, Obalende (P.O. Box 978) (E).
Zambia: 8-10 Broad Street (P.O. Box 3279) (HC).

Nigeria also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Greece, Iceland, Korean Republic, Philippines, Romania, Syria, Uruguay and Venezuela.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

The four regions of the Federation are now in the course of being reorganized into twelve smaller states, as listed below:

NAME	CAPITAL	MILITARY GOVERNOR
North-Western	Sokoto	M. FARUK
North-Central	Kaduna	Maj. ABBA KYARI
Kano State	Kano	ABDU BAKO
North-Eastern	Maiduguri	Lt.-Col. MUSA USMAN
Benue-Plateau	Jos	J. D. GOMWALK
Central-Western	Ilorin	Lt.-Col. D. L. BAMGBOYE
Lagos State	Lagos	Col. M. O. JOHNSON
South-Eastern	Calabar	Col. U. J. ESUENE
Rivers State	Port Harcourt	Lt.-Cmdr. DIETE-SPIFF
Central-Eastern	Enugu	Vacant
Mid-Western	Benin	Lt.-Col. S. O. OGBEMUDIA
Western	Ibadan	Brig. R. ADEBAYO

POLITICAL PARTIES

(Banned, May 1966, until 1969)

In the elections of December 1964 the chief political parties formed two groups, the *Nigerian National Alliance (N.N.A.)* and the *United Progressive Grand Alliance (U.P.G.A.)*.

Northern People's Congress (N.P.C.): Kaduna; f. 1946; dominant party in Northern Nigeria; aims: regional development and self-government based on a progressive Emirate system; Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. Alhaji AHMAN GALADIMAN PATEGI.

With the N.P.C., the following parties formed the N.N.A.:

Nigerian National Democratic Party (N.N.D.P.): f. 1964; a coalition of U.P.P. and some N.C.N.C. members; Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. A. M. A. AKINLOYE; publ. *Imole Owuro (Morning Star)*.

Mid-West Democratic Front (M.D.F.): Benin; f. 1963; comprises the Mid-West branch of the *United People's Party*, and the *Mid-West People's Congress*; formally allied to the *Northern People's Congress*; won 11 seats in the Mid-West House of Assembly, February 1964.

Niger Delta Congress: Port Harcourt; N.N.A. faction led by HAROLD BIRIYE.

Dynamic Party: Enugu; Aims: benevolent dictatorship; Leader Dr. CHIKE OBI.

National Convention of Nigerian Citizens (N.C.N.C.): National Headquarters, 2 Ikododu Road, Yaba; f. 1944 as National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, name changed March 1962; dominant party in Eastern and Mid-West Nigeria; Aims: creation of a "Federal

Republic of Nigeria", socialism and a higher standard of living, freedom and security; Pres. Dr. MICHAEL I. OKPARA; Nat. Sec. FREDERICK S. MCEWEN; Admin. Sec. CHUDI AKUNYILI; publ. *The Cock* (bi-weekly).

With the N.C.N.C., the following parties formed the U.P.G.A.:

Northern Elements' Progressive Union: Kano; principal opposition party in Northern Nigeria; Leader Mallam AMINU KANO; publ. *The Daily Comet*.

Action Group Party (A.G.): Oke-Ado, Ibadan, P.O. Box 136; f. 1950; formerly the dominant party in W. Nigeria; aims: democratic socialism, regional autonomy within the Federation of Nigeria; Federal Pres. Alhaji ADEGBENRO; Federal Sec. S. G. IKOKU.

United Middle Belt Congress: Jos; opposition party of Northern Nigeria; Aims: minimum wage; nationalisation of tin mines, systemisation of tax structures, creation of a "Middle Belt State"; Leader J. S. TARKA.

Niger Delta Congress: Port Harcourt: U.P.G.A. faction led by Prince J. D. FUBARA DAKABAL.

The following parties fought the elections outside the major alliances:

Socialist Workers' and Farmers' Party (S.W.A.F.P.): Lagos; f. 1963; pro-Soviet; Leader Dr. TUNJI OTEGBENYE.

Marxist-Leninist Party of All Nigerian Toilers: Ibadan; f. 1964; Leader MICHAEL IMOUDU.

Niger Delta People's Party: Benin; f. 1965; Leader Prince TN. PERETU.

Warri United Party: Warri; f. 1965; Chair. JAMIDI AWANI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Courts of Justice are superior Courts of Record and have unlimited jurisdiction in the first instance except in certain cases which are reserved to the Federal Supreme Court, for example, disputes between any of the component parts of the Federation involving any question as to the existence or extent of any legal right, and matters arising under any Treaty or affecting Consular Officers or any international organisation outside Nigeria. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Magistrates' and Native Courts.

The Magistrates' Courts have original jurisdiction in a large variety of civil and criminal cases, some also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Native Courts. The offices of Chief Magistrate have been retained in all areas.

Customary Courts have been retained throughout the Federation. The law administered in those Courts is, generally speaking, the Native Law and Custom prevailing in the area of their jurisdiction.

The Federal Supreme Court is the final Court of Appeal in Nigeria, consisting of the Chief Justice and eight Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Federal Supreme Court and of the High Courts of Justice are appointed by the President. Judges of the High Courts of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor of each region.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of the Federation: Sir ADETOKUNBO ADEMOLA, K.B.E., P.C.

Federal Justices: Sir L. BRETT, Sir VAHE BAIRAMIAN, Mr. Justice C. D. ONYEAMA, Mr. Justice M. O. AJEGBO, Mr. Justice G. B. A. COKER, Mr. Justice C. IDIGBE, Sir IAN LEWIS.

HIGH COURT OF LAGOS

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice J. I. C. TAYLOR.

Judges: Justices G. B. A. COKER, Dr. E. UDO UDOMA, G. SODEINDE SOWEMIMO, S. O. LAMBO, V. E. CRANE, J. A. ADEFARSIN, O. R. I. GEORGE, B. O. KAZEEM.

HIGH COURT OF THE WESTERN PROVINCES

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice ADEMUJO KESTER.

Judges: Justices DOHERTY, FATAY, WILLIAMS, MADARAKAN, SOMULU, OREMADE, DELUMO, ADEMOLA, BECKLEY, AKINKUGBE, OGUNKYE.

HIGH COURT OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCES

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice REED (acting).

Judges: Justices BATE, HOLDEN, AHMAD, WILLIAMS, BELLO, JONES.

Grand Kadi (Sharia Court of Appeal): Alhaji HALIRU BINJJI (acting).

HIGH COURT OF THE MID-WEST PROVINCES

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice STEPHEN PETER THOMAS.

Judges: Justices EKURUCHE, RHODES-VIVOUR, M. A. BEGHO, A. OBASEKI, A. PREST.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The beliefs, rites and practices of the people of Nigeria are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family. Approximately 10,000,000 persons profess local beliefs.

MUSLIMS

There are large numbers of Muslims in Northern and Western Nigeria, numbering approximately 16,000,000 persons.

Spiritual Head: The Sardauna of Sokoto.

CHRISTIANS

There are approximately 10,000,000 Christians of all denominations.

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Metropolitan, Bishop on the Niger: Most Rev. C. J. PATTERSON, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., M.A., Bishops Court, P.O.B. 42, Onitsha.

BISHOPS

Lagos: Rt. Rev. S. I. KALE, M.B.E., M.A., DIP.TH., Lagos.
Ibadan: Rt. Rev. S. O. ODUTOLA, O.B.E., M.A., D.D., Ibadan.
Accra: Rt. Rev. R. R. ROSEVEARE, S.S.M., Accra.
The Niger Delta: Rt. Rev. R. N. BARA HART, J.P., Aba.
Ondo: Rt. Rev. I. O. S. OKUNSANYA, B.A., L.TH., Ondo.
Benin: Rt. Rev. AGORI IWE, M.B.E., J.P., Benin.
Northern Nigeria: Rt. Rev. J. E. L. MORT, C.B.E., M.A., Kaduna.
Gambia and the Rio Pongas: Rt. Rev. T. O. OLUFOSOYE, S.TH., D.D., Bathurst, Gambia.
Owerri: Rt. Rev. G. E. I. COCKIN, B.A., Owerri.
Sierra Leone: Rt. Rev. M. N. O. SCOTT, D.D., DIP.TH., Freetown, Sierra Leone.
Ekiti: Rt. Rev. M. A. OSANYIN, A.C.P., Ekiti.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

National Conference of Catholic Bishops: Secretariat: P.M.B. 951, Yaba, Lagos; Chair. Most Rev. Dr. J. K. A. AGGEY, Archbishop of Lagos; Sec. Most Rev. Dr. B. D. USANGA.

Archbishop of Kaduna: Most Rev. JOHN MACCARTHY, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 14, Kaduna.

BISHOPS

Ilorin: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MAHONY, P.O.B. 169, Ilorin.
Jos: Rt. Rev. JOHN REDDINGTON, P.O.B. 494, Jos.
Lokoja: Rt. Rev. AUGUSTE DELISLE, P.O.B. 31, Lokoja.
Maiduguri: Rt. Rev. TIMOTHY COTTER, P.O.B. 58, Maiduguri.
Makurdi: Very Rev. D. MURRAY, P.O.B. 21, Makurdi.
Minna: Rt. Rev. EDMUND FITZGIBBON, P.O.B. 15, Minna.
Sokoto: Rt. Rev. JAMES DEMPSEY, P.O.B. 51, Sokoto.
Yola: Rt. Rev. PATRICK DALTON, Bishop's House, Yola.

Archbishop of Lagos: Most Rev. JOHN K. A. AGGEY, D.D., P.O.B. 8, Lagos.

BISHOPS

Benin City: Rt. Rev. PATRICK J. KELLY, D.D., P.O.B. 35, Benin City.
Ibadan: Rt. Rev. RICHARD FINN, D.D., P.M.B. 5057, Ibadan.
Ondo: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM FIELD, D.D., P.O.B. 46, Akure.
Oyo: Rt. Rev. OWEN MCCOY, P.O.B. 78, Oshogbo.
Warri: Rt. Rev. LUCAS NWAEZEAPU, P.O.B. 303, Warri.
Archbishop of Onitsha: Most Rev. FRANCIS ARINZE, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 411, Onitsha.
BISHOPS
Calabar: Rt. Rev. JAMES MOYNAGH, P.M.B. 1044, Calabar.
Enugu: Very Rev. BERNARD KELLY, P.O.B. 302, Enugu.
Ogoja: Rt. Rev. THOMAS MCGETTRICK, P.O.B. 27, Ogoja.
Owerri: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH BRENDAN WHELAN, Villa Assumpta, Owerri.
Port Harcourt: Rt. Rev. GODFREY OKOYE, P.O.B. 16, Port Harcourt.
Umuahia: Rt. Rev. ANTHONY NWEDO, P.O.B. 99, Umuahia.

THE PRESS

In English unless otherwise specified.

DAILIES

Daily Express: 5-7 Apongbon St., P.O.B. 163, Lagos.
Daily Sketch: P.O.B. 5067, Ibadan; Gen. Man. CLAUDE SCOTT.
Daily Telegraph: 13 City Way, Yaba; f. 1958; circ. 14,000; Editor SMART O. EBBI.
Daily Times: 3/5 Kakawa Street; P.O. Box 139, Lagos; f. 1925; Nigerian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.; circ. 120,611; Editor Alhaji ALADE ODUNEWU.
Irohin Imole: 16 Bambgose St., Lagos; Yoruba; Editor TUNJI ADEOSUN.

Midwest Echo: 92 Upper Lagos St., Benin; Editor EMMANUEL EWEKA; circ. 6,000.
Morning Post: Malu Rd., Apapa, P.M.B. 1154, Lagos; Editor MAGNUS BARA-HART.
New Nigerian: Northern Nigerian Newspapers Ltd., Kaduna; Editor RAZAK AREMU.
Nigerian Citizen: Gaskiya Corp., Zaria; f. 1948; two a week; Editor M. MUSTAFA DANBATTI.
Nigerian Daily Standard: 60 Forsberry Rd., P.O.B. 234, Calabar; Editor D. H. MCARTHUR SLESSOR; circ. 1,400.
Nigerian Morning Post: P.M.B. 1154, Apapa, Lagos; f. 1961; Nigerian National Press Ltd.; Gen. Man. M. O. ODUNEWU; circ. daily 51,000, Sunday 60,000.

Nigerian Tribune: 98 Shittu St., P.O.B. 78, Ibadan; f. 1949; Action Group of Nigeria; circ. 30,000; Editor AYO OJEWUNMI.

Northern Star: 44 Church Rd., Sabon Gari, Kano; f. 1958; English and Hausa; Editor PETER AJAYI.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Avenue, Yaba; Main organ of Zik Enterprises Ltd.; circ. 47,323; Editor H. E. UNEGBU.

SUNDAY PAPERS

Sunday Express: 5-7 Apongbon St., P.O.B. 163, Lagos.

Sunday Post: Lagos; f. 1961; Nigerian National Press Ltd., P.M.B. 1154, Malu Rd., Apapa; Editor A. SOGUNLE; circ. 70,000.

Sunday Times: P.O. Box 139, Lagos; f. 1953; Nigeria Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.; circ. 140,000; Editor E. A. JAJA.

WEEKLIES

Action Group Weekly: P.O. Box 163, Lagos; Amalgamated Press of Nigeria.

African Film: Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; Editor DAPO DARAMOLA.

Akodo Eko: 132 Broad Street, P.O. Box 171, Lagos; f. 1928; English and Yoruba; circ. 5,000; Editor O. A. SOBANDE.

Bornu People: Dandan Rd., Mafoni Maiduguri; Hausa and Kanuri.

Elet-i-Ofe: 28 Kosoko Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 467; f. 1923; English and Yoruba; Editor OLA ONATADE; circ. 30,000.

Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo: Northern Nigerian Newspapers Ltd., Kaduna; f. 1939; Hausa; Editor MUSTAPHA DANBATTAL.

Independent (The): P.M.B. 5109, Ibadan; f. 1960; English; circ. 11,000; Editors Rev. P. JENNINGS, Rev. Bro. J. REDMOND.

Irohin Yoruba: 214 Broad St., P.M.B. 2416, Lagos; f. 1945; Yoruba; Editor S. M. ADEMUYIWA; circ. 70,000.

Lagos Weekend: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1965; news and pictures.

Nigerian Catholic Herald: Ondo Street, P.O.B. 19, Lagos; English; St. Paul's Press Catholic Mission.

Nigerian Radio-T.V. Times: Broadcasting House, Lagos; Editor A. Y. S. TINUBU.

Nigerian Statesman: 7 Kester Lane, Lagos; f. 1947; Socialist; circ. 14,165; Editor O. DAVIES.

Sodangi: Kofar Nasarawa Road, Kano; f. 1953; Hausa; Editor IBRAHIM DANTIYE.

Sporting Record: 3 Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor PETER EGBOKHAN.

Truth (The): 45 Idumagbo Ave., P.O.B. 418, Lagos; f. 1951; Editor F. M. QURASHY.

West Africa: Nigerian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Lagos.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Africa Magazine: 37 Ojuelegba Rd., Suru-Lere, Yaba, Lagos; monthly.

African Challenge: P.M.B. 12067, Lagos; f. 1951; monthly; religious and educational; circ. 95,000; Editor J. K. BOLARIN.

Amber: 122 Investment House, P.O.B. 2592, Lagos; monthly.

The Beacon: University College, Ibadan; f. 1957; edited by student's union; three a year.

Drum (Nigeria Edition): P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; f. 1954; picture monthly; circ. 112,000; Editor D. DARAMOLA.

Home Studies: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; Editor Mrs. YETUNDE MAKANJU.

Ibadan: University of Ibadan; f. 1956; three a year; Editor Prof. T. ADESANYA T. GRILLO.

In Leisure Hours: Immanuel College, P.O.B. 515, Ibadan; f. 1910; English and Yoruba; monthly; Editor Rev. J. W. D. SIMONSON.

Journal of Economic and Social Studies: published by the Nigerian Economic Society, University of Ibadan.

Journal of the Nigerian Medical Association: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief A. O. WILKEY.

Management in Nigeria: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; quarterly journal of Nigerian Institute of Management.

Modern Woman: P.O. Box 802, Lagos; f. 1964; Editor L. ADEMOKUN.

Nigeria Magazine: P.O.B. 2099, Lagos; f. 1932; travel, cultural, historical and general; quarterly; circ. 14,000; Editor ONUORA NZEKWU.

Nigeria Today: Ministry of Information, Independence House, Lagos; f. 1958; official monthly publication; Editor A. G. S. MOMODU.

Nigeria Trade Journal: Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos; quarterly; London Agents: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd., London, W.1.

Nigerian Businessmen Magazine: 33 Kano St., Ebute Metta, Lagos; monthly; Nigerian and overseas commerce.

Nigerian Grower and Producer: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; quarterly.

Nigerian Opinion: Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ibadan; f. 1965; monthly; economic and political commentary; Chief Editor BILLY DUDLEY.

Nigerian Teacher: 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; quarterly.

Nigerian Worker: United Labour Congress, 97 H. Macaulay St., Lagos; Editor LAWRENCE BORHA.

Radio-Vision Times: Western Nigerian Radio Vision Service, Lagos; monthly.

Spear: 3/5 Kakawa St., Lagos, P.O.B. 139; f. 1962; family magazine; Editor TONY MOMOH.

Teacher's Monthly: General Publications Section, Ministry of Education, P.M.B. 5052, Ibadan.

West Africa Link: Mainland Press, Block 2, Unit 8; Industrial Estate, Yaba, P.O.B. 2965, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; bi-lingual French and English; Editor ALEXANDER CHIA.

West African Builder and Architect: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; six a year.

West African Journal of Biological and Applied Chemistry: University of Ibadan; f. 1957; quarterly; Editor O. BASSIR.

West African Journal of Education: Dept. of Education, University of Ibadan; f. 1957; three a year.

West African Medical Journal: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; six a year; Editor Prof. H. ORISMEJOLOMI THOMAS, C.B.E.

West African Pharmacist: P.O. Box 2, University College, Ibadan; f. 1959; six a year.

Western Nigerian Illustrated: Ministry of Information, Western Nigerian Government, Ibadan; quarterly.

Woman's World: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; Editor Mrs. TOKUNBOH OSEMOBOR.

NIGERIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

VERNACULAR PERIODICALS

Jakadiya: Ministry of Information, Kaduna; Hausa; monthly.

Yoruba Challenge: P.M.B. 12067, Lagos; f. 1954; six a year; religious and educational; Yoruba; published by Sudan Interior Mission; Editor J. K. BOLARIN, circ. 30,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.P.: 29 Maloney St., Lagos; Correspondent ARNOLD ZEITLIN.

Ghana News Agency: 5th Keffi St., Private Mail Bag, Lagos.

Novosti: 6 Akanbi Damola St., South-West Ikoli, Lagos; Chief E. KORSHUNOV.

Reuters: Kajola House (4th floor), 62/64 Campbell St., Lagos.

D.P.A., The Jiji Press and Tass also have offices in Lagos.

PUBLISHERS

African Universities Press: P.O.B. 1287, Lagos; f. 1962; educational and general books for Africa; Man. Dir. DANIEL GRISEWOOD; Gen. Man. KOLA ONADIPE.

Amalgamated Press of Nigeria: Box 163, 5/11 Apongbon Street, Lagos.

The Caxton Press (West Africa) Ltd.: P.M.B. 5009, Eleiyele Road, Ibadan.

Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.: 3-5 Kakawa Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; publishers of *Nigerian Daily Times*, *Nigerian Sunday Times*, *Nigerian Sporting Record*

(weekly), *Nigeria Year Book*; Business Man. L. N. NAMME.

Gaskiya Corporation: Zaria; printing corporation wholly owned by the State of Northern Nigeria; Gen. Man. CLAUDE SCOTT.

Government Press: Federal Ministry of Information, Lagos.

Nigerian National Press: P.M.B. 1154, Apapa; f. 1961; publishers of *Nigerian Sunday Post* and *Nigerian Morning Post*; Chair. and Man. Dir. Chief A. FASHANU.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, Lagos; f. 1957. The Corporation was set up as a public independent and impartial broadcasting system controlled by a board and assisted by three regional boards. The Federal Parliament gave the Minister responsible for broadcasting control over the Corporation's policy and board appointments in August 1961. Services are operated from Lagos (National Programme), Kaduna (Northern Nigeria), Ibadan (Western Nigeria) and Benin (Mid-Western Nigeria). The regional services have considerable autonomy in the choice of programmes. Local programmes are also operated by wired services in the regions. Chair. of Central Board Dr. J. T. AYORINDE; Dir.-Gen. E. V. BADEJO; Technical Dir. D. T. M. OKE.

Programmes are broadcast in English and the following vernacular languages:

Hausa	Tiv	Urhobo
Yoruba	Nupe	Edo
Ibo	Idoma	Ijaw
Fulani	Igalla	Itsekiri
Kanuri	Igbirra	Efik
	Birum	

External Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting House, Lagos; Controller CHINUA ACHEBE.

National Service: Broadcasting House, Lagos; Lagos Controller: Rev. YINKA OLUNDE.

Northern Nigeria: Broadcasting House, Kaduna; Regional Controller Malam A. G. EL-NAFATY.

Western Nigeria: Broadcasting House, Ibadan; Regional Controller C. O. KOLADE.

Mid-Western Nigeria: services started 1965.

Rediffusion (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.O. Box 3156, Ibadan, and Rediffusion House, Lagos; f. 1952; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; wired broadcasting service in Ibadan, Lagos and 90 other towns and villages; distributes the programmes of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; 82,000 subscribers (1964); Dir. and Gen. Manager E. L. TURNER.

Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria: P.O.B. 250, Kaduna; f. 1961; operated with Nigeria Radio Corporation, E.M.I. Electronics Ltd. and Granada Group Ltd. for sound and television; Chair. M. D. MUSTAPHA.

Radio Television Kaduna Northern Nigeria: P.O.B. 250, Kaduna; f. 1961; commercial; one of the biggest transmitters in Africa; Chair. M. D. MUSTAPHA.

International Broadcasting Service of Nigeria ("Voice of Nigeria"): International services in English, French, Arabic, Hausa; f. 1962.

Western Nigeria Radiovision Service: see under Television, below.

In November 1967 there were 1,250,000 radio receivers.

NIGERIA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

TELEVISION

Nigerian Television Service: P.M.B. 12005, Lagos; f. 1962; part of Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; Man. Dir. E. V. BADEJO; Director of Programmes C. O. KOLADE, Controller of Production O. OLUSOLA, Commercial Dir. B. OVBIAGELE, Head of Programming O. ASEKUN, Head of News O. SMITH.

Western Nigeria Radiovision Service Ltd. (WNTV-WNBS): P.O.B. 1460, Ibadan; f. 1959; commercial radio and

television service; educational, public service and commercial broadcasts received in Lagos, parts of Western Nigeria and Republic of Dahomey; Gen. Man. OLATEJU OYELEYE.

Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria: *see under* Radio, above.

Radio Television Kaduna Northern Nigeria: *see under* Radio, above.

In November 1967 there were 52,000 television receivers

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m = millions; £N = Nigerian pounds)

Central Bank of Nigeria: Tinubu Square, P.M.B. 12194, Lagos; f. 1959; issuing bank; cap. p.u. £N1.25m.; dep. £N6.3m. (Dec. 1967); general reserves £N1.59m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. C. N. ISONG.

Agbonmagbe Bank Ltd.: 168 Strachan St., Ebute Metta, Lagos; 8 branches.

Bank of Lagos Ltd.: 5/7 Balogun Street, Lagos, P.M.B. 2337; f. 1958; cap. p.u. £N 250,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. A. LAWSON; Man. JOHN H. SCHMID.

Bank of the North Ltd.: P.O.B. 219, Kano; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £N1m.; dep. £N2.3m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. Alhaji M. MUNIR; Deputy Chair. A. M. ARAB; Man. Dir. J. R. FOLEY, T.D.

Berini Bank: 38 Balogun Square, P.M.B. 2371, Lagos; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £N400,000; dep. £N389,206 (Sept. 1965); Chair. H. E. PIERRE BEY EDDE; Gen. Man. ERNEST CASSIS.

The Co-Operative Bank of Western Nigeria Ltd.: Co-Operative Bldgs., New Court Road, P.M.B. 5137, Ibadan; f. 1953; res. £N 1.1m.; Pres. Chief S. ADELOYE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. ADELOYE ONAGORUWA, LL.B.

Muslim Bank (West Africa) Ltd.: 16 Williams St., Lagos; br. at Ibadan.

National Bank of Nigeria: 82-86 Broad St., Lagos; f. 1933; nationalized by the Western Region Govt. in 1961; cap. p.u. £N3.18m.; dep. £N5.2m. (June 1965); Chair. H. S. A. ADEDEJI; Man. Dir. J. B. DARAMOLA; Gen. Man. Alhaji A. A. O. DUROSHOLA.

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: P.M.B. 2357, M. & K. House, 96-102 Broad St., Lagos; f. 1964 to finance industry and mining, to attract foreign capital and personnel, and to encourage investment; cap. £N6.5m.; Chair. MALLAN AHMADU COOMASSIE; Gen. Man. S. B. DANIAN.

N. Nigeria Development Bank: Kaduna; f. 1963; cap. £2m.

Philip Hill (Nigeria) Ltd.: Lagos; merchant bank.

United Bank for Africa Ltd.: 47 Marina, Lagos; 16 brs.; cap. p.u. £N 2m.; Gen. Man. G. SCHNEIDER.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; 23-29 Abidu Oki St., Lagos; br. at Kano.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: 138-146 Broad St., P.O.B. 2317, Lagos.

Bank of India: Bombay; 36 Balogun Square, Lagos.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 30 Hadejia Road, Kano, Private Mail Bag 3054; f. 1959; Manager R. BOIS.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Private Mail Bag 2027, 40 Marina, Lagos; Gen. Manager W. DUNCAN.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Broad Street, Lagos, Private Mail Bag 2379; Man. DAVID L. BUCKMAN.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; 66 brs. throughout Nigeria.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Lagos Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 2457, M. and K. House, 96-102 Broad St., Lagos; f. 1960; four Dealing Members; Chair. Sir MOBOLAJI BANK-ANTHONY; Sec. M. A. ODEDINA, A.C.C.S., A.A.I.A.; publ. *Lagos Stock Exchange Daily List*.

INSURANCE

African Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.: 112 Broad Street, Lagos; Man. Dir. T. A. BRAITHWAITE.

African Insurance Co. Ltd.: 134 Nnamdi Azikwe Street, P.O.B. 274, Lagos.

Eastern Insurance Co.: Head Office, Lagos; f. 1961.

Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 39/41 Martins Street, Lagos; f. 1960; life and property insurance; cap. p.u. £N 50,000; Gen. Man. E. W. BISSETT LOVIE.

Guinea Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1136, Lagos; f. 1958; fire, accident, marine; cap. p.u. £N 76,000; Man. J. W. FARNSWORTH, M.B.E.; Sec. H. P. MEADOWS.

Lion of Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: (Incorporated in Nigeria) P.O.B. 2055, Ebani House, 149/153 Broad Street, Lagos; all classes; cap. p.u. £N 135,000; Gen. Manager B. LAND, F.INST.D.

National Employees Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.: 12/14 Broad St., Lagos.

New Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 31 Marina, Lagos; fire, accident, marine; cap. p.u. £N 200,000; Chair. Chief T. A. ODUTOLA.

Nigerian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Nnamdi Azikwe Street, Lagos.

United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 53 Marina, Lagos; brs. throughout Nigeria; Gen. Man. J. H. DAY.

West African Provincial Insurance Co.: Head Office: Wesley House, 21 Marina, P.O.B. 2103, Lagos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Mines of Nigeria:** P.O.B. 109, Lagos; mems. Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Calabar, Ibadan, Kano, Jos, Warri, Benin, Sapele and Enugu; Pres. Chief S. L. EDU.
- African Chamber of Commerce:** 73 Oluwole St., P.O.B. 478, Lagos.
- Calabar Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 76, Calabar; 16 mems. (trading and shipping companies).
- Kano Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 10, Kano; 102 mems.; Pres. Alhaji DAN BAPPA.
- Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** 131 Broad St., P.O.B. 109, Lagos; f. 1888; 380 mems.; Pres. Alhaji Chief S. L. EDU, M.F.R.; Sec. Mrs. J. ADUKE MOORE, B.L.
- Nigerian National Chamber of Commerce:** f. 1960; Pres. M. A. AJAO.
- Ondo Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 3, Ondo.
- Onitsha Chamber of Commerce:** 50 Old Market Road, P.O. Box 181, Onitsha; f. 1953; Chair. C. T. ONYEKWE; Sec. ALEXANDER IBEKWE AGWUNA.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- Abeokuta Importers and Exporters Association:** c/o Akeweje Bros., Lafenwa, Abeokuta.
- Benin Importers and Exporters Association:** P.O. Box 60, Benin City.
- Fernando Po Importers and Exporters Association:** 13 Clifford Street, Calabar.
- Ijebu Importers and Exporters Association:** 16 Ishado Street, Ijebu-Ode.
- Nigerian Association of African Importers and Exporters:** 35 Kosoko Street, Lagos.
- Nigerian Association of Native Cloth Dealers and Exporters:** 45 Koseh Street, Lagos.
- Nigerian Association of Stockfish Importers:** 10 Egerton Road, Lagos.
- Sapele Importers and Exporters Association:** P.O. Box 197, Sapele.
- Union of Importers and Exporters:** P.O. Box 115, Ibadan; f. 1949; Chair E. A. SANDA; Sec. C. A. ADEGBESAN.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- Nigeria Employers Consultative Association:** P.O.B. 2231, 31 Marina, Lagos; f. 1961; 200 mems.; Dir. W. G. TRACY; publ. *NECA News*.
- Association of Accountants in Nigeria:** Marina House, P.O. Box 1580, Lagos.
- Association of African Miners:** 32 Lonsdale Street, Jos.
- Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers of Nigeria:** 13/15 Custom Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 4; f. 1951; 250 mems.; Acting Pres. J. ADE TUYO; Sec. M. A. OKI, F.INST.B.B.
- Association of West African Travel Agents (Nigeria):** P.O. Box 35, Lagos.
- Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria:** 21 Broad St., P.O.B. 282, Lagos; publ. *Construction in Nigeria* (monthly); circ. 4,500.

- Indian Merchants Association:** 19 Martins Street, Lagos.
- Lagos Association of Benin Carvers:** 16 Tinubu Street, Lagos.
- Nigerian Chamber of Mines:** P.O.B. 454, Jos; f. 1950; Chair. E. WHITFIELD; Man. G. GRIFFIN.
- Nigerian Livestock Dealers Association:** P.O. Box 115, Sapele.
- Nigerian Motor Distributors Association:** P.O. Box 542, Lagos.
- Nigerian Recording Association:** 21 Balogun Street West, Lagos.
- Nigerian Rubber Dealers Association:** P.O. Box 27, Sapele.
- Nigerian Society of Engineers:** Lagos.
- Nigeria Timber Association:** 35/37 Martins St., Lagos; f. 1957; Pres. R. BRISBOURNE; Sec. J. G. C. ALLEN, C.M.G.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria:** 4 Tinubu Square, P.O.B. 546, Lagos.
- Union of Niger African Traders:** 18 Notteridge Street, Onitsha.

NATIONALIZED UTILITIES

- Electricity Corporation of Nigeria:** 24-25 Marina, P.M.B. 2030, Lagos; f. 1950; chief authority for the generation and supply of electricity in Nigeria; Chair. G. A. E. LONGE.
- Nigerian Coal Corporation:** Enugu; f. 1950; controls the coal industry including mining development and the distribution of coal; operates four collieries near Enugu.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Development Corporation (West Africa) Ltd.:** Akuro House, 5 Custom Street, Lagos; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; provides finance and personnel for viable commercial projects; commonly operates through locally registered companies in partnership either with Government or with commercial firms.
- Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation:** P.M.B. 1024, Enugu; f. 1954; main duties are to improve the quantity and quality of oil-palm produce and of other food cash crops; administers a number of industrial and agricultural projects; improves methods of transport; cap. (1963) £N 9m.; publ. *Eastern Nigeria Development Magazine* (quarterly).
- Federal Loans Board:** Second Floor, Broad Street Building, Lagos; f. 1956; makes loans for economic projects; 11 mems.; Chair. A. K. BLANKSON; Sec.-Treas. T. O. DIBIA.
- Lagos Executive Development Board:** P.O.B. 997, Lagos; f. 1928; planning and development of Lagos; 9 mems.; Chair. S. B. AUDIFFERREN; Chief Executive Officer S. O. FADAHUNSI.
- Niger Dams Authority:** Lagos; f. 1962; constructing and operating Niger dam development project; Chair. J. H. INGS.
- Nigerian Industrial Development Bank:** P.M.B. 2357, M. & K. House, 96-102 Broad Street, Lagos; f. 1964; to finance industry and mining, to attract foreign capital

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and personnel and to further the growth of investment; cap. p.u. £N6.5m.; Chair. MALLAN AHMADU COOMASSIE; Gen. Man. S. B. DANIYAN.

Northern Nigeria Development Corporation: Hospital Rd., P.O.B. 151, Kaduna; f. 1956; sole investment agency of the Northern Nigerian Government; main function is to help promote new industrial schemes by collaborating with overseas investors; assists Government investigations into agriculture, animal husbandry, etc.; issues loans to small businessmen; Chair. Alhaji MUHAMMADU LADAN, M.B.E., O.O.N., Dan Iyan Zazzau; Sec. Alhaji ABUBAKAR TUNAU, Kayayen Sardauna.

Northern Nigeria Housing Corporation: Bida Rd., P.M.B. 2040, Kaduna; grants loans to Native Authorities to finance house building for residents of Northern Nigeria; 7 mems.

Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd.: P.O.B. 138, Kaduna, Northern Nigeria; f. 1959 jointly by the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation to investigate and promote commercial projects, both industrial and agricultural in Northern Nigeria; present share capital £N3.6m., plus £N484,995 loan; Man. JAMES BASIL MORGAN, M.B.E.; Sec. THOMAS FORD, F.C.I.S.

Western State Agricultural Credit Corporation: P.M.B. 5200, Ibadan; f. 1964; controlled by Military Governor; promotes development; operates plantations and factories; Chair. S. A. YEROKUN; Gen. Man. E. O. OTIJOJU.

Western Nigeria Development Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1959 to foster the economic development of the Western Region.

Western Nigerian Housing Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1958 to develop house building in the Region, particularly on Industrial Estates; grants mortgages and loans for house purchase; Chair. C. S. AKANDE.

Western Nigerian Printing Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1956 to produce school exercise books; also prints a wide range of literature and vernacular publications for adult education.

Western Region Finance Corporation: P.M.B. 5119, Ibadan; f. 1955; finances projects which further the economic development of Western Nigeria, particularly industrial enterprises; Chair. Chief TAJUDEEN OKI; Exec. Dir. Chief A. A. AKISANYA; Acting Sec. E. O. OTIJOJU.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Labour Unity Front: 16A Bishop St., Lagos; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. GOGO NZERIBE.

Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC): 16 Bishop St., Lagos; Pres. ABDUL WAHAB GOODLUCK; Sec.-Gen. S. U. BASSEY.

Nigerian Workers' Council (NWC): 7 Montgomery Rd., Yaba, Lagos; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. CHUKWURA NNEMEKA.

United Labour Congress of Nigeria: 97 H. Macaulay St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; officially recognized by Govt.; 600,000 mems.; Pres. Alhaji H. P. ADEBOLA; Gen. Sec. Chief AYoola ADELEKE.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Union of Building and Woodworkers of Nigeria: 46 Osholake St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; f. 1963; 70,000 mems.; Pres. E. EKAHARTTA; Sec.-Gen. R. O. GBADAMOSI.

C.F.A.O. and Associated Companies' African Workers' Union: 365 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Lagos; f. 1957; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. O. ESHIETT.

Nigeria Civil Service Union: 23 Tokunboh St., P.O.B. 862, Lagos; f. 1912; 11,520 mems.; Sec. ALABA KALEJAINE.

Nigerian Coal Miners' Union: 17-19 Udi Ave., Udi Siding, Enugu; f. 1951; 32,300 mems.; Gen. Pres. E. A. BASSEY; Gen. Sec. J. J. MADU.

Nigerian Dockers' Transport and General Workers' Union: 9 Rosamond St., Suru-Lere, Yaba; f. 1950; 3,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. E. OKON.

Holts African Workers' Union: 31 Bola St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; 8,000 mems.; Pres. O. O. ODUYE; Gen. Sec. E. A. OMODARA.

Nigerian Union of Local Authority Staff: P.O.B. 3050, Mapo Hill, Ibadan; f. 1942; 2,030 mems.; Pres.-Gen. Chief A. A. ADEGBAMIGBE; Gen. Sec. F. O. MWADIASHI.

Association of Loco Drivers, Firemen and Allied Workers of Nigeria: 15 Moleye St., Yaba; f. 1940; 5,200 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. O. MADIKAEGBU.

Medical and Health Department Workers' Union: 9 Aje St., Yaba; f. 1941; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. I. S. UCHE.

Nigerian Mines Workers' Union: P.O.B. 40, Bukuru; f. 1948; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. E. EKANEM.

Municipal and Local Authorities Workers' Union: 251 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba; f. 1951; 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. U. BASSEY.

Nigerian Oil, Chemical and Allied Workers' Union: 97 Herbert Macaulay St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; 4,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. E. ORU; publ. *The Organizer*.

Union of Post and Telecommunications Workers of Nigeria: 16 Bishop St., P.O.B. 1020, Lagos; f. 1942; 3,500 mems.; Pres. S. A. ADESUGBA; Gen. Sec. G. C. NZERIBE.

Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union of Nigeria and Cameroons: 48 Coates St., Ebute-Metta; f. 1941; 16,793 mems.; Sec. N. O. ESHIETT.

Railway and Port Transport Staff Union: 97 Herbert Macaulay St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. P. ADEBOLA.

Nigeria Union of Teachers: 23 Commercial Ave., Yaba; f. 1941; 57,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. F. A. AWOLANA; publ. *Nigerian Schoolmaster*.

U.A.C. and Associated Companies' African Workers' Union of Nigeria: 83A Simpson St., Yaba; f. 1955; 10,510 mems.; Pres. D. O. EHTIOGHAE; Gen. Sec. F. N. KANU.

MARKETING BOARDS

The competence of the Regional Marketing Boards includes: fixing the legal minimum buying price of primary produce for the whole season and minimising price alterations from season to season; maintaining and improving the quality of export produce; aiding economic development and research by grants, loans, investments; supplying produce to industries processing local primary produce.

Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Ltd.: 72 Campbell St., Lagos; f. 1958; selling organization; Chair. Alhaji ALAMANU.

Northern Nigeria Marketing Board: Post Office Road, Kano; f. 1954; eleven mems.

Western Region Marketing Board: P.M.B. 5032, Ibadan; Chair. M. A. AKINTOMIDE.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 4,500 Co-operative Societies in Nigeria.
Co-operative Federation of Nigeria: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Labour, P.M.B. 12505, Lagos.

NIGERIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: New Court Road, P.O. Box 477, Ibadan; f. 1945; producers/exporters of cocoa and other cash crops.

Bakwari Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd.: Molyko; exporters of bananas.

Co-operative Supply Association Ltd.: 349 Herbert Macaulay Street, Yaba, Lagos; importers and dealers in consumer goods.

Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria Ltd.: P.M.B. 5101, New Court Road, Ibadan; education, publicity.

Eastern Nigeria Co-operative Explorers Ltd.: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Commerce, Enugu; crop producers.

Kabba Co-operative Union Ltd.: Kabba; producers of food crops.

Lagos Co-operative Union Ltd.: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Labour, Lagos; co-operative publicity.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Nigerian Railway Corporation: Ebute Metta, Lagos; f. 1955; has wide powers to enable it to operate as a commercial undertaking and is responsible for the management and operation of Nigerian railways, including the fixing of rates and fares, subject to an upper limit fixed by the Federal Minister of Transport, who may also intervene on important matters of policy; Chair. A. E. HOWSON-WRIGHT; Gen. Man. F. A. O. PHILLIPS; Sec. M. FATE K. MAKADI; publs. *Nigerail* (House Journal), *Nigerian Railway Annual*.

Length of Railways: 2,006 miles.

The new extension, Kuru to Gombe opened in 1963 (200 miles). The extension reached its northern terminus, Maiduguri, in 1964.

ROADS

There are about 49,500 miles of motor road, of which over 7,500 miles are bitumen surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Waterways Department: Federal Ministry of Transport, Lagos; responsible for all navigable waterways; publ. *Navigational Bulletin*.

Niger River Transport: Burutu; Gen. Man. G. M. DUNCAN.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. In 1966 the World Bank granted Nigeria £3.5m. for expansion of Port Harcourt, which will enable ships of 33,000 tons to come alongside the main wharf.

Nigeria Shipping Federation: P.O.B. 107, Apapa; f. 1960; Chair. D. SYKES; Gen. Man. A. A. ADIO-MOSES.

Nigerian Ports Authority: Private Mail Bag No. 12588, 26/28 Marina, Lagos; f. 1955; is responsible for the general cargo quays in Lagos and Port Harcourt, and harbour facilities in the 11 Nigerian ports; dredging, lighting, survey work and lighthouses; Chair. A. I. WILSON; Gen. Man. J. W. McEWEN; publs. *NPA News* (quarterly), *NPA Annual Report*.

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd.: Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., Apapa, Lagos; f. 1959; a public company operating cargo and limited passenger services between West Africa and the United Kingdom, Continental, Baltic and Mediterranean ports; Chair. A. OJURA; Gen. Man. N. O. OYESIKU; Sec. J. O. IRODO.

The following shipping companies run cargo and passenger services to Nigeria:

Barber West African Line (Barber Steamship Lines Inc.): Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria, P.O.B. 531, Lagos.

Black Star Line: (see State Shipping Corporation).

Chargeurs Line (Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis): UMARCO, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Delta Line (Delta Steamship Lines Inc.): Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 217, Lagos.

Deutsch-Afrika Linie: Hamburg; 5 Creek Road, Apapa, Lagos.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., Guinea Gulf Line: P.O.B. 167, Lagos.

Fabre Line (Compagnie Fabre S.G.T.M.): United Steamship Agencies (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 422, Lagos.

Farrell Lines Inc.: P.M.B. 1151, Apapa; bi-monthly services to North America; Man. (West Africa) Capt. R. H. BALLARD.

Gold Star Line: Lagos and Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.M.B. 192, Apapa.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd.: c/o Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 167, Lagos.

Hoegh Lines (Leif Hoegh and Co. A/S): Hoegh Line, (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 96, Apapa.

Holland West Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O.B. 20, Lagos; North-west Europe to West Africa.

John Holt Ltd.: Ebani House, P.O.B. 2508, 149 Broad St., Lagos.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schifffahrt G.m.b.H.: Transocean Nigeria Ltd., Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 1101, Lagos.

Italian West Africa Line: Scandinavian Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 266, Lagos.

Jugolinija: Scandinavian Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 266, Lagos.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos; Japan, Hongkong and Singapore to West Africa.

Lloyd Triestino, S.p.A.: UMARCO, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd.: 4 Creek Rd., P.O.B. 211, Apapa.

Mitsui Line: Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos.

Palm Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 531, Lagos.

Royal Interoccean Lines: Holland West-Afrika Lijn, N.V., P.O.B. 20, Lagos.

NIGERIA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Scandinavian West Africa Line: Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Seven Stars (Africa) Line (Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.): Lagos and Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 192, Apapa.

State Shipping Corporation (Black Star Line): 21-23 King George V Rd., P.O.B. 1488, Lagos.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERNAL

Nigeria Airways: W.A.A.C. (Nigeria) Ltd., Airways House, Lagos Airport (P.O.B. 136); f. 1958 as successor to West African Airways Corpn.; operates internal services and links Nigeria with Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cameroon; VCro services to the United Kingdom via European airports; pool service with Pan-American Airways to New York; Chair JOSEPH ADEIGBO; Gen. Man. BIRGER GROENLUND.

Aero Contractors Co. (Nigeria): Lagos.

Pan African Airlines (Nigeria): P.M.B. 1054, Ikeja; charter air company.

INTERNATIONAL

The following international airlines also serve Nigeria: Air Congo, Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., E.A.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines, Ghana Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair, U.A.A. and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Nigeria Tourist Association: P.O. Box 2944, 47 Marina, Lagos; f. 1963; Chair. G. N. O. SEFIA; Sec.-Gen. W. H. IRVINE; publ. *Hotels and Catering in Nigeria*.

UNIVERSITIES

Ahmadu Bello University: Zaria, Northern Nigeria; 211 teachers, 1,100 students.

University of Ibadan: Ibadan; 360 teachers, 2,687 students.

University of Ife: Ife-Ife; Ibadan branch: 180 teachers, 700 students; the main buildings will be at Ife.

University of Lagos: Lagos; 137 teachers, 782 students.

University of Nigeria: Nsukka, Eastern Nigeria; 275 teachers, 2,499 students.

BIAFRA

INTRODUCTION

Biafra is the name adopted by the secessionist government of the Eastern Region for its territory, which by March 1968, comprised rather less than the Regional total. It lies in the extreme south-east of the Federation. The climate is hot and humid, with heavy rainfall. About two-thirds of the population are Ibos, and their language predominates; English and the languages of various smaller tribes are also used. There is a Christian majority. The Biafran flag is red, green, and black with a rising sun device. The Regional capital was Enugu, which has been occupied by Federal forces since October 1967; the Biafran administration is now carried on from Aba and Umuahia.

The Republic was proclaimed by Col. Ojukwu, the Military Governor of the Eastern Region, on May 30th, 1967. This followed a period of steadily worsening relations with the Federal authorities, which in turn was caused by tension between the races after the massacres and persecution of the Ibos living in the Northern Region. The civil war broke out on July 7th; initially Biafra achieved considerable military success, and in August it occupied the Mid-Western Region; however, the Federal armies gradually recovered and drove the rebel forces back into the Eastern Region. In March 1968, Federal Government

troops occupied the outlying areas of the region but its centre, the densely populated Iboland, remained defiant.

The Biafran Government essentially consists of the military government of the Eastern Region, though there have been several changes. No new constitution has yet been issued. The constitutional proposals adopted by Lagos in May 1967 would divide the Eastern Region into three states—an East Central state, cut off from the coast but containing most of the Ibo population, flanked by a South-East state and a Rivers state. The latter would include most of the oil-producing territory and Port Harcourt, the principal city in the region. The Federal authorities have also appointed a Commissioner for the Eastern Region, now resident in Enugu.

The small defence forces of the Region have been greatly expanded, and quantities of arms have been imported, although Biafra is now only accessible by air. There is no Air Force or Navy. Biafra was officially recognized by Tanzania in April 1968. Early in 1968 the government was forced to issue its own currency, officially at par with the Nigerian pound. It has also issued its own postage stamps and is preparing to offer bonds to overseas subscribers.

STATISTICS

Area (Eastern Region): 29,484 sq. miles.

Population (1963 census): 12,400,000, of which 8m. were Ibo. It is thought that well over a million Ibo refugees have returned to the region since 1966.

Budget (1967-68): Revenue £N39.5m., expenditure £N39.1m; 51 per cent of estimated revenue was to come from Federal sources. No other figures are available on a regional basis.

THE PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(made by Colonel Ojukwu on May 30th, 1967)

1. I do declare that all political ties between us and the Federal Republic of Nigeria are hereby totally dissolved.

2. All subsisting contractual obligations entered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and by any persons, authority or organization acting on its behalf with any persons, authority or organization operating or relating to any matter or thing within the Republic of Biafra shall henceforth be deemed to be entered into with the Military Governor of the Republic of Biafra for and on behalf of the Government and Republic of Biafra and the covenants shall, subject to this declaration, be performed by the parties according to their tenor.

3. All subsisting international treaties and obligations made on behalf of Eastern Nigeria by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be honoured and respected.

4. Eastern Nigeria's due share of all subsisting international debts and obligations entered into by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be honoured.

5. Steps will be taken to open discussions on the question of Eastern Nigeria's due share of the assets of the Federation of Nigeria and personal property of the citizens of Biafra throughout the Federation.

6. The rights, privileges, pensions, etc. of all personnel of the public services, and armed forces, now serving in any capacity within the Republic of Biafra are hereby guaranteed.

7. We shall keep the door open for association with and would welcome any sovereign unit or units in the former federation or in any other part of Africa desirous of association with us for the purposes of running a common services organization and for the establishment of economic ties.

8. We shall protect the lives and property of all foreigners residing in Biafra. We shall extend friendship to those who respect our sovereignty and shall repel any interference in our internal affairs.

9. We shall faithfully adhere to the charter of the African Unity Organization (OAU) and the United Nations.

10. It is our intention to remain a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations in our right as a sovereign independent nation.

Long live the Republic of Biafra and may God protect all who live in her.

NIGERIA—(BIAFRA)

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State and Military Governor: Col. C. ODUMEGWU-OJUKWU.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: Col. OJUKWU.

Chief Secretary: N. U. AKPAN.

Adviser to Head of State: Dr. AKANU IBIAM.

Commissioner for Logistics: Brig. PHILLIP EFFIONG.

Attorney-General: J. I. EMEMBOLU.

Inspector-General of Police: Chief P. I. OKEKE.

Chairman of Public Service Commission: Dr. ALVAN IKOKU.

Chairman of the Marketing Board: C. C. MMODI.

Commissioner for Forestry and Animal Health: Brig. U. O. IMO.

Commissioner for Health and Education: Dr. M. I. OKPARA.

Commissioner for Home Affairs and Local Government: C. C. MOJEKWU.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs: M. T. MBU.

Commissioner for Transport and Communications: F. O. IHENACHO.

Commissioner for Land and Surveys: E. A. BASSEY.

Commissioner for Rural Development: E. AGUMA.

Commissioner for Agriculture: EYO BASSEY NDEM.

Commissioner for Commerce and Industry: Dr. S. COOKEY.

Commissioner for Information: Dr. I. U. EKE.

There is also an Armed Forces Council of which the Military Governor is chairman.

The Biafran Government did not succeed in gaining diplomatic recognition from any foreign country until April 1968, when it was recognized by Tanzania.

Judiciary: The following eleven judges were sworn in as members of the High Court of Biafra in June 1967: Justices KAINE, PHIL-EBOSIE, EGBUNA, BALONWU, ALLOGOA, NKEMENA, ANIOGOLU, OPUTA, ANYA, ADOGU and IFEGBU.

Religion: Christianity is strong in the Eastern Region, though there are also large numbers of people professing local beliefs.

Anglican Church: The Archbishop of West Africa is resident in Onitsha. There are also Bishops resident in Aba and Owerri.

Roman Catholic Church: The Eastern Region was divided into the six dioceses of Calabar, Enugu, Ogoja, Owerri, Port Harcourt and Umuahia.

Press: Most of the publications originating in the Eastern Region have closed down owing to difficulties caused by the war, distribution problems and shortage of paper.

Radio: Now the most important means of communication. The principal Biafran station is the Voice of Biafra, broadcasting from Umuahia. Other stations including the official Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation's transmitter at Enugu can also be heard throughout the region.

Finance: A new Bank of Biafra was established immediately after the secession to act as the central bank. Its offices are in Port Harcourt; in January 1968 it issued a new currency. The following two commercial banks are still operating:

African Continental Bank: 6 Azikiwe St., Port Harcourt; London branch: 5 Cheapside, E.C.2; f. 1948; nationalized by Eastern Region Government in 1959; cap. p.u. £6m., dep. (1966) £19m.; Chair. S. O. OTI; Gen. Man. C. K. N. OBIH, F.I.B.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Ltd.: Milverton Ave., Aba; cap. p.u. £30,000.

PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of the Provinces of West and East Pakistan, separated by over 1,000 miles of Indian territory. West Pakistan is bordered by India to the east and Afghanistan and Iran to the west. It has a short frontier with China in the far north-east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) except in the mountains where the winters are cold. East Pakistan occupies the eastern part of the old, pre-1947 Province of Bengal. It is almost entirely surrounded by Indian territory. The climate in East Pakistan is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and monsoon rainfall of 60 to 100 inches from June to September. The national languages are Urdu in the West and Bengali in the East; English is extensively used. The state religion is Islam, embracing nearly 85 per cent of the population, the remainder being mainly Hindu, Christian and Buddhist. The flag is dark green with a vertical white bar in the hoist, charged with a crescent moon and five-pointed star. The temporary capital is Rawalpindi, pending the completion of the new national capital, Islamabad (created July 1965). The capital of West Pakistan is Lahore and that of East Pakistan is Dacca.

Recent History

Pakistan was created as a sovereign, independent Muslim State under its founder-leader Mahomed Ali Jinnah by the partition in 1947 of the former British India into the states of India and Pakistan. The partition started a period of frontier and religious battles and movements of population in which hundreds of thousands of Muslims and Hindus lost their lives. For some years Pakistan operated a parliamentary form of government through political parties but this system ceased in 1958 when the Constitution was abrogated and martial law imposed. Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan was appointed Martial Law Administrator and in February 1960 was elected President for five years. In 1959 a new concept of Basic Democracies was introduced as the foundation of a new form of democratic local and national government. In 1962 a new Constitution embodying this principle was proclaimed and a measure of party freedom restored. There has been a long and still unsettled (May 1968) dispute with India over the mountain territory of Kashmir, but a further dispute over the distribution of the waters of the Six Rivers of the Indus Basin was settled in 1960 with the signing by Pakistan and India of the Indus Waters Treaty. In 1963 an agreement was signed with China demarcating the border between China and Pakistan. This led to closer relations with China in other matters. In January 1965 President Ayub Khan was re-elected for a further five years. Increasing borders incidents between India and Pakistan culminated in the outbreak of hostilities in August 1965. A peace meeting arranged in January 1966 at Tashkent, U.S.S.R., through Soviet mediation, led to the signing of a Declaration providing for the withdrawal of troops to the pre-hostilities positions, under UN observation. The International Tribunal set up by India and Pakistan to

determine their borders in the Rann of Kutch after hostilities in April 1965 reported in February 1968 and awarded about ten per cent of the territory to Pakistan.

Government

Pakistan is a Republic based on the principle of Basic Democracies. This is a four-tiered system of electoral units, the Basic Democracies being elected by universal adult suffrage, and in turn choosing the President and the members of Provincial and National Assemblies. Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet nominated by him. The central Legislature is the National Assembly of 156 members including six women. The Provinces of West and East Pakistan each have a Governor appointed by the President and a Provincial Assembly of 155 members including five women.

Defence

The armed forces consist of an Army, Navy and Air Force. About 34 per cent of the Budget is devoted to defence. Pakistan is a member of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) and of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

Pakistan is an agricultural country, about 90 per cent of the population being directly dependent on agriculture. Extensive irrigation works have been undertaken in both West and East Pakistan. The principal crops are rice, jute, wheat and cotton. Minerals include limestone, coal and rock salt. There are many jute and cotton mills and heavy industries are being developed. In 1964 Pakistan took part in setting up the Regional Co-operation for Development, an organisation for mutual assistance between herself, Iran and Turkey. The second Five-Year Plan, which ended in 1965, exceeded its target by achieving a growth rate of 29 per cent. A third Five-Year Plan (1965-70) is in progress. The Indus Basin water harnessing scheme, now under construction, will replace waters supplied by the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej. The first stage of the project, the \$354m. Mangla Dam and its attendant system of canals and barrages, was opened in November 1967.

Transport and Communications

Pakistan's rail and road systems, which were developed before Partition, have had to be adjusted to the new frontiers although some rail transit facilities have been negotiated with India. There are 5,327 miles of railways in West Pakistan and 1,712 miles in East Pakistan. Inland waterways are very important in East Pakistan where 2,670 miles are navigable. The principal port of West Pakistan is Karachi, that of East Pakistan Chittagong. There are regular air services between the two Provinces and internal air services are being extended. International air transport is provided by Pakistan International Airways Corporation (PIA) and twenty foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services are run mainly through the Development Schemes and Urban Community Projects. The National Council of Social Welfare provides care for

PAKISTAN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

children, women, delinquents and the handicapped. Government support is given to voluntary bodies providing social relief.

A rural works programme which was started in East Pakistan in 1962 was extended to West Pakistan in 1964 with continuing success. The Report of the Commission on the Eradication of Social Evils in July 1965 was accepted by the Government. The recommendations allow for major reforms.

Education

Education is provided by both Government and private bodies. There are still insufficient schools, but a ten-year programme aims to provide places for three out of every five children. In 1963 there were 58,294 primary schools with 6.05 million pupils and 7,421 secondary schools with 2.06 million pupils. There are many vocational and teacher-training colleges and ten universities.

Tourism

The Himalayan hill stations of West Pakistan provide magnificent scenery, a fine climate and excellent opportunities for field sports, mountaineering and winter sports.

Visas are not required to visit Pakistan by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iran, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey. The period of exemption is three months.

Sport

Pakistan's principal sports are hockey, cricket, football, wrestling and squash rackets. Polo originated in Chitral; athletics and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1968: September 11 (Anniversary of Death of Quaid-i-Azam), October 28 (Revolution Day), December 22-23 (Eid-ul-Fitr), December 25 (Birthday of Quaid-i-Azam and Christmas).

1969: February 28 (Eid ul-Azha), March 23 (Pakistan Day), March 29 (Muharram (Ashura)).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of measures is in force.

1 maund = 82.27 lb.

1 seer = 2.057 lb.

1 tola = 180 grains

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the rupee, which is divided into 100 paise.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100, 500 Rs.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Paise; 1 Rupee.

Exchange rate: 11.43 Rs. = £1 sterling

4.76 Rs. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION ('000—1961 Census)	
West Pakistan	East Pakistan	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
310,403	55,126	42,880	50,840

* A new capital, Islamabad, is being built on the Potwar Plateau, near Rawalpindi, and has been the administrative centre since July 1965.

Semi-Autonomous Areas: *Swat:* 4,000 sq. miles, population est. 500,000; *Dir:* 3,000 sq. miles, population est. 80,000; *Chitral:* 4,000 sq. miles, population est. 100,000.

Azad Kashmir: A mountainous, thinly populated territory, area unknown, associated with Pakistan. Azad Kashmir lies to the far north of W. Pakistan and east of semi-autonomous Chitral. Sinkiang, an autonomous region of China, lies to the east.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION

Rawalpindi (capital)	340,175	Multan	358,201
Karachi	1,912,598	Peshawar	218,691
Lahore	1,296,477	Sialkot	164,346
Dacca	556,712	Narayanganj	162,054
Hyderabad	434,537	Khulna	127,970
Lyallpur	425,248	Quetta	106,633
Chittagong	364,205	Sukkur	103,216

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

	AREA (‘000 acres)		PRODUCTION (‘000 tons)	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
Rice	26,155	25,436	11,666	11,631
Wheat	13,272	13,167	4,552	3,908
Bajra	2,250	2,075	439	364
Jowar	1,448	1,469	288	270
Maize	1,212	1,349	523	534
Barley	509	436	128	94
Gram	3,118	2,778	698	574
Sugar Cane	1,599	1,873	24,404	29,386
Rape and Mustard	1,666	1,565	302	274
Cotton Lint	3,659	3,877	375	411
Jute	1,660	2,090	951	1,136
Tea	88	92	28	27
Tobacco	224	253	108	135
Sesamum	209	194	31	31

Livestock: Cattle 30,000,000; Goats 10,000,000; Sheep 6,000,000; Asses 1,370,000; Camels 450,000.

MINING

	PRODUCTION (TONS)			
	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Chromite	14,306	13,290	14,261	26,718
Limestone	1,429,224	1,900,804	1,912,227	2,144,759
Gypsum	194,578	192,283	147,068	111,210
Fireclay	35,333	16,792	15,555	20,936
Silica Sand	23,493	25,965	30,559	36,105
Celestite	379	265	444	527
Ochres	552	156	140	535
Iron Ore	67	4,824	n.a.	n.a.
Rock Salt	238,594	193,622	266,484	308,073
Coal	1,223,000	1,195,000	n.a.	n.a.
Crude Petroleum (‘000 galls.)	122,988	130,634	n.a.	n.a.
Natural Gas (‘000 cu. ft.)	49,459,000	59,102,000	n.a.	n.a.

* Provisional.

INDUSTRY

	1964	1965	1966
Textile Yarn (million lbs.)	506.8	518.1	500.7
Cotton Fabric (million yds.)	758.4	763.5	691.4
Silk and Rayon Cloth (million yds.)	31.5	32.2	35.6
Jute Goods (‘000 tons)	280.4	289.1	409.4
Newsprint	33.7	38.2	33.8
Sugar	234.5	231.9	444.7
Vegetable Products (‘000 tons)	91.1	99.6	100.4
Tea (million lbs.)	64.4	62.3	61.9
Sea Salt (‘000 tons)	182.0	219.0	193.0
Beer (‘000 gall.)	376.5	386.7	416.0
Cement (‘000 tons)	1,522.0	1,685.0	1,650.0
Steel Ingots (‘000 tons)	12.0	n.a.	n.a.
Superphosphate (‘000 tons)	7.1	8.0	7.9
Ammonium Sulphate	40.0	34.9	38.4
Sulphuric Acid	21.3	20.9	24.1
Soda Ash	30.8	33.8	31.5
Paper	71.0	78.7	75.7
Cigarettes (million)	17,672.0	19,841.0	26,450.0

PAKISTAN--(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rupee=100 paises.

100 Rs.=£8 15s. od. sterling=U.S. \$21.00.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(1966-67 estimates—Rs. million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	1,342.5	Revenue Collecting Departments . .	54.5
Central Excise	1,124.1	Civil Administration	457.8
Income Tax and Corporation Tax . .	815.2	Defence Services	2,250.0
Sales Tax	1,063.8	Civil Works and Central Road Fund .	17.8
Posts and Telegraphs (net)	88.0	Interest Payments	521.5
Interest Receipts	647.1	Provincial Governments (Non-Develop- ment)	40.0
Currency and Mint	67.0	Other Non-Development	173.1
Defence Services	110.0	Provincial Governments (Development) .	98.9
Other Heads	377.9	Other Development	123.7
		Less: Development Expenditure met from Foreign Aid and Reserve Funds . .	-16.3
TOTAL	5,635.6	TOTAL	3,721.0

CAPITAL BUDGET

(1966-67 estimates—Rs. million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Revenue Surplus	636.8	Posts and Telegraphs	188.5
Debt raised in Pakistan (net) . . .	200.0	Irrigation	462.5
Debt raised abroad	2,539.4	Industrial Development	33.5
Floating Debt (net)	-2.8	Civil Aviation	87.1
Unfunded Debt	196.0	Broadcasting	26.5
Recoveries of Loans and Resources .	180.3	Ports	17.5
Foreign Grants	99.7	New Federal Capital	125.0
Accretions to Reserve Funds . . .	372.1	Civil Works	34.7
Other Deposits and Remittances (net) .	210.9	Food Storage and Other Works . . .	186.1
Other Receipts	127.0	Miscellaneous Investments	61.5
		Other Expenditure	11.3
		Loans to Semi-Independent Bodies, etc. .	52.9
		Loans and Grants to Provincial Govern- ments	2,848.0
		Non-Development Expenditure . . .	293.0
		Contingency Item	150.0
TOTAL	4,559.4	TOTAL	4,578.1

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1965-70 (million Rs.)

	PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	TOTAL
Agriculture	4,670	4,000	8,670
Water and Power	8,420	650	9,070
Industry	4,580	8,300	12,880
Fuels and Minerals	700	750	1,450
Transport and Communications	6,300	3,900	10,200
Physical Planning and Housing	3,030	4,000	7,030
Education	2,730	300	3,030
Health	1,330	40	1,370
Social Welfare	125	40	145
Manpower	115	20	135
Works Programme	2,500	—	2,500
<i>Less: Expected Shortfall</i>	34,500 —4,500	22,000 —	56,500 —4,500
TOTAL	30,000	22,000	52,000

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million Rs.)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	39,284	40,987	42,963
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	19,411	19,761	19,956
Mining and quarrying	117	131	144
Manufacturing	4,351	4,711	4,981
Construction	1,694	1,921	2,298
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	233	283	343
Transportation, storage and communica-			
tions	2,316	2,424	2,666
Wholesale and retail trade	4,856	5,109	5,248
Banking and insurance	325	357	400
Ownership of dwellings	1,966	2,017	2,067
Public administration and defence	1,677	1,844	2,224
Services	2,453	2,544	2,626
Balance of exports and imports of goods and			
services	1,508	1,785	2,771
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	40,792	42,772	45,734
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	32,883	33,610	37,411
Government consumption expenditure	3,553	4,523	4,931
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	5,645	7,030	8,150
Increase in stock	320	250	250

GOLD RESERVES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE (At year's end—million \$)

	1962	1963	1964
Gold Holdings	53	53	53
IMF Reserve Position	4	16	16
Foreign Exchange	223	239	175

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (At year's end—million Rs.)

	1962	1963	1964	1966*
Currency in Circulation	4,077	4,479	5,025	5,802
Total Money Supply	6,486	7,411	8,702	n.a.

* June 30th.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million Rs.)

	1964			1965		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	2,389	4,223	-1,834	2,509	4,717	-2,208
Non-monetary gold	2	—	2	1	—	1
Freight and transportation	113	572	- 459	107	543	- 436
Travel	10	59	- 49	9	46	- 37
Investment income	41	305	- 264	46	254	- 208
Government, n.i.e.	265	206	59	223	202	21
Other services	256	181	75	198	153	45
Total	3,076	5,546	-2,470	3,093	5,915	-2,822
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	1,179	33	1,146	1,312	33	1,279
<i>CURRENT BALANCE</i>	4,255	5,579	-1,324	4,405	5,948	-1,543
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Private long-term	251	—	251	196	—	196
Private short-term	1	—	1	9	—	9
Local government	—	18	- 18	—	24	- 24
Central government	1,270	—	1,270	1,292	—	1,292
Total	1,522	18	1,504	1,497	24	1,473
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Private institutions: liabilities	—	50	- 50	—	54	- 54
Private institutions: assets	—	216	- 216	156	—	156
Central institutions: liabilities	—	15	- 15	255	—	255
Central institutions: assets	289	—	289	56	—	56
Total	289	281	8	467	54	413
<i>CAPITAL BALANCE</i>	1,811	299	1,512	1,964	78	1,886
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	—	188	- 188	—	343	- 343

FLOW OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT INTO PAKISTAN BY COUNTRIES (million Rupees)

	1962			1963			1964		
	U.K.	U.S.A.	Others	U.K.	U.S.A.	Others	U.K.	U.S.A.	Others
Cash Brought in	9.1*	5.5†	-2.5	4.2	8.7	2.4	18.2	1.1	6.2
Capital Equipment Brought in	10.4	3.6	12.0	12.2	10.5	7.5	17.2	38.0	16.3
Reinvested Earnings	15.6	7.9	9.0	21.1	2.8	7.3	18.8	5.2	13.2
TOTAL	35.1	17.0	18.5	37.5	22.0	17.2	54.2	44.3	35.7

* Includes Rs. 400,000 cash retained abroad.

† Includes Rs. 800,000 cash retained abroad.

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rs. '000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1962-63	3,818,771	2,247,324
1963-64	4,430,151	2,299,146
1964-65	5,374,205	2,407,749
1965-66	4,208,338	2,717,737

VALUE OF TRADE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN (‘000 Rupees)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
To West Pakistan from East Pakistan	511,173	537,146	651,794
To East Pakistan from West Pakistan	895,220	874,462	1,208,582

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN INTERNAL TRADE (1965-66—‘000 Rs.)

TO WEST PAKISTAN FROM EAST PAKISTAN		TO EAST PAKISTAN FROM WEST PAKISTAN	
Jute Manufactures	137,504	Cotton Fabrics	183,391
Leather	23,232	Cotton Yarn and Thread	101,964
Paper and Products	78,885	Raw Cotton	136,376
Spices	14,609	Drugs and Medicines	56,604
Tea	243,531	Edible Oils	18,328
		Rice and other Grains	166,128
		Seeds	135,629

COMMODITIES (‘000 Rs.)

IMPORTS	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	738,906	449,783
Rice	31,585	53,060
Wheat	555,153	303,637
Sugar	54,823	7,309
Spices	13,864	13,061
Beverages and Tobacco	13,964	14,061
Crude Materials inedible, excluding fuels	167,603	166,766
Textile Fibres and Waste	14,261	9,582
Wood and Timber	36,116	44,564
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	164,863	256,366
Coal	49,763	38,354
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	237,413	196,434
Chemicals	463,053	570,838
Dyes and Colours	81,770	42,637
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	1,150,107	893,756
Iron and Steel	708,404	424,824
Rayon Yarn	32,685	36,490
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	40,745	62,010
Non-ferrous Metals	96,423	92,067
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,884,139	1,633,519
Machinery other than electric	994,103	852,414
Electric Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances	329,292	324,753
Transport Equipment	395,426	339,812
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	145,535	101,857
Miscellaneous Commodities and Transactions n.e.s..	1,402	993
TOTAL	4,966,985	4,284,373

[continued on next page]

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—Continued]

EXPORTS	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	232,485	336,877
Fish	63,079	64,357
Tea	11,422	9,017
Beverages and Tobacco	930	2,715
Crude Materials inedible, excluding fuels	1,349,708	1,203,668
Raw Jute	847,197	842,922
Raw Cotton	307,229	198,494
Raw Wool	59,162	38,902
Raw Hides	3,261	2,396
Raw Skins	30,168	12,062
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	23,585	16,029
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	578	11,415
Chemicals	19,128	37,519
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	803,566	1,134,030
Jute Manufactures	178,933	267,090
Cotton Twist and Yarns	117,999	112,758
Cotton Textiles	136,407	159,192
Machinery and Transport Equipment	21,947	43,423
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	60,925	71,705
Miscellaneous Commodities and Transactions n.e.s..	2,305	3,466
TOTAL	2,515,157	2,860,847

COUNTRIES

(Rs.'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
U.K.	636,504	735,983	644,023	314,477	337,558	326,798
U.S.A.	1,976,455	1,737,347	1,248,826	188,613	226,189	329,861
Japan	364,165	488,579	377,820	133,813	103,102	122,965
Germany, Federal Republic	51,934	698,991	400,657	65,513	80,350	114,170
India	104,304	98,125	3,350	158,462	137,730	883
Ceylon	36,343	31,987	38,966	30,372	51,398	65,710
Malaysia	23,641	28,898	17,141	17,958	24,491	21,814
Belgium and Luxembourg	46,310	74,044	40,197	110,624	112,194	204,587
France	48,612	82,909	65,099	85,728	81,771	100,159
Bahrain	9,811	982	457	10,824	19,205	19,788
Hong Kong	15,225	14,052	10,461	131,101	89,926	116,676
Australia	43,240	38,303	111,987	60,659	68,044	88,896
Italy	91,604	165,868	198,348	41,401	41,794	66,995
Chinese People's Republic	77,417	87,601	134,561	192,233	205,234	143,633

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ('000)			PASSENGER-MILES ('000,000)			FREIGHT ('000 tons)			NET FREIGHT TON-MILES ('000,000)		
	Total	Pakistan Western Railway	Pakistan Eastern Railway	Total	Pakistan Western Railway	Pakistan Eastern Railway	Total	Pakistan Western Railway	Pakistan Eastern Railway	Total	Pakistan Western Railway	Pakistan Eastern Railway
1962-63	195,456	123,454	72,002	7,794	5,859	1,935	20,471	13,657	6,814	5,266	4,202	1,064
1963-64	204,889	131,746	73,143	8,243	6,242	2,001	20,815	14,047	6,768	5,851	4,802	1,049
1964-65	202,931	131,606	71,325	8,180	6,257	1,923	20,786	14,713	6,073	5,843	4,949	894

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

	PASSENGER CARS	MOTOR RICKSHAWS	TAXIS	BUSES	TRUCKS	TOTAL
1961 . .	55,558	7,767	4,434	9,753	21,137	98,649
1962 . .	62,923	11,075	6,455	10,679	23,561	114,693
1963 . .	82,702	13,534	6,407	14,005	32,876	149,524
1964 . .	100,320	18,532	7,532	15,762	35,143	177,289
1965 . .	114,158	21,890	8,660	16,994	38,168	199,870

SHIPPING

	VESSELS (‘000 Net Registered Tons)		GOODS (‘000 metric tons)	
	Entered	Cleared	Loaded	Unloaded
1962-63. .	10,341	10,554	2,761	7,529
1963-64. .	10,251	10,629	2,694	8,684
1964-65. .	11,013	11,207	2,665	9,429
1965-66. .	8,586	9,262	3,284	8,900

CIVIL AVIATION

(‘000)

	PASSENGER-KM.	FREIGHT TON-KM.	MAIL TON-KM.
1962 . . .	642,028	25,213	2,296
1963 . . .	710,236	27,692	3,257
1964 . . .	854,332	32,991	3,397
1965 . . .	603,111	13,102	1,974

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS
1962 . . .	62,620
1963 . . .	69,466
1964 . . .	184,405
1965 . . .	146,616
1966 (Jan.-Oct.) .	62,661

EDUCATION NUMBER OF PUPILS

	1963-64	1964-65
Primary	6,152,060	6,521,330
Secondary	1,995,578	2,279,908
Industrial, Technical and Commercial	9,591	9,831
Teacher-Training	16,639	17,919
Medical Colleges	5,658	5,826
Arts and Science Colleges	212,269	230,877
Law Colleges	4,421	4,764
Agricultural Colleges	1,947	1,950
Universities	17,742	19,753

Source: Central Statistical Office, Karachi.

THE CONSTITUTION

Promulgated February 1962

PREAMBLE

Pakistan shall be a democratic State, based on Islamic principles of social justice and upholding the free rights of the people. The territories included in Pakistan shall be in the form of a Federation with the Provinces enjoying such autonomy as is consistent with the unity and interests of Pakistan as a whole. The "Islamabad Capital Area", in West Pakistan, shall be the principal seat of the Central Government and the "Dacca Capital Area", in East Pakistan, shall be the principal seat of the Central Legislature. The national languages shall be Bengali and Urdu; English may continue to be used until 1972.

HEAD OF STATE

The President shall be elected for a five-year term of office, by Basic Democracies consisting of the Electors representing each basic electoral unit. He is not normally eligible for re-election after eight years in office. He may only be removed from his post by vote of not less than three-quarters of the members of the National Assembly; if the motion fails to secure the necessary votes the original signatories of the motion shall lose their seats in the Assembly. In case of incapacity the Speaker of the National Assembly shall act as President.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Only three candidates, after approval by a joint session of the Provincial and Central Legislatures, will be allowed to contest the Presidency.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

All executive authority is vested in the President and he has power to issue ordinances when the National Assembly is not in session. No bill may become law without his assent and he may submit any disputed matter to a referendum of the members of the Presidential Electoral College. The President may appoint a Council of Ministers, whose members may participate in the proceedings of the National Assembly, although they cannot vote. The President may also appoint Parliamentary Secretaries from among the members of the National Assembly.

The Central Legislature shall consist of the President and a single House, the National Assembly of Pakistan. The National Assembly shall have 156 seats; 150 elected seats whose members are drawn equally from each province and six especially reserved for women, three from each province. The life of the Assembly shall be five years and it shall meet in two ordinary sessions a year. The Speaker and two Deputy Speakers shall be chosen from the members.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Each province shall have a Governor, appointed by the President. The Governor may appoint Provincial Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries under the same conditions as those applying to the Central Government. The Ministers may only be dismissed with the concurrence of the President. The Provincial Assemblies shall have 155 members, of which 5 seats shall be exclusively reserved for women. The Assemblies are elected for five years and the Speaker and two Deputy Speakers elected from among the members.

ELECTORS

The 80,000 members of the Basic Democracy Councils, elected by the people, form the electoral college for Presidential and provincial elections. They are termed "electors"; the minimum age for electors and Members of Parliament and Assemblies is 25 years. The Constitution lays down that each Province will have not less than 40,000 territorial electoral units. These electoral units will be grouped into 150 Provincial constituencies and 75 central constituencies in each province.

The Constitution can be amended by a two-thirds majority in Parliament, unless the President disagrees. A three-quarters majority of the total vote will override the President in which case he may refer the matter to a national referendum. The President has the power to dissolve Parliament, but must then seek re-election within 120 days.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The Electoral system is indirect and is based on the territorial Electoral Unit. Each Province shall be divided into an equal number of Units, not less than 40,000, who shall each elect an Elector by universal adult suffrage. These Electors form the Basic Democracies, who elect the members of the Provincial Assembly and National Assembly, following election of the President.

The arranging of the Electoral Units and subsequent units rests with an Electoral Commission consisting of a Chief Commissioner and two High Court Judges, one from each province, who are appointed by the President.

JUDICIARY

The Judiciary shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Provincial High Courts. The Supreme Court shall have three functions: original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Central Government and a Provincial Government or between the two provincial governments; appellate as the final Court of Appeal; and advisory in matters of law. The Chief Justice shall be appointed by the President and the Judges by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice.

The Provincial High Courts shall consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges as may be determined by law.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS BILL

The Fundamental Rights Bill (formerly the Constitution Amendment Bill) approved by the National Assembly in December 1963, has the following provisions:

- 1 The country shall be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and all legislation repugnant to the Quran or the Sunnah shall be barred.
- 2 All fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution shall become "justiciable" or enforceable in the courts, with the exception of 31 laws promulgated under the martial law regime.
- 3 The jurisdiction of the High Court and the Supreme Court apply to the tribal areas.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic and Supreme Commander of the Pakistan Armed Forces: Field Marshal MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN.
(Re-elected January 1965)

MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Minister of Defence and Home and Kashmir Affairs: Vice-Admiral A. R. KHAN.
Minister of External Affairs: S. S. PIRZADA.
Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs: S. M. ZAFAR.
Minister of Finance: N. B. UQUAILI.
Minister of Industries and Natural Resources: S. Q. A. HUSAIN.

Minister of Agriculture and Works: A. H. M. S. DOHA.
Minister of Commerce: ABDUL GHAFOOR KHAN.
Minister of Communications: KHAN ABDUS SABUR KHAN.
Minister of Education, Health, Labour and Social Welfare: KAZI A. HUQUE.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting: KHWAJA SHAHABUDDIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN KARACHI*

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 45A, Block 6, Main Drigh Rd., P.E.C.H.S. (E) (also accredited to Thailand and Ceylon).

Australia: 9 Kutchery Road (HC).

Austria: 1 Havelock Road (E).

Belgium: Kurrie Road (near Clifton Bridge) (E).

Brazil: 6 Victoria Road (E).

Burma: 30B Sindhi Muslim Housing Society (E).

Canada: Hotel Metropole (HC).

Ceylon: No. 14-L, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (HC) (also accredited to Iran (A)).

China, People's Republic: 207 Fere Street (E).

Czechoslovakia: 99 Clifton (E).

Denmark: 23 Clifton (E).

France: A-12 Hirdaram Road, Bath Island (E).

German Federal Republic: 90 Clifton (E).

India: 3 Bonus Road (HC).

Indonesia: E1-5 Shahrah-e-Iran, Clifton (E).

Iran: Shahrah-e-Iran, Clifton (E) (also accredited to Ceylon).

Iraq: A3 Bath Island (E) (also accredited to Thailand and Ceylon).

Italy: 3B Queens Road (E).

Japan: 43Q Block 6, Khaleelabad, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

Jordan: 18-D, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

Lebanon: 36-B Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

Netherlands: 12 Ghizri Road (E).

Norway: Ralli Square, McLeod Road (E).

Philippines: Flat No. 35, Block No. 57D8, Modern Housing Society (E) (also accredited to Afghanistan).

Portugal: 32/1A, P.E.C.H.S., Drigh Road (E).

Saudi Arabia: 68 Muslimabad, Dadabhoy Naoraji Road (E).

Spain: Clifton (E).

Sudan: (E) (also accredited to Afghanistan).

Sweden: "Rock Court", Victoria Rd. (E).

Switzerland: 98 Clifton (E).

Syrian Arab Republic: 104 Clifton Street, No. 2-B (E).

Thailand: (E) (also accredited to Iraq and Iran).

Turkey: 42-F, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

U.S.S.R.: 8/28 Flench Street, Bleak House Road (E).

United Kingdom: Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Wood Street (HC).

United Arab Republic: 75 Clifton (E).

U.S.A.: 8 Victoria Road (E).

Vatican: Stella Maris, Old Clifton (E).

Yugoslavia: 43/7/H, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

Pakistan also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Bulgaria, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Korea (Democratic People's Republic), Kuwait, Liberia, Malaysia, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Poland and Uruguay.

* All Embassies are remaining in Karachi pending the completion of the new capital Islamabad.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

156 elected members (including six women). Last election held March, 1965.

Moslem League	126
Combined Opposition Parties†	13
Independent Group	10
Other Independents	6

Speaker: ABDUL JABBAR KHAN.

Deputy Speaker: CH. FAZAL ELAHI.

† Five parties united to form a Parliamentary Opposition.

PAKISTAN—(PROVINCES, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

PROVINCES

WEST PAKISTAN

Governor: MUHAMMAD MUSA.

WEST PAKISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: CHAUDHRI MUHAMMAD ANWAR.

Members: 150.

EAST PAKISTAN

Governor: ADBUL MONEM KHAN.

EAST PAKISTAN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. HAMID CHOWDHURY.

Members: 150.

SEMI-AUTONOMOUS AREAS

Swat: Ruler Maj.-Gen. MIAM GUL JEHAZEB.

Dir: Ruler The Newab of DIR.

Chitral: Ruler H.H. Haji MUHAMMAD MUZAFFARULMULK.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Pakistan Muslim League: Muslim League House, Rawalpindi Cantt., Rawalpindi; forms the government; Pres. Field Marshal MOHAMMED AYUB KHAN; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD ASLEN.

Muslim League Non-Revivalist Group: Leader NURUL AMIN.

Council Muslim League: opposition group of Muslim League; f. 1962; Pres. MIAN MUMTAZ DAULTANA.

National Awami Party: Pres. S. M. AZAL.

Awami League: Dacca; seeks to establish separate statehood for E. Pakistan; Leader Sheikh MUJIBUR RAHMAN (*imprisoned* 1966).

Nizam-i-Islam Party: Leader CHAUDHRI MOHAMED ALI.

Jamaat-e-Islami: 5-A Zaildar Park, Ichhra, Lahore; f. 1941; aims at the revival of Islam; Leader MAULANA ABDUL ALA MAUDOODI.

National Democratic Front: Leader MAHMUD ALI.

People's Party: has been in process of formation since September 1967; for Islamic socialism; Leader ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Mr. Justice S. A. RAHMAN, H.P.K.

Puisne Judges: Hons. FAZLE-AKBAR, B. Z. KAIKAUS, HAMOODUR RAHMAN.

HIGH COURT OF WEST PAKISTAN

Lahore; branches at Karachi and Peshawar.

Chief Justice: Hon. Justice INAMULLAH KHAN.

LAHORE

Judges: S. A. MAHMOOD, S. A. JAN, ANWARUL HAQUE, N. A. MAHMOOD, BASHIRUDDIN AHMED, MUHAMMAD IQBAL, MUSHTAQ HUSSAIN, S.P.K., ABDUL HAMID, M. JAMIL ASHGAR, A. R. SHEIKH, M. M. AKRAM, MUHAMMAD GUL, S.K., M. A. CHEEMA, K. E. CHAUHAN, F. G. KHAN, SHAUKAT ALI, ATAULLA SAJJAD, S. H. KADRI.

KARACHI

Judges: WAHIDUDDIN AHMED, QUDEERUDDIN AHMED, ILAHI BUX FAIZ, ALI KHAN KHAMISANI, ABDUL SALAM FAROOQI, H. T. RAYMOND, FERAZ NANA GHULAMALLY, KHADIR NAWAZ SHAHNAWAZ AWAN, ABDUL QADIR SHEIKH, NOOR-UL-ARFIN.

PESHAWAR

Judges: Hons. ABDUL GHANI KHAN KHATTAK, SHAKIRULLAH JAN, FAIZULLAH KHAN.

HIGH COURT OF EAST PAKISTAN

DACCA

Chief Justice: Hon. SYED MAHBUB MURSHED.

Judges: Hons. ABUL KASEM MUHAMMAD BAQUER, BADRUDDIN AHMED SIDDIKY, SIKANDAR ALI, MUJIBUR RAHMAN KHAN, SALAHUDDIN AHMED, ABU SAYEED CHOWDHURY, ABUSADAT MOHAMMAD SAYEM, ABDUS SUBHAN CHOUDHURI, ABU MD. ABDULLA, TAIB-UDDIN TALUKDAR, SYED ABUL BASHER MAHMUD HUSAIN.

RELIGION

CENSUS 1961

	EAST PAKISTAN	WEST PAKISTAN
Muslims	40,890,481	41,666,153
Caste Hindus	4,386,623	203,794
Scheduled Castes	4,993,046	418,011
Buddhists	373,867	2,445
Christians	148,903	583,884
Parsis	193	5,219
Tribal and others	617,207	593,292

Pakistan has complete freedom of religious worship.

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICAN

Church of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.

Dacca: The Bishop of Dacca: Rt. Rev. J. D. BLAIR, St. Thomas's Church, Dacca 1, East Pakistan.

Lahore: The Bishop of Lahore: Rt. Rev. L. H. WOOLMER, Bishopsbourne, Cathedral Close, Lahore, West Pakistan.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church in Pakistan is divided into the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Karachi (for West Pakistan) and Dacca (for East Pakistan). The Archbishop of Karachi is the Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH CORDEIRO, Archbishop's House, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Karachi 3. The Archbishop of Dacca is the Most Rev. LAWRENCE GRANER, Archbishop's House, Dacca 2.

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio in Pakistan is His Excellency The Most Rev. Mgr. MALTONI COSTANTE, "Stella Maris" Clifton, Karachi 6.

THE PRESS

WEST PAKISTAN PRINCIPAL DAILIES RAWALPINDI

- Jang:** (see also Karachi, below), Edwardes Road; Urdu; Editor J. RAHMAN; circ. 90,000.
Kohistan: Jamia Masjid Road; published simultaneously in Lahore and Multan; Editor QAYYUM QURESHI.
Nawa-i-Waqt: see Lahore, below.
Pakistan Times: see Lahore, below.
Ta'Meer: Saidpur Road; f. 1949; Urdu independent; Organizer S. M. AHSAN; Editor RIAZ HUMAYUN.
Zamindar: see Lahore, below.

KARACHI

- Al-Musleh:** Ahmedia Hall, Magazine Lane; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor NAZIR AHMAD; circ. 5,000.
Daily News: McLeod Road; f. 1962; evening; English; Editor ZAMIR SIDDIQI; circ. 16,000.
Dawn: South Napier Road; f. 1942; English, Gujarati; circulation 22,800; Editors J. AUSARI (English edn.), GHULAM NABI and H. MANSURI (Gujarati edn.).
Evening Star: South Napier Road; English; Editor AKHTAR ADIL RAZWY.
Inqilab: 5 Bandukwala Building, McLeod Road; Urdu; Editor SAAED RAZ SAEED.
Jang: Burns Road, P.O. Box 52; f. 1937; Urdu; Independent national; Editor-in-Chief M. KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. 200,000.
Leader: New Challi; English; Editor S. AHMED.
Millat: 191 South Napier Road; f. 1946; Gujarati; Independent; circ. 9,400; Editor SYED FAHRUDDIN S. MATRI.
Morning News: Saifce House, Kutchery Road; f. 1942; English; Editor SYED MOHSIN ALI (and in Dacca).
Musalmán: Robson Road; f. 1939; Urdu; Editor SYED USMAN ALI.
Nai Roshni: Nicol Road; f. 1949; Urdu; Independent; circ. over 20,000; Managing Editor I. A. CHAUDHRY.
Nauroze: Akbar Manzil, Ghazi Road; Urdu; Editor GHAZI INAM NAMI PARDESI.
Nawa-e-Sind: Kemball Road, Pakistan Chawk; Editor ABDUL GAFOOR SETAI.
Payam: Asamal Ojha Road, Payam Street; Urdu.
Siyasat: 6 Mashoor Mahal, McLeod Road; f. 1957; Editor HILAL S. JAFARI.
Sind Observer: English.
Valan: Haroon Chambers, South Napier Road; f. 1942; Gujarati; Editor M. SADIQ.
Wehdat-E-Pakistan: 186 Liaquat Bazar, Bunder Road; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor SYED MAJID ALI.

LAHORE

- Afaq:** 72 The Mall; Urdu; Independent; circ. 15,000; Editor NUR AHMED; see also Lyallpur, below.
Azad: Royal Park, McLeod Road; f. 1944; Urdu; Editor SHEIKH RIAZUDDIN.
Daily Business Report: 7A Nisbet Rd.; Urdu; Editor CH. SHAH MOHAMMAD AZIZ.
Daily Ehsan: O/S Bhati Gate; f. 1934; Urdu; also published in Karachi; Editor MALIK NOOR ELAHI; circ. 10,000.
Hilal-e-Pakistan: 2 Hospital Rd.; Urdu; circ. 5,000; Editor MUHAMMAD SALEEM.

- Imroze:** Rattan Chand Road; f. 1948; Urdu; circ. Lahore 40,000, Multan 10,000.
Kohistan: see under Rawalpindi, above.
Maghribi-Pakistan: 11A Lawrence Road; Urdu; Editor. M. SHAFAT KHALEEL SAHAFI SALEH MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ.
Manshoor: 7 Railway Road; Urdu; circ. 5,000.
Mashriq: 46 Nisbet Rd.; f. 1963; Urdu; simultaneous edition in Karachi; Editor IQBAL ZUBERI.
Mujahid: 4 McLeod Rd.; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor A'SI NIZAMI.
Nawa-i-Pakistan: Railway Road; f. 1948; Independent; Urdu; Editors MUJAHIDUL HUSAIN, MUHAMMAD RAFIQUE.
Nawa-i-Waqt: The Mall; f. 1940; Urdu; Editor MAJID NIZAMI; see also Rawalpindi, above.
Pakistan Times: P.O. Box 223; f. 1947; English; Liberal; Editor K. M. ASAF.
Safeena: 78 Chamberlain Road; f. 1947; Urdu; Editor ALI SHAMSI; circ. 6,000.
Tasneem: 11C Shah Alam Market; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor NARULLAH KHAN AZIZ; circ. 5,000.
Waqt: 56 Chamberlain Road; f. 1936; Urdu; Independent; circ. 3,000; Editor MOHAMMAD YASIN BUTT.
Zamindar: 98 McLeod Road; f. 1903; Urdu; circ. 16,000; Editor MANSOOR ALI KHAN; see also Rawalpindi.

OTHER TOWNS

- Afaq:** Lyallpur; f. 1954; Urdu.
Aftab: Hyderabad; Editor R. A. AJMERI.
Alfalakh: Chhoti Lal Kurti, P.O.B. 35, Peshawar Cantt.; f. 1939; Urdu and Pushto; Editor S. ABDULLAH SHAH.
Al-Jamiat-i-Sarhad: Kissa Khani Bazar; f. 1941; Urdu-Pushto; Editor S. M. HASSAN GILANI.
Anjam: Peshawar; Urdu and Pushto.
Hilal-e-Pakistan: Haji Aminuddin Rd., P.O.B. 200, Hyderabad; f. 1946; Sindhi; Editor KARIM LOUFTI.
Ittehad: Jinnah Rd., Quetta; f. 1953; Urdu; Editor KHALIL-URRAHMAN SIDDIQI.
Khyber Mail: 95A Saddar Rd., Peshawar; f. 1932; English; circ. 5,000; Editor ASKAR ALI SHAH.
Kohistan: Multan City; see under Rawalpindi, above.
Rahbar: Rahbar Office, Bahawalpur; Editor MALIK MOHD. HAYAT.
Shahbaz: Kissa Kahani Bazar, Peshawar; f. 1947; Urdu and Pushto; Editor MAQBOOL ELAHI MALIK; circ. 7,000.
Zamana: Jinnah Rd., Quetta; Urdu; Editor SYED FASIH IQBAL; circ. 85,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

- Ajkal:** Kabuli Gate, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor JAMIL AKHTAR.
Al Muslim: Peshawar; Urdu and Pushto; Editors H. MOHAMMAD ATIM KHAN, LAKKI FAQIR.
Al Wahdat: Peshawar; Urdu and Pushto; Editor NURUL HAQ.
Amal: Gul Badshah St., Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor AQAI ABUL KAFI SAEDHADDI.
Awam: South Napier Rd., Karachi; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor ABDE RAUF SIDDIQI.
Basant: Mutton Market, Rawalpindi; f. 1941; Urdu; Editor CH. HUKAM CHAND ANAND.

Chatan: 88 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor AGHA SHORISH KASHMIRI.

Comment: Wahid Manzil, 52 Ratan Talao, Akbar Rd., Lahore; English; Independent; Editor H. M. ABBASI; circ. 10,000.

Critic: 6 Belgrave Terrace Rd., Cantt., Karachi; English and Gujarati; Editors S. A. KHAN (English), ABDUR LATIF (Gujerati).

Dastkari: 8 McLagan Rd., The Mall, Lahore; Urdu; women's; Editor Begum SHAFI AHMED.

Diganta: 29 Bunder Rd., Karachi; Bengali; Editor Begum M. E. KHAN.

Hilal: Hilal Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1952; Urdu; Sunday; Illustrated Services journal; Editor IKRAM QAMAR; circ. 20,000.

Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan: Haroon Chambers, South Napier Rd., P.O.B. 635, Karachi; f. 1948; Sundays, English; circ. 21,450; Editor AJMAL HUSAIN.

Insaf: P-929, Banni, Rawalpindi; f. 1955; Editor MIR ABDUL AZIZ.

Insaf: Bahawalpur; f. 1946; Urdu; circ. 2,500; Editor NASRULLAH KHAN TAREEN.

Insaf: Peshawar; Editor ABDUL HALEEM ASAR AFHANI.

Investor: 8 Muhamed Bldg., Bunder Rd., Karachi; f. 1955; English; Editor A. R. G. KHAN.

Iqdam: McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; Urdu; Editors MOHAMMAD SHAFI, MUNTAAZ AHMAD KHAN, ABDULLAH BUTT.

Jamhooriyat: I/s Kabuli Gate, Peshawar; f. 1936; Urdu and Pushto; Editor Haji KHANMIR HILALI.

Karachi Commerce: P.O.B. No. 7442, 2/5 Akbar Rd., Karachi; f. 1947; circ. 5,500; English; Editor Z. I. ZOBAIRY.

Lahore: Balwant Mansion, Beadon Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; Editor SAQIB ZIRAVEE; circ. 10,000.

Lail-o-Nahar: Rattan Chand Rd., Lahore; f. 1957; Urdu; circ. 15,000.

Light: Ahmadiyya Building, Lahore; English; Editor M. YAKUB KHAN.

Maslak: 3 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor ATIR HASHMI.

Naqid: Chughtai Manzil, Padshah Rd., Sadar-3, Karachi; f. 1955; Urdu; Editor BADAR CHUGHTAI.

Naya Nizam: Naya Nizam Office, Karachi; twice a week; Editor S. A. U. HASHMI.

Noor Jehan: Bunder Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; circ. 12,000; Urdu; Editor S. A. CHAVLA.

Pak Kashmir: Pak Kashmir Office, Mesay Gate, Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMED FAYYAZ ABBASI.

Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak: Elander Rd., Karachi; f. 1909; English and Gujarati; Wed. and Sat.; Editor P. H. DASTUR.

Parwaz: Madina Office, Bahawalpur; Urdu; Editor MUSTAQ AHMED.

Pictorial: Jamia Masjid Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1956; English; Editor MUHAMMAD SAFDAR.

Qalandar: Peshawar; Urdu; Editor RAHMAT-ULLAH-KHAN SHERWANI.

Quetta Times: Albert Press, Jinnah Rd., Quetta; f. 1924; English; circ. 4,000; Editor S. RUSTOMJI.

Qindeel: 3A Shah Din Building, The Mall, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor SHER MOHAMAD AKHTAR.

Raftar-e-Zamana: 5 Lower Mall, P.O.B. 489, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor M. MOBARAK AHMAD KHAN.

Rahbar-e-Sarhad: Peshawar; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor M. SHABIR AHMAD.

Rah-o-Manzil: P-102 Imambara Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1949; Urdu; twice weekly; Editor MOHAMMED AYUB MOSHIN; circ. 7,000.

Saif: National House, The Mall, Lahore; f. 1952; Urdu; cultural; Editor NAIM ULLAH KHAN.

Star: 54 The Mall, Lahore; f. 1951; English; Editor AZIZ BEG.

Statesman, The: G.P.O. Box 212, 16 Dilkusha Building, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1955; English; Editor MOHAMMAD OWAIS.

Sunday Post: Ameenart Press Buildings, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1957; English; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.

Sunday Tribune: 20 Writers' Chambers, Dunnoly Rd., Karachi; English; circ. 5,000.

Tanvir: Bazar Kissa Khani, Peshawar; Independent; Urdu; Editor AMIR SIDDIQI.

Tanzeem: Peshawar; Urdu and Pushto; Editor MOHAMMAD QASIM SHAH HAQANI PIR.

Tariq: Peshawar; f. 1957; Urdu; Editor GHULAM SARWAR GHIVAS.

Tarjaman-i-Sarhad: Peshawar; Urdu and Pushto; Editor MALIK AMIR ALAM AWAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Karachi unless otherwise stated)

Afkar: Robson Road; f. 1945; Urdu; art, literature, films; monthly; Editor SAHBA LUCKNAVI.

Afro-Asian Times: Trade and Industry House, 14 West Wharf Road, P.O.B. 4611; f. 1966; English; monthly; Man. Editor G. NASEERUDDIN.

Ahang: Radio Pakistan, 71, Garden Road; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor GHULAM ABBAS.

Alam-i-Niswan: Peshawar Cantt., Peshawar; f. 1957; Urdu; monthly; Editor DOST MOHD. FAKHRI.

Al-Islam: New Town, Jamia Masjid, Clayton Road; English; fortnightly; Editor K. A. WAHEED.

Bahar-e-Gulistan: Kaleem Press; monthly; Urdu; Editor SHAN AHMED.

Bhaijan: Burns Road, P.O. Box 52; f. 1951; Urdu; family magazine; Editor MIR JAMIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. 8,000.

Chaupal: National Development Organisation; Block 45, Pakistan Secretariat; f. 1961; English; quarterly; Editor IBNE INSHA; circ. 2,500.

Chiragh-e-Rah: 5/13, 1-G, Nazimabad; literature, politics, culture; monthly; Editor KHURSHID AHMAD.

Contemporary Arts in Pakistan: Pakistan Publications, P.O.B. 183; f. 1960; English; monthly; Editor M. HASHEM; circ. 2,000.

Director: 42 Commercial Buildings, The Mall, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; monthly; films, literature and arts; circ. over 21,000; Editor M. FAZALHAQ.

Eastern Finance: NAZ Chambers, McLeod Road; English; fortnightly; Editor S. M. SHAMASUDDIN.

Eastern Message: Pakistan Union Store, Jamia Masjid, Mipur Khas; f. 1959; English; quarterly; Editor Sultan AHMAD ANSARI.

Economic Observer: 827 Mohammadi House, McLeod Road, P.O. Box 5202; f. 1948; fortnightly; English; circ. 4,000; Editor H. A. RAZI.

Enterprise: South Napier Road; English; monthly; Editor QAYYUM MALICK; circ. 8,000.

Export: Export Information Bureau, Nadir House, McLeod Road; f. 1961; English; fortnightly; Editor M. BASHARATULLAH BEG.

The Farmer: Trade and Industry House, 14 West Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 4611; f. 1966; English; monthly; Man. Editor G. NASEERUDDIN.

- Federal Economic Review:** University of Karachi; f. 1954; English; twice-yearly; Editor Prof. Q. M. FAREED; circ. 500.
- Gul-o-Khar:** 83 The Mall, P.O.B. 84, Lahore; f. 1949; films and literature; monthly; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMAD SADIQ.
- Hamdard-e-Sehat:** Hamdard Trust, Hamdard P.O.; f. 1933; Urdu; monthly; Editor HAKIM HAFIZ MOHAMMAD.
- Industry and Trade Review:** Inder St., Multan Rd., Lahore; f. 1959; English; monthly; Editor A. HAMID; circ. 6,200.
- Iqbal:** 2 Narsinghdas Garden, Club Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; critical review of Islamic philosophy, art, history and sociology; English/Urdu; quarterly; Editor Prof. M. M. SHARIF; circ. 1,100.
- Izaf Pakistan:** Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Road, fortnightly; Arabic.
- Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society:** 30 New Karachi Housing Society; f. 1950; English; quarterly; Editor Dr. MOINUE HAQUE.
- Mah-i-Nau:** P.O. Box 183; Pakistan Publications; f. 1948; illustrated, cultural monthly; Urdu; circ. 14,000; Editor MUHAMMED RAFIQ KHAWAR.
- Makhzan:** 2A Shah Din Bldg., The Mall, Lahore; f. 1906; monthly; Urdu; literary; Editor HAMID NIZAMI.
- MCC Trade Journal:** Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, P.M.A. House, Nicol Road; f. 1948; English; monthly; circ. 500.
- Medicus:** Pakistan Chowk, Kutchery Road; f. 1950; English; medical journal; monthly; Editor M. S. QURESHI.
- Museums Journal of Pakistan:** Victoria Memorial Hall, Peshawar; f. 1954; English; quarterly; Editor M. QURESHI.
- Nation, The:** Mid-East House, Shahrah Irac, P.O.B. 7208; f. 1960; English; monthly; Editor MUMTAZ TARIQ.
- National Development:** National Development Publications, Magazine Lane; f. 1960; English; monthly; circ. 5,000; Editor SHAMIM REHMANI.
- Pak Travel:** 7A Nisbet Rd., Lahore; f. 1955; English; monthly; Editor MUZAFFAR ALI QURESHI.
- Pakistan Calling:** Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Road; fortnightly; English; Editor MESHAR BADAYUNI.
- Pakistan Development Review, The:** Old Sind Assembly Building, Bunder Road; f. 1961; successor to *The Economic Digest*; English; quarterly; Editor Dr. MARK W. LEISENSON.
- Pakistan Horizon:** Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Strachan Road; f. 1948; international affairs; English; quarterly; Editor K. SARWAR HASAN; circ. 1,200.
- Pakistan Journal of Forestry, The:** P.O. Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar; f. 1951; English; quarterly; Editor M. I. R. KHAN; circ. 425.
- Pakistan Journal of Pharmacy:** Trade and Industry House, West Wharf Rd.; f. 1964; monthly; Man. Editor GHAZI NASSEERUDDIN.
- Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research:** Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Road; f. 1958; English; Editor M. M. QURESHI; quarterly.
- Pakistan Management Review:** Management Institute, W.P.I.D.C. House, Shahrah-Iran, Clifton; f. 1959; English; bi-monthly; Editor ARSHAD ABDULLAH.
- Pakistan Medical Journal:** 15 Nadir House, McLeod Rd.; f. 1950; monthly; English; Editor Dr. M. A. QUIRESHI.
- Pakistan Philosophical Journal:** Pakistan Philosophical Congress, 43-6/D, Block No. 6, P.E.C.H. Society, Lahore; f. 1957; English; quarterly; Man. Editor BASHIR AHMAD DAR.
- Pakistan Quarterly:** P.O.B. 183; f. 1948; English; cultural and literary; illustrated; Editor S. AHMAD; circ. 6,000.
- Pakistan Review:** 60 The Mall, Lahore; f. 1959; English; cultural monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr. A. WAREED; circ. 5,000.
- Pakistan Textile Journal:** 41 Cotton Exchange; f. 1959; monthly; English; Publisher-Editor MASAR TOSTI.
- Pakistan Trade:** Export Promotion Bureau; f. 1959; English; monthly; Editor A. F. MO. SHARUHAN.
- Pasban:** Faiz Moth Road, Quetta; Urdu fortnightly; Editor MOLVI MOHD. ABDULLAH.
- Port of Karachi Magazine:** Karachi Port Trust; f. 1954; English; quarterly; Editor I. A. QURESHI; circ. 2,000.
- Punjab Educational Journal:** University Book Agency, Lahore; f. 1937; English; monthly.
- Sada-i-Pakistan:** Radio Pakistan, 71, Garden Road; fortnightly; Persian.
- Sadaf:** Karachi Port Trust; f. 1961; Urdu; quarterly; circ. 2,000; Editor IQBAL QURESHI.
- Science and Industry:** Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Rd.; f. 1963; English; quarterly; Editor K. M. HANIF.
- Spem:** Hamdard Trust, Hamdard P.O.; f. 1939; English; fortnightly; Editor HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SAID.
- State Bank of Pakistan Bulletin:** State Bank of Pakistan, Central Directorate, McLeod Road; f. 1951; English; monthly; Editor H. T. SEASAR.
- Statistical Bulletin:** Central Statistical Office, 63 Masima-bad; f. 1952; English; monthly.
- Talim-o-Tarbiat:** 69 The Mall, Lahore; f. 1941; children's monthly; Urdu; Editor Dr. A. WAREED; circ. 22,000.
- Thaqfat:** Institute of Islamic Culture, Club Rd., Lahore; f. 1955; Urdu; monthly; Editor RAIS AHMAD JAFAR.
- Trade and Industry:** P.O. Box 4611 Trade and Industry House, West Wharf Road; f. 1957; monthly; Man. Editor GHAZI NASSEERUDDIN.
- Trade Chronicle:** Hukim Chambers, South Napier Road; f. 1953; English; monthly; Editor ASOBA RAY SIDDIQI.
- Trade Journal:** Aitwan-e-Tijarat, Nicol Road; f. 1961; official organ of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Editor RAZIUDDIN SIDDIQI, M.A.; circ. 1,500.
- Ummah:** Central Institute of Islamic Research; English; monthly; Editors Dr. FAZLUR RAHMAN, Dr. S. H. MASUMI.
- Venture:** Karachi University; f. 1961; review of English language and literature; biannual; Editor SYED A. ASHRAF; circ. 500.
- Vision:** 1 Victoria Chambers, Victoria Road; monthly; English; Editor YOUSUF M. SAID.
- Voice of Islam:** A.M. 20, 68 Frere Rd., Saddary; monthly; English; Editor Dr. M. A. KHAN; Man. Dir. Dr. A. H. SIDDIQI.
- West Pakistan:** 21 Abbot Rd., Lahore; f. 1958; English; monthly; Editor SYED A. Z. ZAKI.
- Woman's World:** Saifee Building, Kutchery Road; f. 1958; English; monthly; Editor Begum MOYESS M. AZAM.
- Yaqeen International:** Frere Road; f. 1952; English; Islamic organ; Editor IZRAH HAMEED SIDDIQI.

EAST PAKISTAN

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DACCA

- Azad:** Dhakeswari Road, Post Ramna; Bengali; f. 1936; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor MOHAMMAD AKRUM KHAN.
- Ittofaq:** 1 Ramkrishna Mission Road; f. 1953; Editor TOFAZZAL HOSSAIN (*suspended* 1967).
- Mail:** 2 Wyer Street, Wari; f. 1952; English; Editor AZIZUR RAHMAN.
- Morning News:** 23 Jinnah Avenue (and in Karachi); f. 1942; English; Resident Editor S. G. M. BUDRUDDIN.
- Nabajat:** 53/1 Dinanath Sen; Bengali; Editor SAIFUNNESA.
- Pakistan Observer:** Matijee Commercial Area; f. 1949; English; Independent; circ. 35,000; Editor ABDUS SALAM; Man. Editor MAHBUBUL HUQ.
- Sangbad:** 263 Bangshall Road; f. 1947; incorporating *Daily Zindegi*; Bengali; Editor ZAHUR HOSSAIN CHOWDHURY.

OTHER TOWNS

- Eastern Examiner:** Joypahar Lane, Chittagong; f. 1952; daily; English; Independent; circ. 15,500; Editor Mrs. A. ALI KHAN.
- Purba Pakistan:** Musafir Khana, Nandan Kanan Building, Chittagong; daily; f. 1947; Bengali; circ. over 10,000; Editor ABDUS SALEM.
- Unity:** Sadarghat, Chittagong; f. 1956; English daily; Editor S. M. MOBIN.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

(Dacca unless otherwise stated)

- Begum:** 66 Lyall Street; f. 1946; Bengali; women's; circ. 22,000; Editor NURJAHAN BEGUM.
- Cinema:** 3/6 Liaquat Ave.; f. 1963; Editor A. WAZED.
- Dacca Times:** 1 R.K. Mission Road; f. 1961; English; Editor SALAHUDDIN MOHAMMAD.
- Dhaka Prakash:** 59/3 Islampur Road; f. 1961; Bengali; Editor ABDUR RASHID KHAN.
- East Pakistan Information:** Eden Buildings, Ramna; Govt. Publication; circ. 8,500; English; Editor SYUD AHMED.
- Eastern Herald:** Rasheedistan, Sylhet; weekly; English; Editor AMEENUR RUSHEED CHOUDHUR.
- Jugabheri:** Rasheedistan, Sylhet; weekly; Bengali; Editor AMEENUR RASHEED CHOUDHURY.
- Natum Khabar:** 32 Agha Masih Lane; Bengali; Editor ABDUL QUADER.
- Pakistan:** 32 Old Mughaltuli; Bengali; twice a week; Editor H. MODABBER.
- Purbodosh:** Observer House, Motijheel; f. 1956; Bengali; Editor MAHBUBUL HUQ; circ. 35,000.
- Pakistani Khabar:** Pakistan Secretariat II, Ramna; f. 1952; Bengali; circ. 15,000; Editor ANWAR HOSSAIN.
- Pak Samachar:** Public Relations Dept., Eden Buildings, Ramna; Bengali; Editor SYUD AHMED.
- Sainik:** 19 Azimpur Road; Bengali; Editor ABDUL GHAFOR.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Dacca unless otherwise stated)

- Ananya:** f. 1955; monthly; Bengali; illustrated magazine for women; circ. 5,000; Editor LAILA SAMAD.
- Dilruba:** 3 Pyari Das Road; monthly; Bengali; Editor A. H. M. A. QUADIR.
- Education:** East Bengal Teachers' Association; f. 1953; Bengali and English; monthly; Editor A. MANNAN.
- East Pakistan Labour Journal:** Labour Directorate, Govt. of East Pakistan; f. 1950; English; quarterly; circ. 2,000.
- Hamdard:** Hamdard Trust, 9 Noor Chambers, Pakistan Ave.; f. 1956; Bengali; monthly; Editor HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SAID DEHLAVI.
- Journal of the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development:** Comilla; f. 1960; English; quarterly; Editor A. I. R. RAHMAN; circ. 500.
- Jute and Jute Fabrics:** Pakistan Central Jute Committee; English; monthly; Editor M. M. ZAMAN ADENI.
- Khelaghar:** 9 Naya Paltan; monthly; Bengali; children's; Editor BEGUM ZEB-UN-NISSA AHMED.
- Mah-i-Nau:** Pakistan Secretariat II; f. 1949; monthly; Bengali; circ. 6,000; Editor ABDUL QUADIR.
- Mohammadi:** Azad Press, Ramna; monthly; Bengali; Editor MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN.
- New Values:** 67C Azuripura Estate, Ramna; f. 1947; English; bi-monthly; Editor SARWAR MURSHID; circ. 2,000.
- Pakistan Economic Journal:** Pakistan Economic Association, University of Dacca; f. 1949; English; quarterly.
- Republic, The:** 25 Kailash Ghosh Lane; f. 1957; English; quarterly; Editor ABDUL GHANI HAZARI.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Associated Press of Pakistan:** McLeod Road, Karachi; Branches: Lahore, Dacca and eleven other towns; Administrator A. K. QUERESHI.
- United Press of Pakistan:** Victoria Chambers, Victoria Road, Karachi; Branches: Lahore, Dacca, Rawalpindi; f. 1949; Man. Dir. ABDUL HAFIZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- UPI:** Victoria Rd., at Randal Rd. (near Tram Godi); Chief SHIRIN MANZIL.
- Antara News Agency, DPA, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Pakistan.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Pakistan Press International:** Saifee House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; Dir. MUAZZAM ALI.
- All Pakistan Newspapers Society:** 3rd Floor, 32 Farid Chambers, Victoria Rd., Karachi-3; f. 1949; 68 mems.; Pres. AZIZ AHMED.

PUBLISHERS

- Al-Helal Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 3-1 Johnson Road, Dacca; f. 1948; textbooks, periodicals, newspapers; Man. Editor A. G. HAZARI.
- Alshams Enterprize:** 136 Bangshal Rd., Dacca 1; f. 1960; novels, biographies, general; Man. Mrs. R. S. HUSSAIN.
- Amalgamated Press:** Bazar Kathian, Sialkot City; printers of newspapers.
- Ansari Publishing House:** 33 Farid Chambers, Victoria Rd., Karachi; f. 1947; trade reference books.
- Baliardi Publishing House:** Bangsal Road, Dacca.
- Barque and Co.:** Lahore; directories, textbooks, periodicals; Man. Dir. A. M. BARQUE.
- Book Company:** 14 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.
- Bookland:** Muhammadi Building, Bunder Road, Karachi; textbooks and general.
- Crescent Publications:** Urdu Bazar, Lahore.
- Din Muhammadi Press:** McLeod Road, Karachi; f. 1948; reference books; Man. Dir. KHAWAJA GHULAM HUSSAIN.
- Director Magazine Book Depot:** 42 Commercial Buildings, The Mall, Lahore.
- Eastern Pakistan Syndicate Ltd.:** Feni, Noakhali, East Pakistan.
- Ferozsons Ltd.:** Lahore; textbooks, reference, general, juvenile, maps, periodicals; Chair. Dr. A. WAHEED; Man. Dir. A. HAMEED KHAN.
- Fine Art Printers:** 46 Edwards Road, Rawalpindi; f. 1928; Dirs. NAJEEM, SHAMEEM YAMIN.
- Frontier Marketing Federation Ltd.:** Sadar Road, Peshawar Cantt.
- Frontier Publishing Co.:** Urdu Bazar, Lahore.
- Government Publications:** Manager of Publications, Central Publications Branch, Government of Pakistan, Block 44, Shahrah Iraq, Karachi; Deputy Controller of Stationery, Forms and Publications, Government of Pakistan, Dacca; f. 1947; Govt. Publications.
- Haque Press:** Choti Bazar, Mymensingh.
- Islami Kutub Khana:** Sadar Bazar, Mianwali (Punjab).
- Islamic Publications Ltd.:** 13-E, Shah Alam Market, Lahore; Islamic literature in Urdu, English and Bengali; Dir. AKHLAQ HUSSAIN.
- Kitabistan Ltd.:** f. 1950; branches in Karachi (Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road); Managing Dir. E. M. ANBASI; Dacca (3 Johnson Road), Managing Partner A. J. SHAMSUDDIN, Liaquat Avenue, Dacca.
- Madni Publications:** Darus Salam, Thatta (Sind).
- Maktaba-e-Islamia:** Chowk Bazar, Bahawalpur.
- Mercantile Guardian Press and Publishers:** 81-83 The Mall, Lahore; f. 1949; trade directories, etc.; Editor MAHMOOD AHMAD MIR.
- Muhammadi Book House:** 33 Patuataly, Dacca; educational, medical, literary, legal and fiction.
- Nairoshni:** Nicol Road, Karachi 2.
- Orientalia Publishers:** Lahore; Islamic publications.
- Pak Publishers:** Urdu Bazar, Lahore.
- Pakistan Book Depot:** 40 Islampur Road, Dacca 1; f. 1947; Man. Dir. BABRUDDIN AHMED, B.A.
- Pakistan Co-operative Book Society Ltd.:** Niaz Manzil, Jubilee Road, Chittagong; branches in Dacca and Karachi; Gen. Manager MAHBOOBUL ALLEM.
- Pakistan International Printers:** Lahore; f. 1964.
- Pakistan Publishing House:** Pakistan Chowk, Kutchery Road, Karachi; f. 1959; Dir. M. NOORANI, B.COM.
- Peco Ltd.:** P.O.B. 70, Lahore; f. 1936; Man. Dir. JAMEEL MAZHAR.
- Pioneer Book House:** 1 Avan Lodge, Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 37, Karachi; periodicals and reference works in English and Urdu.
- Presidency Printing Works:** Bangla Bazar, Dacca; educational; Proprietor SHAH JAHAN.
- The Provincial Library:** Victoria Park (South), Dacca 1; f. 1919; textbooks, fiction, religion; Man. Mvi ABDUR RAHMAN.
- Publishers International:** Bandukwala Building, 4 McLeod Road, Karachi; f. 1948; reference books, advertising; Man. Dir. KAMALUDDIN AHMAD.
- Publishers United:** Anarkali, Lahore; textbooks and periodicals.
- Punjab Religious Books Society:** Anarkali, Lahore; educational, religious, law and general; Chair. Rt. Rev. The Bishop of LAHORE.
- Puthigar Ltd.:** 74 Farashganj, Dacca 1; f. 1952; textbooks, guides, general; Man. PRIYA LAS DAS, M.A., B.ED.
- "Rast Guffar" Press:** Bhawana Bazar, Lyallpur; f. 1889; Publishers and Printers; Manager and Propr. SHAMSHAR ALI BASKHSHI.
- Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf:** Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore; f. 1923; books on all aspects of Islamic culture; Man. S. A. HUSAIN SHAH.
- Sindhi Adabi Board:** Amin Manzil, Garri Khata, Hyderabad (Sind); f. 1951; history, literature, culture of Sind; translations into Sindhi, especially social sciences.
- M. Siraj ud Din & Sons:** Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore 8; f. 1905; religious books in many languages; Man. M. SIRAJ UD DIN.
- Standard Publishers Ltd.:** 3/10 Liaquat Ave., Dacca 1; f. 1958; general low-priced books, mainly in Bengali; Man. Dir. RUHUL AMIN NEJAMEE.
- Taj Company Ltd.:** Bunder Road, Karachi; religious books; Man. Dir. SH. INAYET ULLAH.
- Times Press:** Mansfield Street, Sadar, Karachi 3; f. 1948; books and periodicals; Man. Dir. SHUJAUDDIN.
- United Publishers:** Anderkilla, Chittagong.
- Universal Publishing Co.:** Urdu Bazar, Lahore.
- University Book Agency:** Kutchery Road, Lahore.
- Wadud Publications:** 42 Hatkhola Rd., Dacca 3; f. 1952; school books, children's books in Bengali; Man. MAHBOOB ALAM.
- West Pak Publishing Co.:** Urdu Bazar, Lahore; Man. Dir. S. A. SHAH.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Pakistan Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: Y.M.C.A. Building, The Mall Road, Lahore, Pres. CH. ABDUL HAMID, Sec. S. A. BERNARD.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Pakistan: Broadcasting House, Peshawar Rd., Rawalpindi; Dir.-Gen. MUNIR HUSSAIN.

Radio Pakistan has a network of thirteen broadcasting stations and one relaying centre, operating twenty-nine transmitters, ten of which are short-wave. The high-power short-wave transmitters at Karachi help link the zonal stations for the relay of National Programmes and the centralised news service. There are fifty newscasts daily in sixteen languages, including English, Urdu and Bengali. Twelve external programme services are also put out daily.

Main Stations outside Karachi:

Radio Pakistan: Broadcasting House, Hyderabad.

Radio Pakistan: 29 Empress Road, Lahore.

Radio Pakistan: 303 Peshawar Road, Rawalpindi.

Radio Pakistan: Circular Road, Peshawar.

Radio Pakistan: Makran House, Quetta.

Radio Pakistan: Mymensingh Road, Dacca.

Satellite Stations:

Radio Pakistan: Kajla Kuthi, Rajshahi.

Radio Pakistan, Arakan Road, Chittagong.

There were 1,014,144 radio sets in 1967.

TELEVISION

Pakistan Television Corporation: P.O.B. 230, Rawalpindi; Man. Dir. A. M. S. AHMAD.

Stations at Rawalpindi, Lahore, Dacca and Karachi.

Projected stations: Chittagong and Peshawar.

There were 40,000 television sets in 1967.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; Rs. = Rupees)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

State Bank of Pakistan: P.O.B. 4456, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; controls and regulates currency and foreign exchange and has the sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 2,172.6m. (1967); Gov. M. RASCHID; Deputy Gov. ABDUL LATIF.

PAKISTANI BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Habib Bank Square, Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1961 by the merger of the Agricultural Development Finance Corpn. and the Agricultural Bank of Pakistan; to provide short, medium and long-term agricultural loans to agriculturalists and cottage industrialists; cap. authorized Rs. 200m.; p.u. Rs. 100m.; Chair. K. S. ISLAM.

Australasia Bank Ltd.: Shah Chiragh Chambers, Nabh Rd., P.O.B. 450, Lahore; f. 1942; cap. Rs. 5m.; dep. Rs. 248.6m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. FAROOQ A. SHEIKH; Gen. Man. M. A. K. YOUSUFI.

Bank of Bahawalpur Ltd.: P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; a subsidiary of National Bank of Pakistan; f. 1947; cap. Rs. 2.5m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. HAMID-UD-DIN PIR.

Eastern Mercantile Bank, Ltd.: Dacca.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Square, Karachi 21; f. 1941; cap. Rs. 60m.; dep. Rs. 3,018m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. RAZAK H. MAHOMED; Man. Dir. RASHID D. HABIB.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Habib Square, Karachi 21; f. 1952; cap. Rs. 5m.; dep. Rs. 197.5m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. RAZAK H. MAHOMED; Man. Dir. YUSUF A. HABIB.

Lahore Commercial Bank Ltd.: Bank Mansion, 30 Napier Rd., Lahore; Dir. M. A. FAROOQUE.

Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.: f. 1948; cap. p.u. Rs. 12.5m.; dep. Rs. 828.9m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. A. W. ADAMJEE; Gen. Man. S. MUSTAFA ISMAIL.

National Bank of Pakistan: McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1949; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 323m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. M. A. RANGOONWALA; Man. Dir. M. G. MOHIUDDIN.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Bellasis Street, South Napier Road, Karachi; f. 1957; Gen. Man. M. D. MULLICK.

United Bank Ltd.: Jubilee Insurance House, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; cap. Rs. 16.3m.; dep. 1,796m.; Chair. HABIB I. RAHIMAToola; Pres. and Man. Dir. A. H. ABEDI.

FOREIGN BANKS

Afghan National Bank (Pakistan) Ltd. (Banke Milli Afghan): Kabul; Karachi.

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam; Karachi; Man. M. W. LEM; br. in Chittagong.

American Express Co.: New York; Oriental Bldg., McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 4847, Karachi 2.

Bank of Baroda: Mandvi, Baroda; Narayanganj, E. Pakistan.

Bank of China: Peking; Karachi.

Bank of India: Bombay; Karachi.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; Karachi.

Central Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Bunder Road, Karachi.

Chartered Bank, The: London; Karachi; also subsidiary Eastern Bank.

Commercial Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Lahore.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: London; McLeod Road, Karachi.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y.; P.O.B. 3718, Karachi.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; Karachi.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Karachi.

State Bank of India: Bombay; Karachi, Chittagong, Dacca, Lahore, Narayanganj.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Tokyo; 111, Qamar House, Bunder Road, Karachi 2.

United Bank of India: Calcutta; Dacca.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: Calcutta; Bunder Road, P.O. Box 4811, Karachi.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Co-operative Banks: 130 branches throughout Pakistan.

FINANCE CORPORATIONS

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Habib Square, Karachi; f. 1961 by merger of Agricultural Development Finance Corporation and Agricultural Bank of Pakistan; provides credit facilities to agriculturists and persons engaged in Cottage Industries in the rural areas and for allied objects; cap. authorised Rs. 20,00,00,000 (51 per cent of the shares issued to be subscribed by the Central Government); total loans paid up (November 1962) Rs. 267m.; Chair. S. M. RAZA; Gen. Man. A. M. SALIMULLAH; 7 regional offices.

House Building Finance Corporation: 56-57 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1952; provides credit facilities at low interest for house-building; cap. authorised and p.u. Rs. 50m. (subscribed by the Central Government) and loans sanctioned up to June 1966 Rs. 398.7m.; credit facilities exist in 167 towns; zonal offices at Karachi and Dacca; 17 regional offices; Chair. MOLLA ABDUL MAJID; Man. Dir. M. REZA ALI; Sec. ABDUR NAIM.

Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan: Kandawalla Building (1st Floor), crossing of M. Jinnah and Garden Roads, Karachi; f. 1961 to succeed the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation; grants loans to industrial concerns, underwrites issue of stock, etc.; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; (the Central Government holds a majority-of-shares); Chair. K. A. MARKER; Managing Dir. M. RASHID; Dep. Man. Dir. N. ASLAM SIDDIQUI. Total loans and guarantees August 1961—December 1963 Rs. 827m.

Pakistan Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Corporation: 120 Segun Bagicha, Dacca 2; f. 1948, under the Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Ordinance 1948, and reconstituted 1959 (Ordinance 11 of 1960), provides financial assistance in cash and kind for the rehabilitation of refugees in both East and West Pakistan; entire cap. subscribed by the Govt. of Pakistan; up to December 1966 equipment and machines valued at Rs. 5.18m. and loans totalling Rs. 24.23m. had been supplied; Man. Dir. SHAMSUDDIN HAFEEZ; Chair. M. A. MAJID.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd.: Kallian Road, off McLeod Road, Karachi 2; f. 1947; 180 mems.; Pres. KASIM DADA; Acting Sec. N. A. M. MANJI.

INSURANCE

Pakistan Insurance Corporation: Pakistan Insurance Building, Bunder Road, Karachi 2; f. 1953 by the Government of Pakistan under the Pakistan Insurance Corporation Act 1952; a reinsurance corporation handling all forms of fire, marine and miscellaneous reinsurances; assisting the launching of new insurance companies in Pakistan; developing the insurance industry in the country; training insurance personnel; majority of shares held by Central Government of Pakistan; Chair. M. A. MAJID, Man. Dir. Z. AHMED.

Adamjee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Adamjee Chambers, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Alpha Insurance Co. Ltd.: Ralli Bros. Bldg., 2 Ralli Square, P.O.B. 4359, Karachi 2; f. 1951; Gen. Man. and Sec. T. C. DeSouza.

Asian Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bajai Mansion, The Mall, P.O. Box 34, Lahore; f. 1951; Man. Dir. RANA ZAFAR ULLAH KHAN.

Christian Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: Christian Mutual Bldgs., 11 McLeod Road, Lahore 6; f. 1897; Man. Dir. JOEL BAKSH.

Co-operative Insurance Society of Pakistan Ltd.: Co-operative Insurance Building, G.P.O. Square, The Mall, Lahore; Gen. Man. S. A. MAHMUD.

Crescent Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Qamar House, Bunder Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1932; Chair. A. G. H. HANIF; Man. Dir. R. AM BUNJRA.

Habib Insurance Co. Ltd.: Insurance House, No. 1 Habib Square, Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1942; Chair. HUSSAIN HABIB; Man. Dir. STEPHEN M. HADIN.

Ideal Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Haco House, Victoria Road, P.O.B. 7143, Karachi 3; f. 1892; Gen. Man. and Sec. F. SEQUEIRA.

Indian Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Haco House, Victoria Road, P.O. Box 7143, Karachi 3; f. 1892; Gen. Man. and Sec. A. R. D'ASSEN.

International General Insurance Co. of Pakistan: Eastern Bank Bldg., McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; Man. Dir. Pakistan Trust J. HASWARY.

Khyber Insurance Co. Ltd.: 719-721 Muhammad Ali Road, McLeod Rd., Karachi.

Mercantile Fire and General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Chambered Bank Chambers, McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 4413, Karachi 2; f. 1931; Man. Dir. FARUKHOUS A. DORIA.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of Pakistan Ltd.: P.O.B. 4413, 17 Chambered Bank Chambers, McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1931; Man. Dir. FARUKHOUS A. DORIA.

Muslim Insurance Co. Ltd.: The Bank Square, The Mall, Lahore; f. 1932; Administrator M. HANIF ISHAQUE KHAN.

National Craft Underwriters: Ebedi Garden, P.O. Box 116, Karachi 2; f. 1948.

National Underwriters of Pakistan Ltd.: Insurance House, Habib Square, Karachi.

New Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd., Jubilee Insurance House, McLeod Road, P.O. Box 4715, Karachi; f. 1933; Gen. Man. S. C. SENGALAY.

Pak Insurance Co. Ltd.: The 2nd Ballishan Building, opposite High Court, The Mall, Lahore, P.O. Box 191; f. 1949; Managing Dir. K. S. CH. MANSUR KHAN; Gen. Man. S. RAHAT HOSSAIN MARY.

Pakistan General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 191, 4 Lytton Road, Lahore; f. 1948.

Pakistan Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: The 2nd B. Shah Alam Market, Lahore; f. 1948; Chair. Faris Memon; Gen. Man. AMIR AHMED KHAN; Man. Dir. AMIR AHMED.

Premier Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Premier Insurance Bldg., William Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1952; Man. Dir. M. M. B. SENGALAY; Gen. Man. AMIR AHMED.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Insurance Association of Pakistan: P.O.B. 4413, Karachi 2; a non-profit-making association of companies, brokers and agents transacting business in fire, marine and aviation insurance in Pakistan; aims to develop and promote the insurance industry in Pakistan; and to act as an agency in the insurance of goods, property, etc. in Pakistan; Gen. Man. M. M. B. SENGALAY; Sec. M. M. B. SENGALAY; Karachi and Lahore.

Pakistan Insurance Institute: Karachi; f. 1951 to give insurance education among insurance personnel and officials in the Insurance Industry in Pakistan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Council: Karachi; supreme economic body with the President as Chairman. The Governors of the two Provinces, the Ministers of Finance, Commerce, Industries, Food and Agriculture and Railways and Communications are its members. The Chairman of the Planning Commission, Chairman of the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation and the Chairmen of the two Water Power and Development Authorities are its co-opted members.

Economic Planning Commission: Karachi; f. 1959; Chair. SADAR AMIR AZAM KHAN.

Administrative Council for Economic Development of Special Areas: Government organisation for the economic development of tribal areas.

Cotton Board, Government of Pakistan: Habib Square, Bunder Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1950; Chair. WAZIR ALI; Sec. FASIHUDDIN.

East Pakistan Development Commission: Dacca; to co-ordinate development schemes; Commissioner A. SOBHAN; Chief Sec. A. ASGHAR; Sec. M. K. ALI.

East Pakistan Mining Development Corporation: Dacca; f. 1958 by the East Pakistan Government for prospecting, mining and industrial exploitation of minerals.

East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority: WAPDA Building, Dacca; f. 1959 for development of water and power resources in East Pakistan; Chair. G. A. MADANI, S.P.K., S.Q.A., C.S.P.

Foreign Trade Development Council: f. 1953 by the Government of Pakistan to advise the Government on export-import policy generally; Chair. the Minister of Commerce; mems. comprise govt. officials and reps. of Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

Investment Promotion Bureau: Karachi; Chair. SYED AMJAD ALI.

Jute Trading Corporation: Karachi; f. 1967 to ensure fair prices to jute growers and a stable market for the economy.

Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited (P.I.C.I.C.): Jubilee Insurance House, McLeod Road, Karachi 2; f. 1957 to assist industrial enterprises within the private sector of industry; auth. cap. Rs. 150m.; public joint stock company; Chair. A. W. ADAMJEE; Gen. Manager N. M. UGUAILI.

Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC): Ferozepur Road, POL 322, Lahore 16; f. 1958 by the Government to introduce modern industrial techniques by training and demonstration programmes; Chair. W. A. SHAIKH, S.P.K., C.S.P.; Gen. Man. M. M. FAROOKHI, T.P.K.

West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation: Victoria Road, Karachi; f. 1962 by Act of Parliament to promote key industries; semi-autonomous; Chair. Lt.-Gen. HAJI IFTIKHAR AHMED.

West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority: The Pipals, Lower Mall, Lahore; f. 1958; for development of irrigation, water supply and drainage, building of replacement works under the World Bank sponsored Indo-Pakistan Indus Basin Treaty; flood-control and watershed management; reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands, inland navigation; generation of hydro-electric and thermal power and its transmission and distribution; Chair. (vacant); publ. *Indus* (English, monthly). *Wapda Weekly*, *Wapda Miscellany* (English, annual).

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, The: Lalji Lakhmidas Building, Bellasis St., Karachi; f. 1950; 68 mems.; Pres. KHALID WAHEED; Sec. TUFAIL AHMAD KHAN.

AFFILIATED CHAMBERS

Agrabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 70, Chamber Building, Quaid-e-Azam Rd., Chittagong.

Bogra Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Jhawtola Rd., Bogra.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, Nicol Road, Karachi; f. 1960; 800 mems.; Pres. M. A. JAWAD; Sec. MOHANID ANSARI.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 233 Quaid-e-Azam Rd., Chittagong; f. 1963; 753 mems.; Pres. GIASHUDDIN CHOWDHURY; Acting Sec. KAMAL AHMED.

Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 104 Kali Prasanna Ghosh St., Dacca; f. 1944; 680 mems.; Pres. ABU NASER AHMAD; Hon. Gen. Sec. MOHD AYUB.

Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: Circular Road, New Cloth Market, P.O. Box 99, Hyderabad; Pres. GHAZI NASEERUDDIN; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber of Commerce Building, P.O.B. 4833, Karachi; 190 mems.; Chair. W. B. BANKS; Sec. A. EUMORFOPOULOS.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Lower Jessore Road, Khulna; f. 1934; Pres. AKHTARUDDIN CHOWDHURY.

The Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Commerce House, 14 Lawrence Rd., Lahore; f. 1923; 160 mems.; Pres. MIAN ZAHUR AHMAD; Sec. M. QAYYUM.

Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Hussain Agahli, Multan City; Pres. MIAN FAROOQ AHMAD SHEIKH; Sec. SANOBAR SHAH KAKAKHEL.

Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Box 50, Quaid-e-Azam Road, Narayanganj; Pres. M. ILAHI; Sec. M. Z. AHMAD.

Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi; f. 1960; 48 mems.; Pres. M. A. SHAHID; Sec. MOHD AMJAD ALI.

Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 203 Mohanpura (Improvement Scheme), Rawalpindi.

Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ayub Mansion, Khyber Bazar, Peshawar; f. 1958; 140 mems., including 4 Trade Associations and 2 Town Associations; Pres. QAZI INAYATULLAH KHAN; Vice-Pres. HAJI ABDUL AZIZ SAVUL, HAJI NOOR ELLAHI; Sec. TAJAMUL HUSSAIN.

Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Cloth Market, Sukkur.

Sylhat Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Market, Sylhat.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association: Mohammadi House, McLeod Road, Karachi 2; Chair. M. D. DADABHOY; Sec. J. A. SHERIFF.

Karachi Cotton Association Ltd., The: The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Rd., Karachi; Chair. A. H. FIRBHAI; Sec. A. I. SIDDIQI.

PAKISTAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Pakistan Association of Printing and Graphic Art Industry: Spencer's Building, McLeod Road, Karachi; Chair. M. H. SAHYID; Sec. Haji M. K. USMANI.

Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association: 13 Motan Building, Bunder Road, Karachi; Chair. SH. WAZIR MOHD; Sec. MIRZA MOHD AFZAL.

Pakistan Cotton Ginners' Association: Station Road, P.O. Box 122, Hyderabad; Chair. Kh. M. A. WADOOD; Sec. ABBAS HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Electrical Association: Burq House, Purana Paltan, Dacca; Chair. S. MIRZA.

Pakistan Flour Mills' Association: Narsingdas Building, 22 The Mall, Lahore; Sec. M. MAJID CHUGHTAI.

Pakistan Hosiery Manufacturers' Association: Chowk Mithader, Taqi Building, Karachi 2; f. 1958; 500 mems.; Chair. A. G. KAPADIA.

Pakistan Jute Association, The: Qaid-e-Azam Road, P.O. Box 50, Narayanganj; Chair. M. M. ISPAHANI; Sec. K. S. SHAHBUDDIN.

Pakistan Jute Mills' Association: Amincourt 62-63, Motijheel, Dacca 2; Chair. M. MOHAMED ISPAHANI; Sec. M. R. KAZIMI.

Pakistan Leather Goods Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association: 6 Badshahi Road, Garden West, Karachi; f. 1948; Chair. G. H. BUTT.

Pakistan Match Manufacturers' Association: 9/H Motijheel, Commercial Area, Dacca 3; Chair. H. M. HASSAN; Sec. K. G. AHMAD.

Pakistan Mine Owners' Association: c/o Gilani Co. Ltd., Barnes Rd., Quetta; Chair. IQBAL SHAH; Sec. Maj. USMAN ALI KHAN.

Pakistan Paint Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 3602, Karachi 16; f. 1953; Chair. ISLAMUDDIN; Sec. ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN.

Pakistan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, The: 109 Hotel Metropole, Club Rd., Karachi; Chair. PIR MAHFOOZ; Sec. SYED M. MANZER.

Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturing Association: 7 Ilaco House, Victoria Road, P.O. Box 7231, Karachi; Chair. M. A. JAWAD; Sec. M. ZAKI M. SADDICK.

Pakistan Shipowners' Association: Ralli Bros. Bldg., Wood St., Karachi 2; Chair. A. D. AHMED; Hon. Sec. S. I. HUSAIN.

Pakistan Silk and Rayon Mills' Association: Bank House, 1 Habib Square, Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1959; Chair. AHMAD A. KARIM; Sec. H. H. NAJMI.

Pakistan Sports Goods Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association: Sialkot City; Chair. CH. SHER MOHD; Sec. MOHD SADIQ.

Pakistan Steel Re-rolling Mills' Association: West End Building, 63 The Mall, Lahore; Chair. MIAN MAQBOOL A. SHAIKH; Sec. LUTFUL MANNAN.

Pakistan Tea Association: Quaid-e-Azam Road, Chittagong; P.O.B. 287; f. 1948; Chair. H. M. ILAHI; Sec. T. F. STAINTHORPE.

Pakistan Umbrella Manufacturers' Association: 86 Moghaultully, Dacca; Pres. S. L. HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association: 404 Muhammadi House, McLeod Road, Karachi 2; Chair. NASEER-UD-DEEN; Sec. Wing Comm. A. HABIB AHMED.

Pakistan Wool and Hair Association, The: 505 Mohammadi House, McLeod Road, Karachi; Chair. M. MOHD SHARIF; Sec. A. KHALIK LATIF.

Pakistan Woollen Millowners' Association, The: P.O. Box 45, M-1108 Kohati Chowk, Shahr-ah-e-Mohammad Raza Shah Pahlvi, Rawalpindi; f. 1961; Chair. NASEER A. SHAIKH.

Surgical Instruments Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan, The: Mujahid Rd., Sialkot-1; f. 1948; Chair. A. QAYYUM KHAN; Gen.-Sec. KIFAYAT ULLAH.

TRADE UNIONS

All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour (APCOL): 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; f. 1949; 235 unions; total membership 329,000; Pres. M. A. KHATIB; Sec.-Gen. FAIZ AHMED.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS:

West Pakistan Federation of Labour (WPFL): 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; 139 unions; total membership 150,496; Pres. B. A. KHAN BAKHTIAR; Gen. Sec. M. A. KHATIB.

The principal affiliated Federations are:

All-Pakistan Railwaymen's Federation (APRF): 1 Brandreth Road, Lahore; f. 1948; 5 unions; about 50,500 mems.; Pres. Dr. T. H. KHALIB; Sec.-Gen. UMAR DIN.

Maghrabi Pakistan Khet Mazdoor Federation: 1 Brandreth Road, Lahore; f. 1954; plantation workers; about 14,000 mems.

Pakistan Transport Workers' Federation (PTF): 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; 28 unions; about 98,000 mems.; Pres. M. A. KHATIB; Gen. Sec. M. SULAIMAN.

Sind Hari Federation (SHF): P.O. Umarnkot, Sind; 18 unions; about 23,000 mems.; plantation workers; Pres. A. G. SARHANDI; Sec.-Gen. L. H. PALLI.

East Pakistan Federation of Labour (EPFL): 16B Court House Street, Dacca; f. 1947; 86 unions; about 170,000 mems.; Pres. AFTAB ALI; Gen. Sec. FAIZ AHMED.

The principal affiliated unions are:

East Pakistan Cotton Mill Workers' Union: 54 Delisle Road, Narayanganj, Dacca; about 21,000 mems.; Pres. FAIZ AHMED; Sec. M. SULIMAN.

Eastern Pakistan Railway Employers' League: 18 Karkun Bari Lane, Dacca; about 40,000 mems.; Pres. MAULANA BHASHANI.

Pakistan Textile Workers' Federation: 54 Delisle Road, Narayanganj, Dacca; about 20,000 mems.

Pakistan Mazdoor Federation: Landa Bazar, Lahore; f. 1951; 38 affiliated unions; 71,324 mems.; Pres. KHAWAJA MOHAMMED HUSSAIN; Sec. MALIK FAZAL ILAHI QURBAN.

United Trade Unions Federation of Pakistan: 1 Swami Narain Trust Building, Frere Road, Karachi; 17 affiliated unions; about 15,000 mems.; Pres. MIRZA FAROOQ BEG.

United Council of Associations of Civil Employees of Pakistan (UCACEP): Chartered Bank Chambers, Karachi; Pres. GHULAM MURTAZA; Gen. Sec. SAIFUR RAHMAN.

There are a number of independent unions and federations.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Commissioner of Railways: S. B. AZID, Ministry of Communications, Railway Wing, Rawalpindi.

Chairman of West Pakistan Railway Board: N. A. QUREISHY.

Chairman of East Pakistan Railway Board: M. K. MOHI-
UDDIN.

Pakistan has two large rail systems: the Pakistan Eastern Railway in East Pakistan and the Pakistan Western Railway in West Pakistan. Both of these are State-owned and in 1962 were placed under the Provincial Governments. They have a total route mileage of 7,039 miles. The Pakistan Eastern Railway is mostly narrow gauge and the Pakistan Western Railway mostly broad gauge.

ROADS

The total of surfaced roads in 1962-63 was 11,806 miles, 10,275 miles in West Pakistan and 1,531 miles in East Pakistan. There are over 50,000 miles of fair-weather tracks.

Roads fall under the sphere of Provincial subjects. Central Government assistance comes from the Central Road Fund, financed from a share of the excise and customs duty on sales of petrol, from direct 50 per cent grants on certain arterial roads, and from development loans.

Automobile Association of East Pakistan, The: 16 Joginager Wari, Dacca; Pres. A. A. SHAH; Chair. G. H. M. PATELL; Sec. Mrs. J. PATELL.

Automobile Association of West Pakistan, The: P.O. Box 76, 8 Multan Rd., Lahore; Chair. MALIK FATEH SHER LANGRIAL; Sec. ZIAULLAH SHAIKH.

Karachi Automobile Association: Oriental Bldg., McLeod Rd., Karachi.

RIVERS, CANALS AND IRRIGATION

A score of large canals and hundreds of small ones criss-cross the territory of West Pakistan watered by the rivers Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus and Swat. Many new canals and water works are being constructed.

In East Pakistan there are 5,000 miles of navigable waterways.

In February 1959 the East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority was set up to take over control of river conservancy and pilotage services from the Joint Steamer Companies. Schemes for the increase in the number of power driven craft and improvement of facilities have been drafted at an estimated cost of £2,200,000.

In September 1960 the Indus Basin Development Fund (see Chapter, Indus Waters Treaty, in Vol. I) was established to finance irrigation in Pakistan (and India).

Pakistan River Steamers Ltd.: Dacca; f. 1960; merger of Rivers Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., India General Navigation Co. Ltd. and East Bengal Railway Co. fleets.

SHIPPING

Chief ports: Karachi (West Pakistan), Chittagong, Chalna (East Pakistan).

National Shipping Corporation: Chittagong; f. 1963; 15 ships cargo services to U.S.A., U.K., and Far East; five directors nominated by the Government, four elected by shareholders.

Chittagong Steamship Corp. Ltd.: Chittagong; services to Karachi and Chalna.

Grescent Shipping Lines Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Finlay House, McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 4294, Karachi; services to Chittagong via Colombo.

East and West Steamship Co. (1961): P.O. Box 7014, Keamari, Karachi-7; services: West Pakistan, Ceylon, East Pakistan; 2 passenger vessels of 9,000 tons and 1 ocean-going cargo vessel.

East Pakistan Shipping Corporation: Dacca; f. 1965; will operate a fleet of 12 ferries, 4 coastal ships and 14 launches.

Gulf Steamships Ltd.: Steel House, West Wharf Rd., Karachi; 1 tanker, 9,760 tons, 4 dry-cargo vessel, 24,937 tons; Managing Dir. FAKHRUDDIN M. MILLWALA.

Karachi Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 4 Bandukwala Buildings, McLeod Road, Karachi 2; Chair. Shaikh HOOSAIN BHOY A. BANDUKWALA; Man. Dir. NOMAN H. BANDUKWALA; services: coastal, India, Burma, Ceylon and Persian Gulf.

Muhammadi Steamship Co.: Valika Chambers, South Napier Road (P.O.B. 4128), Karachi; f. 1947; agents in Colombo and principal Eastern and Pakistan ports; services: coastal, Ceylon, India, Burma; 4 vessels, total gross tonnage 27,979 tons; Chair. FAKHRUDDIN VALIBHAI.

Pakistan Shipping Line Ltd.: Mohammadi House, McLeod Road, Karachi; services to India and Europe.

Pakistan Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Strand Road, Chittagong; Chair. A. K. KHAN; Manager M. A. HUSAIN; services: coastal.

Pan-Islamic Steamship Co. Ltd., The: Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Road, Karachi; f. 1950; Special Dir. ALI MOHAMMED MOOSA; Managing Dir. A. D. AHMED; services: coastal, Europe and U.S.A.

Trans Oceanic Steamship Co. Ltd.: 260 R.A. Lines, Karachi; Chair. and Man. Dir. GODREJ. M. KANDAWALA; services: coastal trade.

United Oriental Steamship Co.: P.O.B. 4364, Nicol Rd., Karachi; 7 cargo vessels; Man. A. MAHMUD.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Directorate General of Civil Aviation has been merged with Air Headquarters, Pakistan Air Force; Director-General Air Commodore B. K. DASS.

Karachi, Dacca and Chittagong are recognised as international air ports.

Pakistan International Airlines Corp.: P.I.A. Building, Karachi Airport; est. 1955 as a result of a merger of Orient Airways Ltd. and Pakistan International Airlines. The Corporation operates internal services and to India, Germany, Lebanon, Italy, London, Geneva, and Rangoon; a weekly service to China via Dacca, Canton and Shanghai began at the end of April, 1964. Chair. NAZIR AHMED; Managing Dir. Air Commodore M. NUR KHAN.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Pakistan: Air Ceylon, Air France, Air India International, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, B.O.A.C., E.A.A.C., Ethiopian Air Lines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, I.A.C., Iranair, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L., Kingdom of Libya Airlines, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, M.E.A.-Air Liban, PanAm, Qantas, Royal Nepal Airlines Corp., S.A.S., Saudi Arabia Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, T.W.A., U.A.A., U.T.A.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism, Government of Pakistan: Central Hotel Bldg., Club Road, Karachi; f. 1956; Dir. M. Z. KIANI; brs. in Lahore, Peshawar, Murree, Dacca, Rawalpindi, Kaptai, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Gilgit, Saidu Sharif and Abbottabad.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Pakistan Arts Council: Karachi; br. in Lahore; Dir. in Karachi M. EUFAN; Dir. in Lahore NAEEM TAHIR.

Government Institute of Arts: Dacca; Principal ZAINUL ABIDIN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 3112, Karachi; responsible for organising training and research centres in the field of nuclear science and technology; Chair. Dr. I. H. USMANI, PH.D., C.S.P., D.I.C.

Atomic Energy Centre (in Lahore): P.O.B. 658, Lahore; f. 1961; training and research; equipped with a 14 MeV neutron generator; Dir. Dr. NAEEM AHMAD KHAN.

Atomic Energy Centre (in Dacca): P.O.B. 164, Dacca; f. 1964; training and research; equipped with a 3 MeV Van-de-Graaf accelerator and IBM 1620 computer; Dir. Dr. ANWAR HOSSAIN.

Atomic Energy Agricultural Research Centre: Tandojam, West Pakistan; f. 1963; research in plant physiology, genetics, entomology, soil science; Dir. Dr. SHAUKAT AHMED.

Medical Radioisotope Centres: Karachi, Dacca, Lahore, Multa and Jamshoro; public health research.

Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology: Nilhore, Islamabad; f. 1961; research; equipped with 5 MW swimming-pool-type reactor (critical 1966); Dir.-Gen. Dr. ABDUL GHANI.

Nuclear power stations are projected for Karachi in West Pakistan and for Roopur in East Pakistan.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Dacca: Ramna, Dacca, East Pakistan; 316 teachers, 34,923 students.

East Pakistan Agricultural University: P.O. Box Mymensingh, East Pakistan; 151 teachers, 1,495 students.

East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology: Ramna, Dacca, East Pakistan; 1,227 students.

University of Islamabad: 77-E Satellite Town, Rawalpindi; 6 professors.

University of Karachi: University Campus, University Rd., Karachi 32, West Pakistan; 244 teachers, 19,067 students.

University of the Panjab: Lahore, West Pakistan; 25 professors, 41,015 students (incl. affiliated colleges).

University of Peshawar: Peshawar, West Pakistan; 452 teachers, 6,787 students.

University of Rajshahi: Rajshahi, East Pakistan; 208 teachers, 18,403 students.

University of Sind: Hyderabad, West Pakistan; 172 teachers, 2,084 students.

West Pakistan Agricultural University: Lyallpur, West Pakistan; 330 teachers, 1,784 students.

West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology: 131 teachers, 1,500 students.

PANAMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Panama is a narrow strip of territory at the southern end of the isthmus separating North and South America. It is bounded to the west by Costa Rica and to the east by Colombia in South America. The Caribbean Sea is to the north and the Pacific to the south. The climate is hot and humid. Spanish is the official language and Roman Catholicism the religion of most of the people. The flag carries four quarters: white with a blue star, blue, white with a red star and red. The capital is Panama City.

Recent History

In December 1959 Panamanian demonstrators entered the Canal Zone, leased in perpetuity to the United States, and attempted to hoist the Republic's flag. The quarrel was settled by negotiations with the United States. In 1960 Roberto F. Chiari was elected President of the Republic. There were further disturbances in the Zone, involving loss of life, in January 1964 and diplomatic relations with the United States were broken off. A peace committee was subsequently set up under the Organization of American States (O.A.S.) and diplomatic relations with the U.S.A. were resumed in April 1964. In December 1964 the U.S.A. announced plans to survey an alternative canal route either in Panama or an adjoining state and it is now estimated that a new sea level canal may be open in the early 1980s. In May 1964 Presidential elections were won by Marco Robles. In September 1965 Presidents Johnson and Robles announced a new treaty to replace that of 1903, which will effectively recognize Panama's sovereignty throughout the present canal zone and any future canal area; a new defence agreement will maintain U.S. base rights. In June 1966 a protocol was signed for Panama's entry into certain subsidiary organs of the Organization of Central American States and negotiations are under way for Panama's entry into the Central American Market. In March 1968 President Robles was impeached on charges of aiding the government candidate in the forthcoming elections and suspended from office; Vice-President Max Delvalle was sworn in, but the National Guard refused to accept the impeachment and the Supreme Court rejected its validity in April.

Government

The President and the Chamber of Deputies are elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. The President is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers.

Defence

There is a National Guard of some 3,000 men, but a military force is assembled only in emergencies.

Economic Affairs

About a quarter of the national revenue is derived from the Canal Zone by way of lease fees and labour services. The economy is based on the land with rice, sugar and bananas as principal crops. Cocoa, hemp, coconuts and

maize are grown. Industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of sugar and alcoholic beverages. Shrimp fishing is important. There are timber resources, notably mahogany. Chief exports are refined petroleum, bananas and shrimps, with the United States as virtually the sole customer. Much revenue comes from shipping registration fees (*see* next paragraph).

Transport and Communications

There is a government-owned railway and two others which are United States-owned. Roads extend for some 6,000 kilometres of which about 4,000 are earth roads. The merchant marine is one of the world's largest with over six million gross tons (1965) (most of the vessels are foreign-owned but registered in Panama).

Social Welfare

Social welfare is being developed with insurance benefits for unemployment, sickness and retirement. Employees contribute to the scheme, which is Government operated.

Education

There is compulsory education for children between seven and fifteen years. There are two universities.

Tourism

There is some tourism though most travellers are in transit through the Panama Canal. Panama City on the Pacific coast is the main resort.

Visas are not required to visit Panama by nationals of Honduras, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Sport

Baseball and basketball are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 3 (Separation from Colombia), November 4 (Day of the National Flag), November 10 (First Independence), November 28 (Independence from Spain), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 2 (Day of National Mourning), February 19 (Carnival), March 1 (Constitution Day), April 4 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

Both the Metric and the Imperial Systems of weights and measures are in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Balboa of 100 Cents (at par with the U.S. Dollar).

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents; 1 Balboa.

Notes: U.S.A. notes are in circulation.

Exchange rate: 2.40 Balboa = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1967 ESTIMATE)			
	Total	Panama City (capital)	Birth Rate (per 1000)	Death Rate (per 1000)
75,650 sq. km. (excluding the Panama Canal Zone)	1,328,700	358,200	30.0*	7.5*

Population of Colon: 64,200.

* 1966 estimate.

AGRICULTURE

	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-66	1966-67
Beans	22.1	20.0	151.4	151.4
Coffee	20.9	20.0	104.0	110.3
Maize	105.4	108.4	1,870.4	1,960.0
Rice	133.1	131.5	3,330.3	3,085.8
Sugar	22.0	23.1	870.5	1,308.0
Tobacco	1.0	0.0	10.7	10.3

INDUSTRY

		1964	1967	1966
Beer and Spirits	million litre	30.5	32.5	31.2
Condensed, Evaporated, Powdered Milk	short tons	8,133.5	7,411.0	6,811.3
Salt	" "	12,147.4	12,638.0	9,603.1
Tomato Derivatives	" "	3,313.9	3,690.7	2,717.6
Sugar	" "	10,500.2	20,000.0	13,527.3
Electricity	'000 kWh	202,406	373,183	373,183
Gas	'000 cu. ft	102,570	627,723	100,132

FINANCE

1 Balboa = 100 cent.

100 Balboas = £41.13 = 41 sterling = US \$100

BUDGET

(1967-68) Balboas

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	11,115	Government General Expenses	18,415
Indirect Taxes	18,202	Education	2,000
State Enterprises	10,110	Public Works	1,000
Other Non-Financial Revenue	11,115	Public Services (including health, etc.)	1,000
		Interest on External Debt	1,000
		Other	1,000
Total	40,542	Total	25,415

Budget estimate 1968 - 1969 (estimated) Balboas

Development Plan 1968-1969: Estimated expenditure \$100,000,000 (US \$100 million) for the period 1968-1969.

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1962 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967*
Food	105.9	105.5	107.0
Housing	101.7	102.4	104.2
Clothing	101.6	102.5	103.5
Miscellaneous	102.0	102.4	103.6
TOTAL	103.4	103.6	104.9

This table is based on a study of a group of low and middle income families in Panama City.

* Figures for 1967 for the month of September

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Balboas)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	645.5	582.6	544.4
Income paid abroad	— 15.1	— 11.0	— 10.9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	630.4	571.6	543.5
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	28.6	15.7	26.8
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	658.0	587.3	570.3
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	473.5	423.2	394.7
Central government consumption expenditure	71.4	63.3	67.1
Private fixed capital formation	78.0	62.3	69.6
Public fixed capital formation	8.1	12.5	12.2
Central government fixed capital formation	14.0	13.0	14.7
Increase in stocks	14.0	13.0	11.9

RESERVES

	1963	1964	1965
Gross International Reserves	34,428.5	18,588.7	29,882.8
of which:			
Gold	10.0	10.0	10.0
Foreign currency	15,911.9	11,653.6	15,157.6
of which:			
U.S. coin	762.3	662.8	713.2
U.S. notes	15,050.0	10,954.7	14,398.1
Bank deposits (incl. Canal Zone)	8,679.9	6,602.9	14,413.8

Note: U.S. treasury notes and coins form the bulk of the currency in circulation in Panama.

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

('000 Balboas)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise f.o.b.	92,534	191,952	-99,418	103,242	217,385	-114,143
Non-monetary gold	2	429	- 427	2	342	- 340
Freight and insurance	90	19,670	-19,580	154	21,407	- 21,253
Transportation	14,623	7,227	7,396	15,848	7,496	8,352
Travel	41,044	10,016	31,028	48,833	11,597	37,236
Investment income	2,500	17,802	-15,302	4,358	22,482	- 18,124
Government transactions n.e.s.	7,985	5,752	2,233	9,152	5,488	3,664
Miscellaneous services	73,740	8,299	65,441	80,294	9,150	71,144
Total	232,518	261,147	-28,629	261,883	295,347	- 33,464
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	3,929	9,716	- 5,787	4,696	10,798	- 6,102
Government	10,433	718	9,715	8,860	843	8,017
Total	14,362	10,434	3,928	13,556	11,641	1,915
CURRENT BALANCE	246,880	271,581	-24,701	275,439	306,988	- 31,549
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private long-term	17,557	484	17,073	20,861	663	20,198
Private short-term	63	3,333	- 3,270	24	2,791	- 2,767
Government	8,143	4,486	3,657	8,429	3,447	4,982
Gold holdings in central monetary institutions	10,750	10,750	—	—	—	—
Gold and share holdings in other monetary institutions	22,044	16,666	5,378	54,019	46,342	7,677
CAPITAL BALANCE	58,557	35,719	22,838	83,333	53,243	30,090
Net Errors and Omissions			1,863			1,459

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREA

('000 Balboas)

	1965		1966	
	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	OTHER COUNTRIES	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	OTHER COUNTRIES
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise f.o.b.	14,838	-114,256	15,188	-129,331
Non-monetary gold	—	- 427	—	- 340
Freight and insurance	-591	- 18,989	-588	- 20,665
Transportation	-146	7,542	-153	8,505
Travel	21,407	9,621	20,494	16,742
Investment income	—	- 15,302	—	- 18,124
Government transactions n.e.s.	3,136	- 903	4,134	- 470
Miscellaneous services	51,475	13,966	58,501	12,643
Total	90,199	-118,748	97,576	-131,040
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	3,491	437	4,334	- 2,419

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN LOANS TO PANAMA

('000 Balboas)

LOANS TO AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES	1964	1965	1966
<i>Inter-American Development Bank:</i>			
Institute for Economic Development	1,766	2,569	3,043
Institute of Housing and Town Planning	7,305	7,296	7,554
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	1,573	2,460	2,629
Banco Nacional de Panamá	—	100	503
<i>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:</i>			
Institute for Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	1,533	2,193	3,302
<i>International Development Agency:</i>			
Savings Bank (Caja de Ahorros)	964	1,060	2,198
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	1,738	1,636	1,530
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	943	2,390	4,319
TOTAL	15,823	19,704	25,077

GOVERNMENT FOREIGN DEBT

	1964	1965	1966
Repayable Bonds	32,800	32,200	31,700
Export-Import Bank	10,900	11,300	11,200
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	5,700	5,600	6,000
Inter-American Development Bank	—	100	200
United States Government (AID, IDA)	9,400	12,900	19,100
National Bank of Washington—Panama Embassy in Washington	100	100	100
TOTAL	58,900	62,200	68,300

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1964) 165,389,571 Balboas; (1965) 189,620,192 Balboas; (1966) 214,493,806 Balboas.

Exports: (1964) 60,052,715 Balboas; (1965) 68,976,348 Balboas; (1966) 78,632,480 Balboas.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 Balboas)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Foodstuffs	17,087	18,583	Foodstuffs	43,459	49,989
Cereals and Manufactures	4,287	—	Fresh and Preserved Fish	7,926	—
Fruits and Vegetables	3,942	—	Fresh Bananas	30,589	—
Beverages and Tobacco	1,773	1,940	Sugar	2,116	—
Crude Materials, inedible	2,150	2,088	Coffee	700	—
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	40,407	47,587	Beverages and Tobacco	31	31
Crude Petroleum	38,457	—	Crude Materials, inedible	990	1,388
Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	601	1,112	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	23,711	25,911
Chemical Products	18,071	19,422	Petroleum Derivatives	23,711	—
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	5,207	—	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	228	520
Manufactured Articles, classified by material	47,677	50,704	Chemical Products	30	98
Paper and Cardboard	9,351	—	Manufactured Articles	391	477
Textile Fibres and Manufactures	14,232	—	Machinery and Transport Equipment	1	—
Metal Manufactures	7,216	—	Miscellaneous Manufactures	136	217
Machinery & Transport Equipment	39,919	49,716			
Machinery, excl. Electrical	15,978	—			
Transport Equipment	13,846	—			
Miscellaneous Manufactures	21,868	23,165			
Clothing	7,161	—			
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	54	178			
TOTAL	189,607	214,494	TOTAL	68,977	78,632

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 Balboas)

IMPORTS FROM	1965	1966*
Free Zone of Colón	18,439	22,660
German Federal Republic	7,058	6,547
Japan	9,660	10,701
United Kingdom	6,025	6,752
United States	78,013	87,929
Venezuela	36,890	45,555

EXPORTS To	1965	1966
Canada	8,064	6,390
German Federal Republic	3,382	2,060
Japan	1,774	2,620
Netherlands	924	1,315
United Kingdom	2,821	1,320
United States	42,085	52,361

* provisional figures

Tourism (1966): 369,567 Visitors (445,018 in transit), Expenditure 28,338,661 Balboas.

Railways (1966): Passengers carried 365,705, freight 11,414 tons.

Roads (1965): Cars 30,065, Buses 2,162, Lorries 8,290, others 115.

Shipping (1966): 222 Tankers of 3,166,433 gross registered tonnage; 2,078 others of 4,589,577 gross registered tonnage.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers arriving 299,712, departing 301,698.

EDUCATION

(1966)

TYPE	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Infant	100	151	5,173
Primary	1,620	6,672	210,628
Secondary	181	2,815	58,517
Universities	2	343	7,964

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Panama.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Constitution the President is elected by direct vote for a four-year term and is ineligible for re-election for the two succeeding terms. He is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet of Ministers.

The legislative body is the Chamber of Deputies of 53 members—appointed in the ratio of one Deputy to every 15,000 inhabitants. At the time of the elections two substitutes are elected for each deputy.

The Constitution contains a national bill of rights on liberal and progressive lines; there is universal suffrage for all those over 21.

Education is compulsory and free, and religious toleration is guaranteed under the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: MARCO A. ROBLES (term ends September 30th, 1968).

First Vice-President: MAX DELVALLE.

Second Vice-President: Col. RAUL ARANGO N.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Minister of the Interior and Justice: JOAQUÍN FERNANDO FRANCO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ing. FERNANDO ELETA A.

Minister of the Treasury: ALFREDO ALEMÁN, Jr.

Minister of Labour, Social Security and Public Health: Ing. LUIS V. CRESPO.

Minister of Education: Lic. CARLOS SUCRE C.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. ALBERTO DE LEÓN.

Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry: Ing. ARTURO DIEZ.

Minister to the Presidency: GONZALO TAPIA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PANAMA

(Panama City unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Edificio de la Caja de Ahorros, Calle 17 y Ave. Central, Apartado Postal 1271 (E).

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Belgium: San José, Costa Rica (L).

Bolivia: Urbanización Obarrio, Calle 72, Apdo. Postal 5276 (L).

Brazil: Calle 52, No. 24, Urbanización Campo Alegre (E).

Canada: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Chile: Ave. 1 y Calle 31, Apartado Postal 73411 (E).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Ave. 9, 34, Apartado Postal 4285 (E).

Colombia: Calle Ricardo Arias, Campo Alegre A., Apartado Postal 491 (E).

Costa Rica: Calle 45, 2-59, Apartado Postal 514 (E);
Ambassador: RAFAEL ANGEL VALLADARES MORA.

Denmark: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Ecuador: Calle 50, No. 100 y Calle 68, Apartado Postal No. 530 (E).

El Salvador: Calle Samuel Boyd No. 10, Apartado 4434 (E).

France: Plaza de Francia No. 1-06, Apartado Postal 869 (E).

German Federal Republic: Ave. 1 y Calle 40, Apartado Postal 4228 (E).

Greece: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (L).

Guatemala: Avda. Justo Arosemena y Calle 32, No. 32-06, Apartado Postal No. 1018 (E).

Haiti: Calle 51, No. 18, Apartado Postal 1134 (E).

Honduras: Avda. Eusebio A. Morales No. 7 (E).

PANAMA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PROVINCES, PRESIDENT, ETC.)

Israel: Ave. 4 y Calle 31 (E).
Italy: Edificio Cemento Panama—Ave. Eusebio A. Morales y Manuel Espinosa B., Apartado Postal 2024 (E).
Japan: Calle 46 No. 10 (L).
Lebanon: Mexico City 5, D.F., Mexico (L).
Mexico: Ave. 7 España, 120 Apartado Postal 4220 (E).
Netherlands: San José, Costa Rica (L).
Nicaragua: Diagonal 4, No. 33-51, Apartado Postal 933 (E).
Norway: Mexico City, Mexico (L).
Paraguay: Calle 18, Paitilla (E).
Peru: Calle 43, No. 34, Apartado No. 4516 (E).
Poland: Mexico City, Mexico (L).
Sweden: Bogotá, Colombia (L).
Switzerland: Caracas, Venezuela (L).
Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).
United Arab Republic: Calle 33A, 4-21, Apartado Postal 7080 (E).
United Kingdom: Ave. 7 España, No. 120, 5° piso (E).
U.S.A.: Ave. Balboa entre Calles 37 y 38 Este, Apartado Postal 1099 (E).
Uruguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).
Vatican: Punta Paitilla, Apartado Postal 1763 (Apostolic Nunciature).
Yugoslavia: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Panama also has diplomatic relations with Dominican Republic, Malta and Spain.

PROVINCES

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Bocas del Toro: EDUARDO E. THOMAS.
Coclé: MANUEL S. ROSAS Q.
Colón: (vacant).
Chiriquí: ALBERTO SITTÓN.
Darién: HONORIO ALARCÓN.
Herrera: PEDRO P. ULLOA.
Los Santos: JOSÉ E. BRANDAO.
Panama: MIGUEL REMÓN B.
Veraguas: ABEL APONTE.

PRESIDENT

(Election May 1964)

CANDIDATES	PARTY	VOTES
MARCO A. ROBLES	Partido Liberal	130,154
ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID	Partido Panameñista	119,786
JUAN DE ARCO GALINDO	Coalición Patriótica Nacional	47,629
JOSÉ ANTONIO MOLINO	Demócrata Cristiano	9,719
NORBERTO NAVARRO	Acción Radical	3,756
JOSÉ DE LA ROSA CASTILLO	Partido Reformista	2,499

Elections for President will be held on May 12th, 1968, and the new President will take office on October 1st.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(Election May 1964)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
Partido Panameñista . . .	12	119,201
Partido Liberal Nacional . . .	8	48,574
Partido Republicano . . .	4	32,445
Coalición Patriótica Nacional . . .	3	23,872
Tercer Partido Nacionalista . . .	4	11,442
Liberación Nacional . . .	2	12,920
Acción Democrática . . .	1	10,975
Partido Progresista . . .	2	9,800
Partido Demócrata Cristiano . . .	1	9,681
Partido Laborista Agrario . . .	1	11,483
Partido Socialista . . .	1	4,374
Partido Renovador . . .	1	4,218
Acción Radical . . .	1	3,708
Partido Reformista Nacional . . .	1	2,521
TOTAL . . .	42	305,225

Elections are to be held on May 12th, 1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Panameñista: Leader ex-President ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID.

Partido Liberal Nacional: won the Presidential elections of 1964 but holds only 8 of the 53 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Partido Republicano: f. 1959; supported President CHIARI in 1960 elections and President ROBLES in the 1964 elections.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional: supported President ROBLES in 1964.

Partido Laborista Agrario: supported President ROBLES in 1964.

Tercer Partido Nacionalista: Presidential candidate (1964) JUAN GALINDO.

Acción Democrática: supported President ROBLES in 1964.

Partido Progresista Nacional: supported President ROBLES in 1964.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: Presidential candidate (1968) ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ REVILLA.

A coalition **Unión Nacional** has been formed by Acción Democrática, Coalición Patriótica Nacional, Partido Panameñista, Tercer Partido Nacionalista and Partido Republicano to present a united opposition front for the national elections in May 1968.

A large number of parties failed to gain enough votes at the 1964 elections to retain their legal status.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court comprises nine magistrates, a new magistrate being appointed every two years for an eighteen-year term.

President of the Supreme Court: GERMÁN LÓPEZ G.

President of Penal Chamber: DEMETRIO A. PORRAS.

President of the Civil Chamber: ANGEL LOPE CASÍS.

President of the Chamber for Administrative Disputes: GERMÁN LÓPEZ G.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, with a Protestant minority.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Panama: Mgr. TOMÁS ALBERTO CLAVEL MÉNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Chitre: Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA CARRIZO VILLAREAL.

David: Mgr. DANIEL ENRICO NÚÑEZ.

Santiago de Veraguas: Mgr. MARCO GREGORIO McGRATH.

Apostolic Vicar of Darien: Mgr. JESÚS SERRANO PASTOR.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Crítica: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. 665, Panama 9A; f. 1959; morning; tabloid; Spanish; circ. 32,000.

Ecos del Valle: Apdo. 44, David; f. 1918; Editor M. A. BRENES C.; circ. 1,000.

El Día: Panama City, Apdo. 5541; f. 1953; pro-Government; Dir. FABIÁN VELARDE; circ. 17,000.

La Estrella de Panamá: Apdo. 159, Panama City; morning; Spanish; circ. 18,850 weekdays, 25,170 Sundays.

Expreso: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1965; noon; tabloid; Spanish; circ. 10,000.

The Star and Herald: Apdo. 159, Panama City; f. 1849; morning; English; circ. 12,000; Editor LUIS BUNTING.

El Panamá América: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1929; evening; Spanish; independent; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO A. DE LEÓN; circ. 18,500.

Panama-American: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1925; evening; English; circ. 11,000.

La Hora: Apdo. 1764, Panama City; f. 1947; daily; opposition; Spanish; Dir. ANTONIO DE LEÓN; circ. 22,000.

La Nación: Apdo. 1098, Panama City; Spanish-English.

El País: Apdo. 912, Panama City; f. 1950; morning; independent; Spanish; Chair. SAMUEL LEWIS; Dirs. S. LEWIS GALINDO and GABRIEL LEWIS; circ. 1,000.

La Prensa: Apdo. 8380, Panama City; pro-Government; Dir. GUILLERMO RODOLFO VALDÉS; circ. 14,000.

La Razón: Apartado 40, David; f. 1946; Democratic Spanish; Editor MANUEL J. GARCÍA; circ. 1,350.

PERIODICALS

PANAMA CITY

Atlántico: Apdo. 969, Colón; Spanish.

Comercio, Industria y Turismo: Cámara de Comercio y Junta Nacional de Turismo, Apdo. 3743; monthly.

Mundo Gráfico: Apdo. 3138; Spanish; weekly; illustrated; general news.

Estadística Panameña: f. 1941; published by the Contraloría General de la República; statistical survey in series according to subjects; Controller-Gen. Lic. OLMEDO A. ROSAS; Dir. of Statistics and Census Srta. LUISA E. QUESADA.

Industria: Apdo. 952, Panama City; organ of the Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá; Pres. JORGE M. ARIAS; Sec.-Gen. FRANCISCO JOSÉ LINARES.

Panama Tribune, The: 6 (Peru), No. 26-13, Apdo. 3497; f. 1928; Sat.; English-Spanish; circ. 7,000; Founder SIDNEY A. YOUNG; Editor-Publisher GEORGE W. WESTERMAN.

Revista de la Cámara de Comercio de Panamá: Apdo. 74, Panama City.

Visión: Apdo. 2052; fortnightly.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: c/o "La Estrella de Panamá", Apdo. 159, Panama City; Chief LUIS ESPINOSA CASTILLO.

AP: Calle Demetrio H. Brid No. 2, Panama City; Correspondent LUIS C. NOLI.

UPI: Suite 221, Hotel El Continental, Apdo. 8475, Panama City; Chief EDWARD LANDRETH.

Tass also maintains an office in Panama.

PUBLISHERS

PANAMA CITY

Imprenta de la Academia: Calle de Juan B. Sosa, Apdo. 637.

Librería Cultural Panameña, S.A.: Avda. Perú y Calle 35; education.

Editorial "La Estrella de Panamá": Ave. 9A Sur 7-38, Apdo. 159.

Editora La Moderna, S.A.: Calle 12, Este 16; fiction.

Imprenta Nacional (Publicaciones Oficiales del Gobierno): Government publishers.

Editora Panamá, S.A., "La Hora": Calle del Estudiante 70; Pres. ROBERTO E. ARIAS.

Panama American Press, Inc.: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; newspapers; Pres. ROSARIO A. DE GALINDO.

Editorial de la Universidad de Panamá: Apdo. 2143; education, history, medicine, philosophy, literature, politics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos: Apdo. 3121, Panama 1; Dir.-Gen. DAVID AMADO; Dir. Tec. LUIS FRANCISCO LAMPARERO.

Asociación Panameña de Radiodifusión: Apdo. 7587, Panama; Pres. J. E. SITTON.

There are two short-wave and forty-three medium-wave stations. All stations are commercial except for three cultural religious.

In 1967 there were 225,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Circuito R.P.C.: Apartado 1795, Panama City; commercial; Dir. Gen. F. ELETA A.

Televisora Nacional, S.A.: Apartado 8371, Panama City; private commercial station; Man. ROBERTO GARCÍA DE PARIEDA.

Telebarú, S.A.: Apdo. 1960, David; commercial; Man. R. SAMUDIO.

In 1967 there were 77,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; emounts in Balboas)

Comisión Nacional Bancaria (*National Banking Commission*): f. 1966 to regulate banking operations and act as a link between banks and the Government.

NATIONAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Panamá: Avda. Cuba y Calle 33, P.O.B. 5220, Panama City; f. 1904; Government owned; cap. 7.3m.; dep. 57.7m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ENRIQUE A. JIMÉNEZ; Gen. Man. FERNANDO DÍAZ G.

Panama Bank and Trust Company, Inc. (*Banco Fiduciario de Panamá, S.A.*): Apdo. 1774, Panama City; f. 1948; cap. 1.5m.; dep. 29m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Dr. J. J. VALLARINO; Man. JEAN GIRARD; 4 brs. in Panama City, 2 brs. in Colón.

Banco Suizo-Panameño, S.A.: Avda. Federico Boyd 33 y Calle 49, Apdo. 1151, Panama; f. 1953; cap. 2m.; dep. 9m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. ALFREDO ALEMÁN; Exec. Vice-Pres. EDUARDO ALFARO.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Desarrollo Industrial (*Industrial Development Bank*): Apdo. 7201, Panama 5; Gen. Man. CARLOS A. VELARDE.

SAVINGS BANKS

Caja de Ahorros: Apartado 1740, Panama City, David and Colón; f. 1934; savings accounts 18,486,324 (Dec. 1963); Pres. Dr. ERNESTO ZUBIETA; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO ALBERTO DE ROUX.

Caja de Seguro Social: Apartado 1393, Panama City; f. 1941; 88,832 mems.; Gen. Dir. LAURECIO J. OCAÑA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal: Nassau, Bahamas; Apdo. 8522, Panama City 5.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; Plaza 5 de Mayo and Via España and Betania, Apdo. 10, Panama City; Vice-Pres. WELTON H. HEWITT; brs. in Colón, Chitre, David and Balboa.

First National City Bank: New York, U.S.A.; Avda. 7A Central 10-11, Panama City.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Panama City Stock Exchange: Panama City; f. 1960.

INSURANCE

Cia. General de Seguros: Apartado 364, Panama City; f. 1937; Pres. LEOPOLDO AROSEMENA.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros: Plaza 5 de Mayo, Apdo. 1036, Panama 1; f. 1910; Pres. JOSÉ A. SOSA J.; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN A.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros de Vida: Plaza 5 de Mayo, Apdo. 1036, Panama 1; f. 1957; Pres. JOSÉ A. SOSA J.; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN A.

Cia. Istmena de Seguros, S.A.: Apartado 50, Panama City; f. 1951; Man. J. B. ARIAS A.

Cia. Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Apartado 5303, Panama City 5; f. 1957; Pres. RALPH J. LINDO; Gen. Man. G. FERNÁNDEZ G.

Cia. Panameña de Seguros S.A.: Apartado 3065, Panama 3; Gen. Man. RICHARD F. MITCHELL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Agricultura (*Chamber of Commerce*): Ave. 5 33A-18, Panama City.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Apdo. 1857, Panama 7; Pres. VÍCTOR GÓMEZ B.; Sec.-Gen. ATILIANO ALONSO; publ. *Boletín*.

Instituto de Fomento Económico—IFE (*Economic Development Institute*): Box 5282, Panama City; f. 1953; Government-sponsored agricultural and livestock credit organization; Gen. Man. JAIME FORD B.

Instituto del Café: Avda. 1A, Panama City.

Industrial Development and Productivity Centre: Box 7639, Panama 5; f. 1954; a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry to undertake feasibility studies, analyses, and promotion; Dir. Arch. LUIS D. CRESPO.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de la República de Panamá—CTRP (*Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama*): Avda. Justo Arosemena No. 24-72, Segundo piso, Panama City; f. 1950; mems. 1,150 from 36 affiliated groups; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Pres. SANTIAGO O'DONELL; Sec. Gen. JOSÉ A. BARRAZA; publ. *El Obrero* (annual).

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores de la República de Panamá—FSTRP (*Syndical Federation of Workers of the Republic of Panama*): Calle 14 Oeste, Panama City; f. 1947; admitted to WFTU/CTAL; mems. 125 from 3 affiliated groups; Sec. Gen. ANGEL GÓMEZ.

Unión General de Trabajadores de la República de Panamá—UGTRP (*General Union of Workers of the Republic of Panama*): Calle Estudiante No. 15, Panama City; f. 1947; mems. 350 from 2 affiliated groups; Sec. Gen. JUAN DE DIOS HERRERA; publ. *El Sindicalista*.

Acción Sindical Panameña—ASP (*Panamanian Syndical Action*): Apdo. 4060, Panama City; admitted to CISC/CLASC; Sec. Gen. CARLOS J. GEORGE.

A number of unions exist without affiliation to a national centre.

COLÓN ZONE

The Colón Free Zone, an area of 96 acres, is an autonomous agency of the Government of Panama, situated less than half a mile from the Piers of Cristóbal, the Atlantic Port for the Panama Canal, on the Caribbean Sea. Foreign merchandise may be landed without application of customs or tariff duties. It may be processed before re-exportation, which is also without duties. The Free Zone was created in 1948 and started operations in 1953. In 1965 imports and re-exports amounted to \$249m.

General Manager: Dr. RICARDO E. CHIARI, P.O. Box 1118, Colón, Panama.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Ministry of Government and Justice: controls all transport (publicly and privately owned) in Panama.

RAILWAYS

Of the railways in Panama, two are owned by American companies, one being constructed primarily to carry fruit, and the other to work in conjunction with the Canal.

Chiriquí National Railroad (*Government-owned*): David City, Chiriquí; operates 105 miles of narrow-gauge track (3 ft.), running from Puerto Armuelles to David, via Concepción, with a branch line south to Pedregal; Pres. and Gen. Man. RAFAEL A. GALÁN R.

PANAMA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

United Fruit Company (*U.S.-owned*): Panama City; operates two lines partly in Costa Rica: the Northern Line (Almirante, Bocas del Toro) 105 miles of 3 ft. gauge and the Southern Line (Puerto Armuelles, Chiriquí) 91 miles of 3 ft. gauge.

Panama Railroad (*U.S.-owned*, a part of the Panama Canal Company as renamed July 1st, 1951): Cristóbal, Canal Zone; operating 47 miles of main track from Panama City to Colón on a route roughly parallel to the Canal; additional 77 miles of track operated in the Canal Zone (5-ft. gauge). In the fiscal year 1967 the railway carried 738,000 passengers and 197,000 tons of freight; Pres. Major-Gen. W. B. LEBER; Dir. Transportation and Terminals Bureau AXTON T. JONES; Man. Railroad Division DONALD R. BRAYTON.

ROADS

There are some 3,880 miles of roads in Panama, of which about a third are paved. The two most important highways are the National, which runs from Panama City westwards to Concepción in the Province of Chiriquí, and eastwards as far as Chepo; and the Boyd-Roosevelt or Trans-Isthmian, linking the cities of Panama and Colón. The Pan-American Highway to Mexico City opened in 1963 with 340 miles in Panama. A highway to San José, Costa Rica, was completed in 1967.

SHIPPING

The Panamanian Merchant Marine is one of the world's largest and, in 1965, a total gross tonnage of some 6.4 million was registered under the Panamanian flag.

A number of lines make regular calls at Panamanian ports, including: Grace, Furness Withy, Holland America, New Zealand, Pacific Steam Navigation, Royal Mail, Shaw Saville and United Fruit.

CIVIL AVIATION

Improvements are being carried out at Toaimen airport, just outside Panama City, financed by three United States airlines.

Aerovías Panama Airways (APA): Calle Br, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 4308, Panama.

Aerovías Internacional Balboa: P.O.B. 4010, Calle 30 y Avda. Balboa, Panama City.

Compañía Panameña de Aviación S.A. (COPA): Avda. Peru 25, P.O.B. 1572, Panama City; routes flown: Panama City-Changuinola via Colón and Bocas del Toro; Panama City to Armuelles via David and San José, Costa Rica; Pres. RICARDO M. ARIAS E.

Panameña de Aviación Internacional, S.A. (PAISA): Calle Aquilino de la Guardia No. 8, Edif. Igra, Apdo. 7283, Panama City; f. 1967; fleet includes one DC-9.

Panama is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Peruanas, Aeronaves de México, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, B.O.A.C., K.L.M., Lacs, LAN-Chile, Lufthansa, PanAm, Sahsa, Swissair, TACA and Varig.

TOURISM

Instituto Panameño de Turismo: Edif. de la Cámara de Comercio, Avda. Cuba y Calle 33A, Apdo. Postal 4421, Panama 5; f. 1960; Gen. Man. PEDRO DÍAZ.

OVERSEAS OFFICE

U.S.A.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York 10020.

Asociación Panameña de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo APAVIT: Pres. DAVID EISENMANN, Apdo. 5567, Panama City.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección Nacional de Cultura: Ministerio de Educación, Apdo. Postal 1630, Panama City; Dir. Prof. ROGELIO SINÁN; responsible for the following bodies:

Museo Nacional: Dir. Dr. ALEJANDRO MENDEZ.

Comisión Nacional de Arqueología y Monumentos: Dir. Dra. REINA DE ARAUZ.

Biblioteca Nacional: Dir. Prof. GALILEO PATIÑO.

Escuela Nacional de Artes Plásticas: Dir. Prof. JUAN M. CEDENO.

Conservatorio Nacional de Música: Dir. Prof. DAMIÁN CARLES.

Escuela Nacional de Danzas: Dir. Prof. JULIO ARAUZ.

Casa de la Escultura: Dir. Prof. CARLOS ARBOLEDA.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CHARPENTIER.

Asociación de Conciertos: Apdo. 7666, Panama 9; organizes musical seasons with national and international artists; Dir. Prof. JAIME INGRAM.

Asociación Teatro en Círculo de Panamá: Calle 53 No. 28, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 742, Panama 9A; f. 1961; presents theatrical works and encourages interest in the theatre in Panama; grants to cultural associations amount to \$20,000; Pres. ISABEL DE NACHO; Exec. Sec. ELSA P. DE CRESPO.

Instituto Panameño de Arte: Apdo. 4211, Panama 5; an adjunct of the Department of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Education; sponsors all aspects of culture; Exec. Sec. OLGA ZUBIETA DE OLLER.

THEATRE AND ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Dirección Nacional de Cultura, Apdo. 1630; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CHARPENTIER.

Teatro Nacional: f. 1908.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad de Panamá: Apartado 3277, Panama City; Institute of Nuclear Studies, where medical and agricultural research with radio-isotopes is carried out.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Panamá: Apartado 3277, Panama City; 156 teachers, 7,870 students.

Universidad Santa María la Antigua: Apdo. 2143, Panama City.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

The Canal Zone is flanked on either side by the Republic of Panama. It stretches from Balboa on the Pacific to Cristóbal on the Caribbean and is 50.2 miles long and 10 miles wide.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA			POPULATION, 1967 estimate		
Total	Land	Water	Total	U.S. Citizens	Non-U.S. Citizens
647.29 sq. miles	372.32	274.97	49,433	39,812	9,621

EMPLOYMENT

(1967)

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES		PANAMA CANAL COMPANY EMPLOYEES	
Paid at U.S. Wage Base	Paid at Canal Zone Wage Base	Paid at U.S. Wage Base	Paid at Canal Zone Wage Base
2,070	1,221	3,242	9,534

FINANCE

U.S.\$ and Panamanian Balboa circulate in the Zone.

100 Balboas = £41 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. \$100.

BUDGETS

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

1967

Revenue \$35,966,000.

Expenditure \$35,966,000 (Health \$12,655,000).

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

1967

Revenue \$144,899,000.

Expenditure \$131,841,000.

TRANSPORT

CANAL TRAFFIC

(1967)

NUMBER OF THROUGH TRANSITS	CARGO (tons)	TOLLS AND TOLL CREDITS
13,385	92,983,791	\$82,296,638

PRINCIPAL USERS

COUNTRY	TONNAGE CARRIED
Liberia	17,946,883
Norway	14,914,826
U.S.A.	9,350,430
United Kingdom	9,145,649
Japan	6,960,709

EDUCATION

(1967)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF PUPILS
United States schools	12,100
Latin American schools	2,700

Source: Panama Canal Company.

THE CONSTITUTION

Occupation and use of the Canal Zone was granted to the United States by the Republic of Panama under Articles II and III of the 1903 Treaty. In effect, the Canal Zone is a United States Government reservation devoted to the protection, maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal in which private enterprise is not permitted except that directly related to the waterway and its operation.

The Code of Laws applicable within the Canal Zone is enacted by the Congress of the United States.

Administration is in the hands of the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government. The two units are headed by one man who is President of the Company and Governor of the Canal Zone. His appointment as Governor is made by the President of the United States subject to confirmation by the Senate and he is *ex-officio* President of the Company.

THE GOVERNMENT

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Maj.-Gen. WALTER P. LEBER, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

The Canal Zone Government performs the usual functions of city, county and state governments, including police, schools, customs, ports, immigration, roads, health and justice.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Chairman of the Board: Hon. STANLEY R. RESOR.

President: Maj.-Gen. WALTER P. LEBER.

Secretary: W. M. WHITMAN.

The Company's activities involve operating the Canal and the Panama Railroad. The Company is required to recover all costs of operation and maintenance, pay the net cost of the Canal Zone Government, and pay interest on the net investment of the United States in the Canal Company.

JUDICIARY AND RELIGION

Judicial System:

Magistrates' Courts: Balboa and Ancon. Jurisdiction in criminal cases where the fine and punishment, except for a few specified offences, does not generally

exceed \$100 or 30 days in jail or both, and in civil cases where the claim is under \$500.

U.S. District Court: Ancon; hears appeals from the Magistrates' Courts; Civil and Criminal cases in excess of the limitations of the Magistrates' Court are tried in the District Court. Appeals from the District Court are filed with the *U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals* in New Orleans, and some of these may be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Pardon and Parole Board: five members appointed by the Governor; considers submissions for pardon and parole.

Religion: All religious affiliations, in proportions corresponding approximately to those of the U.S.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There is one radio station (SCN) and one television station (SCN-TV), both operated by the U.S. Armed Forces as part of the Southern Command network.

FINANCE

Banks: *First National City Bank:* New York; branch in the Canal Zone.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; branch in the Canal Zone.

Insurance: There are no companies with business offices in the Canal Zone.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

PANAMA CANAL

Opened 1914; 50 miles long; the average ship takes 8 hours to go through the Canal. Terminal ports are Cristóbal on the Caribbean and Balboa on the Pacific.

Railways: *Panama Railroad* runs cross-isthmus service from Cristóbal to Ancon.

Civil Aviation: Panama National Airport, Tocumen, by agreement also serves as the commercial airport for the Canal Zone.

Tourism: Panama Canal Information Officer, Balboa Heights, C.Z.; about 325,000 persons visited the Canal in 1967.

PARAGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Paraguay is a landlocked state in central South America. Bolivia lies to the north, Brazil to the east and Argentina to the south and west. The climate is sub-tropical with a temperature range of 55°–100°F (13°–38°C). The official language is Spanish. Guaraní is also spoken. Roman Catholicism is the established religion and embraces 89 per cent of the population. There is a small Protestant minority. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of red, white and blue, the white stripes being charged with the national arms and a lion. The capital is Asunción.

Recent History

Paraguay suffered heavy losses in the Chaco War with Bolivia in the 1930s. The country has a long history of political revolt and only since the election of General Alfredo Stroessner as President in 1954 has there been comparative stability. In 1955 the President assumed extensive powers and opposition leaders went into exile. In 1963 General Stroessner was re-elected and many opposition politicians have since returned to Paraguay. General Stroessner won another resounding victory in the Presidential elections of February 1968.

Government

Paraguay is a Republic and executive power is exercised by the President, assisted by a Council of State. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Chamber of Senators and Deputies elected for a five-year term. The President has power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and to remove the Councillors of State, but in the first case an election must be called within two months. He may also call a state of siege, renewable every 90 days, if the working of the Constitution is endangered.

Defence

There is an Army and Air Force consisting of about 8,000 men, and inland waters are patrolled by naval units.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, dominated by livestock-breeding. The forests yield valuable timber, mainly hardwoods. The main agricultural crops are fruit and vegetables, some of which are exported, oil-producing seeds, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane and maize. The principal industries are meat canning and the treatment of hides and skins. Trade is mostly with Argentina and the U.S.A. Paraguay is a member of LAFTA, in which she has certain preferential treatment as a relatively less developed country.

Transport and Communications

There are 309 miles of railways and 750 miles of roads. A direct bus service links Asunción with Buenos Aires, Argentina. There are some 440 miles of Pan-American Highway and the Trans-Chaco Highway extends from Asunción to Bolivia. A new road is planned to link it with Salta. The river Paraguay is navigable from Asunción

to Concepción, and beyond for small vessels, and there is much traffic along the river Parana through Argentina to the Atlantic at Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In 1967 Paraguay and Argentina agreed to grant free navigation to merchant vessels of the two countries on the Rivers Plate, Paraguay and Paraná; in addition Paraguay enjoys free transit facilities at Buenos Aires and free port facilities at Paranaguá, Brazil, and Nueva Palmira, Uruguay. There is a modern airport at Asunción for internal and international air transport.

Social Welfare

A bilateral co-operative health service is in force with the U.S.A. and there are a number of large health centres. A five-year malaria eradication programme has been launched.

Education

Primary education is free and where possible compulsory but there are insufficient schools, particularly in the remote parts of the country. In 1965 there were about 2,950 schools with some 398,000 pupils. There is one State and one Catholic university.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped but with the growth of air transport and the construction of new international highways efforts are being made to promote it.

Visas are not required to visit Paraguay by nationals of Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 14/15 (Independence), June 12 (Peace of Chaco), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Founding of Asunción), August 25 (Constitution Day), September 29 (Battle of Boquerón), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Our Lady of Caacupé), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 3 (St. Blaise's Day), March 1 (Heroes' Day), April 4 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Guaraní of 100 Céntimos.

The present exchange rate has remained unchanged for ten years.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Céntimos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Guaraníes.

Exchange rate: 300 Gs. = £1 sterling.

125 Gs. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1962 Census)	
	Total	Asunción (capital)
406,752	1,819,103	288,882

Estimated population 1967: 2,500,000.

AGRICULTURE

(metric tons)

	1962	1963	1965
Alfalfa	20,000	20,000	18,000
Citrus Fruits ('000 fruits)	864,300	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton	32,500	36,000	41,997
Groundnuts	9,100	10,200	19,200
Maize	123,500	149,500	210,000
Potatoes (sweet)	70,000	74,200	99,700
Rice (hulled)	16,800	20,000	21,600
Sugar Cane	672,000	700,000	991,600
Tobacco	15,000	9,300	17,000
Wheat	7,200	7,200	8,000
Manioc	996,800	1,282,000	1,512,000
Beans	n.a.	19,000	23,600

LIVESTOCK

	1958	1959	1961
Cattle	3,703,000	3,666,000	4,095,000
Sheep	165,395	160,000	185,000
Horses	315,118	292,000	258,000

Cattle: (1962) 5.7 million; (1963) 5.0 million; (1967) 8.7 million.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(Live weight in metric tons)

YEAR	INDUSTRY		CONSUMPTION		TOTAL	
	Number	Live Weight	Number	Live Weight	Number	Live Weight
1959	196,204	66,960	421,474	130,792	617,678	206,752
1960	148,070	50,427	391,747	120,972	539,817	180,399
1961	184,953	66,187	341,582	114,015	526,535	180,252

PARAGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY
(metric tons)

	1960	1961	1962
Tannin	31,000	36,600	36,900
Sawn Timber	28,000	10,500	53,000
Logs for Export	142,000	164,700	212,500

Log exports: (1963) 129,500; (1964) 185,000; (1965) 247,000 tons.

INDUSTRY
(Metric tons, unless stated otherwise)

	1960	1961	1962
Alcohol ('000 litres)	2,100	1,800	2,100
Beer ('000 litres)	5,100	6,400	6,800
Bricks (thousands)	59,600	60,200	60,800
Cigarettes ('000 packets)	26,400	26,500	30,000
Cigars ('000 units)	5,900	5,800	6,500
Cement (Portland)	14,000	15,700	16,900
Electricity ('000 kWh)	80,200	85,200	85,000
Hides (cattle)	11,348	10,645	—
Meat (tinned)	11,202	15,137	—
Molasses ('000 litres)	7,000	7,200	7,600
Oils:			
Castorseed	20	—	30
Coconut (edible)	2,300	1,200	1,900
Coconut (industrial)	4,500	4,400	3,100
Cottonseed	1,300	1,100	1,200
Essential Oils	230	230	230
Coco Pulp	200	—	300
Groundnut	900	900	1,000
Tung	3,500	2,100	3,200
Quebracho Extract	31,000	36,600	36,900
Soap	8,000	8,100	8,100
Soft Drinks ('000 litres)	7,200	7,300	7,400
Spirits ('000 litres)	200	200	200
Sugar	27,600	28,700	32,800
Textiles:			
Cotton	2,300	3,000	3,000
Woollen	100	100	100
Wine ('000 litres)	3,800	3,700	3,500

Sugar: (1964) 48,267 tons; (1965) 35,040 tons; (1966) 33,200 tons; (1967) 37,000 tons.

Cement: (1963) 17,600 tons; (1964) 22,500 tons; (1965) 28,800 tons.

Oil Refining: A refinery with a daily capacity of 10,000 bbl./day came on stream in August 1966 and is now producing 5-6,000 bbl. of gasoline and other oil products per day.

PARAGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Guaraní=100 Céntimos.

1,000 Gs.=£3 6s. 8d. sterling=U.S. \$8.00.

BUDGET

(1967—million Gs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Ordinary Revenue	6,311.3	Presidency	73.8
Special Revenue	341.0	Legislature	40.4
Agricultural Surpluses	99.0	Judiciary	106.3
External Loans	928.9	Ministries:	
Sale of Bonds	44.5	Public Works	1,580.9
		Defence	1,527.3
		Interior	702.8
		Foreign Affairs	163.4
		Finance	682.3
		Education	915.4
		Agriculture	122.3
		Health	325.7
		Justice and Labour	51.9
		Industry and Commerce	37.3
		Without Portfolio	2.4
		National University	191.7
		Other	2,063.1
TOTAL	7,744.7	TOTAL	8,587.0

Budget Estimates (1968): *Expenditure:* 9,760m. guaraníes (ordinary 6,931m., capital 2,829m.); *Revenue:* 8,782m. guaraníes.

FIVE-YEAR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1964-69—U.S. \$'000)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	TOTAL
Credits to Agriculture and Forestry	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,750	1,250	10,000
Credits to Stockbreeders	3,000	2,000	2,000	1,750	1,250	10,000
Imports of Equipment	3,300	3,500	4,000	4,000	3,500	18,300
Construction of Silos	2,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	5,000
TOTAL	11,300	8,500	9,000	8,000	6,500	43,300

COST OF LIVING INDEX

ASUNCIÓN—MONTHLY AVERAGE

1964 = 100; 1965 = 106; 1966 = 106.8; 1967 = 108.3.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('000 U.S.\$)

	1965	1966	1967*
Gross convertible reserves	7,208	6,452	2,267
Net reserve position (incl. IMF position and payments agreement balances)	11,435	11,885	12,814
Money supply	38,900	39,900	37,100

* Jan.-Mar.

PARAGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967†
Imports .	33,768	44,053	49,451	53,400
Exports .	49,771	57,267	49,385	35,700

† Jan.-Sept.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966		1965	1966*
Wheat and Derivatives	4,251	4,145	Yerba Maté	1,603	1,647
Other Food, Beverages and Tobacco	1,798	2,101	Quebracho Extract	3,465	3,086
Fuel and Lubricants	4,883	4,495	Cattle Hides	1,799	3,054
Paper, Cardboard and Manufactures	1,365	1,306	Tobacco	4,294	2,475
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	2,108	2,308	Timber	9,795	10,763
Vehicles and Accessories	6,356	7,614	Oils (essential)	1,127	1,398
Textiles and Manufactures	3,337	3,175	Meat Products	18,745	13,839
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	3,117	3,638	Tung Oil	1,823	2,578
Other Metals and Manufactures	1,704	1,860	Cotton Fibre	4,687	1,988
Machinery, Equipment and Motors	9,649	11,137	Oilseeds	1,182	639
Miscellaneous	5,216	7,673	Coffee	3,644	1,956
TOTAL IMPORTS	44,053	49,451	Coconut Oil	1,361	1,746
			Others	3,740	4,213
			TOTAL EXPORTS	57,267	49,385

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966*	1964	1965	1966*
U.S.A.	7,191	9,531	10,114	11,813	14,454	11,554
Argentina	9,432	8,907	10,480	11,639	14,723	15,744
German Federal Republic	4,441	8,973	9,364	809	1,419	1,737
United Kingdom	2,296	3,096	2,897	6,679	5,749	4,178
Netherlands	720	500	704	2,580	2,747	2,596
France	520	808	951	740	1,537	1,035
Spain	360	557	513	1,920	3,412	1,719
Uruguay	350	195	797	2,930	2,223	2,895
Others	8,460	11,443	13,633	10,660	10,941	7,927

* Provisional.

TOURISM

	1965	1966	1967
Number of visitors	25,281	30,000	40,939
Revenue ('000 U.S.\$)	n.a.	3,000	4,760

PARAGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)
1962	486,510	89,289
1963	512,262	92,844
1964	508,621	110,387

ROADS (1965)

Cars	5,442
Heavy Lorries	4,026
Light Lorries	2,488
Tractors	383
Motor Cycles	3,838
TOTAL	18,755

RIVER TRANSPORT

YEAR	CARGO TRANSPORTED (metric tons)	ENTERING (metric tons)	LEAVING (metric tons)
1958	30,024	17,250	12,774
1959	30,361	14,668	15,673

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	FLIGHTS	PASSENGERS	CARGO (metric tons)
1962	12,166	57,892	438,000
1963*	6,619	49,494	359,000
1964	4,429	77,010	543,829

* International flights only.

EDUCATION

(1965)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	2,662	13,239	362,261
Secondary	277	4,500	35,402
Universities	2	581*	4,124*

* Universidad Nacional only.

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Asunción; Bank of London and South America, Review.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of 1940 established a uni-cameral legislature. Under its general provisions, the Republic of Paraguay is stated to be indivisible, independent and democratic. The State is responsible for primary education, which shall be free and compulsory. The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognised, and neither the death penalty nor the confiscation of property may be imposed for political offences. Voting is compulsory for all males over 18 years, with the exception of non-commissioned officers in the services, who are not permitted to vote. Women were accorded civil rights in 1954. While the development of the country's economy is stated to be the responsibility of the State, free competition shall, nevertheless, be encouraged.

The Executive: The President, who must be a Paraguayan by birth, a Catholic, and over forty years of age, must be elected by direct general suffrage six months before he takes office. He serves for five years and is eligible for a second term.

He is responsible for the administration of the country, for the sanctioning and promulgation of the laws, and for the conduct of foreign affairs. He appoints the members of the Supreme Court and of the diplomatic corps, with the consent of the Council of State. Members of the Tribunal of Accounts and other officials of the judiciary are also appointed by him, with the consent of the Supreme Court. He is solely responsible for the appointment of his Ministers and other higher officials of the administration.

At the opening of each annual session of the Chamber of Representatives, the President must give an account of the work accomplished by his government. He has power to prolong ordinary sessions, or convene extraordinary sessions of the Chamber. He sees that taxes are collected, and orders their expenditure in accordance with the budget law. He negotiates and signs international agreements and treaties, after these are submitted to the Council of State and the Chamber of Representatives for approval; and, likewise with the advice of the Council of State and the authorisation of the Chamber, he declares war and establishes peace. In the event of public internal disturbance or foreign conflict endangering the working of the Constitution and the authorities created by it, the President may declare the whole or part of the national territory to be in a state of siege after advising the Chamber of the circumstances. A law shall regulate the application of the state of siege. He may also dissolve the Chamber and remove the Councillors of State, but he is obliged, in the first case, to call elections within two months.

During the parliamentary recess, the President is empowered, after consultation with the Council of State, to enact decrees with the force of law; but these must be approved by the Chamber in their next ordinary session.

To the Executive alone belongs the right to initiate expenditure, and recruit or mobilize troops.

The law shall determine the number and functions of the various ministries, which shall not in any case be fewer than five. Ministers must authenticate and legalise the acts of the President by their signatures.

The Council of State: This Council acts as a kind of second House. It is composed of the Ministers in charge of government departments, the Rector of the National University, the Archbishop of Paraguay, one representative of commerce, two of agriculture, one of industry, the Presidents of the Banco Central del Paraguay and Banco Nacional de Fomento, and two retired senior officers chosen, one from the army and the other from the navy. The Council passes judgment on drafts of decrees with the force of law; on matters of international policy submitted by the Executive; and on financial and economic matters, for the consideration of which it may seek the assistance of technical commissions. It approves appointments of members of the Supreme Court and diplomatic representatives, and may also form a tribunal to judge members of the Supreme Court.

The Legislature—The Chamber of Representatives: The sixty members of the Chamber are elected by direct suffrage for a five-year period. The ordinary sessions of the Chamber are held from April 1st to August 31st of each year. Representatives are not permitted to hold administrative posts in public service enterprises or enterprises holding concessions from the State.

The Chamber legislates on municipal organisation, on taxes and contributions in general, and on banking and monetary matters. It authorises loans, passes the annual budget law, regulates river and air navigation, considers international agreements and treaties, and authorises the Executive to make war or peace.

Laws may originate with the Executive or in the Chamber. If a law, after being approved by the Chamber, is totally rejected by the Executive, it cannot be re-considered by the Chamber during the session of that year. If only partially vetoed by the Executive, it is returned to the Chamber, when it may be passed in its original form by a two-thirds vote in its favour.

The Judiciary: Members of the Supreme Court and other judges and magistrates discharge their duties for five years, but the Constitution provides that the law shall establish the conditions and requisites for their irremovability. Members of the Supreme Court may be tried by the Chamber of Representatives before the Council of State for misfeasance of functions; while members of the Tribunal of Accounts and magistrates of the lower courts may be tried before the Supreme Court for misfeasance or dishonesty.

The Tribunal of Accounts examines and approves, or withholds approval of, expenditures of public money.

Amendment of the Constitution: No total reform of the Constitution may be made for ten years after its promulgation. After that period, the need for a new Constitution must be voted for by two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly. The Assembly may, by the same fraction of votes, declare the need for introducing amendments to the Constitution, which must be submitted to a plebiscite at the time of the presidential elections. On the inauguration of his second term of office in 1953, President Chaves indicated that his government would set up a Constituent Assembly to consider the drafting of a new Constitution.

Elections were held in May 1967 to elect 120 delegates from all recognized parties to form a National Constituent Convention which met on May 24th and approved a new Constitution with 239 articles which came into force on August 25th, 1967.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. ALFREDO STROESSNER (re-elected in February 1968 for a further five-year term of office).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Minister without Portfolio: JUAN RAMÓN CHAVEZ.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. SABINO AUGUSTO MONTANARO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL SAPENA PASTOR.

Minister of Finance: Gen. CÉSAR BARRIENTOS.

Minister of Education and Religion: Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ (a.i.).

Minister of Industry and Commerce: JOSÉ ANTONIO MORENO GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Gen. MARCIAL SAMANIEGO.

Minister of Defence: Gen. LEODEGAR CABELLO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. DIONISIO GONZÁLEZ TORRES.

Minister of Justice and Labour: Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Gen. CÉSAR BARRIENTOS (a.i.).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level with Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, German Federal Republic, Guatemala, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Spain, United Kingdom, U.S.A., The Vatican and Venezuela; it maintains diplomatic relations at Ministerial level with Haiti and India.

CONGRESS

COUNCIL OF STATE

Consists of the Ministers in charge of Government Departments, the Rector of the National University, the Archbishop of Paraguay, one representative of commerce, two for agriculture and one for industry, the Presidents of the Banco Central del Paraguay and the Banco Nacional de Fomento, and two retired officers, one from the army and the other from the navy.

President: JUAN RAMÓN CHAVEZ.

ELECTIONS, MAY 1967

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	SENATE	CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
Colorado	20	40
Liberal Radical	0	10
Liberal	1	3
Febrerista		1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Asociación Nacional Republicana (*Partido Colorado National Republican Party*): the party of President STROESSNER, who has been in power since 1954; advocates agrarian reform and financial stabilisation; plans educational advancements and improved communications; Chair, Dr. JUAN R. CHAVEZ; Sec. Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ.

Directorado Revolucionario del Partido Liberal: splinter group; Leader Dr. CARLOS LEVI RUFFINELLI.

Partido Liberal Radical: Piribebuy 202, Asunción; formerly Partido Liberal; f. 1887; governed from 1927-30, 1937-40; leftist; Presidential Candidate (1967) Dr. GUSTAVO GONZÁLEZ; Leader Dr. GUSTAVO RIVERA.

Partido Febrerista Revolucionario: an Opposition party, recognised in 1964; Chair, Col. RAFAEL FRANCO.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: small Opposition party; Pres. GERÓNIMO IRALA BURGOS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of five judges chosen by the President with the approval of the Council of State.

President: Dr. HIPÓLITO SÁNCHEZ QUELL (acting).

Under the Supreme Court are the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunal of Juries and Judges of First Instance, the Judges of Arbitration, the Magistrates (Jueces de Instrucción), and the Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

All cults are tolerated, but 89 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

Metropolitan See:

Asunción Most Rev. J. J. ANIBAL MENA PORTA.

Suffragan Sees:

Concepción Rt. Rev. ANIBAL MARCELO FLEITAS.

Villarrica Rt. Rev. FELIPE SANTIAGO BENÍTEZ AVAÑOS.

San Juan Bautista de las Misiones Rt. Rev. RAMÓN BOGADIN ADEGAÑA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Asunción

La Libertad: Cível Martínez 474; Lib. del Colorado, f. 1904.

Informaciones: independent; Dr. Blas Ochoa; circ. 3,000.

El País: official gazette; f. 1923; Dr. Romeo Jiménez; circ. 20,000.

Patria: organ of the Colorado Party, f. 1946; Dr. Dr. Enrique GONZÁLEZ MARIAS; circ. 25,000.

El Pueblo: Yegor 847; organ of the Liberal Party, f. 1964.

La Tribuna: General Díaz 267; oldest newspaper in the country; f. 1923; independent; circ. 10,000; Dr. ARTHUR SCHAFER.

PARAGUAY—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

PERIODICALS

Asunción

Así Es: 15 de Agosto 364; monthly; non-political.

Comunidad: Independencia Nacional 143; Catholic; f. 1958; weekly; Dir. Presbítero Lic. GILBERTO GIMÉNEZ; Edit. Sec. FRANCISCO PÉREZ MARICEVICH.

Deportes: weekly.

El Enano: Liberal; weekly; Publ. and Editor ROBERTO VÍCTOR ACOSTA ROLÓN.

Hacienda Pública: Iturbe 529; official; monthly.

Ñandé: Estrella 655; monthly; general interest.

Paraguay Industrial y Comercial: Casilla 900, Asunción; monthly; Dir. VENANCIO DUARTE SOSA.

Revista del Comercio: fortnightly.

La Voz del Mutilado: Casilla 591; f. 1937; weekly.

La Voz del Trabajo: Yegros y Simón Bolívar; organ of the CPT; fortnightly.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Prensa Paraguaya: Asunción; Pres. ANGEL PERALTA ARELLANO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Cerro Cora 1645, Asunción; Chief VICTOR E. CARRUGATI.

U.P.I. also has an office in Asunción.

PUBLISHERS

El Arte: Vazquez Hnos., Asunción.

Agencia de Librerías Nizza: Estrella 721, Asunción; education, history, law, fiction.

La Colmena, S.A.: Presidente Franco 328, Asunción; Casilla 302; Dir. DAUMAS LADOUCÉ.

Ediciones Diálogo: Calle Brasil 1391, Asunción; fine arts, history, sciences, fiction, paperbacks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones: Administración General, C.C. 84, Asunción; f. 1926; Dir. Col. Ing. MIGUEL C. GUANES; Tech. Dir. B. GUANES S.

Number of radio receivers (1967): 165,000.

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional: Victor Haedo 224, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. A. CACERES ALMADA.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Concepción ZP8: Oliva y Schreiber, Concepción; f. 1963; Dir. Prop. SERGIO E. DACAK.

Radio Encarnación: Encarnación; Dir. A. VERA.

Radio Guairá: Alejo García y Pte. Franco, Villarica; Dir. E. TRAVERSI VÁSQUEZ.

Radio Guaraní: Independencia Nacional 703, Asunción; Dir. G. M. SACCARELLO.

Radio Ñanduti: Antequera 654, Asunción; f. 1962.

Radio Paraguay: Ave. Dr. Gaspar R. de Francia, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. G. H. MORA.

Radio Pte. Stroessner: Puerto Pte. Stroessner.
Radio Teledo: Avenue Gral. Artigas y Bañado, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. M. SAMANIEGO.

There are 7 other commercial stations.

TELEVISION

Televisión Cerro Cora: Independencia Nacional 349, 2° piso, of. 205, Asunción; commercial.

Number of television receivers (1967): 10,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in guaraníes)

Superintendencia de Bancos: Superintendent Dr. VÍCTOR BECKELMAN.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central del Paraguay: Ind. Nacional y 25 de Mayo; Asunción; f. 1952; cap. 3.5m.; dep. 3.3m. (March 1966); Pres. Dr. CÉSAR R. ACOSTA; Gen. Man. Dr. AUGUSTO COLMÁN.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Cerro Cora y 25 de Mayo, Asunción; f. 1961 to supply medium- and long-term industrial and agricultural credits; cap 1.5m.; Pres. Dr. PEDRO RAMÓN CHAMORRO; Gen. Man. Dr. RAMÓN CENTURIÓN NÚÑEZ; 19 brs. and 11 agencies throughout the country.

Banco Paraguayo de Comercio, S.A.: Ind. Nacional esq. Cerro Cora, Asunción; f. 1961 as Banco Paraguayo de Crédito, name changed 1964; savings bank; subsidiary of Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud; Pres. Dr. RAMIRO RODRÍGUEZ ALCALÁ; Gen. Man. ANTONIO MONTE.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Buenos Aires; Asunción.

Banco do Brasil: Rio de Janeiro; C.C. 667, Asunción; Man. SYLVIO MARTINS.

Banco Exterior de España: Madrid; Asunción.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud: Galería Hotel Guaraní, Salón 14, Calle Independencia Nacional y Oliva, Asunción.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie): The Hague; C.C. 1180, Asunción; Man. W. ROST ONNES.

Bank of London and South America: London; Palma y J. E. O'Leary, Casilla 696, Asunción; Manager J. R. TURLEY.

Dresdner Bank: c/o Banco Germanico de la América del Sud.

First National City Bank: New York; P.O. Box 1174, Asunción; Man. GUILLERMO H. HOWARD.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

La Asociación de Bancos Privados del Paraguay: Asunción; mems.: 2 Paraguayan banks and 6 foreign banks with brs. in Asunción.

INSURANCE

Asunción

América, Sociedad Anónima de Seguros: Calle Presidente Franco y 14 de Mayo; Pres. N. Bó; fire, car, marine and general.

El Comercio Paraguayo: Calle Alberdi 175; f. 1947; Pres. A. L. JAEGGLI; life, fire, car, accident, liability, marine, aviation, glass, burglary.

La Consolidada: Calle Alberdi 678, C.C. 1182; f. 1961; Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO ESCULIES; Gen. Man. Dr. J. MANUEL FERREIRA; fire, car, accident, marine, aviation, life, burglary, general.

Cumbre S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Calle Oliva 393, C.C. 244; f. 1961; Man. CÉSAR AVALOS; fire, car, marine, glass, liability, accident.

Guarani: Calle Palma 685; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ DEMETRIO AYALA; Man. MARIO A. LAFFEI; fire, car, marine, burglary, accident, liability, life.

Institución Paraguaya Aseguradora, S.A.: Calle Alberdi 149, C.C. 735; Pres. R. BUZÓ; fire, marine, hull, car, accident.

La Paraguaya S.A. de Seguros: Calle Estrella 625; Pres. Dr. OSCAR PÉREZ URIBE; fire, car, accident, liability, glass, marine, life.

Rumbos: Calle Estrella 851; Pres. Dr. A. LACONICH; fire, car, transport, marine, livestock, health, life.

La Rural del Paraguay: Calle 15 de Agosto 608, C.C. 21; f. 1920; Pres. E. CAZENAVE; fire, car, glass, liability, marine, accident, burglary, general.

Seguros Generales (SEGESA): Calle Oliva 393, C.C. 802; Man. CÉSAR AVALOS; life, fire, car, marine, burglary, liability, water damage, guarantee.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Centro de Desarrollo y Productividad (*Centre for Development and Productivity*): Asunción; f. 1967 by *Unión Industrial and Feprinco*; supported by Ministry of Industry and Commerce; technical and financial assistance from U.S.A.I.D. advisory board, has mems. from 20 public and private sector institutions connected with the centre's activities.

Consejo Nacional de Coordinación Económica: Asunción; directs negotiations between workers and employers.

Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Ganadería: Asunción; f. 1964; Government council representing public and private bodies in the cattle industry.

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Industrial (*National Council for Industrial Development*): Asunción; national planning institution.

Federación de Producción, Industria y Comercio (FEPRINCO): Estrella 228, Asunción; Pres. JULIO AMARILLA FRETES.

Instituto de Bienestar Rural: Asunción; responsible for agrarian reform.

Instituto de Previsión Social: Asunción; regulates wages and salaries.

Instituto de Reforma Agraria: Asunción.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores—CPT (*Confederation of Paraguayan Workers*): Yegros y Simón Bolívar, Asunción; f. 1951; mems. 20,000 (est.) from 113 affiliated groups; Dir. Gen. VÍCTOR PINASCO; publ. *La Voz de Trabajo* (fortnightly); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS FERNÁNDEZ.

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores en el Exilio (*Confederation of Paraguayan Workers in Exile*): Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 as CPT in exile, admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Sec. Gen. HERIBERTO ROMAN BERGANZA.

Movimiento Sindicalista Paraguayo: c/o Relojería y Joyería Cyma, Estrella 418, Asunción; Pres. BENJAMÍN MARICEVICH.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril Presidente Carlos Antonio López: C.C. 453, Asunción; f. 1854 by a British company; purchased by Paraguayan Government in 1961; 274 miles open; 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Gen. Man. RICARDO GARAY.

Ferrocarril del Norte: Concepción; f. 1910; milage 35; 1 metre gauge; Concepción-Horqueta.

There are also some 450 miles of private lines, mostly serving forest industries.

ROADS

There are some 4,600 km. of roads in Paraguay, and under the present road expansion plan some 10 km. are being asphalted per month. The Trans-Chaco Highway opened in 1964, and the Paraguay section of the Pan American Highway is under construction. An international bridge to Brazil over the River Paraná was opened early in 1965, which, with the newly constructed 340-km. highway from Puerto Stroessner to Asunción, now links the capital directly with Brazil.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring y Automovil Club Paraguayo: 25 de Mayo y Brasil, Casilla 1204, Asunción; f. 1924; 4,000 mems.; Pres. JUAN B. GILL AGUIÑAGA; Sec. AMADO A. ARTAZA.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Navegación y Puertos (*National Shipping and Ports Department*): f. 1965; responsible for ports services and maintaining navigable channels in rivers and for improving navigation on Rio Paraguay.

In 1967 Paraguay's merchant fleet had a total gross registered tonnage of 18,925. Port improvements are to be carried out at Asunción, financed by an I.B.R.D. loan.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Mercante del Estado: Asunción; state-owned; boats and barges up to 1,000 tons displacement on Paraguay and Paraná rivers; cold storage ships for use between Asunción-Buenos Aires-Montevideo. Two new passenger ships came into operation early in 1968.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Compañía Paraguaya de Navegación de Ultramar: Asunción; f. 1963; to operate between Asunción and European ports; two ships of 1,135 tons each.

Vessels of the *Compañía Argentina de Navegación Fluvial*, Holland Pan-American Line and Lloyd Brasileiro also operate services. Lamport & Holt Line Ltd., Rotterdam South America Line and the *Compañía Marítima Holandesa* have direct monthly and fortnightly services from Europe to Asunción, which eliminate the need for transshipment at Buenos Aires. The vessels which are used on this route are of 500-700 tons.

PARAGUAY—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Asunción, where a new 11,000-ft. runway is to be built.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Lineas Aéreas Paraguayas: Oliva 467, Asunción.

Lineas Aéreas de Transporte Nacional (LATN): Asunción.

Lloyd Aéreo Paraguayo, S.A.: Calle Chile y Oliva, Edificio Vitoria, 1er Piso, Oficinas 17-18, Asunción.

Transporte Aéreo Militar: Asunción; military line, also taking civilian passengers; fleet of DC-3s.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Paraguay is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerotransportes Litoral Argentino, Alitalia, B.N.F., Iberia, K.L.M., Lufthansa, PanAm, Pluna, Swissair and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones, Oliva y Alberdi, Asunción; Dir. Dr. ALEJANDRO BRUGADA GUANES.

Asociación de Agencias de Viajes del Paraguay: Casilla 959, Asunción; Pres. REMIGIO BAZÁN FARIA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción; f. 1960; maintains no laboratories or installations; Pres. Prof. Dr. José DANILO PECCI.

Universidad Nacional del Paraguay: Asunción; atomic research in medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry and agronomy; the university does not possess special equipment.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas: Asunción; laboratory facilities for basic experiments in nuclear and atomic physics; Dir. Dr. FABIO RIVAS A.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica "Nuestra Señora de la Asunción": Asunción; 379 teachers, 1,906 students.

Universidad Nacional del Paraguay: Asunción; 500 teachers, 3,500 students.

THE PERSIAN GULF STATES

BAHRAIN QATAR TRUCIAL STATES

These territories are British Protected States, all external relations being conducted by the United Kingdom.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION

British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf: Bahrain;
Sir ROBERT STEWART CRAWFORD, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Political Agents:

Bahrain: A. D. PARSONS, M.V.O., M.C.

Qatar: R. H. M. BOYLE.

Dubai: D. A. ROBERTS.

Abu Dhabi: A. T. LAMB, M.B.E., D.F.C.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Full Court for the Persian Gulf: Bahrain; Two or three judges nominated by the Secretary of State; appeal lies to the Privy Council in London.

Chief Court for the Persian Gulf: Bahrain; Judge: Sir JOHN WHYATT, Q.C.

Both the above Courts can sit anywhere in the Persian Gulf, although the Registries are in Bahrain.

Territorial Courts: Bahrain, Qatar, Trucial States; appeals from these courts to the Chief Court.

Until 1858, diplomatic and administrative contacts between Britain and the Persian Gulf Principalities were conducted through the East India Company; from 1858 to 1873 these functions were handled by the Government of Bombay acting for the Crown, and from 1873 to 1947 by the Government of India. Since 1947 negotiations have been conducted by the British Foreign Office in London. Early in 1968 the British government announced plans to withdraw all military forces from the Gulf by the end of 1971.

Following this, representatives of Bahrain, Qatar and the seven Trucial States met in Dubai in February. As a result of their discussions, the "Federation of Arabian Emirates" came into being on March 30th. A supreme council of rulers, a federal council of administrators and a higher federal court will be formed. There is to be joint diplomatic representation and, eventually, a federal capital.

BAHRAIN

The Bahrain Archipelago lies near Qatar off the west coast of the Persian Gulf. Bahrain Island, the largest of the group is linked to Muharraq Island by motor-causeway. The capital is Manama.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1965 census)		
	Total	Manama (capital)	Muharraq Town
245	182,203	79,100	34,439

EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

Agriculture and fishing	4,054
Manufacturing	401
Construction	8,328
Oil	6,040
Mining and Quarrying	177
Retail Trade	5,020
Transport	5,494
Government Services	10,394
Other	10,066
TOTAL	53,274

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

1963	1964	1965	1966
2,240	2,550	2,840	3,020

REFINERY PRODUCTION

(Output in million barrels)

1963	1964	1965	1966
70.1	70.9	67.6	69.6

Industry: Building materials, clothing, soft drinks, plastic products, industrial gases, boat building and pearl diving

PERSIAN GULF STATES—BAHRAIN

FINANCE

£1=1.142 Bahrain Dinars

100 Bahrain Dinars=£87 10s. sterling=U.S. \$210.

The Bahrain Dinar was introduced in 1965.

BUDGET

(1967—'000 Bahrain Dinars)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE (Principal items)	
Oil Payments	7,100	Health	2,265
Customs	2,200	Education	2,650
Other Items	1,884	Security	1,518
		Electricity Supply	770
		Other	2,064
TOTAL	11,184,000	TOTAL	9,260

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITIES

(B.D. '000)

IMPORTS		RE-EXPORTS	
	1966		1966*
Live Animals	506	Rice	676
Building Materials	2,591	Coffee	440
Grains	3,278	Spices	319
Chemicals	664	Sugar (soft)	25
Food, Fruits and Beverages	8,176	Clothing	359
Textiles and Clothing	6,370	Cotton Piece Goods	461
Hardware and Cutlery	2,405	Silk and Silk Piece Goods	504
Machinery	3,077	Machinery	356
Household Goods	6,763	Household Goods	540
Tobacco and Cigarettes	1,019	Cigarettes	167
Cars, Motorcycles, Cycles, Vehicles and Accessories	2,543		

* Jan.—June.

COUNTRIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966†
United Kingdom	6,857	7,451	9,298
India	1,759	1,740	2,355
United States	4,047	3,910	5,829
Japan	2,715	2,416	4,534
German Federal Republic	1,055	1,180	1,808
Netherlands	906	1,073	1,580
Burma	522	432	570
Australia	565	501	755
TOTAL (including others)	27,954	29,060	n.a.

† B.D. '000.

PERSIAN GULF STATES—BAHRAIN

RE-EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965
Saudi Arabia	3,594	3,600	3,553
Qatar	838	1,287	1,334
Iran	571	728	1,217
Dubai	563	360	285
Abu Dhabi	n.a.	821	542
Kuwait	466	842	524
TOTAL (including others) .	7,941	8,572	8,055

EDUCATION

(Number of pupils—1967-68)

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Primary	20,843	14,379	35,222
Intermediate	3,196	2,066	5,262
Secondary	2,851	1,483	4,334
Training College	67	40	107
TOTAL	26,957	17,968	44,925

THE CONSTITUTION

The Ruler is assisted by a Council of Administration, which is composed of the heads of some Government Departments and certain members of the Ruling Family. There are also four urban municipalities—Manama, Muharraq, Rifaa and Hedd—and two rural municipalities—Sitra and Jidhafs—which are administered by councils, half of whose members are elected by male and female rate-payers and half of whom are nominated by the Government. The Municipal Councils in turn nominate five members to the eight-man Health and Education Councils, the remaining three members being selected by the Government. These bodies, together with other committees responsible for such matters as Electricity, Rural Affairs, Water Conservation and Agriculture are given a fairly free hand in the administration of the respective Departments. A committee set up by the Ruler is considering constitutional changes.

Bahrain is linked by treaties with Great Britain, which has undertaken to protect it against foreign aggression and to conduct its external affairs. Treaties have been signed between Bahrain and Britain in 1820 (through the East India Company), 1861 and 1892.

THE GOVERNMENT

Ruler: Sheikh ISA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA, K.C.M.G.

Crown Prince: Sheikh HAMED BIN ISA AL-KHALIFA.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

(April 1968)

President: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA (Pres. of Finance and Pres. of Electricity Board).

Members:

Sheikh MUHARRAK BIN HAMAD AL-KHALIFA (Pres. of Health Council and Judge of Joint Court).

Sheikh DAIH BIN HAMAD AL-KHALIFA, O.B.E. (Pres. of Law Court).

Sheikh MOHAMED BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA (Head of Police and Public Security and Minister of Education).

Sheikh ALI BIN MOHAMMED AL-KHALIFA (Pres. of Water Supply Department).

Sheikh KHALID BIN MOHAMMED AL-KHALIFA (Dir.-Gen. of Customs and Ports Department).

YUSUF AL-SHIRAWI (Head of Oil Affairs Department).

SAYID MAHMOUD (Director of Finance).

AHMAD ALI AL-UMRAN (Director-General of Education).

G. W. R. SMITH, M.B.E. (Secretary to the Government).

SALIM AL-URAYIDH (Registrar, Bahrain Courts).

Secretary: YUSUF AL-SHIRAWI.

Secretary to the Bahrain Government: G. W. R. SMITH, M.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Judge of the Bahrain Courts: Sheikh DAIH BIN HAMAD AL-KHALIFA, O.B.E.

Registrar, Bahrain Courts: SALIM AL-URAYIDH.

Judicial Adviser to Bahrain Courts: WASSI NIME.

Judge of the British Courts: W. J. PALMER.

The Bahrain local courts exercise jurisdiction over Bahrain nationals, natives of other Persian Gulf Sheikdoms, and nationals of Saudi Arabia, Muscat and Oman, the Yemen, Iran, Iraq, the United Arab Republic, the Lebanon and a number of other Muslim countries.

The Criminal Law is contained in various Codes, Ordinances and Regulations, which have been brought into force for the British Courts, and, with certain exceptions, for the Bahrain local courts.

The British jurisdiction has been regulated by a number of British Orders in Council. Under these orders British jurisdiction extends to all those persons not included in the list above.

Judges of the British Court are qualified lawyers appointed by the Secretary of State. There is a Registrar, who is also a qualified lawyer, who may try criminal cases within certain limits. Appeals lie from the Registrar to the Judge. Appeals from a Judge of the Court lie to the Chief Court for the Persian Gulf.

A Joint Court, consisting of a Judge or Registrar of the British Court and a nominee of the Ruler deals with cases involving local subjects and foreigners, and appeal lies to a Joint Court of Appeal. Few cases are now heard by this court.

RELIGION

The great majority of the people are Muslims of the Sunni and Shia sects, the Ruling Family being Sunnis.

Religious affiliation (1965 Census):

Muslims . . .	173,594
Christians . . .	5,832
Jews . . .	149
Others . . .	2,628

TOTAL . . . 182,203

PRESS AND RADIO

Al Adhwa: Arab Printing and Publishing Establishment, P.O. Box 224, Tijjar Road, Manama; f. 1965; Arabic; illustrated weekly; Editor MAHMOUD AL-MURDI; circ. 3,000.

Huna al Bahrain (*Bahrain Calling*): P.O.B. 253, Manama; Radio monthly; Arabic; published by the Information Dept., Manama; Editor IBRAHIM ALI IBRAHIM; circ. 4,000.

The Islander: Awali; English weekly; illustrated; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 5,000.

Official Gazette: Information Department, Government of Bahrain, Manama; f. 1957; Arabic; weekly.

Weekly Star: Awali; Arabic; weekly; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 7,000.

Bahrain Trade Directory: P.O. Box 524, Manama; annual; Publisher and Man. Dir. A. E. ASHIR.

Bahrain Broadcasting Station: P.O. Box 253, Manama; f. 1955; state-owned and operated enterprise; two 2-kW transmitters; programmes are in Arabic only, and include news, plays and talks; Dir. of Information Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN MUBARAK AL KHALIFA; Dir. of Broadcasting IBRAHIM KANOO.

In 1967 there were approximately 51,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = millions; B.D. = Bahrain Dinars)

Bank of Bahrain: P.O. Box 106, Manama; f. 1957; (December 1964) cap. B.D. 0.5m.; dep. B.D. 5.53m.; Chair. AL-HAJ KHALIL EBRAHIM KANOO; Manager I. McLAREN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O. Box 395, Manama; Man. RAFIK HIJAZI.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; Manama; Man. B. W. J. S. BRISBY.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: London; Manama; Man. in Bahrain A. E. M. FINLAISON.

INSURANCE

About fourteen foreign insurance companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahrain Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 248, Manama; f. 1951; 1,000 mems.; Pres. AHMAD YUSUF FAKHROO. There are no Trade Unions in Bahrain.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Director of Works: T. D. LEWIS.

Most inhabited areas of Bahrain are linked by bitumen-surfaced roads. Public transport consists of taxis and privately owned bus services. A modern network of dual highways is in course of development.

In 1966 there were 11,042 vehicles including 6,027 private cars, 384 buses and 810 taxis.

SHIPPING

President of Ports and Customs Advisory Board: Sheikh MOHAMED BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA.

Port Manager: Sheikh DAJJ BIN KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA, P.O.B. 453, Bahrain.

Director-General of Customs and Ports: Sheikh KHALID BIN MOHAMMED AL-KHALIFAH.

Numerous shipping services link Bahrain and the Gulf with Britain and with Europe (Strick Line, V.N.S. "Kerk" Line, Hansa Line, Nationale Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Kuwait Shipping Company, Iraqi Maritime Transport Corporation, Laro Line, Yugo-Linea, Polish Ocean Lines); with the East and West Coasts of U.S.A. (Concordia Line, Nedlloyd Line, Hoegh Line); with South and East Africa (KPM Line); with Pakistan, India, Japan and the Far East and Australia (British & India Steam Navigation Company, Maersk Line, Everett Johnson Line, "K" Line of Japan, etc.). Though predominantly cargo operators, most of the foregoing lines have some passenger accommodation available; the British India Line operate a mail service between Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain and other Gulf Ports, carrying passengers in Saloon and Deck classes.

The deep water harbour of Mina Sulman was opened in April 1962; it has six berths capable of taking vessels of draughts up to 30 ft. In the vicinity is a slipway, on which may be slipped vessels of up to 1,000 tons and 220 ft. in length. A trawler basin is the centre of a flourishing shrimping industry, the packaged produced being exported primarily to Europe and North America.

Since 1958 Bahrain has been a free transit area.

CIVIL AVIATION

Muharrag Airport has a first-class runway, capable of taking the largest aircraft in use. A modern airport terminus was opened in December 1961.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 138, Bahrain Island; f. 1950; services from Bahrain to Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Muscat, Dubai and Sharjah and daily flights from Bahrain to Doha and Dhahran; the fleet consists of one F27, five DC-3s, two Beechcraft B80 and one chartered Trident.

Bahrain is served by the following foreign airlines: Air Ceylon, Alitalia, Air India, Ariana Afghan Airlines, B.O.A.C., Iraqi, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, L.I.A., Luft-hansa, M.E.A., Olympic Airways, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, T.M.A., U.A.A.

QATAR

The Sheikhdom of Qatar is a peninsula on the west coast of the Persian Gulf. The capital is Doha.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION	
	TOTAL	DOHA (capital)
4,000	60,000	45,000

OIL

QATAR PETROLEUM COMPANY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

YEAR	METRIC TONS	YEAR	METRIC TONS
1958	8,000,000	1963	9,096,000
1959	7,900,000	1964	9,978,000
1960	8,200,000	1965	9,158,000
1961	8,381,000	1966	9,059,000
1962	8,800,000	1967	9,070,000

Shell Qatar began commercial production in 1966, producing 4.8 million metric tons. No official total has yet been published.

FINANCE AND TRADE

11.43 Qatar/Dubai rials = £1.

1 Q/D ryal = 100 Dirhams.

Currency: In 1965 it was agreed to establish a new currency throughout the Persian Gulf Principalities, the Gulf Ryal, to replace the External Rupee, of which 13.3 equalled £1 sterling. Following the devaluation of the Indian Rupee in June 1966 the Saudi ryal was adopted as the official currency until September when the Qatar/Dubai ryal was introduced.

Revenue is derived chiefly from the export of oil.

External Trade (1963—£ million): Imports 10; Crude Oil Exports 22.

THE CONSTITUTION

Qatar is an independent Sheikhdom linked by treaty with Great Britain, which has undertaken to protect it against foreign aggression and to conduct its external affairs. The Ruler exercises complete control over internal affairs. He is assisted by the Deputy Ruler and Minister of Finance, the Minister of Education, the Director-General of the Government, and the recently-constituted Advisory Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1968)

Ruler: Sheikh AHMED BIN ALI AL THANI (succeeded October 1960, upon the abdication of his father Sheikh ALI BIN ABDULLAH BIN QASIM AL THANI).

Deputy Ruler and Heir to the Throne: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL THANI.

Minister of Education: Sheikh JASIM BIN HAMAD AL THANI.

Director-General of the Government: Dr. HASSAN KAMEL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Qatar courts exercise jurisdiction over Qatar subjects and nationals of all Arab States, including other Gulf Sheikdoms and over Iranians. The Sharia Court has jurisdiction in personal status matters.

British jurisdiction extends to all those not included in the above categories. Appeals from H.B.M. Court lie to the Chief Court for the Persian Gulf.

In matters regulated by the Labour Law, the Qatar Labour Court has jurisdiction over all persons, irrespective of nationality.

RELIGION

The indigenous population are Muslims of the Sunni sect.

FINANCE

BANKING

Qatar National Bank, S.A.: Doha, P.O. Box 1000; Man. W. H. JACKSON.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; Doha, P.O. Box 172; Man. SHARIF AL JA'ABARY.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: London; Doha, P.O. Box 57; Man. C. R. HYDER.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: London; Doha, P.O. Box 29; Man. B. R. ASH.

Ottoman Bank Ltd.: London; Doha, P.O.B. 90; Man. A. MITCHELL.

INSURANCE

Qatar Insurance Co.: Doha.

Six foreign companies are also represented.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are some 450 miles of surfaced road linking Doha and the oil centres of Dukhan and Umm Said with the northern end of the peninsula, and with Salwa on the Saudi Arabian border, and many more of rough tracks across the desert. About 9,000 cars and lorries form the chief means of transport.

PIPE LINES

Oil is transported by pipe-line from the oilfield at Dukhan to the loading terminal at Umm Said.

Natural gas is brought by pipe-line from Dukhan to Doha where it is used as fuel for a power station and water distillation plant.

SHIPPING

Umm Said is the chief port, from which the country's oil is exported. Zakrit is a shallow harbour for the import of goods from Bahrain but is rarely used.

The only British line to call regularly at Umm Said is the Strick Line, whose ships provide a service approximately every ten days to the Persian Gulf. A passenger service to other parts of the Gulf, India and Pakistan is operated by the British India Steam Navigation Co.

In 1966 the first stage of the approved channel to Doha harbour was completed, permitting the passage of vessels of up to 20 foot draught. In 1965 a project was initiated to build a pier to increase the port's facilities in order to accommodate ocean-going vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

Doha airport has one 8,000 ft. runway, and is equipped to a fair international standard.

Doha is served by the following foreign airlines: B.O.A.C., Gulf Aviation, Iranian Airways, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, L.I.A., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Lufthansa, Alitalia, M.E.A., Sabena, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, T.M.A., U.A.A.

TRUCIAL STATES

SHARJAH
AJMAN

RAS AL KHAIMAH
DUBAI

UMM AL QUWAIN
FUJAIRAH

The seven Trucial States lie at the mouth of the Persian Gulf extending for nearly 400 miles between Muscat and Oman and Qatar. Their economy has been transformed by the oil discoveries in the region; Abu Dhabi now claims to have the largest per capita income of any state in the world.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (1966)		
Total	Abu Dhabi (estimate)	Total	Abu Dhabi (estimate)	Dubai
32,000	25,000	110,000	18,000	65,000

PERSIAN GULF STATES—TRUCIAL STATES

EMPLOYMENT

Oil prospecting, fishing, pearl fishing, boat building, livestock. Commercial oil production is carried on from Murban, in Abu Dhabi, and also offshore from Abu Dhabi.

OIL

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL (Metric Tons)

YEAR	ABU DHABI MARINE AREAS LTD.	ABU DHABI PETROLEUM CO. LTD.
1963 . . .	2,342,154	—
1964 . . .	2,920,000	6,024,000
1965 . . .	4,300,000	8,920,000
1966 . . .	5,050,000	12,247,000
1967 . . .	5,793,444	12,360,686

FINANCE

£1 sterling = 1.142 Bahrain Dinars.

£1 sterling = 11.54 Qatar/Dubai ryals.

Following the deflation of the Indian Rupee in June 1966, the External Rupee (13.3 = £1) was replaced as the official currency by the Bahrain Dinar in Abu Dhabi, and by the Qatar/Dubai ryal in the other six Trucial States and in Qatar.

REVENUE

(£'000—1965)

Abu Dhabi	11,000 (approx).
Other Trucial States	2,500 („).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Dubai—£'000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1961	6,645	2,036
1962	8,370	2,095
1963	8,724	950
1964	15,232	1,458
1965	17,884	2,663

Dubai is the entrepot market for the Trucial States.

Abu Dhabi Development Plan: Plans are now being drawn up for a new jetty, an airport, a bridge and a system of metalled roads, including a road to Buraimi. A new hospital is in course of construction.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Rulers of the Trucial States have absolute control over their own subjects. Foreign relations are handled by the British Government, to whom they are bound by treaties.

The Trucial States Council, on which all the Rulers are represented, meets at least twice a year to discuss problems of mutual interest.

THE GOVERNMENT

Ruler of Sharjah: Sheikh KHALID BIN MUHAMMAD AL QASIMI (succeeded 1965).

Ruler of Ras al Khaimah: SAQR BIN MUHAMMAD AL QASIMI (1948).

Ruler of Umm al Quwain: AHMED BIN RASHID AL MU'ALLA, M.B.E. (1929).

Ruler of Ajman: RASHID BIN HUMAID (1928).

Ruler of Dubai: RASHID BIN SAID AL MAKTUM (1958).

Ruler of Abu Dhabi: ZAID BIN SULTAN (1966).

Ruler of Fujairah: MUHAMMAD BIN HAMAD AL-SHARGI (recognised March 1952).

TRUCIAL STATES COUNCIL

P.O.B. 1565, Dubai.

Secretary-General's Office: f. 1966 to administer the Secretariat of the Council of the Rulers of the Trucial States and to co-ordinate activities between the states; to assist the Chairman of the Council in supervising the execution of resolutions of the Council; mems. the seven Rulers of the Trucial States.

Secretary-General: AHMED ADI BITAR.

Development Office: f. 1965 to execute development in the Trucial States in accordance with the policy of the Council. The Development Office, which administers the Capital Projects programme of the Council and also recurrent services in agriculture, technical education, health and public works, is financed from the Development Fund, to which various countries have contributed, and to which the principal recurrent contributors are the U.K. Government and the Ruler of Abu Dhabi.

Capital Projects include inter-state roads, urban water and electricity schemes, housing and other urban development, rural water supplies, agricultural extension schemes and harbour works. Investigations into water resources, mineral prospects, soil, agricultural marketing, fisheries, and an economic survey, have been commissioned.

Financial Adviser and Acting Director: C. B. KENDALL.

Dir. of Works: R. G. RAE.

Agricultural Supervisor: R. MCKAY.

Principal, Technical Education: J. H. TAYLOR, M.B.E.

Health Adviser: DR. ASIM ALJAMALI.

Fisheries Adviser: A. W. WHITE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Trucial States' subjects and citizens of all Arab and Muslim states with the exception of Commonwealth countries are subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts. The remainder are under British jurisdiction, except that in Abu Dhabi all Traffic and Workmen's Compensation cases are heard in the Ruler's Court.

In the local courts the rules of Islamic law generally prevail. A modern code of law is being produced for Abu Dhabi.

In Dubai there is a court run by a *qadi*, while in some of the other states all legal cases are referred immediately to the Ruler or a member of his family, who will refer to a *qadi* only if he cannot settle the matter himself. In Abu Dhabi a professional Jordanian judge presides over the Ruler's Court.

The British courts are presided over by professional

British judges. Appeal lies to the Chief Court for the Persian Gulf.

A legal adviser to the Rulers of the six Northern Trucial States was appointed in 1964.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Muslims of the Sunni and Shiite sects.

THE PRESS

Akhbar Dubai: Dubai Municipality, P.O.B. 67, Dubai; fortnightly; Arabic.

Dubai Official Gazette: P.O. Box 516, Custom House Building, Dubai; monthly; Arabic and English.

FINANCE

BANKING

Arab Bank: Amman, Jordan; Sharjah.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: London; Dubai, Sharjah, Khor Fakhan, Ras al Kaimah, and Abu Dhabi.

Eastern Bank: London; Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Buraimi.

First National City Bank: New York; P.O. Box 749, Dubai.

National Bank of Dubai: P.O. Box 777, Dubai; Gen.-Manager D. W. MACK.

Ottoman Bank: London; Abu Dhabi.

INSURANCE

Arab Commercial Enterprise (Dubai) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1100, Dubai; Rep. ADNAN B. GHURANI.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1050, Dubai; Rep. WALEED H. JISHI.

There are 13 foreign insurance companies represented in the Trucial States.

DEVELOPMENT

Trucial States Development Office: Trucial States Council, P.O.B. 1565, Dubai; f. 1965 to co-ordinate development of the Trucial States (see Trucial States Council).

OIL

ABU DHABI

Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.: Oil has been found in commercial quantities 60 miles offshore from Abu Dhabi on the Umm Shaif structure, 20 miles east of Das Island, only a mile long and half a mile wide, the operating headquarters and tanker loading terminal. A new field at Zakum was brought into production in 1967 with an annual capacity of 12 million tons. Production (July-Dec. 1962) 779,395 metric tons; (1963) 2,342,154 metric tons; (1964) 2,920,000 metric tons; (1965) 4,300,000 metric tons; (1966) 5,050,000 metric tons; (1967) 5,793,444 metric tons.

Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 270, Abu Dhabi. Export of oil from the Murban Field started on December 14th, 1963. The terminal is at Jebel Dhanna. The annual production capacity was raised to 12 million tons during 1965 by the connection of Bu Hasa field to Jebel Dhanna. Facilities installed to raise annual production capacity to 20 million tons were completed in December 1967; Gen. Man. A. TURNER. Exports in long tons: (1964) 5,929,000; (1965) 8,928,097; (1966) 12,135,404; (1967) 12,157,754.

DUBAI

Concession agreements were signed in 1963 with *Dubai Marine Areas Ltd.*, in which *British Petroleum* has a 50 per cent interest, and *Dubai Petroleum Co.*, in which *Continental Oil Co.* is the main shareholder; the latter made its first successful strike in June 1966.

RAS AL KAIMAH

Agreements were signed in 1964 for oil exploration by the *Southern National Gas Co.* and *Union Oil Co.*

SHARJAH, AJMAN, UMM AL QUWAIN

John Mecom Ltd. have held concessions in these areas since 1964.

FUJAIRAH

Bochumer Mineralöl G.m.b.H., owned by the Federal German Bomin Group, has held a concession covering the whole of the land area and territorial waters of the sheikhdom since 1966.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There is no proper system of roads except in Dubai town, in which recently 10 miles of asphalt road have been constructed, but the desert tracks are often motorable. In 1965 plans were made for a £1 million all-weather metalled road to be built from Dubai to Ras al Khaimah, to be financed by the new Trucial States Development Office. The Dubai/Sharjah section of this was opened in September 1966. Work will be starting shortly on the Sharjah/Ras al Kaimah section at the expense of the Saudi Arabian Government. The oil companies have constructed roads in the areas in which they operate. Motor vehicles are in general use for passengers and goods. Camels and donkeys are used in the less accessible areas.

SHIPPING

Dubai is the main port. The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. maintain a weekly scheduled service to Dubai on the Bombay-Basra run. The ships of British India Line and F. Strick & Co. call at Dubai and Abu Dhabi several times a month. Other lines which call regularly are D. D. G. Hansa, Johnson Line, Holland-Persian Gulf, Maersk Line, and Jugolinja. A jetty, at which ocean vessels may berth, is under construction at Sharjah and is expected to be ready for use during the second half of 1968. A contract to build a deep water port at Dubhai has also been signed and is expected to take four years to complete.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 138, Bahrain; Dubai National Air Travel Agency, P.O. Box 434, Dubai; Khalifa and Omeir Abna Youssef, Abu Dhabi; International Aeradio Ltd., P.O. Box 400, Sharjah; daily service Bahrain - Doha - Abu Dhabi - Dubai; frequent services to Kuwait, Sharjah, Khor Fakkan and Muscat.

Iranian Airways: Teheran; Dubai Rep. National Air Travel Agency and Kanoo Travel Agency, Dubai; operates a weekly service: Shiraz-Bandar Abbas-Dubai.

MEA (Middle East Airlines Co.): Head Office: rue Abdel Aziz, P.O.B. 206, Beirut; Dubai Rep. P.O.B. 1001, Altajir, Altajir Bldg, Dubai.

Saudi Arabian Airlines: Jeddah; operates a weekly service: Jeddah-Riyadh-Dhahran-Bahrain-Doha-Sharjah.

Syrian Arab Airways: Damascus; twice weekly service: Damascus - Kuwait - Dhahran - Doha - Sharjah - Karachi - Delhi.

PERU

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Peru is an Andean country situated on the Pacific coast of South America. It is bordered by Ecuador and Colombia to the north, Brazil and Bolivia to the east and Chile to the south. The climate varies with altitude, average temperatures being some 20°F (7°C) lower in the mountains than in the coastal region. The official language is Spanish and Quechua and Aymara are widely spoken by the Indian population. A large proportion of the population is Roman Catholic and there is a Protestant minority. The flag consists of vertical stripes of red, white and red. The capital is Lima.

Recent History

A military coup took place in 1948, establishing General Manuel Odría as President. In 1963 President Fernando Belaúnde Terry was elected after an interlude of military government. Dr. Fernando Schwalb López Aldana became Premier in January 1964, although the government coalition did not have a working majority in either House, and he resigned in September 1965, when Dr. Daniel Becerra de la Flor became Premier over a coalition government alliance; in July 1967 Edgardo Seoane became President of the Council of Ministers, later to be succeeded by Dr. Raúl Ferrero. Following defeats for the main party in local elections, the government coalition broke up.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet. The Legislature or Congress consists of the Senate of 45 members and the Chamber of Deputies of 140 members. Both Presidential and Congressional terms of office are six years. Voting is compulsory for men and women between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, thereafter voluntary. The country is divided into 24 Departments administered by Prefects.

Defence

Armed forces consist of an Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army numbers about 30,000 men. All male citizens from eighteen to twenty-four years of age are liable to compulsory military training and some, chosen by ballot, have to do regular service for two years.

Economic Affairs

Peru has a diversified agricultural economy, the chief crops being potatoes, sugar, barley, maize and cotton. Livestock is raised particularly in the mountains. Fishing has become very important and now constitutes the main industry. Large scale irrigation and power schemes are being undertaken, including Tinajones, Olmos (involving diversion of a river from the Atlantic to the Pacific by building a 20km. tunnel thus providing irrigation for 120,000 acres and a power potential of 350,000 kW), Majes and Mantaró; these will greatly extend cultivable land and

provide an important source of energy. Minerals include silver, of which Peru is one of the world's main producers petroleum, iron ore, and copper and large deposits of phosphates and potash are being developed. The chief industries are fish and fishmeal, petroleum products, cement and sugar. The principal exports are copper, fish and fishmeal, and sugar. Trade is mainly with the U.S.A. A National Economic and Social Development Plan for 1967-70, recently announced, envisages an annual growth rate of 6 per cent; first priority will be given to agriculture, with investment also in mining and industry.

Transport and Communications

Transport is made difficult by the terrain, internal air services being an important means of transport. There are 2,000 miles of railways. The road system is centred on the 2,121-mile long Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway which is crossed by the Trans-Andean Highway running from Lima. A new 300 mile road, part of the Trans-Andean Highway, connecting Lima and Callao with the headwaters of the Amazon, is due for completion in 1980. European shipping lines call regularly at Peruvian ports, the chief of which is Callao. Air transport is provided by Aerolíneas Peruanas SA and twenty-seven other lines.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory and benefits cover sickness, disability and old age. Labour legislation guarantees conditions of employment. Special schemes are in force for women and children.

Education

Primary education is free and where possible compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. There are a number of fee-paying schools. Secondary education is both public and private. There are twenty-seven universities.

Tourism

Peru is famous for the relics of Inca and pre-Inca civilizations. There is spectacular mountain scenery including Lake Titicaca, situated at an altitude of 12,500 feet, and forest and jungle areas. Many of the towns have interesting examples of Spanish Colonial architecture and culture.

Visas are not required to visit Peru by nationals of the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport and basketball, baseball, horse-racing and bull- and cock-fighting are widely followed. There are opportunities for hunting and deep-sea fishing.

PERU—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 29 (S. Peter and S. Paul), July 28-29 (Independence Anniversary), August 30 (St. Rose of Lima), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Sol of 100 Centavos.

The present exchange rate was established in November, 1967, the previous rate having been unchanged since 1959,

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos; 1 Sol.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 Soles.

Exchange rate: 98.50 Soles = £1 sterling

40.40 Soles = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1966)

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
1,285,215	12,103,000 (est.)

Chief Towns (1965 est.): Lima (capital) 2,526,000, Callao 266,700, Arequipa 452,400, Cuzco 693,300.

Employment (1965—'000): Agriculture and Livestock 1,816.8, Mining 126.7, Industry 478.0, Services 498.4, Commerce 268.0, Finance 175.1, Government 157.7, Others 178.0.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 (est.)
Barley	194.9	216.9	199.5	196.4	182.9	194.3
Cocoa	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9
Coffee	32.5	42.6	46.4	48.9	52.3	69.0
Cotton (lint)	130.5	131.1	145.6	146.8	141.3	153.7
" (seed)	202.3	216.2	242.8	245.4	241.4	270.4
Maize	338.9	340.0	358.3	362.4	502.6	655.2
Potatoes	1,145.4	1,243.7	1,232.3	1,196.9	1,531.1	1,832.8
Rice (hulled)	584.1	540.4	639.2	440.7	351.5	479.2
Sugar	842.6	833.7	803.6	851.6	1,046.7	1,272.3
Tobacco	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.0
Wheat	153.5	153.6	152.7	155.5	143.2	148.3
Tea	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	5.2	6.8

FISHING INDUSTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Fish Landed	8,863	7,233	8,680
Industrial Production	1,776	1,466	1,625
Fish Flour	1,552	1,282	1,440
Fish Oil	177	145	140
Frozen Fish	24	22	20
Tinned Fish	22	18	25

LIVESTOCK

(1964—'000)

Cattle	3,865
Pigs	1,593
Sheep	16,110

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966 (est.)
Copper	174,460	180,336	176,394
Iron Ore	6,528,168	7,103,973	7,787,300
Silver	1,146	1,134	1,021
Gold	2.9	3.3	3.0
Lead	147,245	154,344	144,760
Zinc	231,000	254,496	257,819
Crude Petroleum ('000 barrels) .	21,478	23,068	23,008

INDUSTRY (‘000 barrels)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 (est.)
Gasoline	4,901.1	4,983.8	5,375.1	5,674.7	6,113.2	6,990.6
Kerosene	3,646.9	3,059.8	3,000.2	3,049.2	3,178.8	3,208.5
Fuel Oil	5,061.1	5,477.5	5,988.7	5,767.2	5,957.9	6,533.3
Lubricating Oil	48.9	83.7	76.2	59.8	79.6	88.4
Liquid Gas	85.7	94.1	107.4	135.9	150.1	198.2
Cement	3,527.6	3,491.2	4,121.0	4,435.6	4,785.0	5,751.4
Fishmeal ('000 metric tons) .	558.0	840.0	1,117.0	1,131.0	1,550.0	1,280.0
Wool ('000 metric tons) .	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	13.0
Electric Power 'million kWh.)	n.a.	2,777.0	2,896.0	3,266.0	3,516.0	3,814.0

Textiles, carpets, tyres and chemicals are manufactured.

FINANCE

1 Sol=100 centavos

100 soles = £1 6s. 9d. sterling = U.S. \$3.74.

BUDGET

(1967 estimates—million soles)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
General Fund	21,010.2	Legislature and Judiciary	408.9
Special Laws	756.8	Government	3,097.9
Resources	293.3	Education	6,501.1
Loans	1,675.1	Finance	3,423.9
Transfers	83.7	Public Health	1,636.7
		Development and Public Works	3,221.0
		Defence/Foreign Affairs	4,101.3
		Agriculture	901.3
		Others	527.0
TOTAL	23,819.1	TOTAL	23,819.1

Budget Estimates (1967-1968): 32,936 m. soles; (1968-69): 41,844 m. soles.

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1960 = 100)

	Salaried workers			Wage-earners		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Food	129	151	163	138	164	182
Housing	108	119	128	110	126	137
Clothing	143	156	170	147	162	177
Household effects	129	150	167	130	152	168
Miscellaneous	123	145	160	120	142	156
GENERAL INDEX	127.6	146.4	158.2	133.7	156.3	171.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Soles)

	1961	1962	1963
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	55,670	64,476	70,372
Net factor income from abroad	1,591	1,676	1,809
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	57,261	66,152	72,181
Less depreciation allowance	-3,574	-4,121	-4,724
NET NATIONAL INCOME	53,687	62,031	67,457
Taxes less subsidies	5,033	5,548	6,529
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	58,720	67,579	73,986
Depreciation allowance	3,574	4,121	4,724
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	62,294	71,700	78,710
Balance of exports and imports	827	1,334	2,512
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	63,121	73,034	81,222
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	42,960	49,538	57,117
Government consumption expenditure	5,938	6,771	7,714
Gross investment	12,293	15,141	15,111
Increase in stocks	1,930	1,584	1,280

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	84,852	88,501	93,369
Balance of exports and imports	10,410	29,736	47,120
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	95,262	118,237	140,489
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	67,381	82,702	94,883
Government consumption expenditure	9,933	11,637	15,335
Gross fixed investment	16,610	22,531	28,059
Increase in stocks	1,338	1,367	2,212

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million Soles)

	1964	1965	1966
At the Banks	4,134.2	4,401.9	4,365.3
Notes	1,191.1	1,548.2	1,613.6
Deposits	2,941.5	2,852.3	2,750.6
Coin	1.6	1.4	1.1
In Public Use	6,071.5	6,968.7	7,944.9
Notes	5,994.8	6,891.7	7,867.6
Coin	76.7	77.0	77.3
TOTAL	10,205.7	11,370.6	12,310.2
Notes	7,185.9	8,439.9	9,481.2
Deposits	2,941.5	2,852.3	2,750.6
Coin	78.3	78.4	78.4

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(million U.S.\$)

	1964	1965	1966
Banco Central de Reserva	160.4	175.2	153.0
Commercial and Savings Banks	58.9	66.1	88.4
Specialized Banks	-16.1	-26.1	-47.4
Banco de la Nación	-0.1	-38.2	-19.6
TOTAL	203.2	177.0	174.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S.\$)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	684.3	652.3	32.3	786.5	734.6	51.9
Non-monetary gold	—	7.4	- 7.4	—	11.6	- 11.6
Freight, insurance	7.6	90.9	- 83.3	8.2	98.1	- 89.9
Transport	28.0	25.3	2.7	32.1	32.0	0.1
Travel	24.6	39.1	- 14.5	33.6	45.9	- 12.3
Investment income	4.3	90.6	- 86.3	4.0	121.8	- 117.8
Government transactions n.e.s.	10.6	10.0	0.6	13.5	10.7	2.8
Miscellaneous services	16.4	27.1	- 10.7	17.8	31.3	- 13.5
Total	776.1	942.7	- 166.6	895.7	1,086.0	- 190.3
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	5.4	—	5.4	7.1	—	7.1
Central government	19.7	1.0	18.7	22.7	1.3	21.4
Total	25.1	1.0	24.1	29.8	1.3	28.5
CURRENT BALANCE			- 142.5			- 161.8
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Direct investment	29.6	—	29.6	12.1	—	12.1
Other private long-term	23.4	—	23.4	21.6	—	21.6
Other private short-term	3.5	—	3.5	6.6	—	6.6
Local governments	3.0	—	3.0	6.7	—	6.7
Central government	120.7	—	120.7	182.3	—	182.3
Total	180.2	—	180.2	229.3	—	229.3
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Private institutions: liabilities	0.8	—	0.8	—	0.4	0.4
Private institutions: assets	—	8.2	- 8.2	—	37.7	- 37.7
Central Bank: liabilities	—	—	—	2.0	—	2.0
Central Bank: assets	—	14.7	14.7	20.2	—	20.2
Total	0.8	22.9	- 22.1	22.2	38.1	- 15.9
CAPITAL BALANCE	181.0	22.9	158.1	251.5	38.1	213.4
Net Errors and Omissions			15.6			51.6

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SOURCES OF FOREIGN AID

(million U.S.\$)

	1963	1964	1965
<i>International Organizations</i>	34.7	5.3	66.0
IBRD	28.3	3.1	59.0
IDB	6.4	2.2	7.0
<i>Government Agencies</i>	25.7	—	33.3
United States	25.7	69.6	13.2
EXIMBANK	11.6	30.9	—
A.I.D.	12.3	29.0	10.3
Fiduciary Fund	—	9.7	—
Others	1.8	—	2.9
German Federal Republic	—	—	20.1
<i>Private Sector</i>	8.6	80.3	59.4
Suppliers	4.4	37.5	43.9
Financial Institutions	4.2	42.8	15.5
TOTAL	69.0	155.2	158.7

NATIONAL PLAN

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES, 1964-71

(million soles)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture/Fishing	16,268	17,472	18,765	20,154	21,645	23,247	25,011	29,656
Mining	6,297	6,568	6,850	7,145	7,452	7,772	8,144	9,113
Industry	10,677	11,318	11,997	12,717	13,480	14,289	15,146	17,489
Services	3,569	3,772	3,987	4,214	4,454	4,708	4,996	5,749
Energy	4,076	4,406	4,763	5,149	5,566	6,017	6,530	7,845
Commerce	10,510	10,983	11,477	11,993	12,533	13,097	13,644	15,254

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million soles)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	15,544	19,562	21,909	24,468
Exports	17,889	17,897	20,500	23,286

COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO THE BRUSSELS NOMENCLATURE

IMPORTS	1966	1967†	EXPORTS	1966	1967†
Animals and Animal Products	1,263,705	1,141,599	Animals and Animal Products	91,786	87,740
Vegetable Products	1,451,542	1,173,845	Vegetable Products	883,687	606,188
Mineral Products	882,691	720,641	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	426,863	522,546
Chemical Products	1,815,096	1,594,932	Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	348,773	4,764,134
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	842,201	727,340	Mineral Products	3,679,015	2,952,013
Textiles and Manufactures	1,030,090	768,397	Leather and Manufactures	57,753	41,282
Metals and Manufactures	2,094,528	1,780,887	Textiles and Manufactures	2,516,612	1,293,306
Machinery, incl. Electrical	5,835,133	4,588,642	Pearls, Precious Metals, Coins	647,513	490,446
Transportation Material	3,653,963	2,838,336	Metals and Manufactures	5,683,814	4,273,764

† Jan.-Sept.

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 soles)

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Cotton	2,345,135	2,279,401	1,127,677
Sugar and Deriva- tives	988,732	1,263,972	1,033,095
Wool	244,146	221,493	159,633
Petroleum and Deri- vatives	248,563	198,341	168,520
Fish and Derivatives	5,007,604	5,540,382	4,297,303
Coffee	778,125	765,225	522,625
Zinc	960,696	912,936	762,592
Copper	3,251,530	4,994,754	3,827,863
Lead	1,015,567	928,208	591,210
Iron	1,259,656	1,431,328	1,257,798
Gold	30,729	39,205	15,091
Silver	1,047,391	1,111,292	744,988

Jan.-Sept.*

COUNTRIES

('000 soles)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1964	1965	1966	1967*	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Argentina	1,112,812	1,319,901	1,412,303	1,238,251	380,977	526,856	366,764	186,863
Belgium	211,480	324,652	338,878	287,794	998,692	895,275	1,006,871	837,435
Canada	551,316	832,696	615,526	576,018	131,997	143,920	67,282	22,183
Chile	134,347	186,570	224,827	230,156	776,185	467,121	403,657	134,699
Ecuador	102,771	111,837	151,388	99,273	47,357	36,799	30,187	22,987
German Federal Republic	1,921,294	2,290,994	2,863,722	2,094,428	2,269,815	2,467,268	2,548,336	1,996,926
Italy	416,650	507,863	679,255	681,892	633,647	575,049	667,318	412,332
Japan	866,766	1,397,176	1,593,138	1,476,808	1,634,210	1,643,778	2,038,899	1,973,894
Netherlands	438,645	472,330	530,273	435,807	1,594,920	1,630,579	1,249,885	972,459
Switzerland	427,692	410,501	462,838	366,937	62,549	71,137	69,723	28,677
United Kingdom	1,005,226	1,017,182	1,007,027	851,880	1,343,052	1,038,481	586,159	339,153
U.S.A.	6,328,810	7,779,915	8,592,613	6,305,192	5,539,738	6,026,985	8,685,345	6,183,677

* Jan.-Sept.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1964): Passenger-km. 252 million, Ton-km. 622 million.

Roads

	1964	1965
Passenger Cars	124,273	155,038
Lorries	86,811	87,542
Buses	9,978	11,158
Other Motor Vehicles	20,358	25,394

Shipping (1963): Merchant tonnage registered 117,000; Goods loaded 9,108,000 tons, Goods unloaded 1,994,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passengers carried 594,108, Freight 32,604 metric tons, Mail 696 metric tons.

Tourism (1966): 93,113 visitors, revenue U.S.\$21.6m.

EDUCATION

(1961)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	14,860	43,553	1,495,047
Secondary	779	13,200	184,849
Technical	261	5,190	42,978

In 1964 there were 1,922,500 Primary and 349,000 Secondary school pupils.

Source: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Lima.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the chief Spanish vice-royalty in South America, declared its independence on July 28th, 1821, but it was not until 1824, when all Spanish forces were obliged to leave, that the country gained its freedom from Spanish rule.

The present Constitution was promulgated on April 9th, 1933. It has been amended from time to time.

Under the general guarantees some of the functions of the modern State are defined. Mines, lands, forests, waters, and, generally, all natural sources of wealth belong to the State. Conditions of their exploitation, either by the State or by means of concessions to private persons, will be fixed by law. In industry, the State will support profit-sharing schemes, and will legislate concerning the organisation of industry, safety measures for workers, accident compensation, minimum wages, maximum hours and general conditions of work. In agriculture, the State will favour the preservation of the small rural property and may expropriate, with compensation, and subdivide land which is not being exploited economically.

Article 53 provides that the legal existence of political parties with international connections is not recognised, and those belonging to such parties may not hold political office.

Liberty of conscience and of beliefs is inviolable, and no one may be persecuted for his ideals. Freedom of the press is guaranteed, but compensation may be sought through legal channels by an injured party against the editor and author of a publication. Article 65 provides for the censorship of public spectacles. The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognised.

When the security of the State demands, the Executive may suspend wholly or in part, in the whole or in a part of the national territory, certain constitutional guarantees of the individual. If such suspension is decreed while Congress is in session, the Executive must inform Congress immediately. The suspension will be only for thirty days, and another decree will be needed for any further extension. The powers of the Executive during the suspension of guarantees will be fixed by law.

Voting for men and women between the ages of 21 and 60 is compulsory; after 60, voting is optional.

The Legislative Power. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature. Both the Senate of 45 members, and the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of 140 members, are elected for six years. Congress begins its sessions on July 28th, and continues in ordinary session for 120 days. The President, with the agreement of his Cabinet, may convolve extraordinary sessions. Congress legislates, interprets, modifies and repeals laws; examines alleged infringements of the Constitution; imposes and repeals taxes; and approves or rejects the national and departmental budgets. However, any Congressional action to impose or repeal taxes or vote expenditure must be taken on the initiative of the Executive Power. Congress authorises the Executive to negotiate State loans and provide funds for amortisation. It approves or rejects the President's recommendations for the advancement of higher officers of the armed forces,

and establishes the strength of those forces; and approves or withholds approvals of treaties negotiated by the Executive.

The Executive Power. The President is elected for a six-year term, which begins on July 28th of the year of election. First and Second Vice-Presidents are elected simultaneously with the President. The last-named is not eligible for re-election until after the lapse of at least one presidential term. This provision of the Constitution may not be reformed or repealed, and any person attempting to do so must retire from office, and will be permanently incapacitated from holding any public office. The President may not command the armed forces without the permission of Congress. On taking up such a command, he becomes subject to military laws and regulations. His tasks include the drafting of laws and the making of resolutions and decrees promulgating laws; the maintenance of internal order and external security; the convoking of presidential and congressional elections, and of extraordinary sessions of Congress. It is his duty to see that the resolutions of the Judicial Power are carried out. He organises and distributes the armed forces, administers the finances of the State, negotiates treaties, appoints and removes the members of his Cabinet and, with the approval of his Cabinet, appoints members of the diplomatic corps, and selects candidates of Peruvian birth for archbishoprics and bishoprics, whose names are submitted to the Vatican.

The Judiciary. The Supreme Court, with its seat in Lima, consists of the President and 10 members, whose appointments have to be approved by Congress. Higher Courts function in certain departments determined by law, and Courts of First Instance in provincial capitals. There are justices of peace in all towns. Members of the Higher Courts are nominated by the President from a list submitted by the Supreme Court. Appointments to the lower courts must be ratified by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution provides that in each ministry there shall be one or more Consultative Commissions consisting of specialists in the various branches of activity of the ministry; and also provides for a Council of National Economy whose members shall represent the interests of consumers, capital, labour and the liberal professions.

Regional Administration. The country is divided into 24 Departments administered by Prefects. The Departments are divided into provinces, which in turn are divided into districts.

Municipal Councillors are nominally elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible, but for some years municipal bodies have been appointed without election. The Municipal Elections Law provides for elections every 3 years.

Indigenous Communities. The Constitution recognises the legal existence and juridical personality of the indigenous communities, whose property may not be alienated except in the public interest, when compensation must be given. The State is responsible for the civil, penal, economic and administrative laws regulating these communities.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Sr. Arq. FERNANDO BELAÚNDE TERRY.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and *ad interim* Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL FERRERO REBAGLIATTI.

Minister of Government and Police: Rear-Admiral LUIS PONCE ARENAS.

Minister of Justice and Culture: Sr. LUIS LAZARTE FERREYROS.

Minister for War: Gen. JULIO DOIG SÁNCHEZ.

Minister of Development and Public Works: Dr. PABLO CARRIQUIRY.

Minister for the Navy: Vice-Admiral RAÚL DELGADO ESPANTOSO.

Minister of Education: Dr. OCTAVIO MONGRUT.

Minister of Health: Dr. JAVIER ARIAS STELLA.

Minister of Aviation: Lt.-Gen. JOSÉ GAGLIARDI.

Minister of Agriculture: Ing. ORLANDO OLCESE PACHAS.

Minister of Labour and Communities: Ing. FERNANDO CALMELL DEL SOLAR.

Minister of Finance: Gen. FRANCISCO MORALES BERMÚDEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PERU

(Lima unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avenida Wilson 911, 10° piso (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL MALBRÁN.

Austria: Santiago, Chile (E).

Belgium: Paseo Colón 218 (E).

Bolivia: Jirón Ocoña 180—Oficina 402 (E).

Brazil: Avenida Comandante Espinar 181, Miraflores (E).

Canada: Plaza San Martín, Edificio Boza, Piso 3° (E).

Chile: Jirón Carabaya 831, Edificio Boza, 6° Piso, Ofs. 603-606 (E).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Ocona 215 (E).

Colombia: Avda. Arequipa 2685, Lince (E).

Costa Rica: Miguel de Freyre Santander 180, El Rosedal, San Antonio (E).

Denmark: Avenida Orrantía 610, San Isidro (E).

Dominican Republic: Avda. del Bosque 355, San Isidro (E).

Ecuador: Avenida Wilson 1218, Of. 905 (L).

El Salvador: Avda. Arequipa 2289, Lince (E).

Finland: Avda. Guzmán Blanco 465, Dptos. 701-702 (E); (also accred. to Ecuador).

France: "Maison de France", Avenida Presidente Nicolás de Piérola 757, Piso 3° (E).

German Federal Republic: Avenida Alfredo Benavides 420, Miraflores (E).

Guatemala: Pasaje Sucre 179 (entre San Martín y Bolívar), Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. CARLOS RODIL MACHADO.

Haiti: Calle Guillermo Prescott 352, San Isidro (E).

Honduras: Avenida Javier Prado 2108, San Isidro (E).

India: Triana 87, Santiago, Chile (E); *Ambassador:* BHAGWAN KHEMCHAND MASSAND.

Israel: Avenida Arenales 483, piso 7°, Ofc. 701 (E).

Italy: Plaza Washington 538 (E).

Japan: Plaza San Martín, Edif. Sud-América, 3° piso (E).

Korea, Republic: Rua das Laranjeiras 192, Rio de Janeiro Brazil (E).

Lebanon: Calle 72, 12-44, Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Malta: Avenida San Isidro 151, San Isidro (L).

Mexico: Avenida General Arenales No. 371, Oficinas 601 y 602 (E).

Netherlands: Avenida Arenales 371, Oficina 801 (E).

Nicaragua: Mariscal Las Heras 231-239, San Isidro (E).

Norway: Pedro de Valdivia 1370, Santiago, Chile (E).

Panama: Av. Brigadier Pumacahua 2737, Lince (E).

Paraguay: Pasaje Sucre 179 (entre San Martín y Bolívar), Miraflores (E).

Portugal: Plaza Washington 181 (L).

Spain: Av. República de Chile 120 (E).

Sweden: Calle La Santa María 130, San Isidro (E).

Switzerland: Jirón Camaná 370, Edif. Peruano Suizo, piso 5° (E).

Turkey: Fco. de Aguirre 390, Santiago, Chile (L).

United Arab Republic: Avda. José Pardo 273, Miraflores (E).

United Kingdom: Paseo de la República 111, Edificio República, piso 5° (E).

U.S.A.: Avenida Wilson 1400 (E).

Uruguay: Avenida Larco 886, Miraflores (E).

Vatican: Avenida Presidente Salaverry, Esq. Nazca (Apostolic Nunciature).

Venezuela: Avenida Arequipa 298 (E).

CONGRESS

THE SENATE

President: Dr. DAVID AGUILAR CORNEJO.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: Sr. ARMANDO VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO.

Elections were held in August 1967 which resulted in victory for a coalition between the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria (APRA) and the Unión Nacional Odríista (UNO). Definite results are not yet available (April 1968).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Acción Popular (A.P.): Nicolás de Piérola 677; f. 1956; government party; Leader FERNANDO BELAÚNDE TERRY; Sec.-Gen. EDGARDO SEOANE CORRALES; 550,000 mems.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (P.D.C.): Apdo. 4682, Lima; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. JAVIER CORREA-ELÍAS; Sec.-Gen. Ing. ALFREDO GARCÍA LLOSA; publs. *Pensamiento Político, Democracia*.

Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA): f. 1942; legalised 1945; left-wing party; Leaders VÍCTOR RAÚL HAYA DE LA TORRE; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ARMANDO VILLANUEVA DEL CAMPO.

Unión Nacional Odríista (UNO): Jirón Callao 535, Lima; f. 1960; social reform party allied to APRA; Leader ex-President Gen. MANUEL A. ODRIA; Sec.-Gen. JULIO DE LA PIEDRA; 160,000 mems.; publ. *U.N.O.*

Frente Liberal Nacional (FLN): f. 1961; extreme left wing movement; Leader Gen. CÉSAR PAUDO.

Partido Comunista.

Movimiento Izquierdista Revolucionario: pro-Communist guerrilla; Leader ENRIQUE AMAYA QUINTANA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

LIMA

Chief Justice: Dr. CÉSAR AUGUSTO LENGUA.

Judges: Dr. CARLOS TORRES MALPICA, Dr. RICARDO BUSTAMANTE CISNEROS, Dr. NAPOLEÓN VALDEZ

TUDELA, Dr. CARLOS A. MAGUIÑA SUERO, Dr. JOSÉ I. TELLO VELEZ, Dr. ALBERTO EGUREN BRESANI, Dr. ROBERTO GARMENDIA, Dr. RAUL ALVA, Dr. OCTAVIO CEBREROS, Dr. DOMINGO GARCÍA RADA.

DISTRICT COURTS

Courts 18, Judges 442, District Attorneys 266.

RELIGION

The Catholic Church

Nearly all of the 11,500,000 inhabitants of the Republic of Peru belong to the Catholic Church. The State supports the Catholic religion, but recognises civil marriages.

Freedom of worship is permitted to all religions. The President is consulted in the appointment of Bishops and other dignitaries.

Archbishopsrics:

Lima . . .	H.E. Cardinal JUAN LANDÁZURI RICKETTS.
Arequipa . .	Mgr. LEONARDO JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ BALLÓN.
Ayacucho . .	Mgr. OTONIEL ALCEDO.
Cuzco . . .	Mgr. RICCARDO DURAND FLOREZ.
Huancayo . .	Mgr. MARIANO JACINTO VALDIVIA ORTIZ.
Piura . . .	Mgr. ERASMO HINOJOSA HURTADO.
Trujillo . .	Mgr. CARLOS MARIA JURGENS BYRNE.

Bishoprics:

Abancay . .	Mgr. ALCIDES MENDOZA CASTRO.
Cajamarca . .	Mgr. JOSÉ DAMMERT BELLIDO.
Chachapoyas .	Mgr. JOSÉ GERMÁN BENAVIDES MORRIBERÓN.
Chiclayo . .	Mgr. DANIEL FIGUEROA VILLÓN.
Huacho . . .	Mgr. PABLO RAMÍREZ TABOADA.
Huancavelica .	Mgr. FLORENCIO CORONADO ROMANI.
Huánuco . . .	Mgr. IGNACIO ARBULÚ PINEDA.
Huaraz . . .	Mgr. TEODOSIO MORENO QUINTANA.
Ica	Mgr. ALBERTO DETTMANN Y ARAGÓN.
Puno	Mgr. JULIO GONZALES RUIZ.
Tacna	Mgr. ALFONSO ZAPLANA BELLIZA.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

LIMA

El Comercio: f. 1839; morning and evening; Conservative; oldest paper in Peru; circ. 105,000 weekdays, 152,000 Sundays.

Correo: f. 1963; morning; independent; Spanish; Editor-in-Chief. JORGE MERINO; circ. 142,000.

La Crónica: Avda. Tacna 665, Apdo. 928; f. 1912; morning and evening; illustrated; democratic, independent; publ. by Empresa Editora La Crónica y Variedades S.A.; Pres. CARLOS MOREYRA Y PAZ SOLDAN; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO PRADO H.; circ. approx. 60,000.

Expreso: Apdo. 4826; f. 1961; morning; independent; Editor JOSÉ A. ENCINAS DEL PANDO; circ. 80,000.

El Peruano (Diario Oficial): Quilca 556, Apdo. Postal 303; f. 1825; morning; official State Gazette; circ. 10,000.

La Prensa: Baquijano 745; f. 1903; morning; independent liberal; agricultural and industrial interests; publ. by La Prensa, S.A.; Dir. PEDRO BELTRÁN; circ. 85,000.

La Tribuna: f. 1931; morning; Dir. HUMBERTO SILVA SOLIS; circ. 10,000.

Ultima Hora: f. 1950; evening; independent; Dir. BERNARDO ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS THORNDIKE; circ. 80,000.

AREQUIPA

El Deber: Casilla 294; f. 1889; evening; Conservative, Catholic; Editor WALTER HUGO LIZÓN; circ. 5,000.

Noticias: f. 1927; morning; conservative, independent; Dir. GASTON AGUIRRE.

El Pueblo: f. 1905; evening; independent; Editor E. ZEGARRA BALLÓN; circ. 5,000.

CAJAMARCA

El Ferrocarril: f. 1932; evening.

Renovación: f. 1934; evening.

CERRO DE PASCO

El Diario: f. 1932; evening.

El Minero: f. 1896; evening; Dir. G. PATINO LÓPEZ; circ. 3,000.

CHICLAYO

La Industria: f. 1954; Dir. BENIGNO FEBRES.

El País: f. 1918; evening; Editor V. ARENAS; circ. 5,250.

El Tiempo: Casilla 66; f. 1918; morning; independent; Dir. JULIO A. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 4,800.

CHINCHA

La Voz de Chincha: evening; Dir. L. A. BIANCHI.

CUZCO

El Comercio: Casilla 70; 1896; evening; independent; Dir. EDGARDO DÍAZ PEZO; circ. 4,000.

El Sol: Calle Mesón de la Estrella No. 172; f. 1901; evening commercial; pro-Administration; Dir. FERNANDO FRANCO; circ. 3,000.

HUACHO

El Imparcial: evening; Dir. J. T. GARCÍA.

La Verdad: Apdo. 61; daily; popular; f. 1930; Dir. JOSÉ M. CARBAJAL MANRIQUE; circ. 3,600.

HUANCAYO

El Tiempo: f. 1920; evening.

La Voz de Huancayo: f. 1912; evening; Dir. F. DELGADO

HUANUCO

La Prensa: f. 1933; evening.

La Voz de Huanuco: f. 1914; daily; Dir. F. R. AGUIRRE.

HUARAS

El Departamento: f. 1908; evening; Editor E. SALAZAR.

ICA

La Opinión: Callao 176, Apartado 19; f. 1922; evening; independent; Dir. GONZALO TUEROS RAMÍREZ.

La Voz de Ica: f. 1918; evening; circ. 4,000.

IQUITOS

El Día: f. 1923; evening; Dir. G. MONTANI.

El Eco: Jirón Lima 100-108, Apdo. 170; f. 1924; evening; independent; Dir. F. REATEGUI; circ. 6,000.

El Oriente: f. 1905; evening; Editor W. SALAZAR.

LAMBAYEQUE

La Gaceta de Lambayeque: daily.

LA OROYA

La Oroya: f. 1924; morning; Dir. F. A. CÁRDENAS.

MOLLENDÓ

El Comercio: circ. 4,500.

El Eco de Mollenda: evening.

El Portefío: f. 1914; evening; circ. 4,000.

PACASMAYO

La Unión: 2 de Mayo 27-29; f. 1913; evening; independent; Dir. MANUEL PASTOR R.

PISCO

La Reforma: evening; Dir. B. SASSESTA.

La Independencia: morning; Dir. J. T. OLINDEN.

PIURA

Ecos y Noticias: Libertad 902 y Ayacucho 307, Casilla 110; f. 1934; morning; independent; Man. Dir. JOSÉ DEL C. RIVERA; circ. 4,000.

La Industria: f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. ELMER NÚÑEZ.

El Tiempo: f. 1916; morning; independent; Dir. V. M. HELGUERO CHECA; circ. 10,000.

PUÑO

Los Andes: Lima 775, Casilla 110; f. 1928; morning; Dir. Dr. SAMUEL B. FRISANCHO PINEDA; circ. 2,000.

El Eco: evening.

El Siglo: evening.

TACNA

La Voz de Tacna: f. 1936; evening; Dir. D. E. CARVAJAL.

TRUJILLO

El Liberal: f. 1918; morning; Dir. H. ALVARADO NÚÑEZ.

La Industria: f. 1895; evening; independent; Man. D. GARDILLO; circ. 8,000.

PERU—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

La Nación: Francisco Pizarro 511; f. 1931; morning; democratic, independent; Editor and Propr. R. L. HOYLE; Dir. FELIPE GRANADOS RÁZURI; circ. 4,500.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

LIMA

Actualidades: current events.

Andean Airmail and Peruvian Times: Carabaya 928, Apdo. 531; weekly; independent; English language; Editor C. N. GRIFFIS.

Auto Aéreo: air and road transport monthly.

Gacetas: bi-monthly, illustrated; general interest; Editor ENRIQUE ZILERI; circ. 40,000.

Cultura Peruana: Casilla 2060; f. 1941; monthly; cultural life of Peru, current affairs, book reviews, illustrated; Editor JOSÉ FLORES ARAOZ.

Economista Peruano: monthly economic review.

Ecos: Apdo. 3758; f. 1962; illustrated cultural review; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ARENAS; circ. 5,000.

Hora del Hombre: Casilla 2378; f. 1943; monthly journal of social culture; progressive review of current politics; illustrated; Dir. JORGE FALCÓN.

Industria Peruana: Unión 150, Edif. Pizarro; monthly publication of Nat. Society of Industries.

El Mercurio: Edificio San Pedro 202; f. 1932; weekly; agriculture, commerce, and industry of Peru; Dept. of Statistical and Commercial Information; Propr. and Dir. EDUARDO MARISCA.

Mercurio Peruano: Apdo. Postal 1,000; f. 1918; monthly; social science, letters; Dir. and Founder VÍCTOR ANDRÉS BELAÚNDE; Editor DOMINGO GARCÍA BELAÚNDE.

Ondas: Apdo. 3758; f. 1959; cultural review; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ARENAS; circ. 5,000.

Panoramas: monthly review.

Radio Cultura: radio monthly.

Revista de Economía y Finanzas: monthly economic and financial review.

Revista Peruana: monthly.

Síntesis Semanal: economic journal of the Corporación Nacional de Comerciantes.

El Mundo: monthly; illustrated.

La Vida Agrícola: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 191, Apdo, Postal 1159; f. 1924; monthly review of agriculture and stock-raising; Dir. Ing. Agr. ROMULO A. FERRERO; circ. 7,000.

Vanguardia: Lima; anti-communist; Editor EUDOCIO RAVINES.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Federación de Periodistas del Perú: Lima, Cailloma 109.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Dos de Mayo 370, S. Isidro, Lima; Chief MARCELLO ONGANIA.

AP: Jirón A Miro Quesada No. 191, Lima; Chief DEAN R. JOHNSON.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Jirón Union 554, Lima.

UPI: Jirón Puno 271, Oficina 601, Lima; Man. MARTIN McREYNOLDS.

The Jiji Press, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Lima.

PUBLISHERS

LIMA

Luis Alaiza y Paz Soldán: Lampa 1073.

Pedro L. Aponte: Carhuaz 1433.

Castro P. Barrantes: Lampa 855.

Enrique Barboja: Av. Bolivia 244.

Felipe M. Boisset: Ayacucho 355 iz.

Juan Boix Ferrer: Cailloma 818.

Brandes y Cia, S.A. (Música): Unión 529.

Bustamente y Ballivián, Enrique: Azángaro 1005.

Manuel Calvo y Pérez: Av. M. Cápac 1169 y Bélgica 310.

Casa Editorial "Nuevo Tesoro Escolar": Carabaya 719, Apdo. 1527; Dir. Dr. VÍCTOR E. VIVAR.

Hipólito Cassano: Gral. Garzón 919.

Colegio Salesiano: Av. Brazil 218.

José Gabriel Cossio: Enrique Barrón 1113.

Editora Internacional S.A.: Abancay 381.

Editorial América: Ica 341.

Editorial Antena S.A.: Azángaro 824.

Editorial Hermes: Apdo. 658.

Editorial Inca S.A.: Lampa 569.

Editorial Maldonado (Música): Cas. Correo No. 6.

Editorial Rumbos: Carabaya 133.

Empresa Editora Ara y Cia: Camaná 950 dr.

Empresa Editora Nacional: Junin 458 dr.

Empresa Editora Peruana S.A.: Camaná 976, Casilla 390; f. 1923; economics, politics, sociology, text-books, periodicals; Dir. J. RAMÓN VENEGAS.

Empresa Editora Rimac S.A.: Puno 239.

Empresa Editora Turismo: Puno 235, Dpto. 206.

Empresa Periodística Hnos. Faura: Azángaro 387.

Carlos Fabbri S.A.: Ayacucho 360.

"Field" Servicio de Informaciones Comerciales del Perú: Bolívar 373/A (San Miguel), Apdo. 126, Lima; f. 1935; publs. of the *Directorio Gremial del Perú* (Peruvian Trade Directory); Dir. FEDERICO FIELD STORAGE.

Adán Filomeno: Av. Brasil 665, Magdalena.

Luis Enrique Galván: Azángaro 970.

Luis M. Gamio: Magdalena Nueva Saenz Peña 476, Apdo. 2445.

Hora del Hombre: Casilla 2378; politics, culture, bibliography.

Luis C. Infante: Ocharán 234, Miraflores.

Guillermo Lenta: Cailloma 645.

Librería Ayza, S.A.: Carabaya 409.

Andrés López Dominovich: Ica 134; f. 1923; publs. of *Guía Lascano del Perú*, a commercial, industrial and professional directory of Peru; Man. Dir. ANDRÉS LÓPEZ DOMINOVICH.

Julio C. Mariátegui: Abancay 669.

Hnos. Maristas: Paz Soldán 189, Callao.

Laureano Martínez (Música): Puno 370.

Gelso Mena: Apurímac 416.

Domingo Miranda: Carabaya 546.

Carlos Miró Quesada Laos: Ayacucho 300.

Oscar Miró Quesada: Av. 9 de Diciembre 905.

Ernesto More: Pas. Velarde 188.
Efron y Tobías Posadas: Unión 1083.
Angel A Priale: Sta. Rosa 469, Miraflores.
Manuela R.D. de Río: Huaraz 347.
Alfonso Rosales: Av. N. de Piérola 1214.
Andrés Rosales Valencia: E. Villar 542; school text-books and pedagogical works; Dir. BR. A. ROSALES V.
F. y E. Rosay: Unión 632.
Rubén Salvi: Angamos 266.
Matías A Sánchez: Av. Bolivia 641.
Sanmartí y Cia., S.A.: A. Miro-Quesada 428, Box 1175.
Sociedades Bíblicas en el Perú: Apdo. 448, Petit Thouars 133, Lima.
Sociedad Universitaria Peruana S.A.: Unión 860, Apdo. 76; f. 1920; Dir. Dr. V. KREBS.
J. M. y A. D. Torres Aguirre: Washington 550.
Ernesto Zegarra: Chili 138.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Junta Permanente Nacional de Telecomunicaciones: Jr. Washington 1894, Piso 10, Lima.
Asociación Nacional de Radioemisoras del Perú: Avda. Tacna 543, Lima.

RADIO

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional de Perú: Lima, P. Thouars 441; f. 1937; stations at Lima, Tumbes, Iquitos, Puno and Tacna; five medium-wave and twelve short-wave transmitters; Dir. G. LAZARTE E.

There are 2 other government stations and 8 cultural stations.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio América: Cia Peruana, esq. de Montero Rosas y Mariano Carranza, Lima; Dirs. N. GONZÁLEZ, J. ANTONIO UMBERT.
Radio El Sol: J. Galvez 1040, Lima; Dir. Ing. A. PEREYRA.
Radio Panamericana: Casilla 4392, Lima; Dir. H. DELGADO PARKER.

There are 133 other commercial stations in Peru. In 1967 there were about 1,800,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Ministry of Education: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Lima; daily cultural programmes; Dir.-Gen. R. GARRIDO M.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Televisora América—Canal 4: esq. de Montero Rosas y Mariano Carranza, Lima; Dir. N. GONZÁLEZ; station at Huacho.
Televisora Bego: Avda. Manco Capac 333, Lima; f. 1963; Gen. Man. A. BELMONT.
Televisora Continental: M. de Orberoga 338, Arequipa.
Televisora El Sol—Canal 9: Avda. Uruguay 335, Lima; Dir.-Gen. A. PEREIRA.
Televisora Panamericana: Casilla 4392, Lima; Dir.-Gen. G. DELGADO; stations at Trujillo, Piura, Chiclayo, Chimbote.
Televisora Peruana: Casilla 514, Arequipa; Dir.-Gen. Dr. G. QUINTANILLA P.
Teledos: Avda. Tacna 225, Lima; Man. A. PRADA.
The Organización Regional de Televisión del Perú plans to establish commercial stations in 13 towns.
 Number of television sets (1967): 275,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million. Amounts stated in Soles oro (Gold Soles).)

Superintendencia de Bancos: Lima; Superintendent FEDERICO RUIZ HUIDOBRO.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva del Perú: Carrera esq. Villalta; f. 1922, refounded 1961; cap. 83m., dep. 2,973m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. JOSÉ MORALES URRESTI; Gen. Man. JAVIER OTERO GAYMER; publ. *Boletín* (monthly), *Memoria* (yearly).

COMMERCIAL BANKS Lima

Banco Central Hipotecario del Perú: Carabaya 429; f. 1929; cap. and res. 48m.; Pres. LUIS G. MIRANDA; Man. F. GONZÁLEZ DEL RIEGO.

Banco Comercial del Perú: Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 1065; f. 1947; cap. p.u. 30m., dep. 1,265m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. VÍCTOR ASPILLAGA; Man. DENIS ENGLISH; publ. *Newletter* (monthly).

Banco Continental: Apdo. 3236; f. 1951; affiliated to the Chase Manhattan Bank; cap. 89m., dep. 1,700m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. M. GARDNER PATRICK; Gen. Man. Dr. S. VELARDE; publ. quarterly *Report on the Economic Situation in Peru*.

Banco de Crédito del Perú: Jirón Lampa 401/499; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 247.5m., dep. 8,086m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. ENRIQUE AYULO PARDO; Gen. Man. Dr. JULIO RESTIVO.

Banco de Fomento Agropecuario del Perú: Apdo. 2638; f. 1931; cap. and res. 511m. (Sept. 1965).

Banco de Lima: Casilla 3181; f. 1952; cap. 40m., dep. 1,070m. (Dec. 1965); Gen. Man. ANDRÉ LOUBARD-PLATÉ.

Banco de la Nación: Lima; f. 1966; will assimilate assets and liabilities of Caja de Depósitos y Consignaciones; Govt. owned fiscal agent; auth. cap. 500m.

Banco del Progreso: Apartado 4987, Avda. Abancay 401; f. 1961; cap. 50m.; dep. 1,214m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. MARCOS PERELMAN; Man. Dr. RAFAEL MORALES URRESTI.

Banco Gibson S.A.: Apdo. 3241; f. 1920; cap. 25m.; dep. 912m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO ALVAREZ CALDERÓN.

Banco Industrial del Perú: Jirón Ucayali 388, Apdo. Postal 1230; f. 1936; cap. and res. 650m. (Sept. 1965); Pres. EUGENIO A. IRALA; Man. Dr. RICARDO MADRUGA.

Banco Internacional del Perú: Plaza de la Merced; f. 1957; cap. 55m.; dep. 2,375m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. F. AYULO PARDO.

Banco Minero del Perú: cap. and res. 215m. (Sept. 1967).

PERU—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Banco de la Vivienda del Perú: Apdo. 5425, Lampa 545; 5th Floor, Lima; f. 1962; Pres. LUIS ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS, Gen. Man. Dr. MANUEL VELARDE ASPÍLLAGA.

Banco Obrero: f. 1964; initial cap. 250m.

Banco Pesquero del Pacífico: f. 1966; to provide financial support for fishing industry; initial cap. 108m.

Banco Popular del Perú: Casilla 143; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 4,374m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. MARIANO I. PRADO; 134 hrs.

Banco Unión: Camaná 550, Apdo. 3568; f. 1953; cap. 40m., dep. 1,107m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. and Pres. ERNESTO NICOLINI P.; Man. Dir. ARTURO AMICO V.

Banco Wiese Ltda.: Apdo. 1235; f. 1943; cap. 52m.; dep. 1,570m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. and Chair. Dr. GUILLERMO WIESE DE OSMA; Man. RAFAEL DE ORBEGOZO.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

Banco de Los Andes: Cuzco; f. 1962; cap. and res. 12.3m.; Pres. Gen. BERNARDINO G. VALLENAS F.; Man. MANUEL J. VELÁSQUEZ.

Banco Amazónico: Sargento Lores 171, Iquitos; f. 1962; Gen. Man. EDUARDO M. POWER.

Banco Regional del Norte: Piura; f. 1960; cap. 10m.

Banco del Sur del Perú: Arequipa; cap. p.u. 15m.

Banco Nor-Perú S.A.: Esq. Gamarra y Bolívar, Trujillo; cap. p.u. 15m.; dep. 202m. (1966); 9 hrs.

Banco Regional del Centro: Huancayo.

SAVINGS BANK

Caja de Ahorros de la Sociedad de la Beneficencia Pública de Lima: f. 1868; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 193m.; Pres. FRANCISCO VARELA TUDELA; Man. ALFREDO R. LA ROSA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; office in Lima.

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: London; Casilla No. 2639, Lima; Man. A. B. BUCHANAN.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. y Dresdner Bank A.G.: Hamburg; A Miró Quesada 327, 5° piso, Lima.

First National City Bank: New York City; Lima; Resident Vice-Pres. JACK WEST; Man. JOHN M. HENNESSY.

The Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Lima Office: P.O. Box 2337; Man. R. K. MENNEL.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Comercio de Lima: Jirón Unión 264, Of. 310, Lima; f. 1860; Pres. CARLOS MARIOTTI; Man. PEDRO GUZMÁN GOMERO; 150 mems.; publs. *Boletín Diario* (daily), *Actualidad Económica* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Cia. de Seguros Atlas: Apdo. Postal 1751, Lima; f. 1896; Chair. Ing. E. A. ISOLA.

Cia. de Segs. La Colmena: Apdo. 2238, Lima; f. 1942; Pres. Dr. HERNANDO DE LAVALLE VARGAS; Man. Dir. JORGE CAVINI Z.

Cia. de Segs. La Fénix Peruana: Apdo. 1356, Lima; f. 1928; Man. Dir. A. R. MATANLE.

Cia. de Segs. La Nacional: Minería 189, Lima; f. 1906; Pres. FRANCISCO ECHENIQUE; Man. ENRIQUE MAGÁN R.

Cia. de Segs. Rimac: Carabaya 499, Lima; f. 1896; Pres. V. P. ROCCA.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros del Perú: San José 323, Lima; f. 1895; Man. Dir. JOSÉ TAGLE BUENAÑO.

Cia. Italo-Peruana de Seguros Generales: Apdo. Postal 395, Jirón Puno 279, Lima; f. 1930; Man. Dir. HUMBERTO BERTELLO.

Compañías Unidas de Seguros: Apdo. 327, Lima; f. 1916; Pres. ERNESTO NICOLINI PESCHIERA; Gen. Man. ARRIGO FANO MAYER.

El Pacífico Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros: Apdo. 595, Lima; f. 1943; Chair. ENRIQUE PARDO HEEREN.

Popular y Porvenir Cia. de Segs.: Apdo. Postal 220-237, Lima; f. 1904; Man. Dir. Dr. JUAN MANUEL PEÑA.

Reaseguradora Peruana: Lima; f. 1966; cap. 6m.; all forms of reinsurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Lima (*Lima Chamber of Commerce*): f. 1888; Pres. ENRIQUE NOVAK; Dir. Dr. MANUEL LUGO; 3,000 mems.; publs. *Boletín Semanal* (weekly), *Boletín de Protestos* (fortnightly), *Revista Mensual* (monthly).

There are also Chambers of Commerce in Arequipa, Cuzco, Callao and many other cities.

Cámara Algodonera del Perú (*Cotton Chamber*): Apdo. 1605, Lima; f. 1940; Pres. LUIS PICASSO; publ. *Algodón*.

Cámara de Comercio Peruano-Mexicana: Lima; f. 1965 under the auspices of the Corporación Nacional de Comerciantes.

Cámara Internacional de Comercio: Lima; f. 1966.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Comité Nacional del Comercio y de la Producción (*National Trade and Production Commission*): Villalta (J. Ucayali) 258, Apdo. Postal 632; central organisation composed of delegates from the Soc. Nac. Agraria, Soc. Nac. de Minería, Asoc. de Ganaderos del Perú, Chambers of Commerce, etc.; Pres. ENRIQUE DE LA PIEDRA.

Sociedad Nacional de Industrias (*National Industrial Association*): Edificio Pizarro 284, 6° piso; Apdo. Postal 632, Lima; f. 1896; Pres. Ing. SANTIAGO GERBOLINI; Sec. JORGE PAYET; Man. ALEJANDRO DESMAISON; 47 dirs. (reps. of firms); over 1,050 mems.; many provincial branches; publs. *Memoria de la Sociedad*, *Directorio Fabril* (yearly), *Revista Industria Peruana* (monthly).

The Association comprises the following Permanent Commissions:

- Agricultura
- Aguas
- Aranceles de Aduana (Customs)
- Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (LAFTA).
- Contribuciones
- Eléctricos Nacionales
- Especialización Nacional
- Ferias y Exposiciones (Fairs and Exhibitions)
- Industrias
- Investigación y Planeamiento Integral de la Educación
- Marina Mercante

PERU—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Normas Técnicas
Petróleo
Promoción Industrial
Seguro Social del Empleado
Vivienda

There are industrial associations in Arequipa and Sicuani.

Sociedad Nacional Agraria (*National Agricultural Society*): A. Miró Quesada 327 Edif. Caucato 6 piso, Apdo. Postal 350, Lima; Pres. ALBERTO SACIO LEÓN.

Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería (*National Fisheries Association*): Wilson 911, 2° Piso, Lima; Pres. LUIS BANCHERO.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Automotriz del Perú (*Association of Importers of Motor Cars and Accessories*): Calle Germán Schreiber 296, Apdo. Postal 1248; f. 1926; 166 mems.; Pres. CARLOS DONGO SORIA; Vice-Pres. PEDRO A. PESSOA.

Asociación de Comerciantes del Perú (*Association of Shopkeepers*): Av. Nicolas de Piérola 214; Pres. LUCIANO HART TERRÉ; Sec. R. V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Comerciantes en Materiales de Construcción (*Association of Traders in Building Materials*): Av. Colmena 214; Pres. ROSELLO TRUEL; Sec. RICARDO V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Criadores de Laneros del Sur del Perú (*Southern Peru Sheep Farmers' Association*): Apdo. Postal 292, Arequipa; f. 1943; 600 mems.; Pres. CARLOS BELÓN B.

Asociación Electrotécnica Peruana: Lima.

Asociación de Ganaderos del Perú (*Association of Stock Farmers of Peru*): Pumacahua 877, Tercer Piso Jesús María, Lima; Gen. Man. Ing. MIGUEL J. FORT B.

Asociación de Mineros (*Miners' Association*): c/o Cámara de Comercio Santa Vatalina 107, Arequipa; Pres. F. Ch. WILLFORD.

Cámara Peruana del Libro (*Book Trade Association*): Jirón Arequipa 196, Of. 402, Apartado 2397, Lima; Pres. Dr. PEDRO JARQUE; Sec. JUAN MEREL.

Cámara Sindical de Propietarios (*Estate Owners' Association*): Plaza San Martín 966, Lima; 567 mems.; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO DONAYRE-BARRIOS.

Confederación Pesquera del Perú (*Peru Fish Meal Employers' Confederation*): Lima.

Instituto Peruano del Café: f. 1965; representatives of government and industrial growers.

Sindicato de Comerciantes en Compra y Venta de Libros del Perú (*Booksellers' Association*).

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores del Perú—CTP (*Peruvian Confederation of Labour*): Calle Tigre 173, Lima; f. 1939; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; mems. 500,000 (est.); Sec.-Gen. ARTURO SABROSO MONTOYA; publ. *Cetepe*.

Movimiento Sindical Cristiano del Perú—MOSICP (*Christian Trade Union Movement of Peru*): Ucayali 332, Lima; admitted to CISC/CLASC; mems. 200 (est.) from 7 affiliated groups; Pres. JUAN ALARCÓN CAYCHO.

There are a number of independent unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Peruvian Corporation Ltd., The: Principal Office: Huallaga 320, Apdo. 1379, Lima; Regd. Office: 30 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1890; own some two-thirds of the railways operating in Peru; 1,442 km. open; Chair. G. C. D'ARCY BISS; operates the following lines:

Central Railway (*Ferrocarril Central del Perú*): Lima; 422 km. open, extension to Huancayo and br. to Morococha included; freight only; Gen. Man. E. ROBERTS.

Southern Railway (*Ferrocarril del Sur del Perú*): Arequipa; 924 km. open; extension to Cuzco and Government-owned section, Matarani - La Joya (64 km.), included; Gen. Man. H. F. MATTHEWS.

Guaqui-La Paz (Bolivia) Railway (*Ferrocarril de Guaqui a La Paz*): is in Bolivia, but is owned by the Peruvian Corporation and is supervised by the Southern Railway; purchased in 1910 from the Bolivian Government; 96 km. open; Man. E. DR. LOSADA (La Paz).

Steamers (total gross tonnage 2,110) belonging to the Corporation cross Lake Titicaca from Puno in Peru to Guaqui in Bolivia, and connect by rail with La Paz.

Cerro de Pasco Railway: La Oroya; owned by Cerro de Pasco Corporation; 170 miles open; Supt. VICTOR F. SAMERSON.

Cia. de Ferrocarril y Muelle de Pimentel: Pimentel, Chiclayo; 35 miles open; 3 ft. gauge; Pres. FERNANDO PARDO YARGAS.

Corporación Peruana del Santa: f. 1872; 120 miles open.

Empresa del Ferrocarril y Muelle de Etén: Casilla 414, Lima; 50 miles open; Man. ENRIQUE DEYCE LOSTAUNAU.

Empresa de Ferrocarril de Supe-Barranca Alpas: Barranca, Supe; 25 miles open; 0.6 metre gauge.

Ferrocarril de la Hacienda Cayalti: Jirón Lampa 545, 6° piso, Lima; 23 miles open; 0.6 metre gauge; Mans. Aspillaga Anderson Hermanos, S.A.

Ferrocarril Chimbote-Huallanca: Government-owned; 105 miles open; 3 ft. gauge; Man. CARLOS F. CHRISTEN.

Ferrocarril Nor-Oeste del Perú: Casilla 8, Huacho; Government-owned; 161 miles open; 3 ft. gauge.

ROADS

In 1965 there were 42,818 km. of roads in Peru, of which 4,333 km. were asphalted, 6,302 km. were surfaced, 11,789 km. were unsurfaced, with 20,304 km. of tracks. Reconstruction work is being continued along the whole length of the Pan-American Highway which runs southward from the Ecuadorian border along the coast to Lima and on to Chile.

The 500-mile Trans-Andean Highway to the Amazon head waters was completed in 1943, running from Lima to Pucallpa on the River Ucayali via Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and Tingo Maria.

A three-year road modernisation programme in and around Lima was announced in May 1964. Major road projects include a scheme for a 278 km. link from the Trans-Andean Highway connecting the Tarapoto cotton centre with three ports on the coast. The 234 km. East Andean Highway is under construction and is due for completion by 1980; work has begun on the 236 km. section from Ilo to Nieva to Tarapoto and this is due to be ready in 1971.

PERU—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

SHIPPING

Dirección de Administración Portuaria (DAP): Ministry of Finance, Lima; in charge of all Peru's public ocean and river ports except Callao and Salaverry. It is planned to establish a National Port Authority.

Asociación Marítima del Perú: Lima; association of international shipping companies using Peruvian ports; Pres. ALEJANDRO MORENO.

Comisión Nacional de Marina Mercante: Avda. Salaverry s/n Jesús María, Lima; f. 1962; promotes development of merchant navy; Pres. Minister for the Navy.

Corporación Peruana de Vapores: Gamarra 676, Chucuito, Callao, Lima; Casilla 208; Government-owned; 42,373 gross tons; 18 new vessels were ordered in 1966; operates two regular services to U.S. Gulf and U.S. Atlantic ports; occasional voyages to the River Plate and Europe; Man. Rear-Adm. ERNESTO RODRÍGUEZ; European Agents H. B. WILLIAMS, REEVES & Co., 254 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2.

Among the European lines serving Peru are the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Norwegian Knutsen Line, the Swedish Johnson Line, the Italian Società per Azioni di Navigazione "Italia", the French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the German Hamburg Amerika and Westfal Larsen Lines. Several United States lines operate between the U.S. and Peru. The most prominent is the Grace Line, which maintains services to both east and west coast U.S. ports.

Most trade is through the port of Callao, where a new 172m. wharf was opened in May 1966, but there are seven deep-water ports in Northern Peru, including Salaverry,

Pacasmayo and the new port of Payta, and four in the south, including the iron ore port of San Juan. A new port is to be built at Pejerrey, near Pisco, at a cost of some U.S.\$25m.; it is intended to provide a terminal for the new 225 km. road to Ayacucho now under construction, and is due for completion in 1969.

Peru's merchant fleet totalled 192,045 g.r.t. in 1967.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aerolíneas Peruanas, S.A.: Plaza San Martín 914, Lima; f. 1956; services to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and U.S.A.; Pres. MÁXIMO CISNEROS; Gen. Man. MANUEL VELARDE WATSON.

Compañía de Aviación Faucett: Apdo. 1429, Jirón Unión 926, Edif. Hotel Bolívar, Lima; internal services.

Líneas Aéreas Nacionales S.A. (LANSA): Jirón Carabaya 929, Lima.

Servicio Aéreo de Transportes Comerciales (SATCO): Lima; the transport section of the Air Force, which also runs commercial freight and passenger services.

Transportes Aéreos Peruanos, S.A. (TAPSA): Ave. Tacna 543, Oficina 64, Lima.

The following international airlines also serve Peru: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aeronaves de México, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Avianca, A.P.A., B.N.F., B.O.A.C., B.U.A., Canadian Pacific, C.E.A., K.L.M., Iberia, L.A.B., Lufthansa, L.A.N., PanAm, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Viasa, Varig.

TOURISM

Corporación del Turismo del Perú (COTURPERU): Conde de Superunda 298, Apdo. 4475, Lima; f. 1964; Pres. BENJAMÍN ROCA MUELLE.

The 5th International Fair of the Pacific will be held in Lima in 1968 with 39 countries participating.

Touring y Automóvil Club del Perú: Avda. César Vallejo, 6ta. cuadra (Lince), Casilla 2219, Lima; f. 1924; 3,000 mems.; Pres. ALFONSO BRYCE L.; Man. CARLOS PORTOCARRERO.

Asociación Peruana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo: Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 757, of. 409, Lima; f. 1947; 33 mems.; Pres. JAIME ALZAMORA.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro "Felipe Pardo y Allaga": Ministerio de Educación, Parque Universitario, Lima; Dir. CÉSAR MIRÓ.

Teatro Universitario de San Marcos: Lampa 833, Lima, Dir. GUILLERMO UGARTE CHAMORRO.

Teatro para el Pueblo: Casa de la Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; Dir. JORGE SÁNCHEZ PAULI.

There are also seven private theatre companies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Casa de la Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; f. 1938; Dir. JOSÉ BELAUDE M.; weekly concerts and regional tours; 85 musicians.

Goro del Estado: Casa de la Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; Dir. MANUEL CUADROS.

There are also two professional chamber orchestras.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Control de Energía Atómica: Avda. Nicolás Piérola 611, Apto. 914, Lima; Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE MONGE GORDILLO; mems. include representatives of the various Ministries.

Instituto Superior de Energía Nuclear: Lima; specialist centre for nuclear sciences and technology; uses the research facilities of the Junta de Control de Energía Atómica and co-operates with the universities of the

country; Dir. Ing. IGNACIO FRISANCHO PINEDA; publ. *Boletín de Información* (bi-monthly).

Universidad Agraria: Apdo. 456, Lima; applications of nuclear research to agriculture.

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería: Casilla 1301, Lima; laboratory of atomic and nuclear physics in the Science Faculty.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA OF ISLANDS (sq. miles)

TOTAL (7,100 islands and islets)	Luzon	Mindanao	Samar	Negros	Palawan	Panay	Mindoro	Leyte	Cebu	Bohol	Masbate
115,600	40,814	36,906	5,050	4,905	4,550	4,446	3,759	2,785	1,703	1,492	1,262

POPULATION (1966 Estimates)

Total	Manila (Luzon)	Quezon City (Luzon)	Cebu	Davao	Basilan	Iloilo
33,477,000	1,402,000	501,800	310,100	278,600	194,000	187,300

1967 Total (Estimate): 34,656,000

EMPLOYMENT (May 1966)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING	MINING AND QUARRYING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	COMMERCE	SERVICES
6,275,000	28,000	323,000	1,331,000	1,195,000	1,877,000

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Rice . . .	3,843	3,993	4,073
Maize . . .	1,293	1,313	1,380
Coffee . . .	39	44	43
Tobacco . . .	65	46	58
Cacao . . .	3	4	40
Sugar Cane . . .	12,632	11,920	10,742
Copra . . .	1,487	1,471	1,485
Abaca (Manila hemp)	134	134	135

LIVESTOCK ('000—1966)	
Cattle . . .	1,582
Horses . . .	257
Pigs . . .	6,914
Goats . . .	616
Buffaloes . . .	3,633

FORESTRY

	1964	1965	1966
Logs (million-board ft.) .	3,925	3,124	3,135
Lumber (million-board ft.) .	500	426	398

FISHING ('000 metric tons) (1966)

Commercial Fishing	315
Fish Ponds	64
Municipal Fisheries and Sustenance Fishing	326
TOTAL	705

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Manganese . ('000 metric tons)	12	8	4	52	58
Iron	1,387	1,384	1,096	1,438	1,466
Copper	55	64	46	63	74
Lead	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chrome	531	459	468	555	560
Coal	163	157	115	95	90
Salt	96	70	47	225	138
Phosphate Rock (" " ")	4	5	3	0.5	0.1
Mercury (flasks)	n.a.	n.a.	1,965	1,777	84*
Silver (fine ounces)	n.a.	n.a.	654,901	658,349	36†
Gold	n.a.	n.a.	314,663	326,910	14,125†

* Metric tons

† Kilograms

INDUSTRY

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Sugar ('000 metric tons)	1,555	1,684	1,557	1,402
Cement (" " ")	953	1,204	1,529	1,580
Tobacco (metric tons)	1,064	845	856	903
Cigarettes (millions)	22,887	25,442	27,664	30,659
Cotton Yarn (metric tons)	17,997	20,585	21,643	18,383†
Cotton Fabrics (million metres)	182	165	148	123†

† Jan.—Sept.

FINANCE

100 pesos = £10 12s. 1½d. sterling = \$U.S. 25.64.

BUDGET (1967—ACTUAL)

(million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Excise Taxes	410.3	Education	800.4
Licence and Business Taxes	603.1	Health	123.4
Income Taxes	564.6	Agriculture and Natural Resources	209.8
Import Duties	497.3	Transport and Communications	407.7
Other	263.3	National Defence	380.0
		Government	320.0
TOTAL	2,338.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	2,531.2

1966-71 FISCAL PLAN

(million pesos)

	1966 (Prelim. est.)	1966 (Actual)	1967 (Actual)	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agricultural and Natural Resources	218	168	194	259	362	418	465
Commerce and Industry	63	47	28	74	68	71	76
Transport and Communications	301	272	560	414	554	608	693
Education	686	713	793	827	909	978	1,061
Public Health	189	128	123	156	182	192	200
Labour and Welfare	27	31	13	33	39	39	39
Other Economic Projects	67	70	68	79	110	124	133
TOTAL	1,551	1,429	1,779	1,842	2,224	2,430	2,666

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	17,466	18,974	20,777
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	5,195	5,659	6,187
Manufacturing	3,186	3,307	3,616
Commerce	2,257	2,454	2,671
Services	3,741	4,048	4,426
Other revenue	1,522	1,702	1,833
Income from abroad	-92	-123	-168
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	17,374	18,851	20,609
Less: depreciation allowances	-1,565	-1,804	-2,044
NET NATIONAL INCOME	15,809	17,047	18,565
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,501	1,594	1,729
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	17,310	18,641	20,294
Depreciation allowances	1,565	1,804	2,044
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	18,875	20,445	22,338
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	670	334	-429
Statistical discrepancy	397	375	448
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	19,942	21,154	22,357
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	13,810	14,694	15,632
Government consumption expenditure	1,829	1,986	2,163
Gross domestic capital formation	4,303	4,474	4,562

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (At December 31st)

	1965	1966	1967
Gold Reserves (million U.S.\$)	38.33	43.68	60.43
IMF Reserves Position (million U.S.\$)	5	28	—
Foreign Exchange Holdings of the Central Bank (million U.S.\$)	189	166	180
Currency in circulation (million pesos)	1,483	1,543	1,755
Money Supply (million pesos)	3,066.9	3,371.3	3,782.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S.\$)

	1965	1966	1967*
Merchandise	-39	-6	-107
Other Goods and Services	77	90	23
Transfer Payments	90	96	76
CURRENT BALANCE	137	180	8
Long-term Capital Movements	23	43	16
Short-term Capital Movements	-34	1	22
Changes in Reserves	-53	-60	12
CAPITAL BALANCE	-64	-104	26
Errors and Omissions	-73	-76	34

* Jan.-June

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS (1966—million U.S.\$)

	DIRECT* PRIVATE LONG- TERM	INDIRECT				TOTAL
		Public		Private		
		Long- Term	Short- Term	Long- Term	Short- Term	
<i>Foreign Investments in the Philippines:</i>						
United States and Canada	8.18	21.48	103.45	23.06	157.89	314.06
OECD Member countries . . . .	.08	6.87	—	.25	5.03	12.23
All other countries	7.39	—	—	2.49	11.47	21.35
International Institutions	—	8.82	—	7.96	—	16.78
Unallocated	5.72	—	—	.05	15.90	21.67
Total Foreign Liabilities	21.37	37.17	103.45	33.81	190.29	386.09
<i>Philippine Investments Abroad:</i>						
United States and Canada	3.92	—	—	—	—	3.92
OECD Member countries	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other countries . . . .	.02	—	—	—	—	.02
International Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unallocated . . . .	.04	—	—	—	—	.04
Total Foreign Assets	3.98	—	—	—	—	3.98

* Represents direct investments reported through the banking system. This does not include investments made in the form of machinery and equipment

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY (million U.S. dollars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	780.3	808.1	847.9	878.1
Exports	742.0	767.4	838.0	653.1

* Jan.—Oct.

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Textile Yarns and Fabrics. . . .	16,847	30,622	26,250
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	76,165	84,094	78,044
Non-electric Machinery	141,297	151,335	194,362
Base Metals	78,043	83,988	85,352
Transport Equipment	86,944	104,997	111,186
Dairy Products	25,958	28,634	23,969
Cereals	94,784	52,767	63,841
Textile Fibres	21,738	34,909	24,556
Electric Machinery	47,520	35,952	36,795
Explosives	24,426	30,669	30,899

* Jan.—Oct.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES—continued

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967*
Copra	170,004	169,626	118,047
Sugar	132,439	115,863	123,936
Abaca (Manila Hemp)	24,216	18,689	12,661
Logs and Lumber	160,996	208,389	169,365
Dessicated Coconut	20,447	17,713	13,643
Coconut Oil	68,095	75,468	44,697
Iron Ore	6,992	5,661	3,329
Plywood	17,495	18,151	14,116
Copper Concentrates	42,176	65,731	56,613
Canned Pineapple	8,738	8,910	8,946

* Jan.—Oct.

COUNTRIES ('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967*	1965	1966	1967*
Australia	18,931	29,620	30,154	3,068	3,253	3,142
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,171	11,576	11,139	1,082	2,127	688
Canada	22,422	14,098	9,569	2,107	1,998	1,587
China, Republic of	6,033	7,429	5,650	12,441	13,092	11,883
France	10,072	10,606	12,223	6,048	2,397	2,237
German Federal Republic	37,371	42,190	41,190	46,865	57,113	26,445
Hong Kong	8,826	10,797	12,029	2,610	3,533	3,263
India	1,324	543	921	279	310	257
Indonesia	18,370	22,324	18,316	376	234	77
Italy	8,092	7,337	10,755	8,148	5,571	5,123
Japan	195,478	243,912	252,135	217,565	278,267	223,055
Malaysia and Singapore	5,665	7,348	5,896	1,437	2,949	3,307
Netherlands	21,677	19,244	18,094	59,490	68,115	35,484
Spain	1,642	1,673	1,206	4,185	5,115	903
Switzerland	5,627	4,314	4,435	1,155	2,127	347
United Kingdom	32,848	37,933	36,855	8,521	7,110	6,022
United States	274,115	287,557	297,547	348,745	332,590	290,063

* Jan.—Oct.

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Number of Visitors ('000)	75	84	102
Average stay (days)	7	7	7.3
Estimated spending ('000 U.S. dollars)	15,575	17,643	21,122

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passengers (thousands)	11,104	9,766	8,088	9,142
Passenger-kilometres (million)	981	932	880	983
Freight ('000 metric tons)	1,220	1,007	899	810
Ton-kilometres (million)	182	155	140	141

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

		1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger Cars in Use . . .	(units)	116,088	138,933	150,345	160,377
Commercial Vehicles . . .	(")	104,241	112,951	122,858	132,088

CIVIL AVIATION

		1963	1964	1965	1966
Kilometres Flown . . .	(thousands)	19,806	22,699	25,155	26,029
Passenger-kilometres . . .	(")	538,951	656,945	809,764	871,787
Cargo Ton-kilometres . . .	(")	8,286	10,440	17,679	18,141
Mail Ton-kilometres . . .	(")	692	981	659	1,811

SHIPPING

		1963	1964	1965	1966
Vessels Entered . . .	('000 net reg. tons)	7,521	7,646	7,512	8,091
Vessels Cleared . . .	(" " " ")	7,248	7,377	6,965	6,807
Goods Loaded . . .	('000 metric tons)	5,708	10,009	10,661	11,781
Goods Unloaded . . .	(" " " ")	6,324	7,454	8,060	8,960

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966 FISCAL YEAR
Radio Receivers	803
Television Receivers	13
Telephones	159,325
Daily Newspapers	14
Total Circulation	536,811

EDUCATION

(1965)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Kindergarten	307	696	30,445
Primary	24,165	168,273	5,578,140
Secondary	2,062	28,875	1,037,109
Collegiate	501	22,016	441,499
Special Vocational	600	5,847	69,327

Sources: Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of the Philippines; Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Manila.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE present Constitution states that the Philippines is a republic in which sovereignty is vested in the people. It contains provisions guaranteeing to all freedom of speech, of the press and of religion, the right of people to assemble peaceably and petition the Government for the redress of grievances, the right of *habeas corpus* which shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, insurrection or rebellion; it states that no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence without due process of law. All citizens over 21 years of age, able to read and write, may vote, subject to certain residential qualifications.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 24 members who hold office for six years, one-third of whom is elected every two years; and the Lower House of not more than 120 members, who hold office for four years. Regular sessions of Congress may not last for more than 100 days, but special sessions, of not more than 30 days' duration, may be called at any time by the President to consider general legislation or matters specified by him.

The Congress provides for a Commission on Appointments consisting of 12 senators and 12 members of the House of Representatives chosen from the political parties represented in Congress. The Commission assists the President in appointing heads of executive departments and bureaux, superior officers of the army, diplomatic and consular representatives, and members of the Supreme and Lower Courts.

THE EXECUTIVE

The President, who is elected by direct vote, holds office for four years and may not serve for more than eight consecutive years. In the event of his death or incapacity, his duties devolve on the Vice-President. He has control of all executive departments, supervises local governments, and sees that the laws are carried out. He is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is responsible for maintaining order, and may in the event of civil disturbance or invasion suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and place the whole or a part of the country under martial law. Congress alone has the power to declare war.

The President must submit within 15 days of the opening of each regular session of Congress a budget of receipts and expenditures. He has a limited veto, which may be over-ruled by a two-thirds vote in each House. He may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, make treaties with foreign powers.

THE JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and 10 associate justices, and may sit in plenary session, or in two divisions. Its members and the judges of inferior courts hold office up to the age of 70, subject to their good conduct.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Congress assembled in joint session may, by the vote of three-quarters of all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, voting separately, propose amendments to the Constitution, or call a convention for that purpose.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: FERDINAND MARCOS (elected November 1965).

Vice-President: FERNANDO LOPEZ.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Secretary of Foreign Affairs: NARCISO RAMOS.
Secretary of Finance: EDUARDO ROMUALDEZ.
Secretary of Justice: CLAUDIO TECHANREC.
Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources: FERNANDO LOPEZ.
Secretary of Public Works and Communications: ANTONIO V. RAQUIZA.
Secretary of Education: CARLOS P. ROMULO.
Secretary of Labour: EMILIO ESPINOSA.
Secretary of National Defence: ERNESTO MATA.
Secretary of Health: PAULINO GARCÍA.
Secretary of Commerce and Industry: MARCELO BALATBAT.
Secretary of Public Services: VICENTE DUTERTE.

Executive Secretary: RAFAEL M. SALAS.
Press Secretary: JOSÉ D. ASPIRAS.
Chairman of the National Economic Council: FILEMON RODRIGUEZ.
Co-ordinator of the Office of Economic Co-ordination: CONSTANCIO N. CASTAÑEDA.
Administrator of Social Welfare: FRANCISCO REMOTIGUE.
Presidential Assistant on Community Development: ERNESTO MACEDA.
Commissioner of National Integration: MAMINTAL TAMANO.
Governor of the Land Authority: CONRADO ESTRELLA.
Presidential Assistant on Reforms for Government Operations: RAMON D. BAGATSING.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PHILIPPINES

(In Manila unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Oledan Building, 131-133 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCO AURELIO LINO BENITEZ.

Australia: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* F. H. STUART.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand.

Belgium: Makati Building, 127 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* JULIEN VAN CALOEN DE BASSEGHEM.

Brazil: Tokyo, Japan.

Burma: Bangkok, Thailand.

Cambodia: 1840 Leveriza St., Pasay City; *Ambassador:* HEM PHANRASY.

Ceylon: 1836 Leveriza St., Pasay City; *Ambassador:* M. M. MAHAROO.

Chile: Tokyo, Japan.

China, Republic of, 2038 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* HAN LIH-WU.

Denmark: Djakarta, Indonesia.

Finland: Tokyo, Japan.

France: 181 Balagtas St., Pasay City; *Ambassador:* Count GHISLAIN CLAUZEL.

German Federal Republic: L & S Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* JOHANN KARL VON STECHOW.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan.

India: 1856 Nebraska St., Malate; *Ambassador:* GUNWANT-SINGH JAWANTSINGH MALIK.

Indonesia: 2456 Taft Ave.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL KARIM RASJID.

Iran: Tokyo, Japan.

Israel: Metropolitan Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM KIDRON.

Italy: 84-86 Libertad, Pasay City; *Ambassador:* EUGENIO RUBINO.

Japan: L & S Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* HARUMI TAKEUCHI.

Korea, Republic of: Rufino Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* Gen. YANG-SOO YOO.

Laos: Saigon, Republic of Viet-Nam.

Malaysia: Far East Bank Building, Intramuros; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HAMID BIN HAJI JUMAT.

Mexico: L & S Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO E. GARCIA.

Netherlands: Metropolitan Building, 142 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* JACOBUS VAN DER ZWAAL.

Norway: L & S Building, 1414 President Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* IVAR MELHUUS.

Pakistan: 2332 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* M. M. MASOOD.

Portugal: Philamlife Building, United Nations Ave.; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO NOVAIS MACHADO.

Spain: 1320 Marquez de Comillas; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PEREZ DEL ARCO.

Sweden: Djakarta, Indonesia.

Switzerland: Gochangco Building, 610 T. M. Kalaw St.; *Ambassador:* Dr. OSCAR ROSSETTI.

Thailand: Oledan Building, 131-133 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* Prince VONGSAMAHIP JAYANKURA.

Turkey: Taipei, Republic of China (Taiwan).

United Arab Republic: Gochangco Building, 610 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED ABOU ZEID.

United Kingdom: L & S Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd., P.O.B. 295; *Ambassador:* JOHN MANSFIELD ADDIS.

United States of America: Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* G. MENNEN WILLIAMS.

Vatican: 2140 Taft Ave. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. CARLO MARTINI.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 554 Vito Cruz, Malate; *Ambassador:* PHAM DANG LAM.

PRESIDENT

(Elections, November 9th, 1965)

President:

FERDINAND E. MARCOS (Nacionalista Party)	3,816,324
DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL (Liberal Party)	3,187,752
RAUL MANG LAPUS (Party of Philippine Progress)	384,564

Vice-President:

FERNANDO LOPEZ	3,531,550
GERARDO ROXAS	3,504,826

Votes

CONGRESS

(Elections, November 1965)

THE SENATE

President: GIL PUYAT.

Nacionalista Party 12, Liberal Party 9, Party for Philippine Progress 2, National Citizen's Party 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: JOSE P. LAUREL, Jr.

Nacionalista Party 57, Liberal Party 42, Independent 4.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nacionalista Party: Manila; f. 1907; The party represents the right wing of the former *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in two in 1946. Acting Chair. ARTURO TOLENTINO; Sec.-Gen. CONSTANCIO E. CASTSAEDA.

Liberal Party: The party represents the centre-liberal opinion of the old *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in 1946. Chair. DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL.

Party of Philippine Progress: Manila; f. 1965; Pres. RAUL MANGLAPUS.

National Citizen's Party: Manila.

Socialist Party: Manila; Pres. IGNACIO LACSINA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court. Composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices appointed by the President of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. For the purpose of declaring a law or treaty unconstitutional at least eight Justices must concur. For other purposes, the concurrence of six Justices is enough.

Chief Justice: ROBERTO CONCEPCIÓN.

Associate Justices: Justices JOSÉ B. L. REYES, ARSENIO P. DIZON, QUERUBE C. MAKALINTAL, JOSÉ P. BENGZON, CALIXTO O. ZALDIVAR, CONRADO V. SANCHEZ, FRED RUIZ CASTRO, EUGENIO ANGELES (*two vacancies*).

Clerk of Court: BIENVENIDO EJERCITO.

Court of Appeals. Consists of a Presiding Justice and seventeen Associate Justices, likewise appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission of Appointments.

Presiding Justice: FRANCISCO CAPISTRANO.

Courts of First Instance. The function of these courts is vested in District Judges.

Municipal Courts. Exist in chartered cities and in every municipality.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion of the Philippines, its adherents numbering approximately 80 per cent of the population.

Metropolitan See of Manila: H.E. Cardinal RUFINO J. SANTOS, D.D.

Suffragan Sees:

Imus: Most Rev. ARTEMIO J. CASAS.

Lipa: Most Rev. ALEJANDRO OLALÍA.

Lucena: Most Rev. ALFREDO M. OBVIAR, Apostolic Administrator.

Malolos: Most Rev. MANUEL DEL ROSARIO.

San Fernando: Most Rev. EMILIO A. CINENSE.

San Pablo: Most Rev. PEDRO N. BANTIGUE.

Metropolitan See of Cebu: Most Rev. JULIO ROSALES.

Suffragan Sees:

Borongan: Most Rev. VICENTE A. REYES.

Calbayog: Most Rev. CIPRIANO URGEL VILLAHIERMOSA.

Dumaguete: Most Rev. EPIFANIO SURBAN BELMONTE.

Palo: Most Rev. TEOTIMO PACIS.

Tagbilaran: Most Rev. MANUEL MASCARIÑAS Y MORGIA.

Metropolitan See of Nueva Segovia: Most Rev. JUAN C. SISON.

Suffragan Sees:

Laoag: Most Rev. ANTONIO MABUTAS Y LLOREN.

Tuguegarao: Most Rev. TEODULFO DOMINGO Y SABUGAL.

Metropolitan See of Caceres: Most Rev. TEOFISTO ALBERTO Y VALDERRAMA.

Suffragan Sees:

Legazpi: Most Rev. FLAVIANO B. ARIOLA.

Sorsogon: Most Rev. ARNULFO ARCILLA.

Metropolitan See of Lingayen-Dagupan: Most Rev. MARIANO A. MADRIAGA.

Suffragan Sees:

Cabanatuan: Most Rev. MARIANO G. GAVIOLA.

Tarlac: Most Rev. JESUS J. SISON.

Metropolitan See of Jaro: Most Rev. JOSÉ MARIA CUENCO.

Suffragan Sees:

Antique: Most Rev. CORNELIUS DE WIT, D.D.

Bacolod: Most Rev. ANTONIO FORTICH, D.D.

Capiz: Most Rev. ANTONIO F. FRONDOSA.

Metropolitan See of Cagayan de Oro: Most Rev. JAMES THOMAS G. HAYES.

Suffragan Sees:

Davao: Most Rev. CLOVIS THIBAUD.

Surigao: Most Rev. C. VAN DEN OUWELANT.

Metropolitan See of Zamboanga: Most Rev. LINO R. GONZAGA Y RASDESALLES.

Iglesia Filipina Independiente (*Philippine Independent Church*): 1327 Alfredo, Sta. Cruz, Manila; f. 1902; 2.5 million mems. (8 per cent of the population); The Most Rev. ISABELO DE LOS REYES, Jr., Archbishop; publ. *Christian Register*.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Union Church of Manila: Box 1990, Manila.

United Church of Christ in the Philippines: P.O. Box 718, Manila; Gen. Sec. Bishop ENRIQUE C. SOBREPENA; 145,701 mems.; publs. *United Church Letter, Church and Community*.

There are about 3,000,000 Protestants.

MOSLEMS

Chief Imam: Hadji MADKI ALONTO, Governor of Lanzo del Sur.

There are about 1,500,000 Moslems.

OTHERS

There are about 43,000 Buddhists and 400,000 Animists and persons of no religion.

THE PRESS

NOTE: The principal languages are English (8 million speakers), Tagalog (8 million), and Spanish (400,000).

DAILIES

Chinese Commercial News: P.O.B. 452, 229 Juan Luna St., Binondo, Manila; f. 1919; Chinese; morning; Editor QUINTIN YUYITUNG; circ. 13,352.

Daily Mirror, The: Florentino Torres Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila; evening, except Sundays; independent; in English; Editor E. AGUILAR CRUZ; circ. 40,175.

El Debate: 61 Muralla, Manila; daily except Sundays; Spanish; Editor KEN P. MACKER; circ. 8,000.

Evening News: P.O.B. 147, Manila; f. 1945; evening; independent; in English; published by Don Manuel Elizalde; daily except Sundays; Editor PRUDENCIO R. EUROPA; circ. over 38,000 copies daily.

Fookien Times: P.O.B. 747, 1117 Soler St., Manila; f. 1926; afternoon; in Chinese; Editor BETTY G. BELMONTE; circ. 11,698.

Great China Press: Manila; morning; Chinese.

Kong Li Po: Manila; Chinese; Editor CHING BING YAN; circ. 10,000.

Mabuhay: Manila; f. 1958; Tagalog; published by Herald Publications; Publisher P. K. MACKER; circ. 5,000.

Manila Chronicle: P.O.B. 929, Manila; f. 1945; morning; independent; in English; Owner EUGENIO LÓPEZ; Editor and publisher OSCAR LÓPEZ; circ. daily 69,563, Saturdays 83,001, Sundays 76,637.

Manila Daily Bulletin: Shurdut Building, Gen. Luna Street, Walled City, Manila; f. 1900; morning; independent; in English; Editor F. G. GONZÁLEZ; circ. 54,000.

Manila Times: Florentino Torres Street, Manila; morning; independent; in English; Editor JOSE LUNA CASTRO; circ. 186,147 weekdays, 222,550 Sundays.

Philippines Herald: P.O. Box 601, 61 Muralla, Manila; f. 1920; morning; independent; in English; Editor O. ABAD-SANTOS; circ. 85,496.

Sing Tao Philippine Airborne Edition: P.O.B. 747, Manila; f. 1962; daily; in Chinese, the *Hong Kong Sing Tao* airmail edition published in the Philippines.

Taipei United Daily: P.O.B. 747, Manila; f. 1963; Nationalist China daily airmail edition published in the Philippines.

Taliba: Manila; Tagalog; Editor EDUARDO GREGORIO; circ. 29,000.

Voz de Manila: Manila; in Spanish; Editor BIENVENIDO DE LA PAZ; circ. 1,500.

Morning Times: Cebu City.

Republic Daily: Cebu City.

PERIODICALS

Agricultural and Industrial Life: P.O.B. 3062, Manila. f. 1934; monthly; Editor D. L. FRANCISCO; circ. 25,989;

Baguio Midland Courier: Baguio City; weekly.

Bannawag: weekly; published in Ilocano by Liwayway Publishing, Inc.; Editor GREGORIO LACONSAY; circ. 41,181.

Bicol Courier: Luzon; weekly.

Bisaya: weekly; published in Cebu-Visayan by Liwayway Publishing, Inc., Manila.

Chinese Pictorial: P.O. Box 452, Manila; f. 1953; supplement to the Chinese Commercial News; weekly in Chinese; circ. 12,638.

Chinese Weekly Magazine: 229 Juan Luna, Manila; f. 1951; Chinese; weekly; Publisher QUINTIN YUYITUNG; circ. 15,000.

Economic Monitor, The: Suite 305 Insurance Center Building, Intramuros, Manila; weekly; Editor RAÚL C. LOCSIN; circ. 12,000.

Fil-Simo Journal: English and Chinese; weekly.

Financial Journal: P.O.B. 747, 1117 Soler St., Manila; Chinese; Publisher GO PUAN SENG.

Guardian: Iloilo City; weekly.

Hiligaynon: Ramón Rocas Building, 1655 Soler Street, Manila; f. 1934; weekly; published in Ilongo by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor FRANCIS J. JAMOLANGUE.

Ilang Ilang Magazine: Manila; in Tagalog; weekly.

Liwayway: Ramón Rocas Building, 1655 Soler St., Manila; weekly; independent; in Tagalog; Pres. Brig-Gen. H. M. MENZI; published by Liwayway Publishing, Inc., 1655 Soler St., Manila.

Manila Directory of Trade and Commerce: Trade and Commerce Building, Juan Luna, Manila; f. 1953; English and Chinese; published annually; Publisher QUINTIN YUYITUNG; circ. 16,000.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Movie Confidential Magazine: P.O.B. 60, Quezon City; monthly; in English; cinema.

Orient Magazine: P.O.B. 1365, Manila; f. 1959; monthly; economics, politics, features, current affairs, history and humour; Editor MARI P. CHANCO; circ. 23,000.

Pangasinan Courier: Dagupan, Pangasinan; weekly.

Philippine Architecture, Engineering and Construction Record: 79 Road 10, East Avenue, Quezon City, P.O. Box 1295, Manila; fortnightly.

Philippine Arts and Architecture: 1346 United Nations Ave., Manila; f. 1959; independent; quarterly; architecture, interior design, landscaping and objets d'art; Editor JOSE E. PUNZALAN; circ. 10,000.

Philippines Aviation and Travel Magazine: Manila; monthly.

Philippine Business Journal: Manila; monthly; English.

Philippines Farmers' Journal: Manila; Editor HENRY JO. TEVES.

Philippines Free Press Inc.: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati; f. 1908; weekly; independent; in English; Editor TEODORO M. LOCSIN; circ. 100,000.

Power and Industry: Manila; monthly.

Sentinel, The: 2655 F. B. Harrison, Pasay City; weekly; in English; Editor MARIO T. GATBONTON; circ. 30,000.

Sports Today Magazine: P.O.B. 60, Quezon City; monthly; in English; sports.

Style Magazine: Manila; monthly.

Tagumpay, The: P.O.B. 60, Quezon City; weekly; in Filipino.

Tradewinds: 201 San Martin Bldg., Mabini, Ermita; business magazine; bi-monthly; Editor J. L. RIVERA; circ. 10,000.

University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies: 546 Dr. M. V. de los Santos St., Manila; f. 1951; Editor CHARLES O. HOUSTON, Jr.; quarterly.

Weekly Commercial: Manila; English.

Weekly Nation, The: General MacArthur St., Quezon City; weekly; in English; Editor and Publisher D. H. SORIANO.

Weekly Woman's Magazine: Manila; in English; weekly; Editor LUISA LINSANGAN; circ. 96,200.

NEWS AGENCIES

Philippines News Service: P.O. Box 3396, Manila; f. 1950; Man. ROMEO B. ABUNDO (acting).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: Manila Times Building, Florentino Torres, Manila; Chief, S.E. Asia, DON E. HUTH.

Central News Agency of China: P.O.B. 3585, Room 706, Bank of Philippine Island Building, Manila.

UPI: 402 The Traders Commercial, Bank Building, Plaza Cervantes, Manila; Man. DON C. BECKER.

Antara, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Manila.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Council: Manila; f. 1966.

National Press Club of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Manila; Pres. AMANTE E. BIGORNIA; Sec.-Gen. STEPHEN F. SERGIO.

PUBLISHERS

Abiva Publishing House: 942 Misericordia, Santa Cruz, Manila.

Alip & Sons, Inc.: 1669 Azcerraga Street, Manila; f. 1946; Pres.-Manager Dr. EUFRONIO M. ALIP; text-books.

Associated Publishers Inc.: 455 Plaza Santa Cruz, P.O. Box 449, Manila; medical and educational books.

Benipayo Publishers: 664 Misericordia, Manila; short stories; Man. DONATO D. BENIPAYO, Jr.

A. G. Briones & Co.: Room 301 Marvel Bldg., No. 1, 258 Juan Luna Street, Manila; publishes *AB Commercial Directory of the Philippines*.

Bustamente Press Inc.: 15 Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr. Blvd., Quezon City; f. 1949; social sciences and mathematical books; Man. PABLO N. BUSTAMENTE, Jr.

L. J. Gonzalez Publishers: P.O.B. 3501, 2 Broadway, Quezon City; f. 1956; magazines and brochures; Man. LUZ J. GONZALEZ.

Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co.: 548 U.N. Ave., Ermita, P.O.B. 449, Manila; Head Office: Rochester 14, New York; estab. in Manila 1913; law and educational books; Pres. DONALD S. MUNI.

Macaraig Publishing Co. Inc.: 1144 Vermont St., Paco, Manila; f. 1926; textbooks; Pres. SERAFIN E. MACARAIG.

Makabayan Publishing Corp.: P.O.B. 60, General MacArthur St., Cubao, Quezon City; f. 1963; Man. JORGE L. ARANETA.

University Publishing Co.: Central Office, 1128 Washington, Sampaloc, Manila; f. 1936; Dirs. Dr. JOSE M. ARUEGO and Mrs. CONSTANCIA E. ARUEGO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Control Office: under the Dept. of Public Works and Communication; Bureau of Post Building, Manila; acts as the radio and television supervisory body; Dir. B. C. DAVID.

RADIO

The following are the principal companies operating:

Associated Broadcasting Corporation—ABC: Florentino Torres St., Manila; Stations: DZMT—Manila, DZW5—Manila, DZTM—Manila, DZTD—Dagupan, DXMT—Davao; Pres. BENITO LEGARDA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MARCOS S. ROCES.

Philippine Broadcasting Service: G.S.I.S. Bldg., Manila 10401; owned and operated by the Republic of the Philippines; Stations: Manila: DZFM, DZRP, DZRM, DZCP, DUB4, DUH2; Provincial: DZMQ—Dagupan, DZEQ—Baguio City, DYMR—Cebu City, DXRP—Davao City, DXSO—Marawi City, DXSM—Jolo, Sulu; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO TRINIDAD.

Far East Broadcasting Company: P.O. Box 2041, Manila; f. 1948; a non-commercial station engaged in the dissemination of the principles of Christianity; operates a home service, a cultural music station, an overseas service throughout Asia in 36 languages; Pres. ROBERT H. BOWMAN; Dir. R. A. REYNOLDS; publ. *The Signal* (monthly).

Manila Broadcasting Company: Radio Center, 964 Taft Avenue, Manila; Gen. Man. IRA DAVIS.

The Chronicle Broadcasting Network: Roxas Blvd. Extn., Pasay City; f. 1956; owners: The Chronicle Publishing Network Inc.; Pres. ROBERTO VILLANUEVA; Sec. ALFONSO HILADO.

Philippine Broadcasting Corporation: Radio Center, 964 Taft Ave., Manila; Pres. MANUEL ELIZADE, Sr.

Radio-Republic Broadcasting System: E. de los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Dir.-Gen. LORETO F. STEWART.

Silliman University: Dumaguete City, Oriental Negros; educational and religious broadcasts; supported by National Council of Churches in the Philippines; Dir. H. W. MACK.

Voice of America: one transmitter at Baguio.

The Voice of Philippines: R. Center Philippines, 964 Taft Avenue, Manila; English and Tagalog; DZRH.

In 1966 there were 1,225,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Philippine Broadcasting Service: G.S.I.S. Building, Manila; 10401; owned and operated by the Republic of the Philippines; Station DZRP-TV; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO TRINIDAD; Asst. Gen. Man. J. DY.

Associated Broadcasting Corporation—ABC: Florentino Torres St., Manila; Station DZTM-TV; Pres. BENITO LEGARDA; Vice-Pres. and Man. MARCOS C. ROCES; Sec.-Treas. ANTONIA VERZOSA-QUA.

Bolinao Electronics Corporation: ABS Building, Roxas Blvd., Manila; Stations DYBC-TV, DZAQ-TV; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. LÓPEZ, Jr.

Chronicle Broadcasting Network: Aduana Street, Manila; Station DZXL-TV; Pres. E. LÓPEZ, Jr.

Feati University: Helios Station, Santa Cruz, Manila.

Inter-Island Broadcasting Corp.: A. Soriano Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati; f. 1958; 3 stations, Manila, Cebu, Davao; Pres. ANDRES SORIANO, Jr.

Manila Times Publishing Co.: TVT Building, Florentino Torres, Manila; Man. R. DIEZ.

Metropolitan Broadcasting Co.: 964 Taft Avenue, Manila.

Radio Philippine Network Inc.: 1195 Florida Street, Ermita, Manila.

Republic Broadcasting System: E. de Los Santos Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City; Station DZBB-TV; Dir.-Gen. R. L. STEWART.

In 1966 there were 160,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of the Philippines: Aduana St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1949; cap. 10m.; dep. 188.4m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. EDUARDO Z. ROMUALDEZ; Gov. ALFONSO CALALANG.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Filipino: Plaza Sta., Cruz, Manila; f. 1964; savings and mortgage bank; cap. 9.5m.; dep. 97.2m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Judge BIENVENIDO A. TAN; Pres. TOMAS B. AGUIRRE.

Bank of the Philippines Islands: P.O.B. 777, 150 Plaza Cervantes, Manila; f. 1851; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 262.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ALBERTO DE VILLABRILLE; Vice-Pres. E. U. MIRANDA, G. D. DEL ROSARIO.

China Banking Corporation: Corner Dasmariñas and Juan Luna, P.O.B. 611, Manila; f. 1920; cap. 30.2m.; dep. 313.3m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Gen. Man. ALBINO Z. SYCIP; Pres. GEORGE DEE SEKIAT.

Citizens Bank and Trust Co.: 411 Rosario St., Manila.

Commercial Bank and Trust Co. of the Philippines: Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 17.2m.; dep. 151.7m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. M. J. MARQUEZ.

Consolidated Bank and Trust Corp.: Madrigal Bldg., Escolta, Manila.

Equitable Banking Corporation: 262 Juan Luna, Manila; f. 1950; cap. 8m.; dep. 201.5m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. Gen. CARLOS P. ROMULO.

Far East Bank and Trust Co.: FEBTC Building, P.O.B. 1411, Aduana, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1960; cap. 6.5m.; dep. 65.4m. (Dec. 1965); Pres. JOSÉ B. FERNÁNDEZ, Jr.

First United Bank: A. Mabini and T. M. Kalaw Streets, Manila.

General Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 4040, Juan Luna, corner Ilaya St., Binondo, Manila; 9 brs.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(FINANCE)

Manufacturers Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 1324, Manila; f. 1957; cap. 15.4m.; dep. 70.6m.; 15 brs.; Pres. ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MACARIO C. TIU.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co.: Plaza Calderon, Binondo, Manila; f. 1962; Chair. EMILIO ABELLO; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEORGE S. K. TY.

Overseas Bank of Manila: 410 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1943; 3 brs.

Pacific Banking Corporation: 460 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1955; cap. 23m.; dep. 126.3m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. ANTONIO ROXAS CHUA; Pres. and Gen. Man. CHESTER G. BABST.

People's Bank and Trust Co.: Muelle del Banco Nacional, Corner T. Pinpin St., Manila; f. 1926; cap. 8.5m.; dep. 108.4m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. H. J. BELDEN.

Philippine Bank of Commerce: Plaza Santa Cruz, Manila; f. 1938; cap. 11.5m.; dep. 113.2m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JUAN COJUANGCO.

Philippine Bank of Communications: 214-216 Juan Luna St., P.O.B. 934, Manila; f. 1939; Chair. and Pres. YU KHE THAI; Man. W. P. HSU.

Philippine Banking Corpn.: 285 Dasmariñas, Manila.

Philippine Commercial and Industrial Bank: T. Kalaw Building, corner J. Bocobo, Ermita, Manila; f. 1960; cap. 62.4m.; dep. 246m. (Dec. 1967) Chair. A. MONTELIBANO; Pres. SIXTO L. OROSA, Jr.

Philippine National Bank: Escolta, Manila; Government controlled; f. 1916; cap. 60m.; dep. 1,767m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. JUAN PONCE ENRILE; Vice-Chair. and Pres. ROBERTO S. BENEDICTO; 101 brs. and agencies.

Philippine National Cooperative Bank: Dña. Amparo Bldg., Manila.

Philippine Trust Co.: Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1916; cap. 11m.; dep. 81.9m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. and Chair. MANUEL F. GARCIA; Vice-Pres. and Treas. I. O. GUZMAN.

Philippine Veterans Bank: Manila; f. 1964; loans granted to both veterans and non-veterans; auth. cap. 100m.; dep. 29.3m. (1966); Chair. Col. SIMEON C. MEDALLA; Pres. ESTEBAN B. CABANOS.

Prudential Bank & Trust Co.: Plaza Goiti, Manila; dep. 211.2m. (Dec. 1967).

Republic Bank: 277 Escolta, Manila; f. 1953; Chair. RICARDO PARAS; Pres. EMETERIO A. HUELGAS.

Rizal Commercial Banking Corpn.: 219 Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1963; cap. 10.2m.; dep. 40.5m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. A. T. YUCHENGCO; Pres. F. E. V. SISON.

Security Bank & Trust Co.: 371 Escolta, Manila.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Development Bank of the Philippines: P.O.B. 163, Madrigal Buildings, Escolta, Manila; f. 1947; wholly owned by the Government; provides long-term loans for agricultural and industrial development; 17 brs.

Land Bank: Taft Avenue, Manila; f. 1967; wholly Government-owned; provides banking facilities for farmers and loans to farmers to purchase leases of estates bought up by the Government as part of the Land Reform programme; Chair. BENJAMIN DEL ROSARIO.

In addition there are 24 private development banks.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

National Development Company (NDC): Pureza St., Sta. Mesa, P.O.B. 156, Manila; wholly Government-owned corporation; engaged in industrial production and development, particularly concerning textiles, land

distribution, cotton growing and shipping; Chair. CONSTANCE L. FARIÑAS; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. JOSE H. PANGANIBAN.

Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDGP): CBTC Bldg., Makati; f. 1963 with World Bank assistance; assists private enterprise development in the Philippines, especially of capital markets and managerial skills; total loans 1963-66 U.S. \$21.5m.

Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA): Manila; wholly Government-owned corporation; provides credit extension to farmers.

Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM): Manila; f. 1952 to harness private resources for rural development; Acting Pres. JUAN M. FLAVIER.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; Manila, P.O.B. 935, 231 Juan Luna, Manila; Vice-Pres. and Man. R. D. H. WILMER.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo, Japan; Manila.

Central Trust of China: Taipei, Taiwan; Manila.

Chartered Bank, The: London; 223 Juan Luna St., Manila; Man. H. D. N. M. SHEDDEN.

Chemical Bank New York: New York, U.S.A.; SGV Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal.

First National City Bank: New York, U.S.A.; P.O.B. 615, Manila; Vice-Pres. RICHARD M. HENRY.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; 117-131 Juan Luna Street, Binondo, Manila.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; Manila.

ASSOCIATION

Bankers' Association of the Philippines: c/o Philippine Trust Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila; Pres. MANUEL J. MARQUEZ.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Manila Stock Exchange: Filipinas Building, Plaza Moraga, Manila; f. 1927; 39 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO R. GARCIA; Vice-Pres. LUIS ONGPIN; Sec. MARIANO U. GODINEZ; Treas. ANTHONY DEE K-CHIONG, Jr.; publs. *MSE Monthly Review*, *Manual of Philippine Securities*.

Makati Stock Exchange Inc.: Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, Manila.

INSURANCE

The following are some of the chief Philippine insurance companies:

Alliance Insurance & Surety Co., Inc.: Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila; Pres. T. CONSING.

Alto Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: Philippine Bank of Commerce Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. QUIRINO.

Asian Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: W. L. Yao Bldg., Manila; Pres. W. LI YAO; fire, casualty, car, marine, personal accident.

Associated Insurance & Surety Co., Inc.: David-M. del Banco Nacional, Manila; Pres. E. A. SUAREZ.

Capital Insurance and Surety Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 1613, Escolta, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. J. G. GARRDIO; Chair. J. Muñoz; fire, casualty, marine, life.

Central Surety & Insurance Co.: 11th Floor, Philippine Banking Building, Port Area, Manila; auth. cap. 2m. pesos; Man. Dir. Mrs. T. T. CASTAÑEDA; Vice-Pres. C. M. MAÑOGA, B. B. MANAÑGAN; bonds, fire, marine, casualty, motor car.

Century Insurance Co.: 306 Trade & Commerce Bldg., Juan Luna Street, Manila; Pres. and Gen. Man. HONG SAM WONG.

Commercial Insurance and Surety Co., Inc.: 469 Solana Str., Intramuros, Manila; non-life insurance.

Commonwealth Insurance Co.: Hongkong Bank Building, P.O.B. 294, Manila; Pres. DON ANTONIO ROXAS.

Domestic Insurance Company of the Philippines: Bonifacio Building, Port Area, Manila; f. 1946; Pres. D. SYCIP; Man. A. ESTEBAN; fire, marine, motor car, fidelity and surety and allied lines.

Eagle Guaranty Co., Inc.: FNCB NY Bldg., M. de la Industria, Manila; f. 1961; Pres. A. R. YVANOVICH; all classes of insurance and reinsurance except life, bonding.

Empire Insurance Co.: Roman R. Santos Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1949; Chair. A. A. SANTOS; fire, bonds, marine, accident, extraneous perils.

Equitable Insurance and Casualty Co. Inc., The: Equitable Bank Building, Juan Luna Street, P.O. Box 1442, Manila; Pres. PETER GO PAILIAN; fire, marine, accident, workmen's compensation, car, aviation.

Far-Eastern Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: Veloso Building, P.O. Box 345, Manila; f. 1934; Pres. E. DEL ROSARIO TAN KIANG.

FGU Insurance Corporation: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 1819, Manila; f. 1963; Chair. A. F. GONZÁLEZ.

Fidelity and Surety Co. of the Philippines: Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1912; Pres. P. M. POBLETE.

Fieldmen's Insurance Co.: El Hogar Filipino Bldg., Juan Lupa Street, Manila; f. 1956; Chair B. A. TAN; all lines of insurance and reinsurance except life, bonding.

Filriters Guaranty Assurance Corp. (Philippines): FGR Building, Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1961; Chair. LUZ B. MAGSAYSAY; Pres. H. V. RODIS; general insurance.

First Continental Assurance Co. Inc.: Lerma Bldg., corner Victoria and Solana Streets, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1960; Pres. G. B. LICAROS, Jr.; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, bonds.

First National Surety & Assurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1950; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. L. MERCADO; all kinds of non-life insurance, bonds and investments.

General Indemnity Co., Inc.: 204 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. and Gen. Man. Dr. F. R. VILLAROMAN.

General Insurance & Surety Corporation: 5th Floor, Plywood Industries Bldg., T. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila; Pres. G. P. NAVA.

The Insular Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Insular Life Bldg., 1781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 128, Manila; incorporated 1910; Pres. JOSÉ M. OBLÉS.

Luzon Surety Co. Inc.: 180 David Street, Manila; f. 1929; Pres. E. RODRÍGUEZ, Sr.

Malayan Insurance Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 3389, 484 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1949; industrial and commercial; Pres. ALFONSO YUCHENGO.

Manila Insurance Company, Inc.: 119 Dasmariñas Street, Binondo, Manila; Pres. JOSÉ P. FERNÁNDEZ.

Manila Surety & Fidelity Co., Inc.: Monte de Piedad Bldg., Manila; Pres. P. LOVINA.

Manila Underwriters Insurance Co. Inc.: 221 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. E. FLORO.

Metropolitan Insurance Company: 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1933; Pres. M. ELIZADE; non-life.

National Life Insurance Company of the Philippines: 306 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Gen. Man. E. S. SEVILLA.

Pacific Union Insurance Company: 212 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. A. PERIQUET.

Paramount Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: Paramount Building, 434 Rosario Street, Manila; Pres. TRON SIM; fire, marine, casualty, car.

People's Surety & Insurance Co. Inc.: Puyat Bldg., Cnr. Escolte & David Streets, Manila; f. 1950; Chair. Dr. A. LIBORO; non-life, surety, fidelity.

Philippine American Accident Insurance Co. Inc.: Philamlife Bldg., Isaac Peral at Florida Street, Manila; f. 1961; Chair. E. CARROLL; Pres. M. CAMPOS; accident, workmen's compensation.

Philippine American Assurance Co. Inc.: Philamlife Bldg., Isaac Peral at Florida Street, Manila; f. 1960; Chair. E. CARROLL; Pres. M. CAMPOS; fire, marine, motor car, personal accident, casualty, workmen's compensation.

Philippine American General Insurance Co. Inc.: Isaac Peral at Florida Street, Manila; f. 1950; Chair. E. CAMPOS; Pres. M. CAMPOS; fire, marine, motor car, personal accident, casualty, workmen's compensation, surety and fidelity.

Philippine American Life Insurance Co.: Philamlife Bldg., United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; f. 1947; Chair. WILLIAM S. YOUNGMAN, Jr.; Pres. EARL CARROLL; life.

The Philippine Guaranty Co. Inc.: 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 1819, Manila; f. 1917; Chair. A. F. GONZÁLEZ.

Philippine Prudential Life Insurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1963; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. L. MERCADO; life, health and accident.

Philippine Reinsurance Corporation: 516-517 Bank of Philippine Islands Bldg., Plaza Cervantes, Manila; f. 1958; Chair. J. J. LOCSIN; reinsurance in all branches.

Philippine Surety & Insurance Co. Inc.: 224 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. C. MARTIN.

Pioneer Insurance and Surety Corp.: Pioneer House, 320 Nueva Cor., Escolta, Manila; f. 1954; Chair. JOHNNY CHENG; Pres. LORENZO CHAN TOH.

Plaridel Surety & Insurance Company: 109 Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila; Pres. R. R. SANTOS.

Provident Insurance Company of the Philippines: 304 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Gen. Man. F. BORROMEO.

Reinsurance Company of the Orient, Inc.: Rico Bldg., 533 United Nations Avenue, Ermita, Manila; f. 1956; Pres. A. PADILLA; Gen. Man. M. P. CRUZ; all classes.

Republic Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: 206/210 Koh Bldg., Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila; Pres. and Gen. Man. F. T. KOH.

Rico General Insurance Corporation RICO Bldg., 533 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; f. 1964; Pres. CARMELINO G. ALVENIDA; Gen. Man. ROMEO A. MALLARI.

Rico Life Insurance Co., Inc.: RICO Bldg., 533 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; Chair. CARMELINO G. ALVENIDA; Pres. Hon. JAIME HERNANDEZ; Officer-in-charge MIGUEL P. CRUZ.

Rizal Surety and Insurance Co.: Roman R. Santos Building, Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1939; Chair. A. A. SANTOS.

South Sea Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: 55 M. de Binondo, Manila; f. 1947; Pres. V. L. Co CHIEN.

Standard Insurance Co. Inc.: Standard Insurance Bldg., 1313 M.H. del Pilar, Ermita, Manila; f. 1958; Pres. R. R. ECHAUZ.

State Bonding & Insurance Co. Inc.: Jacinto Bldg., 373 Escolta, Manila; Pres. Dr. N. JACINTO.

Sterling Life Assurance Corporation (Philippines): FGR Bldg., Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1960; Chair. LUZ B. MAGSAYSAY; Pres. H. V. RODIS; life, health, accident, annuities, reinsurance.

Tabacalera Insurance Co., Inc.: 848-850 Marqués de Comillas, Manila; f. 1937; Pres. PIO M. VERGES; Vice-Pres. ALEJANDRO ROS.

Traders' Insurance & Surety Co.: 201-203 Juan Luna Street, Manila; Pres. J. V. LIMPE.

Transpacific Indemnity Co. Inc.: First National City Bank Building, Juan Luna at M. de la Industria Streets, Manila; f. 1961; Chair. B. A. TAN; Pres. A. R. YVANO-VICH; all lines of insurance and reinsurance, except life, bonding.

Union Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; Pres. R. F. NAVARRO.

United Insurance Co. Inc.: Padilla-de los Reyes Bldg., Manila; Pres. YANG WEN YING.

Universal Insurance and Indemnity Co.: New Insular Life Building, Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal, P.O. Box 1819, Manila; f. 1949; Chair. A. F. GONZALEZ.

Visayan Surety and Insurance Corp.: Vista Bldg., Quiapo, Manila; Pres. F. GO CHAN.

Workmen's Insurance Co. Inc.: Puyat Bldg., Escolta, Manila; f. 1961; Chair. FELIPE LIWANAG; Pres. and Gen. Man. FIRMO O. LIWANAG; fire, motor car, marine, cargo and hull, transportation, workmen's compensation, accidents.

World-Wide Insurance & Surety Co. Inc.: 1313 M. H. del Pilar, Manila; f. 1950; Pres. ROMEO R. ECHAUZ; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, loans, mortgages, bonds, aviation.

Yek Tong Lin Fire & Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 310 Dasmariñas, Manila; Pres. H. L. HUANG.

The majority of the larger British, American and Canadian insurance companies are represented in Manila.

ASSOCIATION

Filipino Chamber of Insurance and Surety: Manila.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Manila; f. 1903; 850 mems.; Pres. ALFONSO CALALANG; Vice-Pres. GIL R. CARLOS; Sec.-Treas. BENITO F. MEDINA; publ. *Commerce*.

Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 23, Choy Bldg., 303 Dasmariñas St., Manila.

Manila Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 763, Room 410 Shurdut Building, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1898; 52 mems.; Pres. G. G. MORRIS; Vice-Pres. I. P. BRUCE, T. S. WRIGHT.

International Chamber of Commerce of Iloilo: 2nd Floor; Masonic Temple Building, Plaza Libertad, Iloilo; Pres. the Director of Warner, Barnes & Co., Ltd., of the Philippines.

Mandaluyong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mandaluyong, Rizal.

Philippine Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 1122 Soler, Manila.

San Juan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: San Juan, Rizal.

There are other Philippine Chambers of Commerce in all the more important towns and seaports.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Base Metals Association of the Philippines: Manila Hotel, Luneta, Manila; 12 mems.; Chair. JESÚS S. CABARRUS; Pres. SEBASTIAN UGARTE; Sec. H. T. CAWILE; publ. *Base Metals Monthly Report*.

Filipino Shipowners' Association: R.306 Magsaysay Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; 15 mems.; Chair. GENEROSO F. TANSECO; Exec. Sec. ANTONIO A. TORRES.

Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines: Manila; Pres. CHANDIDO P. SORIENTE.

National Federation of Sugar Cane Planters: Rm. 414, Gonzaga Building, Rizal Avenue, Manila; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. TRINO MONTINOLA; Sec. EDUARDO L. LEDESMA.

Philippine Chamber of Industries: Manila; f. 1950; 600 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO C. DELGADO; publ. *Industrial Philippines*.

Most growers have their own Associations. Among the most important in Manila are:

Philippine Automotive Association: Manila; Sec. DAVID SYCIP.

Philippine Coconut Producers' Federation: 234 Tanduang, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. JUAN F. TRIVIÑO; Sec. LUIS D. CLEMENTE.

Philippine Rice Growers' Association.

Philippine Sugar Association: Suite 809, Sikatuna Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1922; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Sec.-Treas. JOSÉ E. ROMERO; 19 mems.

Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association: Manila; Pres. JAMES L. CHIONG BIAN.

Sugar Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Inc.: 6th Floor, Philsugin Building, North Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; P.O.B. 3839, Manila; Pres. CIRO LOCSEN; Sec. JOSE MORAS.

Textile Mills Association of the Philippines: Manila Hotel, Manila; f. 1956; 23 mems.; Pres. JESÚS S. YUJICO.

Tobacco Growers' Union.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Confederation of Citizens Labor Unions (CCLU): R.303 Free Press Building, 708 Rizal Ave., Manila; f. 1951; 21 affiliated unions; Pres. LEON O. TY.

Confederation of Trade Unions of the Philippines: Transport Hall, Boston Street, Manila; f. 1959; affiliates include National Labor Union, PTGWO, CUGC, and many independent unions.

Confederation of Unions in Government Corporations (CUGC): 10 Roosevelt Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City; f. 1956; about 12 affiliates; Pres. EMMANUEL CLAVE.

Federation of Free Workers (FFW): Suite E, Ysmael Apts., 1845 Taft Ave., Manila; about 200 affiliated unions and 100,000 mems.; Pres. JOHNNY C. TAN; Treas. BAR-TOLOME R. DANDAN.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

National Association of Trade Unions (NATU): Suite 401, San Luis Terraces, Ermita, Manila; f. 1954; about 23,000 mems.; Pres. IGNACIO P. LACSINA.

National Congress of Unions in the Sugar Industry (NACUSIP): Manila; f. 1965; 16 affiliated unions; 25,000 mems.; Pres. EMILIO ZAYCO; Gen. Sec. RICARDO ALCONGA.

National Labor Union Inc.: 3199 Sta. Mesa Blvd., Manila; f. 1929; Pres. EULOGIO R. LERUM; Sec. ANTONIO V. POLICARPIO; 100,000 mems.; publ. *National Labor Unionist* (quarterly).

Philippines Association of Free Labor Unions (PAFLU): 1233 Tecson-Tindalo, Tondo, Manila; f. 1951; 380

affiliated unions, about 75,000 mems.; Pres. CIPRIANO CID; Exec. Sec. ISRAEL DE C. BOCOBO.

Philippines Trade Union Council (PTUC): 302-303 Cu Unjieng Building, Escolta, Manila; f. 1954; 49 affiliated unions, about 238,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. CIPRIANO CID; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ J. HERNANDEZ.

Philippine Transport and General Workers' Organisation (PTGWO): Port Area, Manila; 180 affiliates; 45,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO D. FERNANDEZ; Sec. ALEJANDRO D. LAZARO.

Textile and Allied Workers Federation: Cu Unjieng Bldg., Escolta, Manila; 3,400 mems.; Pres. V. L. ARNIEGO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Philippine National Railways (formerly *Manila Railroad Co.*): 934 Claro M. Recto Ave., Manila; f. 1892; Government-owned; 1,025.82 km. of tracks; the northern line runs from Manila to San Fernando, La Unión, and the southern line from Manila to Legaspi, Albay; Chair. Col. SALVADOR T. VILLA.

Philippine Railway Co.: P.O.B. 300, Iloilo City, Panay; f. 1907; under Development Bank of the Philippines; operates in Panay only; Man. FRANCISCO K. REDOR.

ROADS

Bureau of Public Highways: Manila; programmes, designs, constructs and maintains national, provincial and city roads; Commissioner BALTAZAR AQUINO.

Philippines Motor Association: Manila.

Total length of roads in June 1965 was 55,777 km., of which 25,589 were classified first-class roads, 18,141 km. as second-class and 12,047 km. as third-class.

SHIPPING

NATIONAL LINES

A.A.R. Botelho: 525 Madrigal Building, P.O.B. 4446, Escolta, Manila; f. 1936; shipping brokers.

Botelho Bulk Transport Corpn.: 8th Floor, Antonino Building, T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1966; Pres. A. A. R. BOTELHO.

Do La Rama Steamship Co., Inc.: Singson Bldg., 9 Plaza Moraga, Manila; Chair. and Pres. SERGIO OSMEÑA, Jr.; services to U.S.A., Hong Kong and Japan.

Eastern Shipping Lines, Inc.: 3rd Floor, Philippine Bar Asscn. Bldg., cnr. Arzobispo and Aduana Sts., Intramuros, Manila; Chair. and Man. Dir. CONG. JAMES L. CHIONGBIAN; services to U.S. West Coast, Japan and Philippines.

Luzon Stevedoring Co. (Lusteveco): Manila; f. 1909; inter-island traffic; fleet of 16 tankers, 107 tugs and 448 barges; Chair. JOSE B. FERNANDEZ; Pres. DONALD I. MARSHALL.

Magsaysay Lines, Inc.: Magsaysay Building, 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 21); Chair. ROBERTO C. F. HO; Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Shipping agents and brokers.

National Development Co.: Pureza St., Sta. Mesa, P.O.B. 156, Manila; Chair. CONSTANCE L. FARIÑAS; Vice-

Chair. and Gen. Man. JOSÉ H. PAÑGANIBAN; cargo liner services.

Philippines Ace Lines, Inc.: 203-206 Development Bank of the Philippines Bldg., No. 2 Port Area, Manila; Chair. CLEMENTE V. TANKEH; cargo and liner services to Japan and U.S.A.

Transocean Transport Corpn.: 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 3050); Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; shipowners.

United Philippine Lines, Inc.: UPL Bldg., Santa Clara Str., Intramuros, Manila; Chair. DON ANTONIO V. ROCHA; Pres. Col. GENEROSO F. TANSECO; services to Japan, Hong Kong, and U.S.A.

FOREIGN LINES

American Mail Line Ltd.: Everett Steamship Corpn., 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

American Pioneer Line: c/o United States Line, Inc., PBA Building, Intramuros, Manila.

American President Lines: Mary Bachrach Bldg., 25th St., Port Area, Manila.

Australia-West Pacific Line: Everett Steamship Corpn., 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

Barber Line: Macondray & Co., Inc., Shurdut Bldg., Intramuros, Manila.

Barber Wilhelmsen Line: Macondray & Co., Inc., Shurdut Bldg., Manila.

Ben Line: Delgado Shipping Agencies, Inc., Citadel Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Blue Funnel: c/o Smith Bell & Co., Bonifacio Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

CTO Line: c/o F. E. Zuellig, Inc., 476 T. M. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: c/o Smith Bell & Co., Bonifacio Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Dominion Far East Line: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. Ltd.: Plaza Cervantes, Manila.

EAC Lines: Plaza Cervantes, Manila.

Everett Orient Line: 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

Fern-Ville Line: Everett Steamship Corpn., 290 Atlanta Port Area, Manila.

General Shipping Co., Inc.: Lopez Bldg., Aduana, Intramuros, Manila.

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Glen Line Ltd.: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Hamburg America Line-North German Lloyd: C. F. Sharp & Co., Inc., UPL Bldg., Sta. Clara, Intramuros, Manila.

Holland-East Asia Line: Royal InterOcean Line, 11th Floor, 1010 A. Mabini, Ermita, Manila.

Isthmian Lines, Inc.: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Klaveness Line: c/o Smith Bell & Co., Bonifacio Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Knutson Lines: c/o Warner Barnes & Co. Ltd., El Hogar Filipino Bldg., Juan Luna, Manila.

Lykes Orient Lines: 214 Myers Bldg., P.O.B. 945, Manila.

Maersk Line: Cia. General de Tabacos de Filipinas, 848 Marquez de Comillas, Manila.

Marchessini Lines: Delgado Shipping Agencies, Inc., Citadel Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Maritime Company of the Philippines: 105 Dasmariñas, Manila.

Messageries Maritimes: Everett Steamship Corp., 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: Elizalde & Co., Inc., Elizalde Bldg., 141 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal.

N.Y.K. Line (Nippon Yusen Kaisha): Warner Barnes & Co. Ltd., El Hogar Filipino Bldg., Juan Luna, Manila.

Nedlloyd & Hoegh Lines: Columbian Philippines, Inc., Port Area, Manila.

P. & O.-Orient Lines: c/o Smith Bell & Co., Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila.

P. & O. Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Co.: Philippine Hemp Export Corp., 430 San Fernando St., Binondo, Manila.

Pacific Far East Line, Inc.: c/o United States Lines, Inc., PBA Building, Intramuros, Manila.

Philippine President Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 4248, 1022 United Nations Ave., Manila.

Sankyo Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha: American Steamship Agencies, Inc., 213 Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

State Lines: c/o Lykes Lines Agency, Inc., P.O.B. 945, Manila.

States Marine Lines: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Swedish East Asia Co. Ltd.: International Harvester Macleod, Inc., Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Traders Shipping Lines, Inc.: Moserco Bldg., 13th St., Port Area, Manila.

Wilhelmsen Lines: Macondray & Co., Inc., Shurdut Bldg., Intramuros, Manila.

Y.S.K. Line (Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co., Ltd.): MOF Shipping Co., Inc., P.O.B. 162, Manila.

There are also several inter-island shipping companies.

CIVIL AVIATION

In addition to the international airport at Manila, there are eight trunk airports, 23 secondary airports and 90 airstrips in the domestic system.

Air Manila: P.O.B. 4258, Manila; F.G.R. Building, Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1964; domestic services; fleet of 2 Dart Heralds, 8 Fairchild F-27, 8 DC-3; Chair. Gen. EUSTACIO OROBIA; Pres. FRANCISCO G. REYES.

Filipinas Orient Airways Inc.: Domestic Airport, Manila; f. 1965; Pres. HONORIO POBLADOR Jr.; domestic routes; fleet of two YS-11, four DC-3.

Fleming Air Service Transport (FAST): Rizal Ave., Manila; internal freight services.

Philippines Air Lines Inc. (PAL): 6805 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 954, Manila; f. 1941; Chair. and Pres. BENIGNO P. TODA, Jr.; internal services and to San Francisco, Honolulu, Sydney, Singapore, Hongkong, Taipei; fleet of: one Douglas DC-8 50, one Douglas DC-8F Jet Trader, two BAC 1-11, three Vickers Viscount, fourteen Fokker Friendship, four Douglas DC-4, twenty-four Douglas DC-3.

Manila is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Air India International, Alitalia, American Airlines, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. (C.P.A.), Civil Air Transport, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, Lufthansa, Northwest Orient Airlines (N.W.A.), Pan American World Airways Inc. (PanAm), Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. (Q.E.A.), Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.), Sabena, Scandinavian Airlines (S.A.S.), Swissair, Thai International, Trans World Airlines, Inc., United Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Inc.: Plywood Industries Bldg., T. Kalaw Str., Ermita, Manila; Pres. MANUEL H. NIETO, Jr.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Art Association of the Philippines (A.A.P.): Agoncillo Bldg., 1580 Taft Ave., cnr. Herran St., Manila; f. 1948; for the encouragement and advancement of fine arts; Pres. LEONIDAS V. BENESA; Sec. PABLO J. VICTORIA; publ. *Bulletin*.

Bayanihan Folk Arts Center: Philippine Women's University, Taft Ave., Manila; conducts and co-ordinates research and promotion of all aspects of Filipino culture; maintains a small museum; regional centres in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; Pres. HELENA Z. BENITEZ; Exec. Dir. LETICIA P. DE GUZMAN.

Contemporary Graphic Arts Workshop, Inc.: San Andres, Malate, Manila; f. 1963 to foster the creation, dissemination and appreciation of fine prints; Pres. MANUEL RODRIGUEZ, Sr.

Cultural Foundation of the Philippines: Rm. 502, San Luis Terraces Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; aims to promote cultural research and activities and carry out cultural exchange programmes with other nations; Pres. Mrs. PURA S. CASTRENCE; Exec. Dir. ANTONIO QUINTOS.

Cultural Center of the Philippines: c/o Malacañang Palace, Manila; concerts, plays, dance presentations, research and education into Filipino culture; Chair. of Board of Trustees Mrs. IMELDA ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, First Lady.

The Music Promotions Foundation of the Philippines: Ysmael Bldg., 1845 Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1955; aims to stimulate the creation and rendition of good music, by scholarships, grants, loans, etc. to qualified persons and institutions; annual appropriation \$200,000 plus \$200,000 for any group specializing in Filipino folk arts, music and drama with national or international recognition; Chair. Miss JOVITA FUENTES; Sec. Miss LUCRECIA KASILAG.

The Philippine Commission of Culture: Office of the President, Manila; to establish a national policy on culture and co-ordinate national cultural development and promotion programmes.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

ANGOLA (Portuguese West Africa) MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)
 THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, PORTUGUESE GUINEA,
 THE S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE ISLANDS, MACAO, PORTUGUESE TIMOR

ANGOLA (PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA)

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1965)		BIRTHS (1966)	MARRIAGES (1966)	DEATHS (1966)
	Total	Luanda (cap.)			
1,246,700	5,153,672	279,932	13,080	6,403	10,077

Agriculture (principal crops—1966) (metric tons): Cotton 19,991, Coffee 244,600, Sisal 61,001.

Livestock: Cattle 1,217,245, Goats 465,057, Horses 1,454, Sheep 118,782, Pigs 292,578.

Forestry (1965 exports): 87,051 tons.

Fishing (1965): 256,656 tons caught, 80,566 tons processed (1966): 327,476 tons caught.

MINING (metric tons)

	1965	1966
Iron	815,196	799,548
Gold (grams)	53	n.a.
Manganese	n.a.	18,550
Crude Petroleum	655,365	631,319
Diamonds (carats)	1,155,726	1,268,140
Asphalt Rock	22,874	29,916
Salt	58,951	61,266

Important oil fields have been discovered off the coast of Cabinda with an estimated annual production of between 5 and 15 million tons.

INDUSTRY (metric tons)

	1965	1966
Sugar	66,920	68,053
Beer ('000 litres)	37,654	41,754
Fishmeal	46,888	48,079
Cement	245,459	264,028
Cotton Blankets (number)	474,000	558,000
Flour	39,903	44,482
Soap	10,235	11,207
Tobacco	1,719	1,750
Butane	7,460	8,575
Fuel Oil	291,186	341,888
Gas Oil	117,891	130,905
Motor Spirit	55,744	60,115
Paraffin	6,953	7,041
Asphalt	10,478	10,869

FINANCE

1 Conto = 1,000 Escudos.

1 Escudo = 100 centavos.

100 escudos = £1 9s. 1d. sterling = \$U.S. 3.50.

BUDGET (1967—'000 Escudos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	656,501	Provincial Debt	287,716
Indirect Taxes	996,300	Governments, etc.	16,368
Special Duties	372,184	Pensions, etc.	60,000
Dues, Service Returns	87,326	Administration	945,763
State Enterprises, etc.	269,690	Treasury	113,469
Capital Returns, etc.	37,860	Justice	71,510
Repayments, etc.	129,448	Development	1,203,696
Miscellaneous	1,698,153	Defence	782,000
		Navy	25,117
		Miscellaneous	741,823
TOTAL	4,247,462	TOTAL	4,247,462

Intermediate Development Plan 1965-67: Expenditure 7,210 million Escudos (Investment 1967: 5,318 million Escudos).

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—ANGOLA

TRANSPORT

(1966)

Railways: Passengers 1,464,589, Freight 2,482,188 metric tons.

Roads: Cars 48,248, Trucks 16,017, Motor Cycles 11,854, Tractors 3,729. Total Vehicles 79,848.

Shipping: Seagoing: 1,828 vessels, cargo 838,938 tons unloaded, 2,258,942 tons loaded. Inland and Coastal: 2,055 vessels, cargo 165,783 tons unloaded, 207,850 tons loaded.

Civil Aviation: Foreign airlines: 1,717 planes, cargo 83.7 tons loaded, 486.8 tons unloaded, mail 116.5 tons loaded, 202 tons unloaded. D.T.A.: kilometres flown 2,876,673, Passengers transported 87,797, cargo transported 1,192.4 tons, mail transported 665.9 tons.

Sources: Agência-Geral do Ultramar, Lisbon; Banco de Angola.

EDUCATION

(1966)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary .	3,563	6,616	288,861
Secondary .	99	1,536	31,437
Technical .	36	743	14,381
Ecclesiastic .	8	63	715

THE CONSTITUTION

The province is under the control of the Metropolis, though it has financial and administrative autonomy. The budget has to be approved by the Minister for the Overseas Provinces; and no public loan may be contracted in any foreign country. The Governor-General is appointed by the President of Portugal. There is a Legislative Council and an Economic and Social Council. The functions of the Legislative Council include the approval of the Provincial Budget, the supervision of the Province's economic development programme, and legislation, which may be initiated both by the Governor-General and by members of the Legislative Council. The Economic and Social Council advises the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions, and pronounces on all bills before they are debated in the Legislative Council.

By special decrees of February 1955 and April and October 1961, the Province was divided into 15 districts as follows: Kabinda, Uige, Zaire, Luanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Malange, Lunda, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Moçamedes and Huila. Each district is again divided into regions supervised by an administrator who acts as the resident magistrate.

THE GOVERNMENT

Minister for Overseas (Lisbon): Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM MOREIRA DA SILVA CUNHA.

Governor-General: Lt.-Col. CAMILO AUGUSTO DE MIRANDA REBOCHO VAZ.

Legislative Council. Composed of 34 elected members (15 elected by direct popular vote) and two ex-officio members (the Procurator of the Republic and the Director of the Provincial Finance and Accounts Services).

Economic and Social Council. Composed of eight elected members, four government appointments and six permanent members (the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the Principal of the University and the Directors of the services of Civil Administration, Economy and Education).

POLITICAL PARTIES

União Nacional: Luanda; Portuguese government party.

Conferência das Organizações Nacionais das Colónias Portuguesas (CONCP): Brazzaville, Congo Republic; f. 1961; central organization for MPLA, Angola, FRELIMO, Mozambique, PAIGC, Guinea, CLSTP, São Tomé.

Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (*Angolan National Liberation Front*): Kinshasa, Congo; f. 1962 by union of the União dos Populações de Angola and the Partido Democrático Angolano; have set up a Government-in-exile; Leader HOLDEN ROBERTO.

Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (*Angola Popular Liberation Movement*): B.P. 2353, Brazzaville, Congo Republic; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO AGOSTINHO NETO.

União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (*National Union for the Complete Independence of Angola*): Lusaka, Zambia; Leader Dr. JOSEPH SAVIMBI. These organizations have all been declared illegal.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

Most of the population follow traditional beliefs.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Luanda. . . Most Rev. MANUEL NUNES GABRIEL.

Suffragan Sees:

Carmona-São

Salvador . . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO DA MATA MOURISCA.

Luso . . . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO ESTEVES DIAS.

Malange . . Rt. Rev. POMPEU DE SÁ LEÃO Y SEABRA.

Nova Lisboa . Rt. Rev. DANIEL GOMES JUNQUEIRA.

Sá da Bandeira Rt. Rev. ALTINO RIBEIRO DE SANTANA.

Silva Porto . . Rt. Rev. MANUEL ANTÓNIO PIRES.

There are 170 missions with a personnel of 1,388; Roman Catholics number about 1,344,511.

The Baptists have a number of missionary stations. There are about 540,000 Protestants.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

LUANDA

A Província do Angola: Caixa Postal 1312; f. 1923; owned by the Empresa Gráfica de Angola; Dir. ANTÓNIO CORREIA DE FREITAS; circ. 20,000.

Diário de Luanda: Caixa Postal 1290; f. 1930; owned by Gráfica Portugal; Chief Editor TRABUCHO ALEXANDRE.

Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Luanda; Man. R. MENDES MOREIRA; (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMISSIONS AND NATIONAL BOARDS

Direcção dos Serviços de Economia (*Board of Economic Affairs*): Largo Diogo Cão, C.P. 1337, 1338, 1242, Luanda; f. 1942 as Junta de Comércio Externo, name changed 1967; Dir. FERNANDO MARQUES DA MATA; Asst. Dirs. Eng. LUIS ALEXANDRE TENREIRO TELES GRILO, Dr. MANUEL DA SILVA MARTINS, Dr. DIAMANTINO DIAS DUQUE; principal office-holders: Administration AQUILES SOARES DE AMORIM; Exports Eng. CARLOS ALBERTO ARAÚJO; Imports JOSÉ CUSTÓDIO DA FONSECA JÚNIOR; Market Research Dra. MARIA ONDINA CORREGEDOR DA FONSECA; Economic Research Dr. FERNANDO RODRIGUES MENDES; Industry Eng. ANTÓNIO CARLOS NOGUEIRO; Economic Activities Dr. LEONARDO LUIS DE MATOS; Internal Trade Dr. HORÁCIO REIS PEDREIRAS; brs. throughout Angola.

Instituto dos Cereais de Angola (*Cereals Institute*): Caixa Postal 65, Luanda; Dir. M. DO VALE.

Instituto do Café (*Coffee Institute*): Caixa Postal 1342, Luanda; Dir. A. NORONHA.

Instituto do Algodão de Angola (*Cotton Institute*): Caixa Postal 74, Luanda; f. 1938; Dir. M. A. CORRÊA DE PINHO.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Câmara Municipal de Carmona: Carmona; Pres. MANUEL JOAQUIM MONTANHA PINTO.

Câmara Municipal de Nova Lisboa: Nova Lisboa; budget for 1968 40,000 contos.

EMPLOYERS' AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Associação dos Agricultores de Angola (*Agriculturists' Association*): Luanda; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO MANUEL DA SILVA FERREIRA.

Labour is organized in four national syndicates:

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados do Comércio e da Indústria da Província de Angola—SNECIPA (*National Syndicate of Workers of Commerce and Industry*): Caixa Postal 28, Luanda; f. 1897; mems. 12,250 (1960); Pres. VIRGILIO PAZ; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ CELESTINO BRAVO-MARTINS.

Sindicato Nacional dos Motoristas, Ferroviários e Metalúrgicos (*National Syndicate of Motor Transport, Railroad and Metal Workers*): Caixa Postal 272, Luanda; mems. 2,000 (1960); Pres. ANTONIO DE ALMEIDA CRUZ.

Sindicato Nacional dos Constructores Cíveis e Mestres de Obras (*National Syndicate of Civil Construction and Contractors*): Caixa Postal 5072, Luanda; mems. 1,750 (1960); Pres. ANTONIO MARTINS NOGUEIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados Bancários de Angola: Largo João Fernandes Vieira No. 5/6, Luanda.

Liga Geral dos Trabalhadores de Angola (LGTA): Kinshasa, Congo; in exile.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of track operated is 3,110 km.

STATE-OWNED

Porto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda: Direcção de Exploração do Porto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda, Caixa Postal 1229, Luanda; f. 1886; serves an iron, cotton and sisal-producing region between Luanda and Malange; 608 km. of 1.067 m. gauge. Under the

Development Plan it is proposed to continue the line 97 km. from Malange to Lui and eventually to the Congo (Kinshasa) border; Dir. Eng. LUIS HENRIQUE ERVEDOSA ABREU.

Caminho de Ferro de Moçâmedes: Moçâmedes; route: Moçâmedes-Sá da Bandeira-Matala, 276 km. (1.06-metre gauge); Sá da Bandeira-Chiange, 130 km. (0.60-metre gauge); Sá da Bandeira-Vila Artur de Paiva 351 km. (1.067 metre gauge). The line was extended from Cuchi to Serpa Pinto (about 90 km.) in 1961.

PRIVATELY-OWNED

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela (*Benguela Railway Company*): Head Office: Rua do Ataíde 7, Lisbon, Portugal; African Management: Caixa Postal 32, Lobito, Angola; London Office: Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1902; runs from the port of Lobito across Angola via Nova Lisboa and Luso to the Congo border where it connects with the B.C.K. system which in turn links with Rhodesia Railways thus providing a short West Coast route for Central African trade; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; principal export freights carried: copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese ore, iron ore and maize; principal import freights carried: general cargo, petrol and oils; length of track 1,348 km.; Pres. Dr. A. PINTO BASTO; Man. Dir. Dr. MANUEL FERNANDES.

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro do Amboim: Porto Amboim; f. 1922; serves a coffee region between Amboim and Gabela; 123 km. of 0.60-metre gauge; Dir. FERNANDO M. TOURET.

ROADS

Roads totalled in 1967 about 48,000 km., of which some 8,000 km. were first class. A highway and bridges construction programme envisages the building of 2,500 km. of roads by 1970. In the period 1965-68 10,000 km. of asphalt road are to be built; plans include a highway from Luanda to Cape Town, due for completion in 1968, and another from Carmona to Quimbele, ultimately to be extended to the Congo (Kinshasa) border was begun in 1967.

INLAND WATERWAYS

In 1960 16 firms conducted traffic on the rivers of Angola. Vessels numbered 94 with a total gross tonnage of over 1,013.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Caixa Postal 20, Avenida Marginal, Luanda; ships call at Point Noire en route for Angola, and at Cape Town and Durban en route for Lourenço Marques and Beira in Mozambique.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agents: CIA. DE SERVIÇOS MARÍTIMOS S.A.R.L.—COSEMA, Caixa Postal 1360, Luanda; brs. in Lobito, Porto Amboim, São Tomé; Dir. Commdt. MANOEL ALBUQUERQUE E CASTRO.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AGENCIES

Robert Hudsons & Sons (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1210, Luanda; international forwarding agents at Lobito; brs. in other Angolan towns; agents in Angola for American West Africa Line, Clan Line, T. & J. Harrison, Société Navale de l'Ouest, etc.

Hull, Blyth (Angola) Ltd.: Caixa Postal 1214, Luanda; London Office: 1 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3; agents in Angola for Cie. Maritime Belge, Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., B.P. Tanker Co. Ltd., Shell Tankers Ltd., Mobil Shipping Co. Ltd., and others; Chair. Viscount LEATHERS; Sec. G. B. WOODHOUSE, F.C.I.S.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MOZAMBIQUE

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(Contos)

	1963	1964	1965
Notes	1,388,362	1,422,953	1,436,133
Coin	206,388	187,485	210,262
TOTAL	1,594,750	1,610,438	1,646,395

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(1965—Contos)

	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	2,896,285	4,138,591	— 1,242,306
Tourism	272,034	258,426	13,608
Transport	1,202,593	88,954	1,113,639
Insurance	16,694	25,465	— 8,771
Capital returns	26,607	384,486	— 357,879
Government	91,409	69,335	22,074
Other services	1,249,364	332,145	917,219
Total	5,754,986	5,297,402	457,584
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	<i>30,229</i>	<i>313,241</i>	<i>— 283,012</i>
CURRENT BALANCE			174,572
<i>Capital Operations:</i>			
Private capital operations	195,180	358,854	— 163,674
Public capital operations	2,000	231,153	— 229,153
Total	197,180	590,007	— 392,827
Deficit			218,255

Balances 1966: Current —198,391; Capital —200,454.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Contos)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	4,491,000	4,816,000	5,971,000
Exports	3,043,000	3,053,000	3,216,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1964	1965	EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965
Wines	222,907	240,044	Raw Cotton	523,230	564,794	577,085
Petroleum and Derivatives	365,840	352,868	Sisal	261,615	274,376	170,493
Cotton Textiles	360,727	373,210	Timber	149,710	192,340	198,640
Crude and Semi-refined Iron	145,738	208,433	Vegetable Oils	114,801	} 608,399	444,230
Machinery excl. Electrical	442,474	501,590	Cashew Nuts	465,442		
Electrical Machinery	199,227	189,491	Copra	204,038	208,263	162,576
Vehicles	250,362	347,453	Raw Sugar	327,531	245,722	347,864
			Tea	155,436	163,921	194,827

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MOZAMBIQUE

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Contos)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1963	1965*	1963	1965*
Portugal	1,277,270	1,545,611	1,030,686	1,040,039
Portuguese Overseas Territories	194,474	213,409	125,863	105,008
Belgium-Luxembourg	57,115	n.a.	11,733	n.a.
France	90,653	n.a.	83,528	n.a.
German Federal Republic	291,070	340,380	118,034	103,468
India	3,674	3,224	403,150	403,162
Italy	69,027	n.a.	35,619	n.a.
Netherlands	150,016	n.a.	42,205	n.a.
Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia	92,565	n.a.	115,062	n.a.
South Africa	492,325	464,751	303,961	298,659
United Kingdom	399,980	467,491	130,846	132,030
U.S.A.	245,960	168,025	142,740	137,926

* Jan.-Nov.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1966): Passengers carried 2,994,451, Freight carried 9,558,289 metric tons.

Roads (1962): Cars 33,524, Lorries and Buses 10,037, Motor Cycles 2,792.

Inland Waterways (1960): Number of Vessels 1,000, of 8,591 gross tons; Freight carried 155,659 metric tons.

Shipping (1965): Lourenço Marques and Beira: vessels entered 2,953; freight unloaded 5,656,230, freight loaded 6,943,888 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Passenger arrivals 60,038, Freight 1,111 metric tons. (1966): Planes arrived 11,066, passengers 100,666.

Pipeline: A pipeline 311 km. long links Beira with the Rhodesian oil refineries. It has not been used since December 1965, as a result of the international embargo on oil exports to Rhodesia, imposed in November 1965.

EDUCATION

(1966)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	4,386	6,821	439,658
Secondary and Technical	84	1,132	23,480
Teacher Training	2	—	—

Source: Agência-Geral do Ultramar, Lisbon.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE administration of Mozambique was established by Law 2066 of June 27th, 1953. Under this Law, the Governor-General, the highest authority, appointed by the Minister for the Overseas Provinces, is assisted by a Legislative Council and a Government Council (replaced in 1964 by an Economic and Social Council). In the Legislative Council there are elected and nominated representatives of the industrial, commercial and agricultural interests of the country, religious and cultural associations, and municipalities. There are also representatives of the native population.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: General COSTA ALMEIDA.

Legislative Council. Composed of 27 elected members and two ex-officio members (The Procurator of the Republic and The Director of the Provincial Finance and Accounts Services).

Economic and Social Council. Set up in 1964 in place of the Government Council to assist the Governor-General in his executive and legislative functions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

União Nacional: Lourenço Marques; Portuguese government party.

Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) (*Mozambique Liberation Front*): P.O. Box 15274, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Pres. Dr. E. C. MONDLANE; Admin. Sec. SILVERIO NUNGU.

Comissão Revolucionário de Moçambique (COREMO) (*Mozambique Revolutionary Commission*): Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1965 as fusion of three nationalist parties; Pres. Sec. PAULO GUMANE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

The population is mainly Animist, but there are about 750,000 Moslems and 860,000 Christians (660,000 Roman Catholics).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Lourenço Marques Rt. Rev. D. CUSTÓDIO ALVIM PEREIRA.

Suffragan Sees:

Beira (Vacant.)
Inhambrane Rt. Rev. D. ERNESTO GONÇALVES DA COSTA.
Nampula . . . Rt. Rev. MANUEL VIEIRA PINTO.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MOZAMBIQUE

Porto Amélia . Rt. Rev. D. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS GARCIA.
 Quelimane . Rt. Rev. D. FRANCISCO NUNES TEIXEIRA.
 Tete . Rt. Rev. D. FELIX NIZA RIBEIRO.
 Vila Cabral . Rt. Rev. ENRICO DIAS NOGUEIRA.

Missions 240, Schools 3,928, Mission Personnel 6,766, Catholics 1,057,390.

There are some 300,000 Protestants and 820,000 Mohammedans, the remainder of the population mainly following animist beliefs.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Diário de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 643, Beira; f. 1950; Portuguese; Editor Dr. DUARTE DE ALMEIDA.

Notícias: Caixa Postal 327, Lourenço Marques; f. 1926; morning; Dir. MANUEL SIMÕES VAZ.

Diário: Caixa Postal 536, Lourenço Marques; f. 1905; Dir. Dr. ANTÓNIO CARLOS MALDONADO PIRES.

A Tribuna: Caixa Postal 1822, Lourenço Marques; f. 1962; Dir. Dr. ALVARO NAVARRO SOEIRO; circ. 10,000.

Notícias da Tarde: Caixa Postal 327, Lourenço Marques; evening; Dir. MANUEL SIMÕES VAZ.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES

LOURENÇO MARQUES

Boletim Oficial da Província de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 275; f. 1854; weekly; Government and official announcements.

Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos: Caixa Postal 1138; f. 1930; six times a year; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO SILVA DE SOUSA; circ. 1,000.

Brado Africano: Avda. 24 de Julho, No. 315, Caixa Postal 461; f. 1918; weekly; published by Associação Africana de P. de Moçambique; circ. 1,500.

EM—Economia de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 643, Beira; Dir. Dr. JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA MARQUES; monthly; economics and finance.

Renovação: Caixa Postal 1016; f. 1961; weekly; Dir. Dr. COUTO JÚNIOR.

Voz de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 888; f. 1960; fortnightly; Dir. Eng. HOMERO DA COSTA BRANCO.

BEIRA

Notícias da Beira: Caixa Postal 81; f. 1915; daily; Editor V. GOMES; circ. 10,000.

Voz Africana: Rua Correia de Brito No. 1535; Dir. JOSÉ ANTÓNIO DE TRINDADE; Editor J. MARTINS.

PUBLISHERS

LOURENÇO MARQUES

Imprensa Nacional da Província de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 275; f. 1854; Dir. MÁRIO CAMPOS LOBO DA FONSECA; publs. *Boletim Oficial*, *Anuário Estatístico*, *Comércio Externo*, *Estatística Agrícola*, *Censo da População*, *Estatística Industrial*, *Revista de Entomologia*, and other statistical information and reports.

Empresa Moderna Lda.: Avenida da República 13, Caixa Postal 473; f. 1937; Dirs. LOUIS GALLOTTI, EURICO BENTO, A. R. FERREIRA.

Papelaria e Tipografia Colonial, Lda.: Rua Salazar 41, Caixa Postal 1077.

Editora Minerva Central: 14 Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 24, Caixa Postal 272; f. 1908; stationers and printers; educational, technical and medical text-books; Propr. J. A. CARVALHO & CO. LTD.

A. W. Bayly & Ca. Lda.: Av. da República 101, Caixa Postal 185.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Clube de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 594, Lourenço Marques; non-profit organisation; programmes in Portuguese, English, Afrikaans, French and local languages; Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTO DAS NEVES GONÇALVES.

Emissôra do Aero Clube da Beira: Caixa Postal 3, Beira; private commercial station; f. 1936; programmes in Portuguese and local languages; Dir. F. J. SILVÉRIO MOITEIRA.

Radio Pax: Caixa Postal 594, Beira; religious station administered by Franciscans; programmes in Portuguese and local languages; Dir. Rev. E. COSTA.

In 1967 there were 78,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: 94 rua do Comércio, Lisbon; Caixa Postal 432, Lourenço Marques; f. 1864; cap. and res. 847m. dep. 6,340m. (December 1966); Gov. Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ VIEIRA MACHADO.

Banco Comercial de Moçambique: Lourenço Marques; f. 1962.

Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial: Praça 7 de Março 45, Lourenço Marques; f. 1965; cap. 150m.; Chair. Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA; also in Angola.

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Head Office: Lourenço Marques.

Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Praça 7 de Março No. 1, C.P. 1119, Lourenço Marques; associate of Banco Totta-Aliança and The Standard Bank Limited; also at C.P. 58, Beira; C.P. 531 Nampula; C.P. 112 António Enes and at Nacala.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; Rua Alexandre Herculano, Caixa Postal 23, Lourenço Marques; Beira.

INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

Sociedade Moçambicana de Administração e Gestão de Bens, S.A.R.L.: Av. da República 1675, Lourenço Marques; f. 1967; minimum cap. 7.5m. contos; aims to administer and negotiate the total goods and real estate which make up the *Fundo de Investimentos Ultramarino* (Overseas Investment Fund), as well as issuing certificates.

INSURANCE

Inspecção de Crédito e Seguros da Província de Moçambique.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANIES

Companhia de Seguros "Lusitana", S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 1165, Lourenço Marques; f. 1947; cap. 30m.; Chair. Eng. MANUEL DE LACERDA AROSO; Gen. Man. Dr. J. E. D'OLIVA MONTEIRO.

Companhia de Seguros A Mundial de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 514, Beira; f. 1957; cap. 10m.; Dir. ARMANDO DE BRITO.

Companhia Reaseguradora de Moçambique: Prédio Santos Gil, Avda. de República, Caixa Postal 1461, Lourenço Marques; cap. 4m.; Chair. Dr. J. E. OLIVA MONTEIRO.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MOZAMBIQUE

Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade de Moçambique: Avda. da República 1203, Caixa Postal 9, Lourenço Marques; cap. 20m.; Chair. Dr. J. PEREIRA MARTINHO.

Companhia de Seguros Náuticos: Edifício Náuticos, Avda. da República, Caixa Postal 696, Lourenço Marques; f. 1956; cap. 60m. general; Chair. Dr. ANTÓNIO M. MASCARENHAS GAIVÃO.

There are a large number of Portuguese companies represented in the Province.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY REGULATING COMMISSIONS

Junta do Comércio Externo (Board of External Trade Economic Co-ordination): Praça 7 de Março, Lourenço Marques, Caixa Postal 654; f. 1956; Chair. Pres. Lt-Col. J. M. BENTO; Vice-Pres. Dr. EDUARDO CAPUCHO PAOLO.

Instituto dos Cereais de Moçambique (Mozambique Cereals Inst.): Avda. da República No. 882-6°, Lourenço Marques.

Instituto do Algodão de Moçambique (Cotton Institute Mozambique): Head Office: Rua do Alecrim 38, 1°, Lisbon; f. 1938; Mozambique Office: Caixa Postal 806, Lourenço Marques; Chair. MARIO DE CARVALHO.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados Bancários da Província de Moçambique (National Syndicate of Bank Employees of Mozambique): Avenida de República 49, 6° Lourenço Marques; f. 1946; 1,020 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ JOAQUIM COUTO DE OLIVEIRA; Sec. OLÍVIO MALHEIRO VAZ.

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados do Comércio e da Indústria da Província de Moçambique: (National Syndicate of Commercial and Industrial Employees of Mozambique): Avenida Pinheiro Chagas 1267, Lourenço Marques, Caixa Postal 394; f. 1898; about 13,500 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ PEREIRA LOPES; Sec. Dr. SECUNDINO AFONSO ALONSO.

Sindicato Nacional dos Operários da Construção Civil e Ofícios Correlativos (National Syndicate of Civil Construction and Related Services): Avda. Luciano Cordeiro Nos. 937-945, Lourenço Marques; f. 1949; about 17,000 mems.; Pres. ALFREDO DA COSTA LEMOS; Sec. CRISPIM DA SILVA TEIXEIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Ferroviários de Manica e Sofala e do Pessoal do Porto da Beira (National Syndicate of Railways of Manica and Sofala and of Personnel of the Port of Beira): P.O. Box 387, Beira; f. 1945; about 819 mems.; Pres. DOMINGOS VIEIRA MARTINS; Sec. RUI HENRIQUE FERREIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Motoristas e Ofícios Correlativos (National Syndicate of Motor Transport Operators and Related Services): Avenida 24 de Julho 133, Lourenço Marques; f. 1948; about 3,500 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ ZEFERINO; Sec. ARMANDO LUÍS DA COSTA.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

The total length of track operated in 1965 was 2,730 km., excluding the Sena Sugar Estates Railway (90 km. of 0.92 m. gauge), which serves only the company's properties. The railways are now all State-owned, with the exception of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company. A link is being built between Nova Freixo and Mpimbe in Malawi to give Malawi direct rail access to the port of Nacala.

(STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS)

Direcção dos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 276, Lourenço Marques; government department administering the following railways:

The Lourenço Marques System: consisting of the following main lines: (1) Lourenço Marques-Ressano Garcia; connects with the South African Railway system at the Transvaal border, and provides with that system through-railway transport to Johannesburg, the Rand area and Botswana; (2) Lourenço Marques-Goba; a new rail link with the Swaziland iron mines of Bomvu Ridge was opened in November 1964; (3) Lourenço Marques-Malvéria (on the Rhodesian border) providing through transport to Rhodesia, Zambia and the South-East Congo; total track mileage 433, 1.067 m. gauge.

Mozambique System: Caixa Postal 16, Nampula; Nacala to Catur; br. from Lumbo to Rio Monabo; work on the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa is well under way; total track mileage 475, 1.067 m. gauge.

Beira System: Caixa Postal 472, Beira; the main line runs from Beira to the Rhodesian town of Umtali via Vila de Manica and Vila Pery providing through transport to Rhodesia and Zambia; total track mileage 203, 1.067 m. gauge. The system also includes:

Tete Railway: Dona Ana to the Moatize coal mines, 157 miles of 1.067 metre gauge; the railway is to be continued northwards to Furancungo.

Inhambane and Gaza System: Caixa Postal 5, Inhambane; from Inhambane to Inharrime 61 miles, 1.067 metre gauge; from João Belo to Chicomo 56 miles, 0.75 metre gauge; and a branch from Manjacazo to Marão 31 miles, 0.75 metre gauge.

Quelimane System: Caixa Postal 73, Quelimane; from Quelimane to Mocuba 90 miles, 1.067 metre gauge.

PRIVATE RAILWAY

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company: Head Office: Brooks House, 48 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.4; runs from Dondo to Sena on the South Bank of the Zambesi; 181 miles, 1.067 metre gauge; Chair. VIVIAN L. OURY; Sec. C. L. OFFORD; Man. J. K. DOUGAL.

ROADS

There were, in 1964, 38,180 km. of roads in Mozambique, of which 4,050 km. were classified as first-class roads. A new road linking Lourenço Marques and Beira is due for completion in 1968.

SHIPPING

Much development work is being carried out on the ports and three new canals were completed in 1964. New quays for handling minerals from the interior of Africa have been built at Lourenço Marques and a port expansion scheme estimated at £12m. will include extension of quays, increasing warehouse space and building cold storage facilities, intended to double the port's capacity in three years; the port of Beira is being expanded.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: 32 Avenida da República, Caixa Postal 206, Lourenço Marques; agents: BREYNER & WIRTH, LDA.; Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: Caixa Postal 2, Lourenço Marques; Head Office: Rua de São Julião 63, Lisbon.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MOZAMBIQUE, AFRICA AND ASIA

Empresa do Limpopo: Rua Araujo, Caixa Postal 145, Lourenço Marques; f. 1905; coastal service along Portuguese East African coast from Lourenço Marques to Moçimboa da Praia; cargo and passenger service; Man. Dr. João Sá Nogueira.

CIVIL AVIATION MOZAMBIQUE AIR LINE

Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aéreos (DETA): Avenida do General Machado 2º, Caixa Postal 2060, Lourenço Marques; f. 1936; operates domestic services and on the following international routes: Lourenço Marques-Johannesburg; Lourenço Marques-Durban;

Lourenço Marques-Matsapa; Beira-Salisbury; and Beira-Blantyre; fleet: five Douglas DC-3; one Douglas C-47, three Fokker F27; Dir. A. J. SEVES DE AZEVEDO.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Caixa Postal 614, Lourenço Marques. Tourist revenue 1965: 190,000 contos; 1966: 235,000 contos.

UNIVERSITY

Estudos Gerais Universitários de Moçambique: Lourenço Marques; 603 students.

OTHER PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, PORTUGUESE GUINEA,

THE S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE ISLANDS, MACAO AND PORTUGUESE TIMOR

The **Cape Verde** province consists of ten islands and five islets. There are two groups, the Barlavento, with the islands of São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Santa Luiza, Sal and Boa Vista, and the Sotavento, with the islands of Santiago, Maio, Fogo, and Brava. The Cape Verde groups lie out in the Atlantic west of Senegal.

Capital: Praia (Santiago). Chief Port: Mindello (São Vicente).

Portuguese Guinea includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz and the island of Bolama, between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea.

Capital and Chief Port: Bissau (population 25,524). Other ports: Bolama, Bubaque and Cacheu.

The **S. Tomé and Príncipe Islands**; in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. Capital: S. Tomé (population 3,200).

Macao consists of the peninsula of Macao and the two smaller adjacent islands of Taipa and Coloane; near to Hong Kong.

Capital: Macao.

Portuguese Timor includes the eastern part of the island of Timor, the territory of Oe-Cusse and the adjacent islands of Pulo Jako and Atauro; between Indonesia and Australia.

Capital and Chief Port: Dili (population 18,760).

	CAPE VERDE	GUINEA	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	MACAO	TIMOR
Area (square kilometres) . . .	4,033	36,125	964	16	18,899
Population (1964 est.):					(1965 est.)
Total	222,008†	521,336*	56,795*	280,000‡	560,000
Europeans	n.a.	2,300	—	n.a.	1,800
Births	10,051	3,816†	2,922	3,856	13,060
Marriages	1,002	74†	170	72	1,058
Deaths	2,315	2,256†	1,065	1,538	7,848

* 1963 estimate; † 1965 estimate; ‡ 1966 estimate.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—AFRICA AND ASIA

AGRICULTURE

Cape Verde Islands: *Principal crops* are coffee, castor oil, mustard and fruit. Tobacco, sugar, beans and maize are also grown. *Livestock* (1965): Horses, Mules and Asses 8,413, Cattle 5,878, Sheep 1,023, Goats 13,645, Pigs 5,766.

Portuguese Guinea: *Principal crops* (metric tons 1966): Groundnuts 4,804, Rice and Coconuts are also grown. *Livestock*: Cattle 230,286, Sheep 53,859, Goats 143,712, Pigs 98,206.

S. Tomé and Príncipe: *Principal crops* (metric tons, 1966): Copra 5,510, Coconuts 1,822, Palm Oil 1,364, Cocoa 9,529, Coffee 157. *Livestock* (1966): Horses, Mules and Asses 500, Cattle 3,283, Sheep 2,393, Goats 1,150, Pigs 4,152.

Portuguese Timor: *Principal crops* (metric tons 1963): Maize 21,000, Rice 10,000, Sweet Potatoes 18,500, Manioc 13,000, Beans 1,250, Copra 1,586, Rubber 257, Coffee 2,444. *Livestock* (1965): Horses 105,845, Cattle 51,434, Buffalo 124,301, Sheep 57,271, Goats 250,925, Pigs 225,683.

FISHING

(1966—metric tons)

Cape Verde Islands 4,219 (1965), Portuguese Guinea 713, S. Tomé and Príncipe 780, Macao 8,798.

MINING

(metric tons)

Cape Verde Islands: Salt 39,626 (1965).

INDUSTRY

(metric tons)

Cape Verde Islands (1965—Contos): Food Industries 21,076, Beverages 1,511, Tobacco 1,883, Frozen Goods 1,638.

Portuguese Guinea (1966): Rice 2,304, Groundnuts 4,804, Oil Cakes 1,205, Vegetable Oils 956 litres.

S. Tomé and Príncipe (1963): Maize Flour 99, Lime 256, Vegetable Oils 1,641, Soap 610.

Macao (1966—'000 patacas): Furniture 58,953, Mineral Products 13,704, Shoes and Clothing 3,178, Textiles 19,173, Tobacco 1,095, Firecrackers 12,982, Optical Material 4,515, Beverages 3,389, Paper Industry 1,882.

FINANCE

1 Conto=1,000 Escudos.

1 Escudo=100 Centavos.

100 Contos=£1,455 12s. od. sterling=U.S. \$6,072=21,149 Patacas=100,000 Escudos.

BUDGETS

(Contos)

CAPE VERDE (1966)	PORTUGUESE GUINEA (1966)	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE (1966)	MACAO (1967) (‘000 Patacas)	PORTUGUESE TIMOR (1966)
85,838	152,590	74,887	46,677	77,904

INTERMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1965-67

INVESTMENT

(1967—Contos)

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	PORTUGUESE GUINEA	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	MACAO	PORTUGUESE TIMOR
172,250	65,400	40,000	192,800	50,000

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(1966—Contos)

	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	PORTUGUESE GUINEA	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE (1965)	MACAO (‘000 Patacas)
Notes	83,975	106,085	19,637	46,762
Coins	4,734	26,748	2,343	3,211
TOTAL	88,709	132,833	21,980	49,973

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—AFRICA AND ASIA

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Contos)

	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (1966)	PORTUGUESE GUINEA (1966)	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE (1966)	MACAO (1966) (‘ooo Patacas)	PORTUGUESE TIMOR (1965)
Imports	244,203	507,348	158,917	315,307	130,539
Exports	32,926	85,095	176,581	159,670	75,830

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (1964)	PORTUGUESE GUINEA (1964)	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE (1963)	MACAO (1966) (‘ooo Patacas)	PORTUGUESE TIMOR (1963)
Live Animals	3,873	14,261	87	46,144	1,613
Raw Materials	61,149	n.a.	22,602	n.a.	4,979
Textiles	32,398	72,738	20,450	59,896	14,445
Food and Drink	29,065	127,175	24,614	31,993	8,909
Machinery	31,284	23,163	13,598	10,249	9,460
Manufactures	40,451	220,013	26,226	n.a.	663

EXPORTS	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	PORTUGUESE GUINEA	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	MACAO	PORTUGUESE TIMOR
Live Animals	4,666	n.a.	7	18,915	885
Raw Materials	13,968	n.a.	40,127	n.a.	2,162
Textiles	440	453	1,034	79,504	—
Food and Drink	5,196	148,593	116,219	5,035	121
Machinery	1,691	718	298	1,808	1
Manufactures	1,529	5,679	283	n.a.	4

COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO BRUSSELS NOMENCLATURE

(1965—contos)

IMPORTS	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	PORTUGUESE GUINEA	EXPORTS	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	PORTUGUESE GUINEA
Vegetable Products	35,964	42,110	Live Animals and Animal Products	6,255	—
Food, Beverages and Tobac- co	35,875	70,080	Vegetable Products	12,204	94,917
Mineral Products	18,363	48,710	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	19	2,126
Chemicals and Products	14,921	23,804	Food, Beverages and To- bacco	8,057	2,091
Textiles and Products	37,279	104,089	Mineral Products	3,987	2
Common Metals and Pro- ducts	15,213	28,595	Leather, Skins and Products	796	2,534
Machinery and Apparatus, incl. Electrical	27,518	32,992	Wood, Cork and Products	25	1,962
Transportation Material	12,317	13,411	Machinery and Apparatus, incl. Electrical	571	324

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—AFRICA AND ASIA

COUNTRIES

	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (1966)	PORTUGUESE GUINEA (1966)	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE (1965)	MACAO (1966) (‘000 Patacas)	PORTUGUESE TIMOR
Portugal:					
Imports . . .	148,845	352,217	70,218	2,308	15,275
Exports . . .	19,568	60,462	80,366	4,989	11,147
Portuguese Overseas Provinces:					
Imports . . .	34,699	22,229	31,448	20	4,481
Exports . . .	3,210	2,706	1,922	32,255	1,582
Foreign Countries:					
Imports . . .	60,659	132,902	37,518	312,979	53,489
Exports . . .	10,148	21,927	63,844	122,426	20,520

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(number of vehicles)

	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (1965)	PORTUGUESE GUINEA (1966)	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE (1963)	MACAO (1966)	PORTUGUESE TIMOR (1963)
Cars . . .	916	1,758	781	1,859	590
Lorries and Buses . . .	249	668	228	421	328
Motor-cycles . . .	295	319	163	390	380
Total . . .	1,460	2,745	1,172	2,670	1,298

SHIPPING

	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (1966)	PORTUGUESE GUINEA (1967)	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE (1966)	MACAO (1966)	PORTUGUESE TIMOR
Vessels entered . . .	1,511	98	333	14,713	70
Freight entered (metric tons) . . .	515,941	80,424	38,706	} n.a. }	12,570
Freight cleared (metric tons) . . .	51,247	28,677	30,400		13,520

CIVIL AVIATION

(1965)

	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	PORTUGUESE GUINEA	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	PORTUGUESE TIMOR
Passengers Landed . . .	n.a.	23,536*	3,504*	12,067
Freight Entered and Cleared (kg.) . . .	52,000	396,201*	14,051*	188,340

* 1966

EDUCATION

	CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (1966)	PORTUGUESE GUINEA (1966/67)	S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	MACAO (1966)	PORTUGUESE TIMOR
Primary:					
Schools . . .	312	16	30	206	180
Teachers . . .	521	60	114	1,289	352
Pupils . . .	20,194	4,367	4,952	44,806	16,946
Secondary:					
Schools . . .	2	1	1	41	2
Teachers . . .	46	21	37	440	37
Pupils . . .	1,189	417	583	8,657	481
Technical:					
Schools . . .	2	1	1	13	1
Teachers . . .	30	34	9	133	7
Pupils . . .	441	643	91	2,169	18

Sources: Agência-Geral do Ultramar; Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L., Lisbon; Statistical Services of the various Provinces.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Overseas Provinces are all administered under Statutes provided for in the Organic Law for Overseas Provinces of 1963. Each province is under the control of the Metropolis, but it is financially and administratively autonomous. The Budgets are organized and voted annually by the Legislative Councils of the Provinces, and no public loan may be contracted in a foreign country. A governor is appointed to each province by the President of Portugal. According to the 1963 Political and Administrative Statutes, the Legislative Council is formed by eleven elected members, with three nominated members (the Secretary-General, the Public Attorney and the Director of the Treasury and Financial Departments).

THE GOVERNMENT

GOVERNORS

Cape Verde: Comd. LEÃO MARIA TAVARES ROSADO DO SACRAMENTO MONTEIRO.

Portuguese Guinea: Brig. ANTONIO SPINOLA.

S. Tomé and Príncipe: Major ANTÓNIO JORGE DA SILVA SEBASTIÃO.

Macao: Brig. JOSÉ MANUEL DE SOUSA E FARO NOBRE DE CARVALHO.

Portuguese Timor: Lt.-Col. JOSÉ ALBERTY CORREIA.

The Governors are assisted in their duties by Legislative and Executive officers, some of whom are elected and others are appointed.

POLITICAL PARTIES

União Nacional: The Portuguese government party, represented in each Overseas Province.

Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (P.A.I.G.C.) (*African Party for an Independent Guinea*): Conakry, Guinea (*illegal in Portuguese Guinea*); Sec.-Gen. AMILCAR CABRAL.

Fronte do Lutte do l'Independence Nationale de Guinée (*National Independence Front*): Consists of *Mouvement de Libération de la Guinée dite Portugaise (M.L.G.)*

led by FRANÇOIS MENDY, and *Union des Populations de Guinée dite Portugaise (U.P.G.)*, leader BENJAMIN PINTO-BULL; based on Dakar, Senegal (*illegal in Portuguese Guinea*).

Union des Ressortissants de la Guinée Portugaise: Dakar, Senegal; leader BENJAMIN PINTO-BULL (*illegal in Portuguese Guinea*).

Comissão de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (*Committee for the Liberation of São Tomé*): (*illegal*); Sec.-Gen. TOMÁS MEDEIROS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

Portuguese Guinea (1962 estimate): Animist 325,000, Moslem 180,000, Catholic 18,500, Protestant 230.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Cape Verde: Suffragan See (attached to the Metropolitan See of Lisbon): Santiago de Cabo Verde; Rt. Rev. JOSÉ FELIPE DO CARMO COLAÇO. There are about 206,000 Roman Catholics.

Portuguese Guinea: Apostolic Mission, Bissau; Apostolic Prefect Mgr. JOÃO FERREIRA; there are about 18,500 Roman Catholics.

S. Tomé and Príncipe: Suffragan See, S. Tomé (attached to Metropolitan See of Luanda); Apostolic Administrator Rt. Rev. MANUEL NUNES GABRIEL (also Archbishop of Luanda, Angola); Vicar Gen. R. P. FRANCISCO VÁZ; there are 4 missions with a total personnel of 19.

Macao: Suffragan See: Macao; Dr. PAULO TAVARES; there are 21 missions with a total personnel of 978; Roman Catholics number about 25,000.

Portuguese Timor: Suffragan See (attached to Metropolitan See of Goa): Dili; Rt. Rev. JAIME GARCIA GOULART; there are 12 missions with a total personnel of 88; Roman Catholics number about 180,000.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—AFRICA AND ASIA

THE PRESS

CAPE VERDE

Notícias do Cabo Verde: S. Vicente, Caixa Postal 15; f. 1932; weekly; independent; Dirs. MANUEL RIBEIRO DE ALMEIDA, RAUL RIBEIRO.

O Arquipélago: Caixa Postal 117, Praia-Santiago; weekly; independent; Dir. Dr. BENTO LEVY.

Cabo Verde: Caixa Postal 118, Praia-Santiago; three-monthly; cultural and documentary; Dir. Dr. BENTO LEVY.

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 113, Praia-Santiago; official.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Government Gazette: Bissau; weekly; official announcements.

O Arauto: Caixa Postal 15, Bissau; daily; Dir. JOSÉ MARIA DA CRUZ.

Boletim Cultural do Guiné Portuguesa: Bissau; quarterly.

Boletim da Associação Comercial, Industrial e Agrícola da Guiné: Bissau.

Boletim da União Internacional de Bissau: Bissau.

S. TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPE

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 33, S. Tomé; f. 1836; weekly.

A Voz de São Tomé: weekly; Dir. Dr. MANUEL DA COSTA MOURÃO.

MACAO

Notícias de Macau: Calçada do Tronco Velho 6, Macao; f. 1947; daily; independent; Dir. Maj. ACÁCIO CABREIRA HENRIQUES; Propr. H. MACHADO MONTEIRO.

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 33, Macao; f. 1838; weekly; Government publication; Dir. JAIME ROBERTS.

Gazeta Macaense: Travessa Almirante Costa Cabral 3, Macao; twice weekly; Dir. DAMIAO RODRIGUES.

Religião e Patria: Vila Flor, Macao; f. 1914; fortnightly; Dir. Father BENJAMIN VIDEIRA PIRES; circ. 500.

O Clarim: Rua Central 26, Macao; f. 1948; twice weekly; Dir. Father JOSÉ BARCELOS MENDES.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Boletim Oficial: Dili; Government publication.

Seara: Dili; Dir. Father JORGE B. DUARTE.

Voz de Timor: Dili; Dir. MANUEL ANTONIO LOURENÇO PEREIRA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

Radio Clube de Cabo Verde: Caixa Postal 26, Praia; private station; Pres. MANUEL TOMÁS DIAS.

Radio Clube Mindelo: Caixa Postal 101, S. Vicente; private station; Dir. Gen. F. J. MARTINS.

Radio Barlavento: Caixa Postal 29, S. Vicente; private station; Pres. FRANCISCO LOPES DA SILVA.

In 1967 there were 4,000 radio receivers.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Emissora Provincial da Guiné Portuguesa: Av. da República, Bissau; Government Station; Pres. Eng. A. HENRIQUE SALGADO.

In 1967 there were 3,350 radio receivers.

S. TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPE

Radio Clube de S. Tomé: Av. Infante D. Henrique, S. Tomé; commercial station; Pres. RAUL SOARES DE ALMEIDA CARVALHO.

In 1967 there were 6,000 radio receivers.

MACAO

Emissora de Radiodifusão de Macau: Macao; Government Station; programmes in Portuguese and Chinese; Dir. R. SALAZAR TRINDADE.

Emissora Vila Verde: Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira 123, Macao; private commercial station, programmes in Portuguese and Chinese; Dir. P. H. LOBO.

In 1967 there were 6,500 radio receivers.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Emissora de Radiodifusão do Timor: Dili; Government Station; programmes in Portuguese, Chinese and Tetum; Dir.-Gen. D. S. M. DE CARVALHO BRAGA.

In 1967 there were 2,272 radio receivers.

There is no television in any Portuguese Overseas Province.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: 94 rua do Comércio, Lisbon; f. 1864; Issuing Bank for all Portuguese Overseas Provinces except Angola; cap. and res. 847m.; dep. 6,340m. (December 1966); Gov. Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ VIEIRA MACHADO; Dir. Gen. F. ARMAND FABRI.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Fundo de Crédito do Guiné: f. 1966 under Investment Plan 1965-67 to finance development.

S. TOME and PRÍNCIPE

Caixa de Crédito de São Tomé e Príncipe: f. 1965 to finance the development of agriculture and industry.

INSURANCE

CAPE VERDE

Many leading Portuguese insurance companies have agents in the Cape Verde Islands.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

The following Portuguese insurance companies have agents in Portuguese Guinea:

Comércio e Industria, S.A.R.L.: Bissau; Sociedade Comercial Ultramarina, Caixa Postal 23; (Head Office: Rua Arco do Bandeira 22, Lisbon 2).

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Head Office: Rua do Comercio 40-64, Lisbon; agent in Portuguese Guinea: JOSÉ LOPES ABREU, Caixa Postal 86, Bissau.

Império: Casa Gouvêa, Caixa Postal 44; (Head Office: Rua Garrett 56, Lisbon 2).

Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Av. Gov. Carvalho Viegas, Caixa Postal 257; Bissau; (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

S. TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPE

The following Portuguese insurance companies have agents in S. Tomé and Príncipe:

A Mundial, S.A.R.L.: Ilha de S. Tomé; agents: AUSPÍCIO DE MENESES, LDA.; (Head Office: Largo do Chiado 8, Lisbon).

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Ilha de S. Tomé; Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon; agents: SILVA & GOUVEIA, LDA.

Tranquilidade, S.A.R.L.: S. Tomé; Head Office: Rua Cândido dos Reis 105, Lisbon.

Fidelidade: S. Tomé; Head Office: Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon.

MACAO

The following Portuguese companies are represented in Macao:

Comércio e Industria, S.A.R.L.: agents: H. NOLASCO & CA., Macao; (Head Office: Rua Arco do Bandeira 22, Lisbon).

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Rua da Praia Grande 71, Macao; agents: F. RODRIGUES LTDA.; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Almedia Ribeiro, P.O. Box 223, Macao; agent: H. NOLASCO DA SILVA; (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

The following Portuguese insurance firms have agents in Portuguese Timor:

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Dili; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: agent in Dili; Soc. AGR. PÁTRIA E TRABALHO; (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MACAO

Câmara do Comércio de Macao: Chair. Yo HIN.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

CAPE VERDE

ROADS

There were 1,500 km. of roads in 1965.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agent at Praia-Santiago: A. C. DE SOUZA (SUCRS.) LTD.; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agent at Santiago: FRANCISCO JOSÉ DA COSTA; Rua Sá da Bandeira 40-48, Praia; (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergilio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral do Comercio, Industria e Transportes: agent at Praia-Santiago: JOÃO BENOLIEL DE CARVALHO, LTDA.; (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos Cape Verde (T.A.C.V.): Praia; f. 1955; connects St. Vincent, Praia, Sal, St. Nicolau, Boavista, Fogo and Maio; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL DUARTE SOARES.

A combined service of T.A.P. and Varig links Rio de Janeiro, Sal and Lisbon.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo de Cabo Verde: Praia; a Cape Verde tourist fund was set up in 1967.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

ROADS

There were 1,969 km. of roads in 1966, of which 71 km. were asphalted and 527 km. first class.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agents at Bissau: EMPRESA ANTONIO DA SILVA GOUVEIA, S.A.R.L. (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agents at Bissau: Sociedade Comercial Ultramarina, Caixa Postal 23; (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergilio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral de Comércio, Industria e Transportes: agents at Bissau: EMPRESA ANTONIO DA SILVA GOUVEIA, S.A.R.L. (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an aerodrome at Bissau and a weekly service is provided by T.A.G.P. to Dakar and Cape Verde. T.A.P. gives twice-weekly service to Lisbon.

Transportes Aereos da Guiné Portuguesa: Aeropuerto Craveiro Lopes, Bissau.

S. TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPE

ROADS

There were 323 km. of roads in 1963.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agent in S. Tomé; LIMA & GAMA LTD.; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia de Serviços Marítimos (COSEMA): Agency in S. Tomé.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agent in S. Tomé; (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergilio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral do Comércio Indústria e Transportes S.A.R.L.: agent in S. Tomé: SILVA & GOUVEIA S.A.R.L.; (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

Serviço de Transportes Aéreos: São Tomé; a government airline with services to Príncipe, Porto Alegre; freight services to Luanda, Fernando Pó; Dir. A. A. GROMICHO.

MACAO

ROADS

There were 30 km. of roads (2nd class) in 1965.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Several shipping companies run by Chinese have central offices in Macao. These companies deal mainly with local trading.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Macao. There were 1,256,983 visitors to Macao in 1965.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

ROADS

There were 2,896 km. of roads in 1960, of which 2,014 km. were classified (646 km. 1st class) and 1,175 km. seasonal tracks.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agents in Dili: SOCIEDADE AGRICOLA PATRIA E TRABALHO, LDA.; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agents in Dili: SOCIEDADE AGRICOLA PATRIA E TRABALHO, LDA.; (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergilio Machado, Lisbon).

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij: agents in Dili: Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos de Timor: connects Dili, the capital of Timor, and Darwin in Northern Australia.

PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The island of Puerto Rico lies 50 miles east of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) in the outer Caribbean. The climate is maritime-tropical with temperatures ranging from 63°F (17°C) to 96°F (36°C). The official language is Spanish and English is widely spoken. Eighty-five per cent of the population are Roman Catholics, the remainder belonging to Protestant denominations. The flag consists of five alternating red and white horizontal stripes, with a blue triangle containing a white star next to the staff. The capital is San Juan.

Recent History

Puerto Rico was a Spanish colony for 400 years until 1898 when it was ceded to the U.S.A. American citizenship was granted in 1917 and in 1947 Puerto Rico was given the right to elect its own governor. In 1952 a Constitution was promulgated by which the island attained the status of a "Commonwealth" association with the United States. In a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, 60.5 per cent of voters ratified a continuation of Commonwealth status in preference to independence (0.6%) or incorporation as a State of the United States (39%). In recent years a programme of widespread industrialization has been introduced. The high rate of emigration to the United States has caused problems for both countries, but with improved economic and social conditions on the island emigration has slowed down.

Government

Executive power is vested in a Governor, elected for a four-year term, and a Cabinet of nine Secretaries. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Congress consisting of the Senate of 32 members and the House of Representatives of 64 members elected for four-year terms. A Resident Commissioner, elected for a four-year term, represents Puerto Rico in the U.S. House of Representatives. Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States with civil but not political rights. The United States Government is responsible for the island's foreign policy.

Defence

Defence is the responsibility of the United States and Puerto Ricans are liable for U.S. military service.

Economic Affairs

An intensive programme of government-sponsored industrialization has changed the country's economy from an agricultural to a mixed one. The main crops are sugar, tobacco and coffee. Industry now provides a greater income than agriculture and the main sectors comprise food, apparel, metal products and machinery. Trade is overwhelmingly with the United States. Tourism is an important source of revenue.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways on Puerto Rico. Roads total about 5,000 miles. There are ten ports, the chief ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. Internal and international

air services are provided by Caribair and a number of foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Puerto Rico is included in the U.S. social security programme and also has a system of its own covering health, accident, disability and unemployment. Twenty-eight per cent of the budget is devoted to social welfare and public health.

Education

Education is compulsory from the age of six to sixteen. In 1967 there were 651,097 pupils in public schools and 81,798 pupils in private schools. The State University has three campuses and three regional colleges with a total enrolment of 30,088 students. There are two private universities. Thirty three per cent of the budget is devoted to education.

Tourism

There has been a sharp increase in tourism in recent years and it now forms a major source of income (\$163 million in 1967). Attractions include the mountain scenery in the interior and fine beaches and game fishing in coastal waters. There are several luxury hotels on the island. In 1967 there were 37 tourist hotels with a total of 6,776 rooms, and 33 tourist guest houses with 356 rooms.

Visas are not required to visit Puerto Rico by nationals of Canada.

Sport

Baseball, basketball, boxing and cockfighting are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1968: May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4 (U.S. Independence Day), July 17 (Birthday of Luis Muñoz Rivera), July 25 (Constitution Day), July 27 (Birthday of José Celso Barbosa), September 2 (Labor Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 11 (Veterans' Day), November 19 (Discovery of Puerto Rico), November 28 (Thanksgiving Day, December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 11 (Birthday of Eugenio María de Hostos), February 22 (Birthday of George Washington), March 22 (Emancipation of the Slaves), April 4 (Good Friday), April 16 (Birthday of José de Diego).

Weights and Measures

The United States system is officially in force and some old Spanish weights and measures are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rate

U.S. currency is used in Puerto Rico. The unit of currency is the Dollar of 100 cents.
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents; 1 Dollar.
Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Dollars.

Exchange rate: U.S.\$2.40 = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)				
TOTAL	Puerto Rico	Culebra	Vieques	Mona
3,423	3,336	11	57	20

POPULATION, 1965 ESTIMATES

TOTAL	San Juan (capital)	Ponce	Mayagüez	Arecibo	Bayamón
2,708,100	785,000	160,000	91,800	79,400	116,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

RATE per '000	1964	1965	1966	1967
Births . . .	31.2	31.3	29.0	25.7*
Marriages . . .	18.5	19.1	19.0	18.0*
Deaths . . .	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.1*

*Preliminary figures, Dec. 1967.

EMPLOYMENT ('000)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	119	106	95
Manufacturing . . .	121	126	129
Trade . . .	119	124	126
Government . . .	83	94	95
Other . . .	215	227	239
TOTAL . . .	657	677	684

AGRICULTURE

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Sugar (raw)	million short tons	8.8	9.5	8.2
Coffee .	thousand cwt.	375	300	284
Tobacco	" "	379	165	124
Pine-apples	tons	80,139	74,250	82,297

Livestock (1967): Cattle 490,000, Pigs 180,170.

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Sugar (Refined) .	thousand short tons	253	287	290
Distilled Spirits .	thousand proof gallons	12,235	14,533	13,772
Rum (Bottled) .	" "	9,119	11,039	10,306
Beer . . .	" "	23,609	24,877	20,054
Cement . . .	thousand bags of 376 lb.	7,269	7,835	8,673
Electricity . . .	million kWh	4,100	4,429	5,037

There were 1,100 government-aided factories in Puerto Rico (December 1965).

PUERTO RICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

U.S. \$1=100 cents.

\$U.S. 100=£41 13s. 4d. sterling.

BUDGET, 1967 (Estimates) (\$'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Surplus brought forward	45,764	General Administration	49,668
Property Taxes	20,778	Personal and Property Protection	51,473
Income Taxes	161,512	Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial Development	56,293
Inheritance and Gift Taxes	3,546	Health and Public Welfare	158,536
Excise Taxes	149,842	Education	239,553
Licences, Permits, Fees, Business Charges	14,066	Transport and Communications	25,735
Lottery Proceeds	11,191	Bond Redemption	27,869
Miscellaneous	40,388	Other	76,217
U.S. Grant-in-aid	119,692		
Bonds	57,500		
Customs	79,080		
TOTAL	703,359	TOTAL	685,344

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1967-70)

Balanced at \$2,214.1 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES (million dollars)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	1,173	1,647	-474	1,347	1,783	-436
Transportation	56	182	-124	68	197	-129
Travel	140	87	53	162	95	67
Investment income	149*	281†	-132	170*	329†	-159
Other services	59	65	-6	76	83	-7
Total	1,577	2,262	-685	1,822	2,487	-665
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>269</i>
CURRENT BALANCE	1,859	2,262	-403	2,091	2,487	-396
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Long-term loans and investments	378	50	328	533	63	470
Short-term loans and investments	96	5	91	97	175	-78
CAPITAL BALANCE	474	55	419	630	237	393
Net Errors and Omissions	—	16	-16	3	—	3

* Includes operational disbursements of federal agencies and income on investments.

† Corresponds to income on investments.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million dollars)

	1965	1966	1967
IMPORTS:			
From U.S.A.	1,256	1,375	1,451
From Other Countries	259	285	326
Total	1,515	1,660	1,777
EXPORTS:			
To U.S.A.	942	1,107	1,174
To Other Countries	32	48	62
Total	974	1,155	1,236

PUERTO RICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE U.S.A.
(1966-1967: \$ '000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food and Live Animals	270,414	174,883
Beverages and Tobacco	85,380	153,317
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	16,462	4,628
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	15,836	101,357
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	9,215	88
Chemicals	115,146	107,624
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	402,339	82,433
Machinery and Transport Equipment	307,028	99,182
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	223,896	415,457
Other Commodities and Transactions	17,694	230

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES
(dollars)

	1965-66		1966-67	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium and Luxembourg	13,628,640	502,399	10,983,178	54,584
Canada	16,009,012	1,942,688	20,726,702	3,888,914
Cuba	944,534	—	52,650	—
Dominican Republic	4,048,734	9,886,022	1,969,291	9,343,071
France	7,776,255	498,825	10,259,210	696,522
German Federal Republic	15,767,037	2,015,717	13,889,697	861,826
Italy	7,857,116	1,058,183	6,613,833	729,737
Mexico	1,783,844	98,581	2,253,620	882,738
Netherlands West Indies	14,056,940	1,849,789	16,382,501	3,185,023
Spain	9,999,901	230,390	15,249,581	213,964
United Kingdom	11,774,393	4,036,038	12,120,100	5,982,020
U.S.A.	1,356,647,649	1,055,443,996	1,450,827,967	1,173,634,196
Venezuela	94,511,590	988,580	114,177,305	2,749,543

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
United States	429,867	529,201	613,641	708,429
Virgin Islands	29,924	30,126	34,768	23,723
Foreign Countries	66,789	46,766	75,134	77,601
TOTAL	526,580	606,093	723,543	809,753

TRANSPORT
ROADS

	CARS		TRUCKS		LIGHT TRUCKS	OTHERS	TOTAL
	Private	For Hire	Private	For Hire			
1965	240,014	12,633	9,786	3,535	35,671	30,491	378,809
1966	290,273	12,589	11,457	3,551	42,278	19,366	379,514
1967	322,278	13,419	11,996	3,719	46,779	18,809	417,000

PUERTO RICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

SHIPPING

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Passengers Arriving . . .	7,995	1,533	1,214
Passengers Departing . . .	5,244	1,491	1,756
Freight (tons) . . .	22,895,754	27,121,603	28,028,759

CIVIL AVIATION

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Passengers Arriving . . .	1,350,018	1,564,158	1,712,124
Passengers Departing . . .	1,368,003	1,601,717	1,755,159
Freight (tons) . . .	119,977	121,732	126,116

EDUCATION

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS	1965-66	1966-67
Total Number of Students . . .	747,717	762,827
Public Day Schools . . .	640,544	651,097
Private Schools (accredited) . . .	67,808	67,365
University of Puerto Rico . . .	26,886	28,194
Private Colleges and Universities . . .	12,479	16,171
Number of Teachers* . . .	19,947	18,696

* School teachers only

Source: Department of State, San Juan.

THE CONSTITUTION

ON July 3rd, 1950, the United States Congress adopted an Act (Public Law No. 600) which was to allow "the people of Puerto Rico to organise a government pursuant to a constitution of their own adoption". This Act was submitted to the voters of Puerto Rico in a referendum and was accepted in the summer of 1951. A new Constitution was drafted in which Puerto Rico was styled as a commonwealth, or *estado libre asociado*, "a state which is free of superior authority in the management of its own local affairs", though it remained in association with the United States. This Constitution, with its amendments and resolutions, was ratified by the people of Puerto Rico on March 3rd, 1952, and by the Congress of the United States on July 3rd, 1952; and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established on July 25th, 1952.

Under the terms of the political and economic union between the United States and Puerto Rico, United States citizens in Puerto Rico enjoy the same privileges and immunities as if Puerto Rico were a member state of the Union. Puerto Rican citizens are citizens of the United States and may freely enter and leave that country.

The Congress of the United States has no control of, and may not intervene in, the internal affairs of Puerto Rico. The United States Congress is, however, responsible for the defence and the foreign policy of the island.

Puerto Rico is exempted from the tax laws of the United States. While it has no representation in the United States Congress, the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner to the United States enjoys the privileges of membership, without voting, in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

There are no customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico. Foreign products entering Puerto Rico—with the single exception of coffee, which is subject to customs duty in Puerto Rico, but not in the United States—pay the same customs duties as would be paid on their entry into the United States.

The United States social security system is extended to Puerto Rico except for unemployment insurance provisions. Laws providing for economic co-operation between the Federal Government and the States of the Union for the construction of roads, schools, public health services and similar purposes are extended to Puerto Rico. Such joint programmes are administered by the Commonwealth Government.

Amendments to the Constitution are not subject to approval by the U.S. Congress, provided that they are consistent with the U.S. Federal Constitution, the Act of 1900 (amended 1917 and 1947) defining federal relations with Puerto Rico, and Public Law No. 600. Subject to these limitations, the Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Puerto Rican Legislature and by the subsequent majority approval of the electorate.

The Constitution starts with a definition of democracy and continues with a Bill of Rights.

BILL OF RIGHTS

No discrimination shall be made on account of race, colour, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas. Suffrage shall be direct, equal and universal for all over the age of 21. Public property and funds shall not be used to support schools other than State

PUERTO RICO—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

schools. The death penalty shall not exist. The rights of the individual, of the family and of property are guaranteed. The Constitution establishes trial by jury in all cases of felony, as well as the right of *habeas corpus*. Every person is to receive free elementary and secondary education. Social protection is to be afforded to the old, the disabled, the sick and the unemployed.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Legislative Assembly consists of two houses, whose members are elected by direct vote for a four-year term. The Senate is composed of 32 members, the House of Representatives of 64 members. Senators must be over 30 years of age, and representatives over 25 years of age. The Constitution guarantees the minority parties a representation in the Legislature, which may fluctuate from a quarter to a third of the seats in each house.

The Senate elects a President and the House of Representatives a Speaker from their respective members. The sessions of each house are public. A majority of the total number of members of each house constitutes a quorum. Either house can initiate legislation, though Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. Once passed by both Houses, a Bill is submitted to the Governor, who can either sign it into law or return it, with his reasons for refusal, within ten days. If it is returned, the Houses may pass it again by a two-thirds majority, in which case the Governor must accept it.

The House of Representatives, or the Senate, can impeach one of its members for treason, bribery, other felonies, and "misdemeanours involving moral turpitude". A two-thirds majority is necessary before an indictment may be brought. The cases are tried by the Senate. If a representative or senator is declared guilty, he is deprived of his office and becomes punishable by law.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor, who must be at least 35 years of age, is elected by direct suffrage and serves for four years. He is responsible for the execution of laws, is commander-in-chief of the militia, and has the power to proclaim martial law. At the beginning of every regular session of the assembly, in January, he presents a report on the state of the treasury, and on proposed expenditure. To assist him, the Governor chooses his Secretaries of Departments, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly. These are led by the Secretary of State, who replaces the Governor at need.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The island is divided into 76 municipal districts for the purposes of local administration. The municipalities comprise not only urban areas but also the surrounding neighbourhood.

Municipalities are governed by a mayor and a municipal assembly, both elected for a four-year term. The mayor of San Juan is not directly elected, but is chosen by the municipal assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Governor: ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ VILELLA.

(ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1964)

	VOTES
ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ VILELLA (Popular Democratic Party)	487,267
LUIS FERRÉ (Statehood Party)	284,637
SALVADOR PEREA (Christian Action Party)	26,864
JULIO GARCÍA DÍAZ (Independence Party)	22,195

EXECUTIVE

Governor: ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ-VILELLA.

Secretary of State: GUILLERMO IRIZARY.

Secretary of Justice: JOSÉ C. APONTE.

Secretary of the Treasury: JORGE FONT SALDAÑA.

Secretary of Education: ANGEL G. QUINTERO ALFARO.

Secretary of Labour: ALFREDO NAZARIO.

Secretary of Public Works: FRANCISCO LIZARDI

Secretary of Health: MANUEL TORRES AGUIAR.

Secretary of Agriculture: MIGUEL A. HERNÁNDEZ AGOSTO.

Secretary of Commerce: JENARO BAQUERO.

Resident Commissioner, Washington: SANTIAGO POLANCO ABREU.

CONGRESS

SENATE

(32 members)

President of the Senate: SAMUEL R. QUIÑONES.

Vice-President of the Senate: LUIS A. NEGRÓN-LÓPEZ.

Secretary of the Senate: DIEGO ROMÁN.

Composition: P.P.D. 23 seats, P.E.R. 9 seats (1964 elections).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(64 members)

Speaker of the House: ARCILIO ALVARADO.

Vice-President of the House: AGUEDO MOJICA.

Secretary of the House: TOMÁS ORTIZ McDONALD.

Composition: P.P.D. 47 seats, P.E.R. 17 seats (1964 elections).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Popular Democrático (Popular Democratic Party): f. 1938; supports the present status of Puerto Rico; leaders Governor ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ VILELLA, Sen. LUIS MUÑOZ MARÍN.

Partido Estadista Republicano (Statehood Republican Party): P.O.B. 1207, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902; f. 1898; campaigns for the inclusion of Puerto Rico among the States of the Union; Pres. Lic. NICOLAS NOGUERAS, Jr.; Sec. VICTOR M. GERENA.

Partido Independentista: f. 1948; desires immediate independence for Puerto Rico, by peaceful means and with special financial concessions; Pres. GILBERTO CONCEPCIÓN DE GRACIA.

Partido Nuevo Progresista (New Party): f. 1967; campaigns for the inclusion of Puerto Rico among the States of the Union; leader LUIS A. FERRÉ.

Partido de Oposición y Renovación (Opposition and Renewal Party): f. 1967; not committed to political status, but inclined toward inclusion of Puerto Rico as a state of the Union; leader ALFREDO VIDAL CHACÓN.

Partido Acción Cristiana (Christian Action Party): f. 1960; opposes Popular Democratic Party on schools, birth control policy, and certain social legislation; Pres. ADOLFO SANTIAGO; Sec.-Gen. EDUARDO FLORES.

Partido Nacionalista: a small group (perhaps 300) of violently anti-American terrorists, advocating independence through non-electoral means.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The President of the United States appoints two United States District Judges and a United States Attorney.

District Judges: Hon. HIRAM CANCIO, Hon. J. B. FERNÁNDEZ BADILLO.

U.S. Attorney: FRANCISCO A. GIL, Jr.

The Governor of Puerto Rico, with the approval of the Senate, appoints 9 Supreme Court Justices, 55 Superior Judges, 87 District Judges and 55 Justices of the Peace.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: Hon. LUIS NEGRÓN FERNÁNDEZ.

Statutory laws of the U.S. apply. Appeals may be made to the U.S. Supreme Court.

RELIGION

There is no established Church in Puerto Rico. Eighty-five per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

The Protestant churches represented include the Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Seventh-Day Adventist, Lutheran and Christian Science.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop:

San Juan: Most Rev. LUIS APONTE MARTÍNEZ.

Bishops:

Arecibo: Rt. Rev. ALFRED F. MÉNDEZ.

Caguas: Rt. Rev. RAFAEL GROVAS FÉLIX.

Ponce: Rt. Rev. FREMIOT TORRES OLIVER.

Episcopalian: Bishop: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO FROYLAN REUS.

Evangelical Council of Puerto Rico: Pres.: Rev. LUIS A. ORENGO.

Jewish Community Center: Rabbi: HAROLD KONOVITCH.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

San Juan

El Imparcial: P.O.B. 2792; f. 1933; morning; tabloid; non-party; Editor ANTONIO AYUSO VALDIVIESO; av. circ. 63,422.

El Mundo: P.O.B. 2408; f. 1919; morning; non-party; Editor PABLO VARGAS BADILLO; av. circ. 97,207.

San Juan Star: P.O.B. 4187; f. 1959; morning; non-party; Editor ANDREW VIGLUCCI; circ. Mon.-Sat. 38,568, Sunday 38,349.

Ponce

El Día: P.O.B. 470, Isabel 60; f. 1909; morning; Spanish; independent; Editor and Publisher LUIS A. FERRE; circ. 29,800.

PERIODICALS

Alma Latina: P.O.B. 3589, San Juan 17; f. 1930; weekly; non-political; Pres. EDUARDO FRANKLIN; circ. 19,300.

Angela Luisa: P.O.B. 1807, Hato Rey; f. 1967; Spanish; monthly; Dir. ANGELA LUISA TORREGROSA; circ. 16,000.

Asomante: P.O.B. 1142, San Juan; f. 1942; Spanish; quarterly; Editor University of Puerto Rico Alumnae Association.

Bohemia: Fomento Bldg., Hato Rey; transferred from Cuba in 1961; weekly, in Spanish; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL QUEVEDO; circ. 40,000.

Boricua: P.O.B. 3373, San Juan; f. 1962; monthly, in Spanish; Editor JOSÉ SUÁREZ NÚÑEZ; circ. 37,000.

Caribbean Beachcomber: P.O.B. 5161, San Juan; f. 1965; English; bi-monthly; Editor ALFRED D. DINHOFFER; circ. 40,000.

Caribbean Studies: Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico; quarterly; Editor SUPHAN ANDIC; circ. 1,000.

El Debate: P.O.B. 1310, Ponce; f. 1961; weekly; Roman Catholic; Editor Rev. Father HUGO MODOTTI; circ. 35,000.

El Diluvio: 76 Allen St., San Juan; f. 1918; bi-weekly; independent; Editor GUILLERMO CINTRON.

Educación: Department of Education, Hato Rey; f. 1960; Spanish; quarterly; Editor SOCORRO GIRÓN DE SEGURA; circ. 10,000.

Island Times: San José 152, San Juan; f. 1955; weekly, in English.

Mundo Mercantil: P.O.B. 945, San Juan; twice yearly; business; Editor MARTIN PADILLA.

Prensa: San Juan; literary; monthly.

Puerto Rico Evangélico: P.O.B. 426, Río Piedras; f. 1912; monthly; Protestant; Editor Rev. SAMUEL J. VELEZ; Chair. Rev. DOMINGO RODRIGUEZ; circ. 4,000.

Que Pasa in Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 2350, San Juan 00936; f. 1948; English; monthly; Editor PATRICIA O'REILLY; circ. 35,000.

Revista Ciencias Sociales U.P.R.: Facultad Ciencias Sociales, University of Puerto Rico; f. 1957; Spanish; quarterly; Dir. MANUEL MALDONADO DENIS; circ. 1,000.

Revista Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan; f. 1940; Spanish; quarterly; Editor RAÚL GONZÁLEZ; circ. 2,700.

Revista del Colegio de Ingenieros, Arquitectos y Agrimensores de Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 3845, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936; quarterly; circ. 5,000.

Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan; f. 1958; Spanish; quarterly; Editor RICARDO ALEGRÍA; circ. 5,000.

San Juan Review: P.O.B. 2689, San Juan; f. 1964; monthly, in English; circ. 9,500.

La Torre: P.O.B. X, U.P.R. Station, Río Piedras; f. 1953; Spanish; quarterly; Editor JAIME BENÍTEZ; circ. 1,500.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

A.P.: c/o The San Juan Star, San Juan; Chief LOUIS UCHITELLE.

U.P.I.: Apt. 405, Old San Juan Apartment Hotel, Box 1767, San Juan; Chief MARTIN McREYNOLDS.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Antillana: Río Piedras.

Editorial Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños: P.O.B. 582, San Juan.

Editorial Club de la Prensa: P.O.B. 2229, San Juan; travel, fiction.

Editorial Coquí: P.O.B. 21992, U.P.R., Río Piedras.

Editorial Cordillera: P.O.B. 170, Hato Rey.

Editorial Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan; history, geography.

Editorial y Librería Cultural: 51 Robles St., Río Piedras.

Editorial Departamento de Instrucción Pública: P.O.B. 759, Hato Rey.

Editorial Universitaria: University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras; science, medicine, philosophy, politics, textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

WIPR: sponsored by Department of Education, Box 909, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919; Dir.-Gen. JACK DELANO.

There are also thirty-seven commercial broadcasting stations in Puerto Rico.

Number of radio receivers in 1967: 1,600,000.

TELEVISION

WIPRTV: sponsored by Department of Education, Box 909, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico 00919; Gen. Man. JACK DELANO.

There are eleven other TV stations in Puerto Rico.

Number of TV receivers in 1967: 400,000.

Armed Forces R.T.V.: Los Angeles, U.S.A.; four radio outlets and two television relay stations.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Amounts in dollars; cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; Pres.=President; Chair.=Chairman)

San Juan

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico: P.O. Box 4591, San Juan; f. 1942; cap. 36m. (December 1967). An autonomous government agency, this Bank acts as fiscal agent (borrowing agent) to the Commonwealth Government, its political subdivisions and its public corporations. It also supplies long- and medium-term loans for the establishment and expansion of private businesses. In addition, the bank serves as local settling agent for cheque clearing among Puerto Rico's commercial banks. Pres. JUAN LABADIE-EURITE; Chair. Board of Dirs. JORGE FONT-SALDAÑA.

Banco Popular de Puerto Rico: Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey; f. 1893; cap. 11m.; dep. 397m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. and Chair. of the Board RAFAEL CARRIÓN, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOSÉ L. CARRIÓN; 44 brs. in Puerto Rico, 4 in New York City.

Banco de San Juan: 1205 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce; f. 1927; cap. 2m.; surplus 1.2m.; dep. 45m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. HOSTOS GALLARDO; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RAFAEL A. PÉREZ; 5 brs.

Banco Obrero de Ahorro y Préstamos de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. BO, San Juan; f. 1960; cap. 3,024,642; surplus 1,326,987; dep. 19,386,226 (Dec. 1967); Pres. PEDRO SOUSS.

Banco de la Vivienda: P.O.B. 345, Hato Rey; f. 1962; cap. 5,276,508; surplus 775,508; total res. 11,674,226 (Dec. 1967); Pres. LORENZO MUÑOZ MORALES.

Ponce

Banco de Ponce: Plaza Degetau; f. 1917; cap. 4m.; surplus 6m.; dep. 214.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ROBERTO DE JESÚS TORO; Chair. FÉLIX JUAN SERRALLES; 21 brs. in Puerto Rico, 3 in New York City.

Banco Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño: Plaza Degetau; f. 1895; cap. 6.9m.; surplus 29.4m.; dep. 317.2m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. E. A. BIRD; Chair. of the Board ALFONSO VALDÉS; 41 brs.

Humacao

Roig Commercial Bank: Box 457; f. 1922; cap. 900,000; surplus 615,000; dep. 16,338,000 (Dec. 1967); Pres. J. ADELBERTO ROIG; 5 brs.

San Germán

Banco de Economías y Préstamos: P.O.B. 146; f. 1881; cap. 420,990; surplus 563,500; dep. 17.5m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. SANTIAGO R. PALMER; 3 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS IN PUERTO RICO

San Juan

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 352; Man. E. D. HUNTER; 4 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., The: Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCISCO DE JESÚS; 5 brs.

First National City Bank: G.P.O. Box 2709, San Juan; Vice-Pres. J. W. BARGFREDE; 12 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: Man. R. B. ASHFORTH; 6 brs.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 9146, Santurce; f. 1948; cap. and dep. 121m.; surplus 12m.; total resources 147m.; Pres. HORACE E. DÁVILA; 5 brs.

United Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 2647, San Juan; f. 1957; cap. and dep. 27m.; surplus 547m.; Pres. (vacant); Exec. Vice-Pres. RAFAEL V. PÉREZ; 3 brs.

Bayamón Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1435, Bayamón; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 19m.; surplus 1m.; Pres. GUILLERMO MARQUÉS.

Caguas Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 666, Caguas, f. 1959; cap. and dep. 10m.; surplus 662,663; Pres. JOSÉ M. FELICIANO.

Central Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 735, Arecibo; cap. and dep. 8m.; surplus 429,724 (Dec. 1967); Pres. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI.

INSURANCE

SAN JUAN

Alvarez and Miranda Corp.: P.O. Box 9643, Santurce.

American International Life Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 9172; Pres. J. E. MUZAURIETA; life.

Anglo-Porto Rican Insurance Agencies, Inc.: P.O.B. 3752; f. 1932; Pres. JOSÉ E. GONZÁLEZ; Treas. JUAN C. ORTIZ; Sec. CLEMENTE RUIZ.

Atlantic Southern Insurance Co. of Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 2889, San Juan 00936; f. 1946; Chair. LAURENCE F. LEE, Jr.; Pres. W. W. GOODNER; life.

Ball, Hector R. Inc.: P.O. Box 1036, Río Piedras.

Caribbean Insurance Co.: Plaza Bldg., San Juan; Pres. I. RODRIGUEZ MORENO; fidelity, surety.

F. Carrera & Hno.: Calle Comercio 452.

Confederación del Canadá (Confederation Life Association): P.O. Box 8125, Fernández Juncos Station, Santurce.

La Cruz Azul de Puerto Rico: P.O. Box 4431, San Juan.

General Insurance Agency Inc.: P.O. Box 1724, Hato Rey.

Insular Underwriters Corp.: P.O. Box 3351.

International Life Insurance Co. of Puerto Rico: P.O. Box 4749, San Juan; f. 1957; Gen. Man. W. J. WILLIAMSON; life.

Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 425, Río Piedras.

Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.: Loiza 1957-59, San Juan.

Lippitt and Simonpietri Inc.: P.O.B. 1112, Old San Juan Station 00902; f. 1925; cap. \$250,000, surplus \$161,174; agents for National Fire Insurance, Federal Insurance Co., The Netherlands Insurance Co., Continental Casualty Co., Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland, Security Insurance Co. of Hartford, Commercial Union Insurance Co., Great American Insurance Co., American Credit Indemnity and American Motorists Insurance Co.; Managers and Controllers of Puerto Rico Fire and Casualty Co.; all risks, especially motor insurance; Pres. ARTURO SIMONPIETRI.

Manuel San Juan Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 3587, San Juan; agents for American Home Assurance Co., American International Life Ins. Co., Atlantic National Ins. Co., Commercial Ins. Co., Continental Casualty Co., Eagle Fire Co. of New York, Federal Ins. Co., Firemen's Ins. Co., Hanover Ins. Co., Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins. Co., Lexington Ins. Co., Lowyer's Title Ins. Co., Louisville Title Ins. Co., Maryland Casualty Co., Milwaukee Ins. Co., New England Mutual Life Ins. Co., Seaboard Surety Co., Swiss National Ins. Co., Underwriters Ins. Co.; Admin. Man. ORLANDO LOMBA AMADOR.

Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 8504, Fernández Juncos Station, Santurce.

The M.A.Q. Insurance Corp.: P.O.B. 2192, San Juan 00903; Pres. VENTURA MARÍN.

Méndez & Co. Inc.: P.O. Box 3192, San Juan; f. 1912; Pres. JOSÉ R. ALVAREZ.

Munch, William, Inc.: P.O. Box 8126, Santurce; Pres. WILLIAM MUNCH.

Pan American Life Insurance Co.: 1605 Ponce de León Avenue, San Juan.

Porto Rican & American Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 112, San Juan 00902; f. 1920; Chair. JORGE L. CÓRDOVA; Pres. RAFAEL A. ROCA; Sec. VICTOR L. RIVERA.

Puerto Rican Life Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 11222, Santurce; Man. A. ROMEU; life.

San Juan Mercantile Corp.: Muelle 6, San Juan.

Trigo Brothers: Paseo de Covadonga 54, San Juan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico: Chamber of Commerce Bldgs., Tetuán 100, P.O.B. 3789, San Juan; f. 1913; 1,017 mems.; membership covers all towns in the island; Pres. FRANK BALLESTER; Treas. FERNANDO DOMENECH; publ. *Comercio y Producción* (bi-monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Ponce: P.O.B. 2029; f. 1887; 160 mems.; Pres. MANUEL AVILÉS TORO; Sec. VICENTE ORTIZ.

Chamber of Commerce of Arecibo: P.O.B. 1472, Arecibo; 80 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ W. ALVAREZ.

Chamber of Commerce of the West: P.O.B. 9, Mayaguez; f. 1965; 200 mems.; Pres. LUIS A. ABUDO; publ. *La Gaceta* (monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Río Piedras: 1057 Ponce de León Ave., Río Piedras; f. 1960; 250 mems.; Pres. GERMÁN STEVENSON.

Chamber of Commerce of Bayamón: 25 Dr. Barbosa St., Bayamón; 262 mems.; Pres. VÍCTOR M. DÍAZ; publ. *La Voz de Bayamón* (bi-weekly).

Official Chamber of Commerce of Spain: 355 Tetuán, San Juan; f. 1966; 100 mems.; Pres. ULPIANO RODRÍGUEZ DEL VALLE.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration—EDA: P.O.B. 2672, San Juan; 666 Fifth Ave., New York.

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Puerto Rico Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 3114, Santurce; f. 1925; over 15,000 mems.; Pres. ORESTE RAMOS.

Federation of Commerce of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 227, San Juan 00902; f. 1931; 500 mems.; Pres. BIENVENIDO PALEDO.

Asociación de Productores de Azúcar de Puerto Rico (Sugar Producers' Association): P.O.B. 9006, Santurce; f. 1909; 15 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. B. GARCÍA MÉNDEZ; Sec. FERNANDO CHARDON.

Asociación de Industriales de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico Manufacturers' Association): 4th Floor, Midtown Condominium, 420 Ponce de León Ave., Stop 34, Hato Rey 00918; f. 1928; 1,000 mems.; Pres. SERGIO CAMERO; Exec. Dir. AMADEO FRANCIS; publ. *Industrial Puerto Rico* (monthly).

Broadcasters' Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 10144, Santurce.

Corn Growers' Association of Puerto Rico: Quebradillas.

Institute of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors of Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 3845, San Juan 00936; f. 1938; 4,038 mems.; Pres. Eng. MANUEL A. KORTRIGHT; Sec. Eng. DENNIS W. HERNÁNDEZ.

Puerto Rico Home Builders Association: 1605 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce, Condominio San Martín, Santurce; f. 1951; 166 mems.; Pres. ROBERT BLANY.

Puerto Rico Hotel Association: 1120 Ashford Ave.; 38 mems.; Pres. ROBERTO LUGO; Exec. Dir. ROBERTO E. BOURET.

Puerto Rico United Retailers Center: P.O.B. 127, Hato Rey; f. 1891; 2,000 mems.; Pres. CÁNDIDO ROSADO; publ. *El Detallista* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Rum Producers Association: G.P.O. Box 3266, San Juan; f. 1943; 18 mems.; Pres. CÉSAR MOLINA.

Puerto Rico Co-operative League: P.O.B. 707, San Juan; f. 1948; 330 mems.; Pres. Dr. ISMAEL RODRÍGUEZ BOU.

PONCE

Cooperativa de Cafeteros de Puerto Rico (Coffee Growers' Co-operative Association): P.O. Box 1511, Bo. Cuatro Calles, Ponce; f. 1924; 4,080 mems.; Chair. JUAN BENNAZAR; Gen. Manager and Sec. RAMIRO L. COLÓN; publ. *Revista del Café* (monthly).

TRADE UNIONS

American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations: 804 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce; Regional Dir. AUGUSTÍN BENÍTEZ.

Confederación General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico): 620 San Antonio St., Santurce; f. 1939; 35,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO COLÓN GORDIANY.

PUERTO RICO—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, ETC.)

Federación del Trabajo de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Federation of Labour*): 804 Avenida Ponce de León, San Juan 8; f. 1952; 200,000 mems.; largest labour union in the country, affiliated with the ORIT and with the CIO SL; Pres. HIPÓLITO MARCANO; Sec.-Treas. ALBERTO E. SÁNCHEZ; publ. *Boletín*.

Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*Free Federation of Working Men in Puerto Rico*): Allen 56, San Juan; f. 1899; about 105,000 mems.; Pres. NICOLÁS NOGUERAS RIVERA.

Unidad General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Centre of Workers of Puerto Rico*): Calle Cerra 611, Parada 15, Santurce; f. 1948; 2,500 mems.; Pres. ADOLFO MARTÍNEZ.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Puerto Rico.

ROADS

Paved roads totalled about 5,000 miles in 1967. A modern highway system links all cities and towns along the coast and cross-country. In response to the demand for road expansion due to industrial growth, the Highways Authority was created in 1965 to design and build roads, highways and bridges.

SHIPPING

There are ten ports in the island, the principal ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. San Juan is the principal port of entry for foodstuffs and raw materials and for shipping finished industrial products. Sugar is shipped in bulk mostly through special piers located near production sites. Ocean passenger traffic is limited to tourist cruises since most travel to and from Puerto Rico is made by air.

The Puerto Rico Ports Authority regulates maintenance and use of port facilities, both governmental and private.

Antilles Shipping Corporation: P.O.B. 3827, San Juan; agents for: W. Llewellyn Wall & Co., Nordana Line.

Caribe Shipping Company: P.O. Box 3267, San Juan; agents for: Great Lakes Transcaribbean Line, Buccaneer Line, Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands Lines, Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc., Royal Mail Lines.

Fred Imbert, Inc.: P.O.B. 4424, San Juan; agents for: Belfran Line, Fabre Line, French Line, Horn Line, Kawasaki, Kisen, Kaisha Ltd., Surinam Navigation Co. Ltd.

International Shipping Agency, Inc.: P.O.B. 2748, San Juan; agents for: Caribbean Pioneers Line, Compañía Transatlántica Española, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Saguenay Shipping Co. Ltd.

San Juan Mercantile Corporation: P.O.B. 4352, San Juan; agents for: Seaboard Shipping Co., Canadian Transport, Continental Line, Companhia Colonial de Navegação Lisbon.

San Juan Trading Company: P.O.B. 3231, San Juan; agents for Royal Netherlands, Inc. (North European Service, Mediterranean Service), Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana.

Gulf Puerto Rico Line: P.O.B. 3628, San Juan; agents for: Hamburg-American Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

PUERTO RICAN AIRLINES

Caribair (*Caribbean-Atlantic Airlines, Inc.*): San Juan International Airport; routes flown: San Juan-Ponce-Mayaguez, also San Juan-Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), regular service between Puerto Rico and most of the Caribbean islands; Pres. DIONISIO TRIGO; Sec. JOSÉ G. GONZÁLEZ; fleet of two Douglas DC-3A, two Douglas DC-3C, six Convair 640, three Convair 340-32, one Convair 440.

Prinair (*Puerto Rico International Airlines Inc.*): San Juan International Airport; routes flown: San Juan-Arecibo-Mayaguez, San Juan-U.S. Virgin Islands.

Puerto Rico is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Avianca, B.W.I.A., Cia. Dominicana de Aviación, Delta Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Iberia, PanAm, Trade Winds Airways, Trans Caribbean Airways, and Virgin Islands Airways.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism—Economic Development Administration: Fomento Bldg., Stop 31, 268 Ponce de León Ave., San Juan; f. 1949; Dir. HÉCTOR E. PIÑERO.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

U.S.A.: 666 Fifth Ave., Tishman Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10019, Dir. VÍCTOR RIVERA; 5455 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1814, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036; Dir. FRED COLÓN. Dupont Plaza Center, Suite 709-12, Miami, Fla. 33131, Dir. GUILLERMO ROMANAT; 11 East Adams St., Suite 1600, Chicago, Ill. 60603, Dir. IVÁN OTERO.

Canada: Fidelity Bldg., 34 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.; Dir. MANUEL GUADALUPE.

Asociación Portorriquena de Agencias de Viaje: Pres. JAIME GONZÁLEZ OLIVER, Avda. Ponce de León 1205, San Juan.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center: Caparra Heights Station, San Juan 00935; f. 1957; operated by the University of Puerto Rico for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; equipped with a pool-type reactor of 1 MW, a L-77 homogeneous training reactor, and an 8,000 Curies Cobalt-60; Dir. HENRY J. GOMBERG.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Puerto Rico: Rio Piedras, P.R.; 2,106 teachers, 30,088 students.

Universidad Católica de Puerto Rico: Santa María, Ponce, P.R.; 404 teachers, 6,029 students.

Inter-American University of Puerto Rico: San Germán, P.R.; 197 teachers, 7,610 students.

RHODESIA

(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Rhodesia lies in south central Africa with Mozambique to the east, Zambia to the north-west, Botswana to the south-west and South Africa to the south. Climate is tropical, modified considerably by altitude. The official language is English; the African peoples speak Bantu dialects. About 20 per cent of the population are Christian. Of the European and Coloured population, 33 per cent are Anglican, 11 per cent Presbyterian, 15 per cent Roman Catholic, 9 per cent Dutch Reform and 9 per cent Methodist. Most of the Africans follow traditional beliefs, while the Asians are almost equally Moslem or Hindu. The flag is an ensign with a sky blue background, with the Union Jack in the top left corner and the Rhodesia badge, consisting of a green shield with a gold pick and a red lion between two thistles. The capital is Salisbury.

Recent History

Since 1923 Rhodesia has been a self-governing colony of the United Kingdom; before that it was administered by the British South Africa Company. In 1953, as Southern Rhodesia, it joined with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a union which came to an end in December 1963, when the Federation was dissolved prior to the achievement of independence by Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi). The name was changed from Southern Rhodesia to Rhodesia on October 24th, 1964, following the granting of independence to Northern Rhodesia. In November 1965 the Rhodesian government declared its independence, an act regarded as illegal by Britain, which dismissed Mr. Smith's government by Order-in-Council. The United Kingdom imposed heavy restrictions on exports to Rhodesia, suspended aid and Commonwealth Preferences, and banned imports of Rhodesian tobacco, sugar and chrome. The United Nations imposed a voluntary embargo on oil exports to Rhodesia and called on all countries to do their utmost to break off economic relations with Rhodesia. By a Security Council resolution of April 1966 Britain was empowered to use any means to prevent delivery of oil for Rhodesia to Beira in Mozambique. In May, talks began in London to try to find agreed terms for a Conference to settle the dispute. In December 1966 Mr. Wilson met Mr. Smith aboard H.M.S. *Tiger* in the Mediterranean in a final attempt to reach a settlement. The Working Document signed by both leaders was subsequently rejected by the Rhodesian cabinet, and later in December the UN Security Council adopted a British resolution calling on member countries to boycott all Rhodesian export staples except coal and manufactured goods, to prevent the export of military equipment, oil, aircraft and motor vehicles to Rhodesia, and to withhold economic and financial assistance from the illegal government. During 1967 there were further unsuccessful attempts to reach agreement. In February 1968, the Appellate

division of the High Court in Salisbury ruled that the Rhodesian regime was the *de facto* government of the country and, in carrying out death sentences on convicted persons during the following month, the regime waived the right of appeal to the Privy Council and ignored reprieves granted by Her Majesty the Queen. By May 1968 no other nation had recognized the independent government.

Government

Rhodesia is constitutionally self-governing within the British Commonwealth, with a Governor as representative of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Head of State. By the Declaration of Independence made on November 11, 1965, full powers of internal and external affairs were unilaterally assumed, and an Officer Administering the Government was appointed as Head of State. The Executive consists of a Cabinet of 12 Ministers. The Legislative Assembly consists of 65 members, 15 of whom are elected on a Lower Roll. In April 1968 a constitutional committee recommended "progress towards eventual parity of the two main races" in the Legislature. A State of Emergency has existed since November 1965.

Defence

Upon the dissolution of the Federation, the six squadrons and headquarters of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force returned to the command of Rhodesia, as did all Army units which were stationed there, plus a squadron of the Special Air Service Regiment. The Rhodesia Army consists of headquarters, supporting units and two Regular and eight Territorial and Reserve Battalions. In April 1966, regular troops were estimated at 4,300, police 6,400 and reserves 28,500. The Rhodesian forces have high standards of equipment, mobility and training, but supplies of arms and spares from Britain ceased in November 1965.

Economic Affairs

Rhodesia's minerals include notably gold, asbestos, coal and chrome, but copper and other minerals are mined. Wankie colliery is the largest coal-mine in the world. Manufactures now surpass mining in importance, particularly tobacco and food processing, metals, engineering and textiles. Agriculture is dominated by tobacco. Tea, maize, potatoes and sugar are other main crops, and there is much stock-raising. Maize, groundnuts, cotton and Oriental tobacco are the chief crops grown by African farmers, who have exclusive rights to just over half the land area of Rhodesia; European owners hold about 35 per cent of all cultivable land. The dam on Lake Kariba provides most of the country's electricity. Most trade between Britain and Rhodesia has ceased since the declaration of independence, and trade with many other countries has been restricted. This has led to considerable diversification of the Rhodesian economy and an energetic search for new outlets.

RHODESIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Transport and Communications

Good rail services link Salisbury with South African and Portuguese ports, particularly Beira and Lourenço Marques in Mozambique, and with Lusaka and other towns to the north and west. Major trunk roads are likewise of high standard. International and domestic air services connect most of the larger towns. There are also numerous charter and private aircraft used by mining companies, farmers and others.

Social Welfare

There is no statutory provision for social security, though government and industrial schemes exist. The Social Welfare Department deals with child welfare and delinquency for all races. For Europeans, the Department also deals with marriage guidance, alcoholics, care of the aged, and relief of distress.

Education

Estimated expenditure for 1967-68 for African education is £7.5 millions, for non-African £6.9 millions. There were 686,600 African students in 1967 and 61,600 non-Africans. The target date for full primary education for all African children is 1969, with greatly improved opportunities for secondary schooling. The University College of Rhodesia at Salisbury provides multi-racial higher education, awarding London University degrees.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the Victoria Falls, the Kariba Dam and the Wankie Game Reserve and National Park. Zimbabwe Ruins near Fort Victoria and World's View in the Matopos Hills are of special interest.

In the Eastern Districts around Umtali there is trout fishing and climbing. Safaris and game-watching holidays can be arranged.

Sport

The climate is suitable for almost every form of sport. Football, cricket, tennis, golf, baseball, swimming, athletics and horse-racing are catered for, and gliding, yachting, camping and game hunting are also popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), July 10 (Rhodes' Day), July 11 Founder's Day), September 12 (Pioneer's Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Rhodesian currency, introduced on November 16, 1964.

The unit of currency is the £R, Rhodesian pound, which is divided into 20 shillings (s) and 240 pence (d).

In July 1967 the Rhodesian Reserve Bank began issuing its own locally-printed notes, which Britain does not recognize as legal tender.

Decimal currency is planned for February 1970.

Notes: 10s., £1, £5.

Coins: Bronze ½d., 1d.; cupronickel 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d.

Exchange Rate: £1 Rhodesian = £1 3s. 4d. Sterling
7s. 1d. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (June 1967) (est.)			
	TOTAL	AFRICANS	EUROPEANS	OTHERS
150,820	4,510,400	4,260,000	228,000	22,400

CHIEF TOWNS

Salisbury (capital)	358,400	Que Que	20,600
Bulawayo	259,000	Gatooma	16,700
Umtali	50,200	Shabani	15,900
Gwelo	39,500	Fort Victoria	11,900
Wankie	23,300		

LAND DISTRIBUTION
(1965—'000 acres)

African Areas:	
Reserves	40,123
Purchase Areas	4,280
European Areas	35,713
Other:	
Forest Areas, National Parks and Game Reserves	10,524
Unreserved	5,879
Urban Areas, African Townships, etc.	
TOTAL	96,519

IMMIGRATION
(Non-African)

	EUROPEANS	ASIANS AND COLOURED
1961	6,627	201
1962	6,062	198
1963	5,093	134
1964*	6,678	130
1965*	11,128	178
1966	6,418	131
1967	9,618	201

* Includes immigration from Malawi and Zambia.

EMPLOYMENT

	1965		1966	
	AFRICANS	OTHERS	AFRICANS	OTHER
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	272,500	4,420	262,200	4,440
Mining and Quarrying	41,500	2,800	42,700	2,930
Manufacturing	68,900	15,970	67,200	15,770
Building and Construction	29,300	4,760	31,300	4,990
Electricity and Water	4,400	1,280	4,600	1,320
Distribution	30,200	18,260	27,700	16,530
Banking, Insurance and Finance	2,000	6,040	1,900	6,070
Transport and Communications	16,800	10,310	16,800	10,740
Government Administration	20,100	9,600	21,300	10,380
Education	22,300	5,630	22,900	5,740
Health	6,400	2,830	6,600	2,920
Private Domestic Service	94,600	300	89,400	300
Other Services	19,800	6,800	20,000	6,960
TOTAL	628,800	89,000	615,000	89,100

Total employment to July 1967: Africans 624,000, Others 90,9

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE EUROPEAN

	UNIT	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Maize:				
Area planted	acres	371,150	434,510	449,020
Crop reaped	200 lb. bags	4,361,000	5,200,800	6,631,000
Yield per acre	200 lb. bags	11.7	12.0	14.8
Value	£million	7.9	7.9	n.a.
Groundnuts:				
Area planted	acres	7,060	8,330	9,630
Crop reaped (unshelled)	65 lb. bags	64,900	59,600	166,500
Yield per acre	65 lb. bags	9.2	7.2	17.3
Value	£million	—	—	n.a.
Cotton:				
Area planted	acres	11,800	35,240	44,820
Crop sold	lb.	13,309,300	37,122,100	48,561,000
Yield per acre	lb.	1,128	1,053	1,084
Value	£million	0.4	1.2	n.a.
Virginia Flue-cured Tobacco:				
Area planted	acres	255,970	211,070	201,730
Crop sold	lb.	300,154,000	232,756,000	244,291,000
Yield per acre	lb.	1,173	1,103	1,211
Value	£million	32.2	32.0	n.a.
Oriental Tobacco:				
Area planted	acres	1,820	n.a.	1,500
Crop reaped	lb.	1,139,600	n.a.	818,500
Yield per acre	lb.	626	n.a.	546
Value	£million	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
Tea:				
Area planted	acres	6,260	6,690	7,260
Crop reaped	lb.	3,069,100	3,543,500	5,001,000
Yield per acre	lb.	577	554	748
Value	£million	0.5	0.5	n.a.

Tobacco production in 1966-67 totalled 186 million lb.

AFRICAN (thousand bags)*

	1961	1962	1963
Maize	3,361	4,306	4,807
Munga	1,092	1,208	1,329
Kaffir Corn	919	916	1,006
Rupoko	667	768	943
Beans	121	100	254
Groundnuts	770	1,150	1,252
Rice	11	28	51
Wheat	16	15	16
Cotton ('000 lb.)	454	407	857
Oriental Tobacco ('000 lb.)	239	54	149

* All bags are 200 lb., except groundnuts, 180 lb

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (‘000)

	1965	1966	1967
Cattle:			
European . . .	1,631	1,683	1,757
African . . .	1,844	n.a.	n.a.
Sheep and Goats:			
European* . .	217	245	260
African . . .	781	n.a.	n.a.
Pigs:			
European . . .	72	68	68
African . . .	51	n.a.	n.a.

* Sheep only.

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1963	1964	1965
Butter (lb.) . .	2,971,181	3,036,573	2,919,425
Cheese	2,243,931	2,831,091	2,625,048
Milk (gallons)*	11,000,000	11,340,000	12,368,000

* Whole milk sales.

MINING (£'000)

	1963	1964	1965
Gold	7,101	7,228	6,895
Asbestos	5,997	6,848	8,525
Chrome Ore . . .	1,895	2,219	2,624
Coal	3,078	3,432	3,872
Copper	3,234	4,154	6,283
TOTAL (incl. others) .	23,735	26,754	28,199

1966 total: 32,600; 1967 total: 33,400.

(tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Gold ('000 fine oz.) .	566	575	550
Asbestos	142,255	153,451	176,151
Chrome Ore	412,394	493,371	645,500
Coal	3,020,889	3,351,000	3,868,385
Copper	18,488	18,341	19,819

INDUSTRY (£'000)

	1963	1964	1965
Mining and Quarrying	25,579	28,547	33,589
Grain Mill Products	8,369	9,531	12,483
Bakery Products	4,806	5,361	5,709
Other Food Manufacturing	24,829	26,618	27,971
Alcoholic Beverages	4,708	5,090	5,725
Soft Drinks	1,586	1,654	1,828
Tobacco Manufactures	7,908	9,030	9,208
Textiles and Ropes	10,690	12,151	14,176
Apparel and Footwear	11,521	12,579	13,363
Other Textile Goods	420	263	388
Wood and Cork Manufactures	3,043	3,677	4,031
Furniture and Fixtures	2,771	2,856	3,513
Pulp, Paper and Board	3,887	4,418	4,957
Printing and Publishing	5,135	5,423	5,555
Chemicals and Fertilizers	18,665	20,086	29,084
Structural Clay Products	703	685	888
Glass, Cement and other non-Metal Products	3,913	3,578	3,969
Metal Industries, Electrical Machinery	24,625	28,973	33,207
Transport and Equipment	15,084	16,603	18,625
Miscellaneous Manufactures	2,280	2,708	3,209
Electric Light and Power	20,866	21,676	22,814
Water Supply	2,630	2,897	2,990

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£1 Rhodesian=20 shillings
£100 Rhodesian=£116 13s. 4d. sterling=U.S. \$280.

BUDGET

(£'000)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Revenue	75,418	73,981	71,408	76,138
Expenditure	70,858	72,798	73,238	81,378
Surplus or Deficit	+4,560	+1,183	-1,830	-5,240

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(1967-68—£'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Basic Tax on Income or Profits	25,800	Agriculture	4,415
Personal Tax	2,150	Public Works	2,422
Customs and Excise	13,700	Treasury	13,073
Customs Duty on Motor Spirit		Pensions	3,560
Sales Tax	5,300	British S.A. Police	6,394
Vehicle Tax	2,100	Conservation and Extension	1,521
Stamp Duty	1,130	Internal Affairs	1,917
Business Licences	620	Labour and Social Welfare	978
Posts and Telegraphs	6,160	Health	6,210
Education Fees	1,815	Roads and Road Traffic	2,987
Health Fees	671	Civil Aviation	669
Aviation and Landing Fees	180	Education (Non-African)	6,966
Mining Royalties	380	Mines and Lands	2,040
Interest, etc.	10,600	Water Development	723
Other Revenue	5,530	African Education	7,523
		Posts and Telegraphs	4,172
		Veterinary Services	1,030
		Army, Air Force	7,146
		Other Expenditure	7,632
TOTAL	76,138	TOTAL	81,378

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million £)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	329.7	353.6	344.1
<i>of which:</i>			
Wages and salaries	183.5	195.0	200.0
Income from unincorporated enterprise	59.1	57.9	58.3
Gross operating profits	72.8	86.1	71.1
Income from property	14.1	14.6	14.8
Income from abroad	-16.1	-15.3	-9.1
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	313.6	338.3	335.0
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	25.5	26.6	23.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	339.1	364.9	358.2
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	29.8	31.2	10.6
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	368.9	396.1	368.8
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption	217.6	231.9	226.3
African rural household consumption	21.5	21.6	23.5
Government current expenditure	40.8	43.8	46.2
Gross fixed capital formation	43.1	47.1	38.3
Increase in stocks	2.4	4.3	22.5

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES OF RESERVE BANK OF RHODESIA (\$'000—Nov. 1965)

Gold	10,192
Foreign Assets	51,433
TOTAL	61,625

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million £—Dec. 1965)

	NOTES	COIN	TOTAL
Issued	13.1	1.3	14.4
In the Hands of Banks	2.0	0.3	2.3
In Public Circulation	11.1	1.0	12.1

Total currency issued (Dec. 1967): £17.2 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CURRENT TRANSACTIONS WITH MONETARY AREAS (million £)

	BALANCE OF VISIBLE TRADE		BALANCE ON INVISIBLES		BALANCE OF CURRENT TRANSACTIONS	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
United Kingdom	10.1	2.5	-20.9	-13.4	-10.8	-10.8
South Africa	-21.0	-17.9	-11.6	-11.9	-32.7	-29.9
Zambia	35.0	41.9	11.1	13.4	46.1	55.5
Malawi	5.6	8.3	-0.5	-0.6	5.1	7.7
Other Sterling Area Countries	2.0	1.6	-1.6	-1.3	0.4	0.4
Dollar Area	-1.9	-3.9	-0.9	-1.4	-2.9	-5.2
European Countries	7.0	8.7	-4.2	-3.6	2.8	5.1
Portuguese African Territories	-0.1	—	-4.3	-7.1	-4.4	-7.2
Rest of World	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-1.0	-0.9	-0.4
International Agencies	—	—	-1.3	-1.2	-1.3	-1.2
TOTAL	36.4	41.8	-35.0	-27.9	1.4	14.0

1966 total: Balance of visible trade: 17.8; balance on invisibles; -17.2; balance of current transactions; 0.7.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS WITH MONETARY AREAS (million £)

	1964			1965		
	Net Increase in Liabilities	Net Increase in Assets	Net Inflow of Capital*	Net Increase in Liabilities	Net Increase in Assets	Net Inflow of Capital*
United Kingdom	-1.4	7.0	-8.4	-7.5	-16.2	8.7
South Africa	4.7	0.8	3.9	-1.7	18.1	-19.8
Zambia	3.9	-0.7	4.6	7.6	-5.4	13.1
Malawi	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	-1.6	2.1
Other Sterling Area Countries	—	-0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
Dollar Area	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.9	1.3	-2.2
European Countries	—	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.5
Rest of World	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	—	0.1
International Agencies	-1.3	—	-1.3	-0.5	—	-0.5
TOTAL	5.5	6.6	-1.1	-2.5	-3.5	1.0

* —Minus=outflow.

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million £)

	1965	1966	1967
Imports	119.8	84.7	93.5
Exports and Re-exports, incl. gold .	146.7	103.9	100.6

COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	EXPORTS	1964	1965
Food	9,700	9,344	Food	11,965	14,654
Beverages and Tobacco . .	3,735	3,480	Fresh and Frozen Meat . .	2,992	4,228
Tobacco	2,774	2,635	Canned Meat and Meat Pre-		
Crude Materials, inedible .	5,467	4,890	parations	2,050	2,523
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants .	6,187	5,911	Sugar	3,485	3,482
Petroleum Products . . .	5,769	5,528	Beverages and Tobacco . .	41,979	49,805
Animal and Vegetable Oils .	556	1,303	Tobacco	39,222	46,968
Chemicals	11,516	13,450	Crude Materials, inedible .	16,813	19,392
Fertilizer	3,150	4,349	Asbestos Fibre	10,015	10,761
Machinery and Transport . .	31,239	38,010	Chrome Ore	2,500	3,810
Machinery, except Electrical .	14,017	15,932	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants .	6,436	9,489
Railway Engines and Vehicles .	1,612	2,338	Coal	1,657	2,223
Motor Vehicles and Spares . .	8,733	12,144	Animal and Vegetable Oils .	350	316
Miscellaneous Items	39,837	43,401	Chemicals	4,543	4,576
Paper and Board	2,572	2,746	Machinery and Transport . .	6,343	8,584
Textiles	8,306	9,958	Miscellaneous Items	29,892	35,639
Iron and Steel	5,245	5,151	Clothing	5,307	5,417
			Refined Copper	3,552	6,056
			Pig Iron	2,550	2,473

SELECTED COMMODITIES

The following table, taken from UN statistics, shows trade in 1965 and part of 1966 in those commodities which were placed under embargo by the United Nations in December 1966.

IMPORTS
(U.S. \$'000)

	Petroleum	Petroleum Products	Motor Vehicles and Parts	Aircraft and Parts	Firearms and Ammunition
Canada (1965)	n.a.	n.a.	2,078	98	n.a.
Jan.-Sept. 1966	n.a.	n.a.	338	—	n.a.
France (1965)	n.a.	115	1,630	34	n.a.
Jan.-Sept. 1966	n.a.	—	713	48	n.a.
German Federal Republic (1965)	n.a.	84	2,024	14	2
Jan.-Sept. 1966	n.a.	57	521	—	n.a.
Iran (1965)	6,530	3,956	—	—	—
Jan.-Aug. 1966	—	—	—	—	—
Japan (1965)	—	3	2,156	6	n.a.
Jan.-Sept. 1966	—	—	633	—	n.a.
South Africa (1965)*	14	2,332	2,173	11	137
United Kingdom (1965) . . .	31	171	21,739	927	1,109
Jan.-June 1966	—	—	—	10	1
U.S.A. (1965)	31	409	784	1,716	8
1966	—	39	163	66	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others) (1965) .	6,690	8,789	34,428	2,918	1,759

* Figures for 1966 are not available.

[continued overleaf.]

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SELECTED COMMODITIES (\$'000)—*continued*

EXPORTS

	Tobacco	Asbestos	Sugar	Hides, Skins	Chromium Ore	Iron Ore	Copper	Pig Iron	Meat	Meat Preparations
Belgium/Luxemb'g (1965).	3,357	224	n.a.	42	—	n.a.	627	n.a.	78	n.a.
Jan.-Aug. 1966 . . .	1,742	100	n.a.	17	—	n.a.	—	n.a.	—	n.a.
Canada (1965) . . .	17	151	1,249	n.a.	17	n.a.	403	n.a.	n.a.	428
Jan.-Sept. 1966 . . .	—	—	247	n.a.	115	n.a.	80	n.a.	n.a.	144
German Fed. Rep. (1965) .	21,235	2,758	n.a.	216	53	n.a.	10,578	347	314	—
Jan.-Sept. 1966 . . .	7,267	2,450	n.a.	246	—	n.a.	14,313	599	—	39
Italy (1965) . . .	212	1,022	n.a.	860	n.a.	n.a.	1,392	451	2,293	n.a.
Jan.-Sept. 1966 . . .	182	692	n.a.	697	n.a.	n.a.	2,246	2,583	966	n.a.
Japan (1965) . . .	9,990	1,344	n.a.	3	370	899	34	6,854	n.a.	n.a.
Jan.-Sept. 1966 . . .	3,236	1,973	n.a.	26	37	4,303	n.a.	1,346	n.a.	n.a.
South Africa (1965)* . .	1,495	1,851	722	238	3,740	n.a.	n.a.	39	n.a.	179
United Kingdom (1965) .	60,046	8,803	2,736	36	400	n.a.	1,459	2,122	4,474	4,928
Jan.-June 1966 . . .	8,243†	2,009†	1,278	6	42	n.a.	59†	—	—	173
U.S.A. (1965) . . .	1,019	2,722	n.a.	8	4,948	213	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jan.-Oct. 1966 . . .	933	135	n.a.	2	3,208	—	3,175	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Zambia* (1965) . . .	314	403	3,545	n.a.	3	n.a.	210	283	n.a.	627
TOTAL (incl. others) (1965) . . .	131,511	30,132	11,314	3,070	10,667	910	18,267	11,657	10,610	6,436

* Figures for 1966 and 1967 are not available.

† Jan.-Nov. 1966.

COUNTRIES (£'000)

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRY	1964		1965 (Jan.-Sept.)	
	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS
Australia	2,381	1,587	2,615	1,156
Botswana	329	1,054	72	1,591
Canada	1,565	1,463	1,968	822
Ceylon	154	31	215	31
Hong Kong	524	521	543	1,147
India	890	1,017	1,323	838
Kenya	227	294	257	344
Malawi	1,629	5,520	1,397	7,738
Malaya	555	1,059	504	1,564
New Zealand	190	252	153	609
Nigeria	5	316	18	285
Pakistan	473	66	472	92
Singapore	18	460	119	474
United Kingdom	32,805	30,440	36,355	31,151
Zambia	5,188	30,234	4,320	36,090
Other Commonwealth . .	722	1,329	687	1,303
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH . .	47,705	75,643	51,018	85,235

[continued overleaf.]

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (£'000)—continued

FOREIGN COUNTRY	1964		1965	
	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS
Arabian States	474	3	125	13
Argentina	4	18	11	62
Austria	419	246	482	1,014
Bahrein	740	15	315	14
Belgium	913	2,574	2,280	1,595
Congo (Democratic Republic)	26	1,492	41	1,734
Czechoslovakia	165	203	202	722
Denmark	240	505	274	439
Finland	176	119	198	126
France	1,654	733	2,004	792
German Federal Republic	4,154	7,910	4,865	12,808
Greece	13	57	21	44
Iran	3,231	191	3,784	51
Italy	2,017	1,305	2,531	2,251
Japan	4,387	5,560	6,606	7,400
Mozambique	1,375	687	1,371	949
Netherlands	2,402	2,268	2,956	3,725
Norway	550	441	635	317
South Africa	26,363	8,532	27,461	12,795
South-West Africa	56	40	73	124
Sweden	1,051	563	1,523	628
Switzerland	619	1,378	716	1,799
United Arab Republic	1	328	—	44
United States of America	7,356	3,967	8,197	3,494
Other Foreign	1,686	3,528	1,677	4,254
TOTAL FOREIGN	60,102	42,663	68,348	57,194
Parcel Post	430	15	423	26
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES (including Commonwealth)	108,237	118,321	119,789	142,455
Gold Bullion, Concentrates, etc.	28	7,114	31	6,824

1966: Parcel post: imports 84,200; domestic exports 89,800. Gold Bullion Concentrates, etc.: domestic exports 6,300.

TOURISM

	1964	1965
Total Number of Visitors.	224,122	222,976
from South Africa	68,013	79,552
from Zambia	100,173	92,067
from U.K.	11,698	11,615
Total Amount Spent	£6,000,000	n.a.

Tourist Arrivals (1967): 238,600.

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

RHODESIA AND ZAMBIA

PARTICULARS	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Total Number of Passengers (number) .	4,251,000	4,166,000	4,371,000
Total Mineral Tonnage Hauled (tons) .	6,440,000	7,807,000	9,150,000
General Goods Hauled (tons)	5,723,000	6,254,000	6,991,000
<i>Financial Statistics:</i>			
Receipts	34,868,000 [£]	37,089,000 [£]	39,408,000 [£]
Expenses	27,766,000	30,615,000	34,984,000
Net Operating Revenue	7,102,000	6,474,000	4,424,000

MOTOR VEHICLES

(est.)

	1964
Passenger	95,059
Commercial	25,152
Motor Cycles	5,825
Others	8,737

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

RHODESIA, ZAMBIA AND MALAWI

	MILES FLOWN		REVENUE TRAFFIC TON-MILES	
	Revenue Passenger	Revenue Aircraft	Passenger	Freight
1964	86,717,000	3,595,000	7,998,000	1,003,100
1965	98,456,000	3,742,000	9,089,000	1,124,500
1966	99,877,000	3,915,000	9,176,000	1,037,600
1967*	76,222,000	2,924,000	6,994,000	783,600

* Jan.-Aug. (Final figures. Central African Airways Corporation's operations ceased on August 31st, 1967. The three national airlines now function as separate entities.)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(June 1966)

Telephones	102,940
Radio Licences	15,748
Concessionary Radio Licences	37,727
Combined Radio and Television Licences	31,796
Daily Newspapers	2

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EDUCATION

AFRICAN EDUCATION

(GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT-AIDED BUT EXCLUDING NIGHT SCHOOLS)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF PUPILS		NUMBER OF TEACHERS	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Primary	3,184	3,228	621,231	638,370	} 17,406	18,544
Secondary	66	75	8,846	11,495		
Teacher-Training	49	42	2,883	2,819		
Technical and Vocational	14	16	878	832		

NON-AFRICAN EDUCATION

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF PUPILS		NUMBER OF TEACHERS	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
Government:						
Primary	143	142	32,465	32,762	} 2,301	2,344
Secondary and Technical	34	34	19,306	19,879		
Teacher-Training	1	1	68	75		
Agricultural College	1	1	369	395		
Non-Government Schools and Colleges*	48	50	8,903	9,166	564	590

* Excluding the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a multi-racial college with 129 full-time teachers, and 717 full-time students in July 1967.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Salisbury.

THE CONSTITUTION

Southern Rhodesia was opened to European colonisation by a pioneer column, organised by Cecil John Rhodes, which founded Salisbury on September 12th, 1890, and was administered by the British South Africa Company (founded by Rhodes in 1889) until 1923. In 1922 a referendum to decide whether the Colony should embark on self-government or enter the Union of South Africa resulted in a majority vote for self-government, and on September 12th, 1923, thirty-three years after the occupation, the country became a self-governing Colony of the United Kingdom.

The Constitution of 1923 conferred responsible government on the country and since that time Southern Rhodesia has been governed under a parliamentary system on the British model. Certain reserved powers remain vested in Her Majesty's Government, however, and in 1959 the Southern Rhodesia Government proposed that the Constitution should be revised, with a view to transferring to Southern Rhodesia the exercise of the powers vested in the British Government. Following consultations between the two Governments an Order in Council embodying a new constitution was made on December 6th, 1961. This eliminated all the reserved powers save for certain matters of a somewhat formal nature, to which reference is made under the next heading. It also conferred on Southern Rhodesia wide powers for the amendment of her own Constitution and contained a number of important additional features such as a Declaration of Rights and the creation of a Constitutional Council designed to give confidence to all the peoples of Southern Rhodesia that their legitimate interest would be safeguarded.

In 1964, it was agreed between the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments that the term 'Colony' should be dropped and that henceforward the country should be referred to as 'Southern Rhodesia'. In October 1964, following the independence of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), the Southern Rhodesian Government dropped the prefix 'Southern'. Rhodesia is fully self-governing in respect of its internal affairs, but because it does not yet enjoy sole responsibility for its international relations it cannot be regarded as an independent sovereign state. However, the Rhodesian Government declared the independence of Rhodesia on November 11th, 1965, and assumed full powers over internal and external affairs.

The Cabinet and Legislative Assembly

The Cabinet consists of twelve ministers including the Prime Minister. In addition there are a number of parliamentary secretaries.

The Legislature consists of 65 members, 15 of whom are elected on a lower roll, from 15 electoral districts. Fifty are elected on an upper roll from constituencies. Members are all elected for a period of five years.

There will be no power of disallowance by the Sovereign of an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly except in the case of an Act which:

- (a) is inconsistent with any international obligations imposed on the Sovereign in relation to Southern Rhodesia; or
- (b) alters to the injury of the stockholders or departs from the original contract in respect of any stock issued under the Colonial Stock Acts by the Southern Rhodesia Government on the London market.

Such laws may be disallowed within six months of their being passed.

Constitutional Safeguards

With the introduction of the new constitution in

November, 1962, the right of the British Government to veto changes in the constitution has been replaced by safeguards entrenched in the new constitution. The British Government will retain power for amendments affecting the position of the Sovereign and the Governor, international obligations and undertakings by the Southern Rhodesia Government affecting loans. The Legislature has power to alter the constitution by two thirds majority of the total members of Parliament. The specially entrenched sections of the constitution can only be amended by a two thirds majority of the legislature's total membership in addition to a majority vote cast in a referendum of each of the four principal racial groups (namely European, African, Asian and Coloured), or after the Queen has assented to the amendment.

The specially entrenched sections are those relating to the Declaration of Rights, Appeals to the Privy Council, the Constitutional Council, the Judiciary, increasing franchise qualifications, securing Civil Service pensions and the Boards of Trustees of Tribal Trust Land, their powers and terms of trust. In addition, if any racial limitation on the ownership or occupation of land is more restrictive than that existing on the day prior to the introduction of the new constitution, it will be treated as an entrenched section.

The Constitutional Council

Composition

The Constitutional Council consists of a Chairman and eleven members, which must include two Europeans, two Africans, one Asian, one Coloured, and two persons who are either advocates or attorneys of not less than 10 years' standing. The chairman is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Justice. The members are appointed by an electoral college which includes the Chief Justice and puisne judges of the High Court and the President of the Council of Chiefs.

Qualifications

Members must be, *inter alia*, over thirty-five years of age, Southern Rhodesian citizens and resident in the country for ten of the previous fifteen years.

Functions

The Constitutional Council reports to the Governor and the Speaker of the Legislature on all Bills (except money Bills) passed by the Legislature and informs them whether the Bill conflicts with the provisions of the Declaration of Rights. This is done within 30 days after the passing of the Bill, unless an extension of time is granted. In the event of there being a conflict with the Declaration of Rights the Bill may only be presented to the Governor for assent after a two thirds majority vote in the legislature, or after a simple majority vote together with a delay of six months.

The Declaration of Rights

An entrenched section of the Constitution, this sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms to be enjoyed by the people of Southern Rhodesia. Such rights apply without distinction to race, colour or creed. They afford protection from infringement by the Legislature, Executive, corporate bodies or private persons. The courts will enforce the rights and there is an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Franchise

Voters must be citizens of Southern Rhodesia, over twenty-one years of age, with two years continuous residence in the country and three months residence in the

RHODESIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

constituency or electoral district immediately preceding application for enrolment. Voters must be able to complete the application for a voter's form, unassisted and in English. Additional qualifications are:

"A" Roll

(a) Income of £792 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value £1,650 or (b) (i) Income of £528 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £1,100; and (ii) completion of a course of primary education of prescribed standard or (c) (i) Income of £330 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £550; and (ii) four years secondary education of prescribed standard or (d) Appointment to the office of Chief or Headman.

"B" Roll

(a) Income at the rate of £264 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value £495 or (b) (i) Income at the rate of £132 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £275; and (ii) two years secondary education, or (c) Persons over thirty years of age with: (i) Income at the rate of £132 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value of £275; and (ii) completion of a course of primary education of a prescribed standard or (d) Persons over thirty years of age with income at the rate of £198 per annum during the

six months preceding the date of claim for enrolment; or ownership of immovable property of value £385 or (e) All kraal heads with a following of 20 or more heads of families or (f) Ministers of Religion.

There is no limit to the number of persons who can register but in elections in constituencies "B" Roll votes will not count for more than 25 per cent of the "A" Roll votes cast, and vice versa in electoral districts.

Where there are three or more candidates standing for election in any constituency or electoral district, a voter may use a preference vote for the candidate of his second choice. In the event of the candidate polling the most number of votes but not getting an overall majority, the bottom candidate drops out and the preference votes on his ballot papers are added to the remaining candidates.

Tribal Trust Land

The Native Reserves and the Special Native Area, which existed prior to the bringing into operation of the new Constitution have now been placed in one category described as 'Tribal Trust Land.' This land, which is reserved in the Constitution for occupation by tribes on a basis of communal tenure, comprises some 40 million acres out of a total land area of 96 million acres. The land is vested in a Board of Trustees, which is a corporate body with perpetual succession and power to sue and to be sued. The Board cannot be abolished nor can its powers be diminished, nor can the terms of its Trust be varied unless the Bill designed to accomplish any of these objectives obtains a two thirds majority in Parliament, and is agreed to by each of the four principal racial communities.

INDEPENDENCE CONSTITUTION

(November 1965)

With the assumption of independence, the Constitution of Rhodesia, 1965, was issued to replace that of 1961, and provisions under the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1961, are held to be of no effect.

The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1965, and the Powers of Disallowance and the Reservation of Bills have been repudiated under the new Constitution. Orders in Council and royal instructions through the Governor are likewise repudiated.

The form of Government remains a constitutional monarchy, with Her Majesty the Queen represented as Head of State by the Officer Administering the Government. Executive powers vested in him include the appointment and accreditation of Diplomatic Representatives, the ratification of international treaties, the proclamation of martial law or state of emergency, the declaration of war and peace and the conferment of honours and precedence. Temporary provisions gave the Officer Administering the Government complete freedom of constitutional amendment for the first six months of the independence period.

The Legislature is made the Sovereign legislative power in and over Rhodesia, and no Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom is held to extend to Rhodesia unless extended thereto by Act of the Legislature of Rhodesia. The Legislature has power to amend the Constitution by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of Parliament, without the need of referenda among the four racial groups or approval by the Queen on British Ministerial advice, as stipulated in the 1961 Constitution.

In respect of the Delimitation of Constituencies and Electoral Districts the 1965 Constitution follows closely

the 1961 Constitution. The new Constitution has removed some of the safeguards on judicial independence, however, and appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council are no longer provided for. Ultimate appeal under the Declaration of Rights is to the Appellate Division of the High Court of Rhodesia, not to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as before. In the Constitutional Council it is no longer provided that two of the members shall be African. In regard to the Tribal Trust Land Board, agreement by the four principal racial communities to changes in the powers and terms of trust is no longer needed, such changes being subject to a two-thirds vote of Parliament, the Speaker's certificate, and the assent of the Officer Administering the Government.

The following Emergency Regulations are in force: Maintenance of Law and Order; Censorship of Publications; Postal and Radio Communications; Dissemination of Information; Control of Goods and Services; African Affairs; Control of Government Employees. These give the Government powers of intervention in a wide range of private and public affairs. The state of emergency declared prior to Rhodesia's declaration of independence in November 1965 has been periodically renewed ever since that time.

Subsequent Amendments: In September 1966 the Constitutional Amendment Act became law, having passed all the parliamentary stages by two-thirds majorities. Under its terms the Rhodesian government is given power to detain or restrict individuals in the interests of defence, public safety or public order, without recourse to proclamation of a state of emergency. These powers are held not to contravene the human rights explicitly protected under

RHODESIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, PARLIAMENT, ETC.)

the 1961 Constitution. Persons detained in special centres may be obliged to perform tasks of forced labour. Other powers granted under the Act include the enablement to control and regulate publication of information about restricted persons and detention camps, the ability to detain individuals without a special order, pending consideration of the issue of such an order, and the ability to acquire property in satisfaction of any tax, rate or due. The widening of the powers of the tribal courts is a further feature of the new Act. Customary law is made applicable to all Africans in Rhodesia, whether or not indigenous to the country, while the tribal courts are held to be non-discriminatory even when members of the court are interested parties. Finally, a number of regulations increase the government's control over tribal trust land.

In October 1966 another Act, the African Affairs Amendment Act, became law. This widened the authority of Rhodesian chiefs by giving them administrative powers in tribal areas.

In February 1967 a five-man Commission was set up by the government to advise on "the constitutional framework which is best suited to the sovereign independent status of Rhodesia and which is guaranteed to protect and guarantee the rights and freedoms of all persons and communities in Rhodesia and ensure the harmonious development of Rhodesia's plural society, having regard to the social and cultural differences amongst the people of Rhodesia, to the different systems of land tenure, and to the problems of economic development."

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: The Hon. Sir HUMPHREY VICARY GIBBS, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Appointed December 28, 1959*).

Officer Administering the Government: CLIFFORD WALTER DUPONT (*Appointed by Mr. IAN SMITH, November 17, 1965; not recognized by United Kingdom*).

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: IAN DOUGLAS SMITH.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Posts: JOHN JAMES WRATHALL.

Minister of Roads and Traffic, Transport and Power: Brig. ANDREW DUNLOP, D.S.O.

Minister of External Affairs and Defence: The Duke of MONTROSE.

Minister of Internal Affairs and Public Service: WILLIAM JOHN HARPER.

Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism: JOHN HARTLEY HOWMAN.

Minister of Justice, Law and Order: DESMOND WILLIAM LARDNER-BURKE.

Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare: IAN FINLAY McLEAN.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: BERNARD HORACE MUSSETT.

Minister of Local Government and Housing: MARK HENRY HEATHCOTE PARTRIDGE.

Minister of Agriculture: GEORGE WILBURN RUDLAND.

Minister of Education: ARTHUR PHILIP SMITH.

Minister of Mines and Lands and Water Development: PHILIP VAN HEERDEN.

Deputy Minister of Mines and Lands: IAN BIRT DILLON.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture: LANCE BALES SMITH.

Deputy Minister of Information: PIETER KENYON FLEMING
VOLTELYN VAN DER BYL.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. R. W. STUMBLES.

Clerk of the House: L. J. HOWE-ELY.

GENERAL ELECTIONS (May 1965)

	NO. OF VOTES	SEATS
Rhodesian Front . . .	28,381	50
Rhodesia Party . . .	20,576	10
Independents . . .	19,427	5

Total number of votes cast: 68,384.

COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

Twenty-six elected members.

President: Chief ZWIMBA of Sinoia District.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Rhodesian Front: P.O.B. 242, Salisbury; f. 1962; dedicated to maintaining Rhodesia's independence; governing party with 50 seats in the Parliament (1968); Pres. IAN D. SMITH; Chair. Lt.-Col. W. M. KNOX.

Rhodesian Constitutional Association: P.O.B. 3850, Salisbury; f. 1965 in succession to Rhodesia Party; Chair. N. A. F. WILLIAMS; Sec. G. F. THOMAS.

United People's Party: Salisbury; f. 1965; coalition of opposition groups holding 13 seats in the Parliament (1968); Parliamentary Leader PERCY M'KUDU, M.P.

Rhodesian National Party: f. 1968; extreme right-wing breakaway group from Rhodesian Front; opposed to all racial integration; Leader LEN IDENSOHN.

Zimbabwe African People's Union (Z.A.P.U.): P.O. Box 20128, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1961; African nationalist party advocating universal adult suffrage; Leader JAMES CHIKEREMA (*banned September 1962*).

Zimbabwe African National Union (Z.A.N.U.): f. 1963 after split in Z.A.P.U.; African nationalist; Leader Rev. N. SITHOLE; (*banned*).

Zimbabwe African Democratic Union (Z.A.D.U.): f. 1964; (*banned*).

Zimbabwe United Party: f. 1964; Pres. SOLOMON GWAZAZA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system is Roman-Dutch, based on the system which was in force in the Cape at the time of the occupation. Cape Ordinances form the basis of much of the early legislation.

The High Court has two Divisions, General and Appellate. The Appellate Division is the superior court of record, and the supreme Court of Appeal under the terms of the 1965 Constitution. It consists of the Chief Justice, the Judge President, and a number of judges of appeal.

The General Division of the High Court comprises the Chief Justice, the Judge President and appointed puisne judges. Regular and periodical courts are presided over by Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir HUGH BEADLE, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Judge President: Sir VINCENT QUENET, Q.C.

Judge of Appeal: Mr. Justice H. N. MacDONALD.

Judges (Salisbury): Mr. Justice H. N. MacDONALD, Mr. Justice J. V. R. LEWIS, Mr. Justice E. W. G. JARVIS, C.M.G., Mr. Justice H. E. DAVIES, Mr. Justice B. GOLDIN, Mr. Justice J. GREENFIELD.

Judges (Bulawayo): Rt. Hon. Sir HUGH BEADLE, C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., Mr. Justice J. R. D. YOUNG.

Water Court, Town Planning Court and Court of Appeal for African Civil Cases—Judges: His Honour Judge H. J. HOFFMAN, C.B.E., His Honour Judge R. E. KNIGHT, Q.C.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most Africans follow their native religions.

CHRISTIANS

(Membership figures are for Europeans only.)

Anglican Community: There were 85,640 Anglicans in 1961.

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop of Central Africa: Most Rev. F. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, C.B.E., P.O.B. 183, Lusaka, Zambia.

BISHOPS IN RHODESIA

Mashonaland: Rt. Rev. J. P. BURROUGH (Salisbury).

Matabeleland: Rt. Rev. K. J. SKELTON (Bulawayo).

Dutch Reformed Church: P.O.B. 967, 35 Jameson Ave., Salisbury; est. in Rhodesia 1891; the Central African Synod includes Zambia and East Africa; 21 parishes, 8,000 adherents; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. T. H. DE JAGER.

Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Secretariat, P.O. Box 2591, Salisbury; Most Rev. FRANCIS MARKALL, S.J., Archbishop and Metropolitan; Gwelo: Rt. Rev. A.

HAENE, S.M.B., Bulawayo; Rt. Rev. ADOLPH G. SCHMITT, C.M.M.; Umtali: Rt. Rev. D. R. LAMONT, O.Carm.; Wankie; Rt. Rev. IGNATIUS PRIETO VEGA, S.M.I.; Roman Catholics in Rhodesia number 357,810.

Methodist Church: First Church est. in Salisbury in 1891. Chair and Gen. Supt. Rhodesia District, Rev. ANDREW M. NDHLELA, P.O.B. 8298, Salisbury; membership 36,092 (1966).

Presbyterian Church: f. 1904; Salisbury City: Ministers, Rev. J. KENNEDY GRANT, D.D., Rev. A. C. MILNE, B.A., Rev. J. COWIE, M.A., Session Clerk G. COOPER; Sec. Miss M. W. ROBINSON, M.A., P.O.B. 50; membership 28,630.

Salvation Army (Rhodesia Territory): f. 1890; Territorial Commander Lieut.-Commissioner F. J. ADLAM; P.O.B. 14, Salisbury; Staff: 1,200 officers and employees; 38,000 (approx.) members.

Jewish Community: Central African Jewish Board of Deputies, P.O. Box 1456, Bulawayo; Pres. Hon. A. E. ABRAHAMSON; approx. 6,000 adherents; publs. *The Board, Central African Zionist Digest, Rhodesian Jewish Times*.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chronicle, The: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1894; Bulawayo and throughout Matabeleland; English; Editor R. G. MEIER.

The Rhodesia Herald: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1891; Salisbury and elsewhere in Central Africa; English; Editor S. R. SWADEL; circ. 45,000.

Umtali Post: P.O. Box 396, Umtali; f. 1893; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Editor H. F. MOSENTHAL.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

African Businessman: P.O.B. 2737, Salisbury; monthly.

Central African Journal of Medicine: P.O. Box 2073, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly; Editor Dr. M. GELFAND.

Citizen, The: P.O.B. 1160, Beatrice Rd., Salisbury; f. 1953; weekly; English; Editor C. THEO.

Country Times: Country Times Press (Pvt.) Ltd., 208 Birmingham Rd., Marandellas; bi-monthly.

Enterprise: P.O.B. 638, Salisbury; monthly.

Fort Victoria Advertiser: P.O. Box 138, Fort Victoria; f. 1959; independent; general; weekly; Editor STUART ROGERS; circ. 1,000.

Gatooma Mail: P.O.B. 126, Gatooma; f. 1921; Thursdays; Editor D. BURKE.

Gwelo Times: P.O.B. 66, 51 Fifth St., Gwelo; f. 1897; Fridays; Editor M. L. BARNES.

Homecraft: P.O.B. 8263, Causeway, Salisbury; published by the National Federation of Womens' Institutes of Rhodesia in English, Shona and Ndebele; Editor MARY LEDINGHAM; circ. 5,000.

Industrial and Commercial Development: P.O.B. 1477, Salisbury; f. 1948; monthly; English; Man. Editor IVOR J. BEER; circ. 3,000.

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Kern: P.O.B. 55, Southerton, Salisbury; monthly.

Look and Listen: P.O.B. H.G. 200, Highlands; weekly.

Makoni Clarion: P.O.B. 17, Rusape; monthly.

Mashoko é Que Que: P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1965; monthly; African; Editor O. R. ASHTON; circ. 2,000.

Midlands Observer: P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1953; Fridays; English; Man. Editor O. R. ASHTON; circ. 1,200.

Modern Farming in Central Africa: P.O.B. 1477, Salisbury; f. 1964; Editor IVOR J. BEER; circ. 7,000.

Moto (Fire): P.O. Box 779, Gwelo; f. 195; monthly; 8; Shona and English; political, cultural, religious; Editors PAUL CHIDYUSIKU, JOHN ZACHARY, MICHAEL TRABER; circ. 32,000.

Motor Trader and Commercial Transport Operator: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O. Box 1683, Salisbury; official organ of the motor trade associations in Rhodesia and Zambia; Editor S. M. KENNEDY.

Murimi: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; monthly; Editor CORNELIUS WOTYORKA.

National Observer: P.O.B. 2473, Bulawayo; monthly; Editor ELIZA MAHAJA.

News of Hartley: P.O.B. 37, Hartley; weekly.

Outpost: P.O. Box H.G. 106, Highlands, Salisbury; f. 1911; monthly; English; Editor A. P. STOCK; circ. 4,500.

Parade and Foto-Action: P.O.B. 3798, Salisbury; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor LEONIS M. LAMBIRIS.

Qua: P.O.B. 2377, Salisbury; monthly.

Rhodesia Agricultural Journal: Private Bag 701, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1903; six per year; Editor W. B. CLEGHORN; circ. 2,000.

Rhodesian Bottle Store and Hotel Review (B.H.R.): Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1951; official organ of Liquor Trade and Hotel Associations; monthly; Editor A. J. JOHNSON.

Rhodesia Calls: P.O.B. 2266, Salisbury; f. 1960; every two months; Editor A. GERRARD ABERMAN; travel; circ. 11,000.

Rhodesian Executive: Bryanston House, Gordon Ave., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1961; monthly; Editor J. FERGUSON.

Rhodesian Farmer: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; f. 1928; weekly journal of the Rhodesian National Farmers' Union and Rhodesia Tobacco Association and affiliated bodies; English; circ. 7,300; Editor F. DEARLOVE.

Rhodesian Insurance Review: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly; Editor A. J. JOHNSON.

Rhodesian Property & Finance: P.O.B. 2266, Salisbury; f. 1956; monthly; Editor WILFRED BROOKS; circ. 7,500.

Rhodesia Railways Magazine: P.O.B. 1260, Bulawayo; monthly; Editor L. C. STREETER.

Rhodesian Tobacco Journal: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1949; monthly.

Shield: P.O.B. 3194, Salisbury; monthly; English; Editors P. D. BERTHOUD, A. CHENNELLS.

Sitima: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; official organ for African staff of the Rhodesia Railways in Rhodesia and Botswana; monthly; Editor L. C. STREETER; circ. 10,000.

Sunday Mail: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1935; English; Editor R. J. FOTHERGILL; circ. 61,000.

Sunday News: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1930; English; Editor P. H. C. J. TUDOR-OWEN.

Teacher in New Africa: 107 Moffat St., P.O.B. 3513, Salisbury; f. 1964; monthly; English; Man. V. R. COHEN.

You: P.O.B. 3793, Salisbury; f. 1950; monthly; English; women's; Editors STELLA GREENWAY, MARGARET CARMODY.

NEWS AGENCIES

Inter-African News Agency (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 785, Salisbury; f. 1964; subsidiary of the South African Press Association; Chair. L. K. S. WILSON; Editor CLAUDE COOK, M.B.E.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: 1201 Robinson House, Union Ave., Salisbury (P.O.B. 2023); Man. MICHAEL KEATS.
Reuters also have a bureau in Salisbury.

PUBLISHERS

A. C. Braby (Rhod.) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo.

Associated Publications (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3798, Salisbury; f. 1946.

B.T.W. Publications: P.O. Box 1532, Salisbury; f. 1954.

Burke Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 392, Gatooma.

The Citizen Press (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 1160, Salisbury.

Kingstons Limited: P.O.B. 2374, Salisbury; brs. in Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que and Umtali.

Longmans of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. ST 125, Southerton, Salisbury; f. 1964; br. of London firm.

Mambo Press: P.O. Box 779, Gwelo; f. 1958; religious, educational and fiction in African languages; Dir. Dr. MICHAEL TRABER; Man. JAMES AMREIN.

Mercantile Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1561, Salisbury.

Moore Printing and Publishing: P.O. Box 110, Sinoia.

Morris Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 1435, Salisbury.

Publications (C.A.) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo.

The Regent Press: P.O. Box 1393, Salisbury.

Rhodesian Farmer Publications: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; farming books for Central Africa.

The Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; P.O.B. 96, Umtali.

Rhodesian Publications Ltd.: P.O.B. 3745, Salisbury.

Unitas Press Ltd.: P.O.B. 2000, Salisbury.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corpn.: P.O.B. 8008, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1964; Dir.-Gen. D. A. STEPHEN; Chair. J. M. HELLIWELL.

RADIO

GENERAL COMMERCIAL SERVICE: news, information and entertainment; the main centre is in Salisbury, but there are studios in Bulawayo, Fort Victoria, Que Que, Gatooma and Umtali, and the African studios in Gwelo are also used for English programmes. The Corporation broadcasts four news services daily.

AFRICAN SERVICE: broadcasts in nine vernacular languages and English; studios in Gwelo, Salisbury and Bulawayo.

In June, 1967, there were 105,078 radio licences.

TELEVISION

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corpn.: Stations at Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Rhodesia Television Ltd.: P.O. Box H.G. 200, Highlands, Salisbury; programme contractors; commercial organisation; studios in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Ministry of Education: Salisbury; started educational TV services in July 1963.

In June, 1967 there were 38,036 combined television and radio licences.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

Reserve Bank of Rhodesia (Central Bank): P.O. Box 1283, Salisbury; f. May 1964 to take over the functions of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Rhodesia from June 1965; the bank has sole right of issue; cap. £R1m.; Gov. Sir SYDNEY CAINE. (Note: N. H. B. BRUCE is still recognized as Governor in Rhodesia.)

British and Rhodesian Discount House Ltd.: P.O.B. 3321, Fanum House, Jameson Avenue Central, Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £R150,000; Chair. S. SPIRO, M.C.; Man. M. G. GISBORNE.

Discount Co. of Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 3424, Fanum House, Jameson Ave. Central, Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £R150,000; Chair. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. G. WILDE.

Netherlands Bank of Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 3198, Salisbury; f. 1967 to take over the Rhodesian branches of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa; cap. £R1.15m.; Chair. Sir DONALD MACINTYRE; Gen. Man. G. H. M. BEAK.

Rhodesian Acceptances Ltd.: Pearl Assurance House, Jameson Avenue Central, Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. £R500,004; dep. 6.7m. (1967); Chair. S. SPIRO, M.C.; Man. Dir. L. P. NORMAND.

MERCHANT BANK

Merchant Bank of Central Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 3200, Century House West, Baker Avenue, Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. £R625,000; Chair. Brig. M. A. W. ROWLANDSON, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. K. DEWAR; branch in Lusaka.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; offices in Salisbury (P.O.B. 1279), Bulawayo, and other main towns; Chief Man. for Rhodesia CHARLES SAMUEL SKIPPER.

Colonial Banking and Trust Co.: Johannesburg; branch in Salisbury.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Salisbury; 64 Baker Avenue and other branches; Chief Man. for Rhodesia M. C. JAMES.

Ottoman Bank: London, Paris, Istanbul, etc.; branch in Salisbury; Chief Man. for Rhodesia J. G. DAVENPORT.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: London; P.O.B. 390, Salisbury; branches in all important towns; Gen. Man. A. G. CALDER.

INSURANCE

Insurance Corpn. of Rhodesia Ltd.: Robinson House, Century House, P.O.B. 2417, Salisbury; Man. ERIC WILDER.

Old Mutual Fire and General Insurance Company of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.: Mutual House, Speke Avenue, P.O. Box 2101, Salisbury; f. 1958; Gen. Man. W. H. EDWARDS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia: 47 Gordon Ave., P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1963; 1,500 mems.; 12 constituent chambers of commerce throughout Rhodesia; Pres. R. F. WELLS; Chief Exec. B. STRINGER; publ. *Rhodesian Recorder* (monthly). Constituent Chambers in: Bindura, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Gatooma, Karoi, Que Que, Marandellas, Victoria, Hartley, Salisbury, Sinoia and Umtali.

Salisbury Chamber of Commerce: 47 Gordon Ave., P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1894; 914 mems.; Pres. G. C. MALTAS; Sec. J. R. W. STUMBLES.

Salisbury Chamber of Industries: Salisbury; Pres. C. W. DEWHURST.

INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

African Turkish Tobacco Growers' Association: Salisbury; f. 1960; membership open to growers in all territories.

Agricultural Marketing Authority: Salisbury; f. 1967.

Association of Rhodesian Industries: Friern House, Speke Ave., Salisbury; f. 1957; represents the interests of industry in Rhodesia; Pres. W. R. PERRY; Dir. P. C. ALDRIDGE, M.B.E.

Bulawayo Agricultural Society: P.O. Famano, Bulawayo; sponsors the Central African Trade Fair; Pres. Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Bulawayo Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 2317; f. 1931; 150 mems.; Pres. S. M. HARRIS.

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Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Association: P.O. Box 23, Queen's Park, Bulawayo.

Bulawayo Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O. Box 1970, Bulawayo; f. 1919; 85 mems.; Pres. R. C. BISHOP; Sec. SYD HILL.

Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, The: P.O.B. 712, Salisbury; f. 1939; Pres. S. N. MUUS, M.B.E.; Man. K. A. VANDERPLANK; publs. *Annual Report*, *Chamber of Mines Journal* (monthly).

Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association: P.O.B. 105, Gatooma; 108 mems.; Chair. J. E. DE WET; Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S., F.C.C.S.

Industrial Council of the Meat Trade (Bulawayo Area): P.O. Box 1149; Sec. QUICK and JOHNS (Pvt.) Ltd.

Industrial Council of the Motor Industry of Matabeleland: P.O. Box 1149; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (Pvt.) Ltd.

Industrial Development Corporation of Southern Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 8531, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1963; Chair. N. CAMBITZIS.

Midlands Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 142, Gwelo; 40 mems.; Sec. C. RAMPF.

National Industrial Council of the Building Industry of Rhodesia: St. Barbara House, Baker Avenue/Moffat Street, Salisbury; Sec. P. D. NEWTON.

National Industrial Council of the Engineering and Iron and Steel Industry: 807 Sanlam Buildings, Tenth Avenue, P.O. Box 130, Bulawayo; f. 1943; Chair. M. M. BUCHAN, M.B.E.; Sec. P. B. GIBBS, M.B.E.

Que Que Farmers' Association: 6 Alamein Drive, P.O. Box 240, Que Que; f. 1928; 68 mems.; Sec. B. M. TAYLOR.

Rhodesia National Farmers' Union: P.O.B. 1241, Salisbury; f. 1942; 5,700 mems.; Gen. Man. J. R. MELLOR; publ. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly).

Rhodesian Smallworkers' and Tributors' Association: P.O. Box 100, Gatooma; f. 1906; 34 mems Chair. P. M. MAY; Hon. Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S., F.C.C.S.

Rhodesia Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; 3,000 mems.; Pres. C. A. HEURTLEY; Sec. J. M. MORTON; publ. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly, with Rhodesia National Farmers' Union).

Rhodesian Tobacco Corporation: Salisbury; f. 1966 to market the tobacco crop; total received from sales (1966) £11.5m. approx., government subsidy £5m. approx.; about 40 per cent of the 1966 crop has been sold.

Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board: P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; Chair. R. A. GRIFFITH, M.B.E.; Sec. H. G. STONHILL.

Sabi-Limpopo Authority: P.O.B. 8113, Causeway, Salisbury; f. by Statute 1965, to exploit, conserve and utilize water resources in the low veld of south-east Rhodesia, the Melssetter Highlands and the area around Fort Victoria; Chair. H. J. QUINTON; Chief Planning Officer H. R. HACK, M.B.E.; Sec. E. R. FOTHERGILL, O.B.E.

Salisbury Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 1502, Salisbury; f. 1921; 147 mems.; Chair. J. F. BEGLEY; Sec. W. GRAHAM.

Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia: R.T.A. House, Baker Ave., P.O.B. 8334, Causeway, Salisbury.

Umtali Chamber of Industries: Box 631, Umtali; f. 1945; 38 mems.; Sec. H. G. SEWARD.

Umtali District Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 29, Umtali; 105 mems.; Chair. BEN BARRY; Sec. A. W. H. COLEMAN.

TRADE UNIONS

African Trade Union Congress: 65 Sinoia St., Salisbury; f. 1957; Gen. Sec. E. V. WATUNGWA; there are 9 affiliated unions with a total membership of 29,198.

Main affiliates:

Commercial and Allied Workers' Union: Kingsway, Salisbury; 4,000 mems.; Pres. J. ZENDAH.

Engineering and Metal Workers' Union: 12 Kilmarnock Bldg., Fife St., Bulawayo; 732 mems.; Pres. A. F. TSOKA.

Railway Associated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2276, Bulawayo; 11,000 mems.; Pres. S. T. MASHINGAIDZE; Gen. Sec. A. J. MHUNGU.

Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia: P.O. Box 556, Bulawayo; f. 1954; name changed 1964; 16,140 mems.; Pres. H. B. BLOOMFIELD; Gen. Sec. T. S. CAVANAGH.

Main affiliates:

Associated Mine Workers of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 228, 34 Sixth St., Gwelo; 5,400 mems.; Pres. H. B. BLOOMFIELD.

National Commercial, Distributive and Office Workers' Association: P.O.B. 8309, Causeway; 2,000 mems.; Pres. N. H. STOKES; Gen. Sec. M. J. L. GROOMBRIDGE.

Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 556, Bulawayo; mems. 6,450; Pres. A. C. HODGE; Gen. Sec. P. LENNON.

Typographical Union of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 27, Bulawayo; 600 mems.; Pres. J. C. DOUGLAS; Sec. J. TAYLOR.

United Steelworkers' Union of Central Africa (USUCA): Schattil's Bldg., Musgrave Rd., Redcliffe; 1,100 mems.; Pres. J. EVANS; Sec. S. R. WATSON.

National African Federation of Unions: 31 Charter Rd., Salisbury; f. 1965; 14,669 mems.; Pres. S. S. NKOMO; Gen. Sec. MATHIAS KAVIYA.

Main affiliates:

Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1806, Bulawayo; 9,000 mems.; Pres. F. NGWENYA.

Building and Woodworkers' Union: Kingsway, Salisbury; 1,700 mems.; Pres. N. L. KARAMBWA; Gen. Sec. MORRIS CHIRONLA.

Municipal Workers' Union: 1676 4th St., 9th Rd., Makokoba, Bulawayo; 1,800 mems.; Pres. D. C. GAMBI; Gen. Sec. C. D. CHIKWANA.

Principal non-affiliated unions:

Air Transport Workers' Association: P.O.B. 1, Salisbury Airport, Salisbury; 450 mems.; Pres. R. A. WINZER; Sec. E. C. MAKAYI.

Amalgated Engineering Union: 506-509 Kirrie Bldgs., Abercorn St., Bulawayo (P.O.B. 472); 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. V. MULLER.

National Association of Local Government Officers and Employees: P.O.B. 2956, Salisbury; Pres. N. J. O'DONNELL; Sec. D. C. SCOTT.

Salisbury Municipal Employees' Association: P.O.B. 448, Salisbury; 1,200 mems.; Chair. P. E. COLE; Sec. Mrs. M. W. BEATON.

Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9019, Harare, Salisbury; 2,241 mems.; Pres. P. B. MOYO; Gen. Sec. G. ELIA.

Transport Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1936, Bulawayo; Chair. S. P. BHEBHE.

TRADE FAIR

Central African International Trade Fair: P.O. Famona, Bulawayo; f. 1960; Pres. Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Rhodesia Railways: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; originally f. 1899 and reconstituted 1967 when joint operation by Rhodesia and Zambia ceased and each became responsible for its own system; Commissioner Lt.-Col. A. LESLIE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. T. A. WRIGHT.

Trunk lines run from Bulawayo south through Botswana to the border with the Republic of South Africa, connecting with the South African Railways; north-west to the Victoria Falls, where there is a connection with Zambia Railways; and north-east to Salisbury and Umtali connecting with the Mozambique Railways' line from Beira. From a point near Gwelo, a line runs to the south-east, making a connection with the Mozambique Railways' Limpopo line and with the port of Lourenço Marques.

ROADS

The road system in Rhodesia totals 19,200 miles of which 5,200 miles are designated main roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile Association of Rhodesia: Fanum House, 57 Jameson Avenue Central, P.O. Box 585, Salisbury; f. 1923; 58,278 mems.; Pres. N. R. BERTRAM, C.M.G., M.B.E.; Gen.-Man. J. R. SORRIE.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Rhodesia Corporation: Salisbury Airport; f. 1967; successor to Central African Airways Corporation; services to Johannesburg, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Vilanculos, Beira and Mauritius; Gen. Man. M. E. EYERT; fleet of 5 Viscounts, 3 DC-3.

Rhodesian Air Services (Pvt.) Ltd.: Savoy House, Stanley Ave., Salisbury (P.O.B. 655); internal services.

Rhodesia United Air Carriers: Salisbury Airport; f. 1960; services to Bulawayo and Victoria Falls; Man. Dir. C. MYERS.

The following international airlines also serve Salisbury: Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., C.A.A., D.E.T.A., E.A.A.C., Lufthansa, S.A.A., Sabena, T.W.A., U.T.A.

TOURISM

Rhodesia National Tourist Board: 95 Stanley Avenue, P.O.B. 8052, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1963; Dir. A. T. INGLESBY; publ. *Rhodesia Calls*.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Mozambique: 509-511 Predio Lusitana, Avenida Don Luis, P.O.B. 2229, Lourenço Marques.

South Africa: African Life Centre, 24A Joubert St., P.O.B.

9398, Johannesburg; 1016 Tulbagh Centre, Hans Strijdom Ave., P.O.B. 2465, Cape Town; Salisbury House, Salisbury Arcade, P.O.B. 1689, Durban.

Switzerland: P.O.B. 561, 4001 Basle.

United Kingdom: Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

U.S.A.: c/o Air Rhodesia, 535 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

UNIVERSITY

University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: P.B. 167H, Salisbury; 127 teachers; 847 students.

RWANDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Rwanda is a small, landlocked state in Central Africa just south of the equator, bounded by the Congo (Kinshasa) to the west, Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east and Burundi to the south. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 73°F (23°C). French is used for official purposes and Rwanda is the native language. About half the population follow animist beliefs, most of the remainder being Roman Catholic. There are Protestant and Muslim minorities. The flag consists of vertical stripes of red, green and yellow, the yellow band bearing a black letter R. The capital is Kigali.

Recent History

Rwanda was formerly part of the Belgian-administered Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Tribal dissensions have long been rife and in 1959 led to serious disturbances and the establishment of a state of emergency. In 1961 it was decided by referendum to abolish the monarchy and set up a Republic. Internal autonomy was granted in 1961 and full independence followed in 1962. Tribal strife broke out again in December 1963 and large-scale killings (estimated at 20,000) were carried out by the Hutu against their former overlords the Tutsis. During 1964-65 large numbers of displaced Rwandese were resettled in neighbouring countries. President Kayibanda was re-elected in 1965 for a second four-year term. In 1967 Rwanda interned white mercenaries fleeing from the Congo and refused to return them. The Congolese Government subsequently broke off diplomatic relations with Rwanda.

Government

Rwanda is a Republic, executive power being exercised by the President assisted by a Cabinet of 13 Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Legislative Assembly of 44 members elected by universal adult suffrage. General elections were held in 1965. The country is divided into ten Prefectures.

Defence

Until independence in 1962 defence was the responsibility of Belgium. Since the withdrawal of Belgian troops a small national force has been built up.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, mainly at subsistence level. Coffee, cotton and pyrethrum are the principal crops. Livestock is widely raised and hides and skins are exported. Minerals include cassiterite (tin ore) and some gold, tanta-

lite, wolfram and beryl. Industry is on a small scale and covers mainly food processing. Financial aid from Belgium and the United Nations has been necessary to balance the budget. Trade is chiefly with neighbouring states and with Belgium. Rwanda severed economic ties with Burundi after the failure of their economic union in December 1963. An economic stabilization plan, including devaluation of the Rwanda franc, was implemented in April 1966 and is expected to improve export returns and has doubled budgetary income.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. The main roads are asphalted and there are highways linking Rwanda with Burundi. The rivers are not navigable but there is traffic on Lake Kivu. There are three airfields and regular flights are made to Burundi and Belgium.

Social Welfare

State schemes cover family allowances, accidents and pensions. The Government-assisted Native Welfare Fund provides community centres and medical services. Religious missions also provide socio-medical services.

Education

Schools are run by the State and by Missions but cannot yet provide education for all children. Over 350,000 children were at school in 1965. A few students go to the Congo or Belgium for higher education.

Tourism

Tourism has not been developed although there is attractive mountain scenery and colourful native dancing and drumming.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Rwanda Franc of 100 Centimes. It was devalued to half the former rate in April 1966.

Coins: 1, 5 Francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Francs.

Exchange rate: 240.00 RF = £1 sterling.

100.00 RF = \$1 U.S.

Free rate: 330.00 RF = £1 sterling.

120.00 RF = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA OF RWANDA (sq. km.)	POPULATION				
	Total	Tribes			Capital
		Hutu	Tutsi*	Twa	Kigali
26,338	3,000,000	2,482,000	497,000	20,000	15,000

* A considerable number of Tutsi were killed in tribal battles in 1963 and many more have fled to Burundi, Uganda and Congo Democratic Republic.

EMPLOYMENT
(1964)

Public Service	18,091
Agriculture	7,446
Mining	7,047
Services	6,000
Transport	520
Commerce	1,850
Manufacturing	2,282
Building	11,569
Water, Electricity	2,045
Others	4,443
TOTAL	61,293

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1964—hectares)

Cultivated	826,000
Pasture	818,000
Forestry	229,000

AGRICULTURE
(1966—tons)

Maize and Sorghum	192,801
Sweet Potatoes	257,109
Manioc	198,201
Beans	130,705
Bananas	1,216,872
Peas	59,698
Coffee	8,803
Tea	341

Livestock (1964): Cattle 557,000, Sheep and Goats 661,000.

Forestry (1964): Timber production 427,400 cu. metres.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Cassiterite	1,897	1,972	1,805
Wolframite	154	232	} 662
Beryl	286	89	
Amblygonite	5	23	

FINANCE

1 Rwanda franc=2 Belgian francs

1,000 Rwanda francs=£4 3s. 4d. sterling=U.S. \$10.00

RWANDA BUDGETS
('000 francs)

	1962	1963	1964	1966	1967
Revenue	454,000	471,900	570,000	1,127,000	1,360,000
Expenditure	604,000	656,000	985,000	1,131,000	1,500,000
Belgian Aid	150,000	30,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Development Budget (1966): 186 m. Rwanda francs.

RWANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1965)

Imports: 1,047 m. R.F. (foodstuff, clothing, petroleum products, vehicles, machinery).

Exports: 682 m. R.F. (cassiterite, coffee, pyrethrum).

(1966)

Imports: 1,776 m. R.F.

Exports: 1,083 m. R.F.

(The Rwanda Franc was devalued in April 1966.)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 francs)

IMPORTS		1966	EXPORTS		1966
Clothing and Textiles	.	462,600	Coffee	.	649,900
Foodstuffs	.	252,600	Tea	.	22,300
Fuels and Lubricants	.	111,100	Pyrethrum	.	17,400
Machinery	.	217,200	Hides and Skins	.	31,200
Vehicles and Spares	.	165,800	Tin Ore	.	307,800
Pharmaceutical Products	.	44,400	Minerals	.	52,400
Electrical Equipment	.	67,200	Others	.	2,000
Others	.	456,000			

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES†

('000 francs)

IMPORTS		1959	1960	EXPORTS		1959	1960
Belgium	.	279,022	202,036	Belgium	.	185,212	333,697
U.S.A.	.	111,440	99,022	U.S.A.	.	267,468	142,444
Iran	.	143,945	95,504	German Federal Republic	.	12,064	7,592
United Kingdom	.	107,193	92,342	Tanganyika*	.	924,812	546,129
Tanganyika	.	43,588	64,188				
German Federal Republic	.	93,141	72,753				
Japan	.	44,078	47,754				
Kenya, Uganda	.	55,534	57,968				

* Includes transit trade.

† Figures for the Burundi-Rwanda Customs Union.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1967): Cars 2,122, Trucks 1,243.

Shipping (1962): Lake Kivu freights 70,000 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passenger arrivals 18,928, departures 19,800; Freight entered 737 tons, cleared 693 tons; Mail 108 tons.

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	PUPILS
Elementary Schools	345,654
Secondary Schools (subsidised)	7,531
Technical Schools	744
Higher Education	120

Scholarships at universities abroad: 300.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated December, 1962)

The Republic of Rwanda was proclaimed in October 1961, following the abolition by public referendum of the Mwami Monarchy.

The Republic. Rwanda is a democratic, social and sovereign State. There is equality among citizens, who exercise national rights through their representatives.

Civil Rights. Fundamental liberties as defined in the Declaration of Human rights are guaranteed.

The Executive. Executive power is exercised by the President and his Ministers. The President is elected for four years by direct universal suffrage and may be re-elected. The President, who nominates and dismisses Ministers, presides over the Council of Ministers; negotiates and terminates all treaties; promulgates laws; may suspend but not dissolve the National Assembly; exercises the

prerogative of mercy; and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Legislative power. Exercised jointly by the National Assembly and the President. The National Assembly, which is elected by universal direct suffrage, votes laws and the budget.

The Judiciary. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. It has sole jurisdiction over penal matters affecting the President, Ministers or Deputies if indicted by a three-quarter majority of the National Assembly.

Revision of the Constitution. Both the President and the National Assembly may initiate Constitutional reforms.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: President GREGOIRE KAYIBANDA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Premier: President GREGOIRE KAYIBANDA.
Minister of the Interior and Justice: GASPARD HABELIMANA.
Minister of the National Guard and Police: JUVENAL HABYALIMANA.
Minister of National Education: ANASTASE MURUTZA.
Minister of Public Health: SINTO BUTERA.
Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Transport: OTTO RURINGIZANDERWE.
Minister of Works and Power: CHARLES KANYAMAHANGA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: DAMEN NYERARUKA.
Minister of Finance: GASPARD CYIMANA.
Minister of International Co-operation: THOMAS BAKURAGATA.
Minister of Family and Community Development: AUGUSTIN KAMUSO.
Minister of Commerce, Mines and Industry: SYLVAIN NSEMINANA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: BALTHAZAR BICAHUTAHAKA.
Vice-President: JOSEPH NDIWIMWE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO RWANDA

Belgium: B.P. 81, Kigali.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): B.P. 128, Kigali.
France: B.P. 53, Kigali.
German Federal Republic: B.P. 155, Kigali.
India: Kampala, Uganda.
Israel: B.P. 313, Kigali.
Italy: Nairobi, Kenya.

Japan: Kigali, Congo Democratic Republic.
Netherlands: Kigali, Congo Democratic Republic.
Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya.
United Kingdom: B.P. 20, Kigali.
U.S.A.: B.P. 2000, Kigali.
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 60, Kigali.
Vatican: B.P. 201, Kigali.

Rwanda also has diplomatic relations with Canada, the Republic of the Congo and Zaire.

RYUKYU ISLANDS—(GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, ETC.)

LEGISLATURE

ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER, 1965

PARTY	SEATS
Democratic Party	18
Okinawa Socialist Masses Party	8
Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters of Japan Socialist Party	2
Okinawa People's Party	1
Independents	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party (formerly *Liberal Democratic Party*): supports the American administration; Pres. SEIHO MATSUOKA.

Okinawa Socialist Masses Party: moderate left-wing; supports immediate reunion with Japan; Chair. TSUMICHIYO ASATO.

Okinawa People's Party: extreme left-wing; demands immediate reunion with Japan; Chair. KAMEJIRO SENAGA.

Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters of Japan Socialist Party: left-wing; supports reunion with Japan; Chair. KANSAI MIYARA.

Ryukyu Nationalist Party: advocates independence of Okinawa or accession to the U.S.A.; Sec.-Gen. CHOTOKU OGIMI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial system of the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands comprises a Civil Court, Criminal Courts (Sessions and Superior) and an Appellate Court. The Courts have civil and criminal jurisdiction over all U.S. nationals, cases affecting the security, property or interests of the U.S.A. and over Ryukyu nationals in criminal cases where the interests of the U.S.A. are directly involved. Rules of the Courts are based upon, and are virtually identical with, rules of District Courts of the U.S.A., including rules relative to indictment by jury and jury trials.

Director of the USCAR Courts Division: Col. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL.

The GRI judicial system consists of a High Court, a District Court, a Family Court, and Summary Courts. There are 49 judges who sit in Naha, Koza, Nago (Okinawa), Hirara (Miyako Island) and Ishigaki (Yaeyama Island).

Chief Justice, The High Court of the Ryukyus: SEIYU HIRATA.

Associate Justices, The High Court of the Ryukyus: EITARO OYAMA, EISUKE TAMAKI, FUJIYOSHI MIYAGI, SEISHO YAMASHIRO, TOSHISADA TENGAN, SUSUMU TOBARU.

Chief Judge, Naha District Court: SOTOKU YOSHIYAMA.

Chief Judge, Okinawa Family Court: (vacant).

Chief Judge, Summary Courts: TAKICHI TOMIYAMA.

RELIGION

The Ryukyu population is mainly Shinto or Buddhist. There are few Christians.

THE PRESS

Okinawa Times: P.O. Box 293, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; Japanese; morning and evening; Pres. KAZAFUMI UECHE; Managing Editor SEIYU UEMA; total circ. 96,000.

Ryukyu Shimpo: P.O.B. 15, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1893; Japanese; morning and evening; Pres. SHUI IKEMİYAGI; Man. Editor ICHIRO NAGAMINE; circ. 84,000.

Okinawa Jiho: P.O.B. 289, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1967; Japanese; morning; Pres. BINSHO SAKIMA; Man. Editor YASUO KAYO; total circ. 7,000.

Morning Star: P.O.B. 282, Naha, Okinawa; English; Editor ROBERT PROSSER; circ. 15,000.

Stars and Stripes: Okinawa; English; for the U.S. forces.

Seven papers circulate in Miyako and Yaeyama Islands, with a circulation of about 12,600. There are a few weekly papers with a total circulation of 14,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The Jiji Press and the Kyodo News Service have offices in Naha.

PUBLISHERS

Okinawa Times: P.O.B. 293, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; publishers of Okinawa Year Book (Japanese language) and others related to the Ryukyu Islands.

Ryukyu Shimpo: P.O.B. 15, Naha, Okinawa; books dealing with the Ryukyu Islands.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation: C.P.O. Box 4, Naha, Okinawa; two sound stations: one Japanese-speaking (KSAR), one English-speaking (KSBIK); Pres. S. KAYASU.

Far East Broadcasting Co.: Box 55, Naha, Okinawa; missionary service; broadcasts in Japanese (KSDX), Chinese (KSBU) and English (KSAB); Dir. D. HUDSON.

Radio Okinawa Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 405, Naha, Okinawa; broadcasts in Japanese (KSDT); Pres. JUGO TOMA.

Voice of America Station in Okinawa: Okinawa; relays broadcasts in English, Chinese, Korean, Japanese and Russian.

Armed Forces Radio: Okinawa; broadcasts programmes for the U.S. forces.

In July 1966 there were 241,356 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Okinawa Hoso Kyokai: 1-54, Kumoji-cho, Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese; Yaeyama station (KSGA-TV) at Akao, Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City; Miyako station (KSDY-TV) at Sodeyama, Higashinasone, Hirara City; Pres. CHOSEI KABIRA.

Okinawa Television Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 1-chome, Matsuyama-cho, Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese (KSDW-TV); Pres. JUGO TOMA; Man. Dir. Y. YAMASHIRO.

Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese (KSAR-TV); Pres. S. ZAYSU.

Armed Forces Television Service: Okinawa; televises programmes for the U.S. forces.

In July 1966 there were 135,620 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in U.S. \$)

BANKING

GOVERNMENT BANKS

- Central Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Co-operatives:** 182-1 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 11.1m.; dep. 11.1m. (June 1967); Pres. GENPEI OSHIRO.
- Peoples Finance Corporation:** 2-7-1 Shimoizumi, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 4m. (June 1967); Pres. SEIKO KOHAGURA.
- Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation:** 179 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1959; cap. 44.2m. (June 1967); Pres. NOBUO TAKARAMURA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

- Bank of the Ryukyus:** 1-16 Kumoji, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; cap. 8.5m.; dep. 128.9m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. SHUEI SAKIHAMA.
- Bank of Okinawa:** 1-42 Miehashi, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 4.1m.; dep. 65m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. KOJI YAMAUCHI.

MUTUAL LOANS AND SAVINGS BANKS

- Chuo Sogo Bank:** 2-8 Kumoji, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1964 by merger of *Daiichi Sogo* and *Okinawa Sogo*; cap. 2.4m.; dep. 34.5m. (Dec. 1967) Pres. CHOKO NAKAYOSHI.
- Nanyo Sogo Bank:** 1-790 Makishi, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1952; cap. 1.9m.; dep. 22.1m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. KATSUO GIMA.

AMERICAN BANKS

- Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association:** San Francisco; 2-5 Higashi-Machi, C.P.O. Box 378, Naha, Okinawa; dep. 28m. (in Okinawa; Dec. 1967); Man. A. R. CAUDRON; branch in Koza, Okinawa.
- American Express Company Inc.:** New York; 242 Yamazato, Koza, Okinawa; C.P.O. Box 189, Naha, Okinawa; dep. 17m. (in Okinawa; Dec. 1967); Man. W. J. CARR.

INSURANCE

RYUKYUAN COMPANIES

(Naha, Okinawa)

- Kyowa Fire and Marine Insurance:** 1-46 Kumoji; Pres. YUSEI UEZU.
- Okinawa Mutual Life Insurance Co.:** 1-46 Kumoji; Pres. SEIKUN MAEDA.
- Ryukyu Fire and Marine Insurance Co.:** 463 Asato; Pres. KOKEN KOKUBA.
- Ryukyu Mutual Life Insurance Co.:** 193 Matsuo; Pres. NOBORU KAKAZU.

There are also ten foreign insurance companies operating in the Ryukyu Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** 1-49 Kumecho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.
- Okinawa Junior Chamber of Commerce:** 468 Asato, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KEIRO NAKAMURA.
- United States Chamber of Commerce in Okinawa:** P.O.B. 58, Koza, Okinawa; Pres. FRANK M. BROWN.

Japan Chamber of Commerce in Okinawa: 1-49, Kumecho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. YUJI MASUDA.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Ryukyu Industrial Federation:** 468 Asato, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. SOSEI GUSHIKEN.
- Ryukyu Agricultural Co-operatives Federation:** 284 Kohagura, Naha, Okinawa; 82 member Co-operatives (Feb. 1968); Pres. YUKEN TOME.
- Ryukyu Fisheries Co-operatives Federation:** 2-211 Maejima-cho, Naha, Okinawa; 42 member Co-operatives (Feb. 1968); Pres. KOZO TOKASHIKI.
- Ryukyu Contractors Association:** 1-35 Miehashi, Naha, Okinawa; 214 member contractors (Feb. 1968); Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

TRADE UNIONS

In January 1968 there were 136 unions with 48,520 members. The main federations are:

- All Okinawa Labor Unions Federation:** 1-31 Miehashi, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1961; 20 unions; 1,193 mems.; Chair. KINZO SHINJO.
- Okinawa Prefecture Labor Unions Council:** 2-36 Shimoi-zami, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1964; 66 unions; 39,204 mems.; Chair. KOKICHI KAMEKO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

Bus services provide the principal means of transport. There are a number of companies on all the island groups.

SHIPPING

INTERNATIONAL LINES

There are 77 large and small ports in the Ryukyu Islands. The most important commercial ports are Naha Port and Tomari Port, both in Naha City. Naha Port was completed in 1955 and the wharf is 1,600 metres long.

- American Mail Line:** Local Office: P.O.B. 91, Naha, Okinawa; Man. JOHN H. HAY.
- American President Line:** Local Office: P.O.B. 57, Naha, Okinawa; Man. WAYNE D. JONES.
- Everett Orient Line:** Local Office: P.O.B. 91, Naha, Okinawa; Man. EIICHI KOYAMA.
- Kansai Steamship Company:** Local Office: P.O.B. 252, Naha, Okinawa; Man. YOSHIO FUKUZATO.
- Mitsui Osaka Shosen Kaisha:** Local Office: 3-44 Nishishin-machi, Naha, Okinawa; Man. TADAYOSHI HIRATA.
- Nihonkai Kisen Kaisha:** Local Office: 5-7 Nishihon-machi, Naha, Okinawa; Man. KOKICHI KOKUBA.
- Nihon Yusen Kaisha:** Local Office: P.O.B. 281, Naha, Okinawa; Man. CHORYO ISHIMINE.
- Okinawa Kisen Kaisha:** Head Office: 2-226 Maejima-cho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.
- Pacific Far East Line:** Local Office: P.O.B. 57, Naha, Okinawa; Man. WAYNE D. JONES.
- Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha:** Head Office: 4-1-1 Nishihon-machi, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1950; Pres. TADAYOSHI HIRATA.

RYUKYU ISLANDS—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Ryukyu Unyu Company: Head Office: 1-1 Nishihon-machi, Naha, Okinawa; Man. CHOSHIN MIYARA.

C. F. Sharp: Local Office: P.O.B. 24, Naha, Okinawa; Man. LAWRIK LEONID.

State Marine Lines: Local Office: P.O.B. 429, Naha, Okinawa; Man. K. H. CHENG.

State Steamship Company: Local Office: P.O.B. 67, Naha, Okinawa; Man. ALEX ROTH, Jr.

Talai Ship Company: Local Office: 2-103 Takahashi-cho, Naha, Okinawa; Man. RIN CHIN-SIN.

Western Pacific Line: Local Office: P.O.B. 42, Naha, Okinawa; Man. DAVID J. O. ROURKE.

Yamashita Shin Nihon Kisen Kaisha: Local Office: P.O.B. 252, Naha, Okinawa; Man. YOSHIO FUKUZATO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Southwest Air Lines Co. Ltd.: 1 No. 306 Aza Kagamizu, Naha, Okinawa; Japanese-Ryukyuan Corporation, providing inter-island air carrier service with the Ryukyu Islands; Pres. MASAO MASUMO.

The following foreign airlines serve the Ryukyu Islands:
All Nippon Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., Civil Air Transport, Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airlines.

TOURISM

Okinawa Tourism Development Corporation: 1-43, Matsushita-Cho, Naha, Okinawa; f. January 1968; Pres. MORISADA TONAKI.

Okinawa Tourism Association: 1-49, Kume-Cho, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1953; Pres. SEIHO MATSUOKA.

TOURIST SERVICE COMPANIES

Okinawa Tourist Service Co.: 175 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. MIKE RYOKO HIGASHI.

Okinawa Travel Agency: 178 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. SHINEI KKNYOSHI.

International Travel Service Co.: 159 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. YOSHIKI YOZA.

UNIVERSITIES

Kokusai University: Yamazato, Koza, Okinawa; 43 teachers, 763 students.

Okinawa University: Kokuba, Naha, Okinawa; 74 teachers, 1,828 students.

University of the Ryukyus: Shuri, Naha, Okinawa; 272 teachers, 3,157 students.

SAUDI ARABIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Saudi Arabia occupies the greater part of the Arabian peninsula bounded by Yemen and the Red Sea to the west and by the Persian Gulf and the Trucial States to the east. Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait are to the north and Muscat and Oman and the People's Republic of Southern Yemen to the south. Much of the country is desert. In summer temperatures range from 100°–120°F (38°–49°C) in coastal regions and humidity is high. Temperatures sometimes reach 130°F (54°C) in the interior. Winters are mild, except in the mountains. The language is Arabic. The great majority of the population are Sunni Moslems, and in the Najd there is a preponderance of members of the Wahhabi sect. The flag is green bearing a white religious Arabic inscription above a white sword. The royal capital is Riyadh.

Recent History

Saudi Arabia has been a member of the Arab League since 1945. King Saud ibn Abdul Aziz succeeded his father in 1953 and at times tried to mediate between the conflicting interests in the Arab Middle East. In 1962, following the outbreak of civil war in the Yemen, Saudi Arabia supported the deposed Imam while forces of the United Arab Republic aided the newly declared Yemeni Republic. As a result, Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with the United Arab Republic in November 1962, but restored them in March 1964. Early in 1964 full executive powers passed into the hands of Crown Prince Faisal, the Prime Minister since 1962. In November 1964 the Council of Ministers asked King Saud to resign in favour of his brother. King Faisal continued in the office of Prime Minister, and now rules the country directly through the Council of Ministers.

Government

Constitutionally, the King rules in accordance with the *Sharia*, or sacred law of Islam. A Council of Ministers is appointed by the King, and decisions of the Council of Ministers are reached by majority vote but require royal sanction. The principal administrative divisions are Najd, Hijaz, 'Asir, Najran, and Eastern Province. The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Council and the tribal and village Councils.

Defence

Saudi Arabia has a regular army, and a military academy to train officers. The United States has military agreements with Saudi Arabia.

Economic Affairs

Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of crude oil in the Middle East, and the income from oil constitutes over 85 per cent of the Government's total revenue receipts. There is little industry but an iron and steel plant and an oil refinery were established at Jeddah in 1967 and an oil lubricating plant is under construction at Jeddah. Agreement has been reached with an Italian firm for setting up a petrochemical industry at Dammam. Apart from oil her chief activity is agriculture. The products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides, wool. Camels, horses, donkeys and

sheep are raised. Another source of revenue is the income from religious pilgrims, who come from all parts of the Moslem world to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. A large-scale survey of water resources is under way over an area of 244,000 square miles in the Nefud basin.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Dammam to Riyadh and the rebuilding of the railway from Medina to Damascus has been completed on Saudi territory. Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca and Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Taif to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hofuf. A new road was recently opened between Riyadh and Jeddah. The road flanking the Trans-Arabian Pipeline from Dhahran to the Mediterranean is being rebuilt. Saudi Arabian Airlines operate internal and external air services. The principal ports are Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and Ras Tanura and Dammam, on the Persian Gulf.

Social Welfare

Oil revenues have enabled the Saudi Arabian government to provide free medicine and medical care for all citizens and foreign residents. There are 80 hospitals with 5,952 beds.

Education

Elementary, secondary and higher education is free but not compulsory. In 1967 there were 1,234 schools for boys and 234 for girls. There are three universities, two secular and one religious, and a number of teacher training centres and technical and agricultural schools. A Petroleum and Minerals College has been established at Dhahran.

Tourism

All devout Moslems try to pay at least one visit to the holy cities of Medina, the burial place of Muhammad, and Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad. Over 290,000 pilgrims visited Saudi Arabia in 1966.

Visas are not required for visits to Saudi Arabia by nationals of Kuwait.

Sport

The main sports are football, bicycle racing, hawking and horse-riding.

Public Holidays

1968: May 20 (Independence Day), June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), September 23 (Unification Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr).

1969: February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 22 (Arab League Day), March 20 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is increasingly used, and was adopted as the official system in 1964.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the riyal of 20 qursh.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 riyals

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, 4 qursh; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 riyal.

Exchange rate: 10.8 riyals = £1 sterling

4.5 riyals = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1964)				
	Total (estimate)	Riyadh (Royal Capital)	Jeddah (Admin. Capital)	Mecca	Medina
850,000 (approx.)	6,000,000	169,000	148,000	159,000	72,000

A population census was taken in 1964 but the total figure has not been released. Some estimates put the total population as low as 3.5 million (1967).

SAUDI ARABIA-IRAQ NEUTRAL ZONE

The Najdi (Saudi Arabian) frontier with Iraq was defined in the Treaty of Mohammara in May 1922. Later a Neutral Zone of 7,000 sq. km. was established adjacent to the western tip of the Kuwait frontier. No military or permanent buildings were to be erected in the zone and the nomads of both countries were to have unimpeded access to its pastures and wells. A further agreement concerning the administration of this zone was signed between Iraq and Saudi Arabia in May 1938.

SAUDI ARABIA-KUWAIT NEUTRAL ZONE

A Convention signed at Uqair in December 1922 fixed the Najdi (Saudi Arabian) boundary with Kuwait. The Convention also established a Neutral Zone of 5,770 sq. km. immediately to the south of Kuwait in which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have since held equal rights. The final agreement on this matter was signed in 1963.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture (estimates, metric tons): Wheat 15,000, Maize 21,000, Millet and Sorghum 6,000, Barley 13,000, Rice 2,000, Dates 200,000. Other crops include alfalfa, vegetables, coffee and henna.

Livestock: Sheep 3,600,000, Goats 1,900,000, Asses 22,000.

Industry: Building, Date Packing, Cement, Soap, Sugar, Rugs, Marble, Gypsum, Nails, Soft Drinks, Industrial Gases.

OIL

ARAMCO CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN
SAUDI ARABIA

YEAR	LONG TONS	YEAR	LONG TONS
1937	7,735	1959	49,339,006
1951	36,608,585	1960	61,087,931
1952	39,870,805	1961	68,138,424
1953	53,307,390	1962	73,115,009
1954	40,887,754	1963	79,278,889
1955	46,136,583	1964	84,443,000
1956	46,784,693	1965	99,335,000
1957	47,935,041	1966	117,500,000
1958	48,229,690	1967	129,800,000

SAUDI ARABIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Saudi riyal=20 qursh.

100 riyals=£9 5s. 3d. sterling=U.S. \$22.23.

BUDGET

(1967-68 estimates—million riyals)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Oil Revenue	1,126	Private Treasury	173
Income Tax (inc. tax on oil receipts)	2,454	Defence	1,365
Customs	192	Ministry of Interior	674
Other Items	1,165	Communications	551
		Education	442
		Agriculture	394
		Health	142
TOTAL	4,937	TOTAL (including others)	4,937

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million riyals, at end of Muslim year)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Gold Reserves	349.7	349.6	1,186.6	1,296.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves	720.3	795.0	107.0	154.8
Currency in Circulation	980.3	1,050.3	348.7	348.7

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(million riyals)

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
550	702	1,205	1,402	1,717	2,147

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million riyals)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Imports	1,266.0	1,357.7	1,692.7	2,058.4	2,194.3*
Exports	4,631.7	5,318.5	5,948.4	6,846.6	n.a.

* Estimate

SAUDI ARABIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million riyals)

IMPORTS	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Foodstuffs . . .	496	600	693
Textiles and Clothing	167	154	148
Machinery, Transport	452	656	694
Building Materials .	183	248	305
Chemical Products .	85	101	118
Miscellaneous . . .	310	299	330
TOTAL . . .	1,693	2,058	2,288

EXPORTS	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Crude Oil* . . .	4,474	5,234	n.a.
Refined Oil* . . .	923	923	n.a.
TOTAL (inc. others)	5,948.4	6,846.6	7,605.7

* Aramco only.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million riyals)

IMPORTS	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
U.S.A.	337	544	498
United Kingdom . . .	147	149	184
Lebanon	114	101	172
German Federal Republic .	101	116	137
Italy	97	143	176
Netherlands	77	103	105
Syria	83	77	68
Belgium	59	53	61
Bahrain	38	37	40
United Arab Republic .	29	29	31
Kuwait	17	17	20

EXPORTS	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Italy	722	820	1,002
Bahrain	435	389	389
U.S.A.	457	420	383
Netherlands	229	243	366
German Federal Republic .	310	328	357
France	174	307	338
Spain	198	304	394
Lebanon	57	55	69
United Arab Republic .	101	81	114
United Kingdom . . .	183	296	611
Belgium	30	47	74

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of Pilgrims from outside Saudi Arabia	260,284	283,319	294,118	316,226	318,507

Figures for the Muslim year, which usually ends in March.

TRANSPORT

Railways: Dammam-Riyadh; Passengers (1963) 62,000; Freight (1963) 633,000 tons.

Roads (1964): 31,569 lorries, 27,608 cars, 14,812 taxicabs, 3,864 buses.

Shipping (1963): Vessels arriving at Jeddah 908, at Dammam 330.

Civil Aviation (1964—nine months): Saudi Arabian Airlines flew 325.5m. seat miles.

EDUCATION

(1967)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	1,468	15,114	291,483
Intermediate and Secondary	131	679	30,879
Industrial	7	n.a.	932
Teacher Training	30	n.a.	n.a.
Evening Schools	508	n.a.	37,698
Riyadh University	—	106	1,114

Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyadh.

THE CONSTITUTION

After Ibn Sa'ud had finally brought the whole of present-day Saudi Arabia under his control in 1925, the territory was made into a dual kingdom.

Six years later, in 1932, the realm was unified by decree and became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia as a whole has in practice been developing, in the last six years or so particularly, from monarchical towards ministerial rule. The power of the Cabinet was further increased in May 1958, when several ministries were delegated to the Crown Prince. In December 1960, however, the Crown Prince resigned and King Sa'ud assumed the Prime Ministership. In 1962, Prince Faisal resumed the Prime Ministership. In 1964 King Sa'ud was relieved of his duties and his brother Prince Faisal was proclaimed King.

The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Council and the tribal and village councils. A General Municipal Council is established in the towns of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Its members are proposed by the inhabitants and must be approved by the King. Functioning concurrently with each General Municipal Council is a General Administration Committee, which investigates ways and means of executing resolutions passed by the Council. There are also elected district councils under the presidency of local chiefs, consisting of his assistant, the principal local officials and other important persons of the district. Every village and tribe has a

council composed of the sheikh, who presides, his legal advisers and two other prominent personages. These councils have power to enforce regulations.

The principal administrative divisions are as follows:

Najd: capital Riyadh. Najd is subdivided as follows:

1. The principality of Riyadh, to which are associated Wadi al-Dawasir, al-Aflaj, al-Hariq, al-Kharj, al-'Aridh, al-Washm and Sudair.
2. The principality of al-Qasim, comprising 'Unaizah, Buraidah, al-Ras and their villages, and al-Mudhan-nab and its dependencies.
3. The Northern principality (capital Hayil). This includes the tribes of Shammari, 'Anzah, al-Dhafir and Mutair, the town of Taima in the south and some northerly towns.

Hijaz: capital Mecca. Includes the principalities of Tabuk, al-'Ula, Dhaba, al-Wajh, Amlaj, Yanbu', Medina, Jeddah, al-Lith, al-Qunfudhah, Baljarshi and Tayif.

'Asir: capital Abha. Includes Abha, Qahtan, Shahrani, Rijal Alma', Rijal al-Hajr, Banu Shahr, Mahayil, Bariq and Bisha.

Najran and its villages.

Eastern Province (Al Hasa): capital Dammam. Includes Hofuf, Al-Mubarrar, Qatif, Dhahran, Al-Khobar and Qaryat al-Jubail.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. KING FAISAL IBN ABDUL AZIZ AL SA'UD, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

(Acceded to the throne November 2nd, 1964)

Crown Prince: KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: H.M. King FAISAL IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Deputy Prime Minister: H.H. Prince KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Finance and National Economy: H.H. Prince MUSA'ID IBN ABD AR-RAHMAN.

Interior: H.H. Prince FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Defence and Aviation: H.H. SULTAN IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Oil and Mineral Wealth: Sheikh AHMED ZAKI YAMANI.

Agriculture and Water: Sheikh HASSAN AL MUSHARI.

Pilgrimage Affairs and Awqaf: Sheikh MUHAMMAD UMAR TAWFIQ.

Education and Acting Minister of Public Health: Sheikh HASAN IBN ABDULLA AL ASH-SHAYKH.

Labour and Social Affairs: Sheikh ABDUL ROHMAN ABA AL-KHAYL.

Communications: Sheikh MUHAMMAD UMAR TAWFIQ.

Commerce and Industry: Sheikh ABID SHAYKH.

Information: JAMIL AL-HUJAILAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN JEDDA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: (E).
Ethiopia: (E).
India: (E).
Indonesia: (E).
Iran: (E).
Iraq: (E).

Italy: (E).
Japan: (E).
Kuwait: (E).
Lebanon: (E).
Libya: (E).

Morocco: (E).
Nigeria: P.O. Box 655 (E).
Pakistan: (E).
Senegal: (E).
Spain: (E).
Sudan: (E).

Syrian Arab Republic: (E).
United Arab Republic: (E).
United Kingdom: (E).
U.S.A.: (E).
Yemen: (L).

Saudi Arabia also has diplomatic relations with: Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Chad, Denmark, Greece, Guinea, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and Venezuela.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice throughout the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is administered according to Islamic law by a Chief Judge, who is responsible for the Department of Sharia Affairs. Sentences in the kingdom are given according to the Koran and the Sunna of the Prophet.

The judicial system provides for three grades of court and a Judicial Supervisory Committee:

The Judicial Supervisory Committee. The Committee consists of three members and a president appointed by the King. It supervises all the other courts and is situated at Mecca.

Chief Justice, Mecca: Sheikh ABDULLAH IBN HASSAN.

Courts of Appeal (Courts of Cassation). There are several courts of appeal in Hijaz and Najd, having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the *Mahkamah al-Sharia al-Koubra*.

Mahkamah al-Sharia al-Koubra. The competence of these courts extends to all cases not covered by the above. They are situated in Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Appeal may be made to the Courts of Cassation.

Mahkamah al-Omour al-Mosta'jalah. These courts which are held throughout the country, deal with cases of minor misdemeanours and actions in which the value does not exceed S.R. 30. Other branches of these courts deal exclusively with affairs of the Bedouin tribes with the same competence. The decisions of these courts are final.

RELIGION

Arabia is the centre of the Islamic faith and includes the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Except in the Eastern Province, where a large number of people follow Shi'a rites, the majority of the population are of the Sunni faith. The last fifty years have seen the rise of the Wahhabi sect, who originated in the eighteenth century, but first became unified and influential under their late leader King Ibn Sa'ud. They are now the keepers of the holy places and control the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mecca: Birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad; seat of the Great Mosque and Shrine of Ka'ba visited by a million Muslims annually.

Medina: Burial place of Muhammad; second sacred city of Islam.

Chief Qadi and Grand Mufti: His Holiness Sheikh MOHAMMED BIN IBRAHIM AL SHAIKH.

THE PRESS

Since 1964 most newspapers and periodicals have been published by press organizations administered by boards of directors with full autonomous powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Press Law. These organizations, which took over from small private firms, are privately owned by groups of individuals widely experienced in newspaper publishing and administration (*see* Publishers).

There are also a number of popular periodicals published by the government and by the Arabian American Oil Co. and distributed free of charge. The press is subject to no legal restriction affecting freedom of expression or the coverage of news.

DAILIES

al-Bilad: Ba Khashab Pasha St., Jeddah; Arabic; published by al-Bilad Publishing Corporation; Editor ABDULMAJID AL-SHUBUKSHI; circ. 15,000.

al-Medina al-Munwara: Jeddah, P.O.B. 807; f. 1937; Arabic; published by al-Medina Publishing Organization; Editor OSMAN HAFEZ; circ. 12,000.

al-Nadwah: Mecca; f. 1958; Arabic; published by Mecca Press and Information Organization; Editor HAMED MUTAWI'E; circ. 15,000.

Replica: English; news bulletin; published by Saudi Publishing House; Editor MUHAMMAD SALEH EDDINE.

al-Riyadh: Riyadh; Arabic; published by Yamamah Press Organization; Editor AHMED HOSHAN.

Ukaz: Taif; f. 1960; Arabic; published by Ukaz Press and Publishing Organization; Editor ABDALLAH OMAK KHAYAT; circ. 1,200.

WEEKLIES

Akhbar al-Dhahran (*Dhahran News*): Dammam; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD AL-AZIZ AL-ISA; circ. 1,500.

SAUDI ARABIA—(PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

al-Dawa: Riyadh; Arabic.

al-Jazirah: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; Arabic; circ. 5,000.

al-Khalij al-'Arabi (*The Arabian Gulf*): Al-Khobar; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD ALLAH SHUBAT; circ. 1,200.

News from Saudi Arabia: Press Dept., Ministry of Information, Jeddah; f. 1961; news bulletin; English; Editor HASHEM AZOUZ; circ. 8,000.

News of the Muslim World: Mecca; English and Arabic; published by Muslim World League; Editor FUAD SHAKER.

Oil Caravan Weekly: Aramco, Dhahran; Arabic; published by the Arabian American Oil Co.

al-Qasim: Buraidah; f. 1959; Editor 'ABD ALLAH AL SANE'; circ. 1,000.

Quraish: Mecca; f. 1959; Editor AHMED SIBA'I; circ. 1,000.

al-Ra'id: Jeddah; f. 1959; Editor 'ABDUL-FATTAH ABU MADYAN; circ. 2,000.

al-Riyadhah: Mecca; f. 1960; for young men; Editor MOHAMMED 'ABD ALLAH MALIBARI; circ. 500.

Saudi Economic Survey: English; published by Ashour Public Relations Service; Editor SEIF EDDINE ASHOUR.

Sun and Flare: Aramco, Dhahran; English; published by the Arabian American Oil Co.

Umm al-Qura: Mecca; f. 1924; Editor; 'ABDUL RAHMAN SHIBANI; published by the Government; circ. 5,000.

al-Yamamah: Riyadh; f. 1952; Dir. AHMED EL-HOSHAN; circ. 3,000.

al-Yaum (*Today*): P.O.B. 565, Dammam; f. 1965; Dir. ABDUL AZIZ AL-TURKY.

PERIODICALS

al-Haj (*Pilgrim*): Mecca; f. 1949; monthly; religious; Editor MOHAMMED SAID AL 'AMUDI; published by the Government; circ. 500.

al-Manhal: 44 Arafat Street, Jeddah; f. 1937; monthly; literary; Editor 'ABDUL QUADDOS ANSARI; circ. 2,000.

al-Mujtama: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; Arabic; monthly.

Nadwat al-Muwasalat: Riyadh; f. 1961; monthly; published by Ministry of Communications for government officials; Editor IBRAHIM AL-NASIR; circ. 2,000.

New Eve: Riyadh; f. 1966; Arabic; monthly; women's magazine; supplement to *al-Riyadh*; Editor Miss KHAIRIYA SAQQAF.

Rayat al-Islam: Riyadh; f. 1960; monthly; religious; Editor Sheikh ABD AL-LATIF IBN IBRAHIM; circ. 1,000.

al-Tijarah: Jeddah; f. 1960; monthly; for businessmen; Editor AHMAD ISA TAHKANDI; circ. 1,300.

PUBLISHERS

al-Bilad Publishing Organization: Ba Khashab Pasha St., Jeddah; publishes *al-Bilad*; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED HASAN FAGI.

Dar al-Yaum Press and Publishing Establishment: P.O.B. 565, Dammam; publishes *al-Yaum*; Dir.-Gen. ABDEL AZIZ AL-TURKI.

al-Jazirah Organization for Press Printing and Publishing: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; f. 1964; 28 mems.; publishes *al-Jazirah* (weekly) and *al-Mujtama* (monthly); Dir.-Gen. FAYSAL ASHBAIL.

al-Medina Publishing Organization: P.O.B. 807, Jeddah; publishes *al-Medina al-Munwara*; Dir.-Gen. AHMED SALAH JAMJOON.

Ukaz Press and Publishing Organization: Taif; f. 1964; publishes *Ukaz*.

Yamamah Press Organization: Riyadh; publishes *al-Riyadh*, *al-Yamamah* and *New Eve*; Dir.-Gen. AHMED HOSHAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Saudi Arabian Broadcasting Co.: Ministry of Information, Airport Rd., Jeddah; three stations at Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam broadcast programmes in Arabic and English; overseas service in Urdu, Indonesian, Persian and Swahili; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh A. F. GHAZAWI.

There are over 77,000 receiving sets.

ARAMCO Radio: Dhahran; broadcasts programmes in English for the entertainment of oil workers in the Persian Gulf.

TELEVISION

Saudi Arabian Government Television Service: Airport Rd., Jeddah; temporary installations at Jeddah and Riyadh operate 5 hours daily; a station was opened at Medina in 1968 and major stations and relay points are under construction to serve all principal towns.

ARAMCO-TV: P.O. Box 1359, Dhahran; f. 1957; non-commercial; 6 kW. transmitter at Dhahran, 500 watt transmitter at Hofuf; Producer S. A. AL-MOZAINI; 5½ hours a day.

There are about 35,000 T.V. sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Saudi Riyals)

CENTRAL BANK

Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency: P.O.B. 394, Airport St., Jeddah; f. 1952; dep. 2,618m. (1967); Pres. and Gov. SAYED ANWAR ALI; Vice-Gov. JUNAID A. BAJUNAID; Controller-Gen. ABDUL WAHAB M. S. SHEIKH; publs. *Statement of Affairs* (bi-weekly), *Annual Report*, *Statistical Summary*.

Agricultural Credit Bank: Jeddah; f. 1964; cap. 31.5m.; Dir.-Gen. IZZAT HUSNI AL-ALI.

Ibrahim I. Zahran Bank: Jeddah.

National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 104, Jeddah; f. 1938; (June 1966) cap. 30.2m., dep. 715.5m.; Partners Sheikh SALEH ABDULLAH MOSA ALKAAKI, Sheikh ABDULAZIZ MOHAMED ALKAAKI, Sheikh SALIM AHMED BIN MAHFOOZ (Gen. Manager); 19 branches.

Riyadh Bank Ltd.: P.O. Box 1047, Jeddah; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 37.5m.; dep. 178m. (Oct. 1966); Chair. H.E. Sheikh ABDULLA IBN ADWAN; Man. Dir. H.E. Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SHEIKH; Gen. Man. J. A. COURT; 11 branches.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Amsterdam; P.O. Box 67, Jeddah; Alkhobar; Dammam.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; Jeddah; 6 branches.

SAUDI ARABIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris; Jeddah.

Banque du Caire S.A.E.: Cairo; P.O.B. 472, Jeddah; 4 branches (*licence cancelled February 1967*).

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer S.A.: Beirut, Lebanon; Jeddah.

Banque Misr S.A.E.: Cairo; Jeddah (*licence cancelled February 1967*).

British Bank of the Middle East: London, E.C.4; Jeddah; Dammam; Alkhobar.

First National City Bank: New York; Riyadh, P.O.B. 833; Man. G. B. RICH, Jr.; branch at Jeddah.

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; Jeddah; Man. SHAIKH INAYAT ALI.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Saudi National Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 106, Al-Khobar; f. 1958; Pres. HAMAD AHMAD ALGOSAIBI; Gen. Man. A. A. ALGOSAIBI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Jeddah, P.O.B. 1264; f. 1950; Pres. Sheikh MOHAMED AL-AWADI; Dir. ABBAS ABDUL MAJID; publ. *Al-Tijara*.

Chamber of Commerce: Riyadh; Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ MUQAIREN.

There are also Chambers in Medina, Mecca and Dammam.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Trade unions are prohibited but since 1962 several Co-operative Societies have been formed by workers in particular trades.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Saudi Government Railroad: Dammam; Gen. Man. ABDUL AZIZ AL-QURAISHI.

The Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) constructed the railway between Dammam and Riyadh on behalf of the Saudi Arabian Government. In May 1966 as a result of a royal decree the railroad became an independent entity with a board of directors headed by the Minister of Communications. Passenger trains now run daily from Dammam to Abqaiq, Hofuf, al-Kharj and Riyadh, but goods trains run three times a week from Dammam to Riyadh. Mileage and gauge: 363 route miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Restoration of the derelict Hejaz Railway from the Jordan border to Medina is hoped to be completed in 1967.

ROADS

Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca, Jeddah to Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Taif to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hofuf as well as the principal communities and certain outlying points in Aramco's area of operations. Work is proceeding on various other roads, including one which will link Medina and Riyadh. 1967

saw completion of the trans-Arabian highway, which links Dammam, Riyadh, Taif, Mecca and Jeddah. 2,177 miles of highway are in use at present and it is planned to increase this figure to 5,000 miles by 1969.

SHIPPING

The deep-water port of Jeddah is the main port of the kingdom and the port for pilgrims to Mecca. An expansion scheme providing for eight new piers for large ships was begun in 1967. India is reached from Jeddah in ten days, services being operated by Turner and Morris Steamship Co. There is a frequent service by the Khedivial Steamship Co. between Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Yanbu, the port of Medina, has been extended and modernized, with new docks, storage space and a special Pilgrim centre; other ports on the Red Sea are Muwaih, Wejh and Rabigh. On the Persian Gulf there are the small ports of Al-Khobar, Qatif and Uqair, suitable only for small local craft, and a deep-water port at Ras Tanura built by the Arabian American Oil Co. for its own use. Most of the super-tankers can now be accommodated at Ras Tanura, following the completion of extensions to the north and south piers between 1955 and 1959. The deep-water Dammam Port, which was also built by the Arabian American Oil Co. and is operated by the Saudi Government Railroad, lies approximately 12 km. from the coast and is connected to the mainland by a railway causeway. Expansion of the port was completed in 1961 at a cost of over U.S.\$ 20 million.

CIVIL AVIATION

Saudi Arabian Airlines: Head Office: Bakhshab Building, P.O. Box 620, Jeddah; f. 1963; Government-owned company; regular internal services to all major cities of Saudi Arabia; regular international services to London, Frankfurt, Geneva, Rabat, Tunis, Tripoli, Bombay, Karachi, Istanbul, Port Sudan, Khartoum and Asmara; fleet of 29 aircraft, principally Boeing 720, Douglas DC-6, Douglas DC-3 and Convair 340; Dir.-Gen. ROMAIH SULIMAN AL-ROMAIH; Gen. Man. Technical M. J. VAUGHN; Gen. Man. Commercial RIDA HAKEEM.

Saudi Arabia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, A.L.I.A., Alitalia, A.U.A., B.O.A.C., C.S.A., Iranair, Iraqi Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.I.A., Sabena, Sudan Airways, Syrian Arab Airlines and U.A.A.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Saudi Arabia joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in January 1963. Radioisotopes are used in the oil industry and are being introduced into state-controlled agricultural schemes.

UNIVERSITIES

Islamic University: Medina; f. 1961; 26 teachers, 717 students.

Riyadh University: Riyadh; f. 1957; 106 teachers, 5,114 students.

King Abdul Aziz Private University: Jeddah; f. 1967.

SENEGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa bounded to the north by Mauritania, to the east by Mali and to the south by Guinea and Portuguese Guinea. In the southern part of the country the State of The Gambia forms a narrow enclave extending some 200 miles inland. The climate of Senegal is tropical with a long dry season followed by a short wet season. Average annual temperature is about 84°F (29°C). French is the official language but there are numerous native tongues of which Wolof and Toucouleur are the most widespread. About 80 per cent of the population is Moslem, 10 per cent Christian, mostly Roman Catholic. The remainder follow traditional beliefs. The flag has three vertical bands of green, gold and red, the gold band bearing a five-pointed star. The capital is Dakar.

Recent History

Formerly a French Colony, Senegal became a self-governing republic within the French Community in 1958. In 1959 it joined with the former French Sudan to form the Mali Federation. The Federation became independent in June 1960 but two months later was dissolved, Senegal rejoining the French Community as an independent member. In December 1962 the Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia, failed in an attempt to overthrow the President by a coup d'état and was arrested, tried and imprisoned. The President has since incorporated the office and duties of Prime Minister within his own Presidential responsibilities, and in March 1963 a new Constitution was adopted confirming this presidential system of government. Senegal and Gambia maintain close relations, and in April 1967 signed a Treaty of Association providing for closer co-operation between the two countries. Senegal is a member of the Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache (OCAM), the Organization for African Unity and the Organization of Senegal River States.

Government

The President is elected for a five-year term by universal direct suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He exercises executive power with the assistance of ministers nominated and chosen by himself. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is also elected for a four-year term at the time of the presidential election.

Defence

Senegal maintains a regular army comprising infantry brigades, commandos and parachutists, an air force and a national gendarmerie for the maintenance of law and order. France provides technical and material aid while retaining the right to use specified military bases.

Economic Affairs

More than half the population is engaged in agriculture and stockraising. Groundnuts account for 74 per cent of the total value of exports. Industry is mainly concerned with the processing of groundnuts and other food crops and hides and skins. There are some small consumer and construction industries and an oil refinery in Dakar.

Bauxite, phosphate, titanium and zirconium are mined. It is hoped to increase national production by 57 per cent under the current four-year plan.

Transport and Communications

The railway line running east to Mali was re-opened to traffic in 1963. The only other section runs north from Dakar along the coast. The road network is good with nearly 2,360 miles passable at all seasons. The Senegal river is used to transport goods both by Senegal and Mauritania. Dakar is the largest port in West Africa and serves both Senegal and Mauritania. There is an international airport at Dakar with an alternative at Thiès and more than a dozen smaller airports.

Social Welfare

Social services include a state medical service and certain family and maternity benefits for workers. There is a hospital at Dakar with 7 regional hospitals, 32 Health Centres and 40 maternity and infant centres.

Education

There is compulsory education for all children between six and fourteen years. Nearly 50 per cent of school-age children are provided for. There is one university.

Tourism

There is a wild game reserve in the Nikolo-Koba National Park. Dakar offers local tours and there are fine beaches. The island of Goré, near Dakar, is of great historical interest. Senegal is a member of the Office Inter-Etats du Tourisme Africain.

Visas are not required to visit Senegal by nationals of France.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Many forms of sport are practised, particularly watersports, hunting, golf and riding. The African Friendship Games were held at Dakar in April 1963.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension), June 3 (Whitsun), June 10 (Maouloud—festival of Prophet Mohamed), July 14 (Bastille Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 23 (Korité—end of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 10 (Tabaski—sheep festival), April 4 (Fête Nationale), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 CFA.

Exchange rate: 590 CFA = £1 sterling
244 CFA = \$1 U.S.

SENEGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION—1966 est.			
	Total	African	French and others	Dakar (capital)
196,722	3,568,000	3,521,000	47,000	474,000

Principal Ethnic groups (1960 census): Wolofs 709,000, Peuhls 324,000, Sérères 306,000, Toucouleurs 248,000, Diolas 115,000.

Chief Towns: (1960 Census): Dakar 374,700, Kaolack 69,600, Thiès 69,000, Rufisque 49,700, Saint-Louis 48,800.

EMPLOYMENT (1964)

Agriculture, Fishing	4,045
Mining, Industry	18,804
Transport	15,496
Public Works, Building	14,176
Commerce, Banks	15,786
Services	14,664
TOTAL	82,971

AGRICULTURE (‘000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966 (est.)
Millet	532	554	400
Rice	110	122	100
Groundnut	1,019	1,122	800
Maize	37	41	40
Beans	17	14	16
Manioc	156	150	150

Livestock (1966—‘000 head): Cattle 2,219, Sheep and Goats 1,908, Asses 147, Horses 168, Camels 53, Pigs 2,939.

Fishing (1966): 115,798 tons.

MINING (metric tons)

	1965	1966
Aluminium Phosphate	134,900	144,800
Lime Phosphate	903,400	990,000

INDUSTRY (metric tons)

	1965	1966
Groundnut Oil	178	186
Sugar	19,000	19,800
Cement	181,100	194,500
Beer (hectolitres)	93,400	83,100
Cotton Fabric	1,131	1,346
Electricity (million kWh)	204.1	222.4

Currency: 1,000 CFA = £1 13s. 9d. sterling = \$U.S. 4.05.

Budget (1965–66) (million francs CFA): Revenue 44,927; Expenditure 33,975.

Aid from France (1947–Dec. 1963) (million French francs): FIDES 560, CCEE 349, FAC 69.4; (‘000 U.S. \$): FEDOM 34,606.

Aid from European Development Fund (to March 1966): U.S. \$64,982,000.

Four-Year Plan (1965–69): Capital investment 118,360 million CFA; Public funds 72,500m., private sources 45,860m.; aims at a 6% annual increase in rate of production.

SENEGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million CFA)

Imports: (1963) 38,500; (1964) 42,400; (1965) 39,600; (1966) 38,300.

Exports: (1963) 27,300; (1964) 30,200; (1965) 31,700; (1966) 36,800.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Milk Products. .	1,138	1,119	1,265	Groundnuts . .	9,105	9,217	12,886
Rice	4,920	4,476	4,331	Groundnut Oil .	12,039	13,143	13,203
Sugar	3,485	2,977	2,318	Oilcake	2,397	2,553	2,503
Petroleum Products.	1,953	1,531	1,003	Calcium Phosphate .	2,150	2,373	2,286
Wood	399	376	438	Hides and Skins .	197	184	238
Paper	1,067	1,016	1,008	Titanium	9	—	—
Textiles	3,863	3,287	7,676	Fish Paste	1,129	1,113	1,303
Metal Goods . . .	1,389	1,419	945	Wheat Flour . . .	643	690	643
Machinery	2,646	1,820	2,015				
Electrical Apparatus	1,424	1,423	1,197				
Vehicles and Spares .	1,054	1,791	2,190				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Algeria	777	993	562	134	20	32
Cambodia	2,740	2,307	1,467	2	—	—
France	24,881	21,564	20,279	24,041	25,589	27,133
German Federal Republic . .	1,982	1,805	2,122	774	869	830
Italy	1,277	1,245	1,272	n.a.	466	1,453
Madagascar	753	618	658	386	592	539
Netherlands	1,056	1,080	1,246	365	166	259
United Kingdom	576	535	370	626	447	399
United States	2,217	1,669	1,787	35	68	46

Railways (1966—est.): Number of Passengers 3,698,000, Passenger-km. 267,900,000, Freight ton-km. 208,200,000.

Roads (1966): Cars 29,789, Lorries 16,084, Buses 2,393.

Shipping (1966): Vessels entered and cleared 8,885; Passengers: arrivals 19,100, departures 22,500; Freight entered 1,742,000 tons, Freight cleared 2,565,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers: arrivals 66,342, departures 67,606; Freight 4,652 tons; Mail 720 tons.

Education (1966): Primary: schools 5,304, pupils 218,795; Secondary: schools 633, pupils 25,401; Technical and Professional: 8,396 students; Higher 2,655 students at University of Dakar, 194 students in France.

Source: Ministry of Planning and Development, Dakar.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated 7th March, 1963)

Preamble: Affirms the Rights of Man, liberty of the person and religious freedom. National sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

The President: The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term and is eligible for re-election. He holds executive power and conducts national policy with the assistance of ministers chosen and nominated by himself. He is Commander of the Armed Forces and responsible for national defence. He may, after consultation with the President of the National Assembly and with the Supreme Court, submit any draft law to referendum. In circumstances where the security of the State is in grave and immediate danger, he can assume emergency powers and rule by decree. The President of the Republic can be impeached only on a charge of high treason or by a secret ballot of the National Assembly carrying a three-fifths majority.

The National Assembly: Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term at the same time as the Presidential election. The Assembly discusses and votes legislation and submits it to the President of the Republic for promulgation. The President can direct the Assembly to give a second reading to the bill, in which case it may be made law only by a three-fifths majority. The President of the Republic can also call upon the Supreme Court to declare whether any draft law is constitutional and acceptable. Legislation may be initiated by either the President of the Republic or the National Assembly.

Amendments: The President of the Republic and Deputies to the National Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution. Draft amendments are adopted by a three-fifths majority vote of the National Assembly. Failing this they are submitted to referendum.

Judicial Power: The President appoints the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, on the advice of the Superior Court of Magistrates, which determines the constitutionality of laws. A High Court of Justice, appointed by the National Assembly from among its members is competent to impeach the President or members of the Government.

Local Government: Senegal is divided into seven regions, each having a Governor and an elected Local Assembly.

French Community: In June 1960 Senegal signed Agreements with France to become an independent member of the French Community.

Gambia-Senegal Treaty of Association: Signed April 1967 to promote and expand co-ordination and co-operation between the two countries; provisions include annual meetings of heads of governments, an Inter-State Ministerial Committee, and a permanent secretariat; committees, under the supervision of the Inter-State Ministerial Committee, deal with existing agreements covering foreign affairs and security, and the joint development of the Gambia River Basin.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

President of the Council: LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALIOUNE BADARA M'BENGUE.
Minister of Justice: ABDOURAHMANE DIOP.
Minister of the Interior: AMADOU CISSÉ DIA.
Minister of the Armed Forces: AMADOU KARIM GAYE.
Minister of Finance: JEAN COLLIN.
Minister of Public Works and Transport: MADY CISSOKO.
Minister of Rural Economy: HABIB THIAM.
Minister of Civil Service and Labour: MAGATTE LO.
Minister of Technical Instruction and the Formation of Cadres: EMILE BADIANE.

Minister of National Education: AMADOU MAHTAR M'BOW.
Minister for the Plan and Industry: ABDOU DIOUF.
Minister for Commerce, Artisans and Tourism: IBRAHIMA TALL.
Minister of Popular Education and Culture: ASSANE SECK.
Minister for Youth and Sport: AMADOU RACINE N'DIAYE.
Assistant to the President of the Republic: DANIEL CABOU.
Secretary of State to the President of the Republic: THIerno DIOP.
Commissioner for Information: ABDOULAYE DIACK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SENEGAL

(Dakar unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: 5 rue Mermoz (E).
Argentina: Imm. B.I.A.O. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance (E).
Austria: 36 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 3247 (E).
Belgium: route de la Corniche, B.P. 524 (E).
Brazil: Imm. B.I.A.O., 2e. étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 136 (E).
Canada: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
China, Republic (Taiwan): 38 rue de Talmath (E).
Congo (Democratic Republic): Imm. Daniel Sorano, 2e. étage, B.P. 2251 (E).
Denmark: Rabat, Morocco (E).
Ethiopia: 36 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, 2e étage, B.P. 379.
Finland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
France: 1 rue Thiers, B.P. 4035 (E).
Gambia: 5 ter. rue de Thiong/rue de Dr. Thèze, B.P. 3248 (H.C.).
German Federal Republic: 43 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 2100 (E).
Ghana: 23 ave. Maginot, 1er étage (E).
Guinea: rue Marsat, B.P. 7010 (E).
Haiti: 55 ave. Albert Sarraut, B.P. 1552 (E).
India: allées Canard, B.P. 398 (E).
Israel: 57 ave. Albert Sarraut, 3e. étage, B.P. 2907 (E).
Italy: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 348 (E).
Japan: Imm. B.I.A.O., Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 3140 (E).
Korea, Republic: Paris 16e, France (E).

Lebanon: 18 blvd. de la République, B.P. 234 (E).
Liberia: 21 ave. Faidherbe, B.P. 2110 (E).
Mali: Imm. F.A.O., blvd. de la Libération (E).
Mauritania: 37 allée du Centenaire, B.P. 1119 (L).
Mexico: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Morocco: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 490 (E).
Netherlands: 5 ave. Carde (E).
Nigeria: 9 ave. Roume, B.P. 3129 (L).
Pakistan: 22 rue Carnot, rez de chaussée/1er étage (E).
Poland: Point-E, Canal IV, Route de Ouakam (E).
Saudi Arabia: rues Béranger Féraud et Masclary (E).
Spain: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 2091 (E).
Sweden: Rabat, Morocco (E).
Switzerland: 1 rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 1772 (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Tunisia: rue El-Hadj Seydou Nourou Tall, B.P. 3127 (E).
Turkey: Imm. B.I.A.O., Appt. Fls, 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 6060, Etoile (E).
United Arab Republic: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 474 (E).
United Kingdom: 20 rue du Dr. Guillet, B.P. 6025 (E).
U.S.A.: Imm. B.A.O., place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 49 (E).
U.S.S.R.: ave. Jean XXIII (E).
Vatican: Rue I, Cité Fann (Apostolic Internunciature).
Viet-Nam, Republic of: 72 blvd. de la République (E).
Yugoslavia: rue Ouakam, Rcade Fann, Bel-Air (E).

Senegal also has diplomatic relations with Greece, Ivory Coast, Monaco, Norway, Panama, Romania, and Uruguay.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: LAMINE GUEYE.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1968

All 80 seats were won by the Union Progressiste Sénégalaise.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union Progressiste Sénégalaise (U.P.S.): national section of the Parti Fédéraliste Africain (P.F.A.); government party; Sec.-Gen. LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR. In 1966, by agreement, the former opposition party **Parti du Regroupement Africain** was incorporated into the U.P.S.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: f. 1960; Pres. KÉBA M'BAYE; Sectional Pres. FRANÇOIS PUIG, ROUGEVIN-BAVILLE, MÉNOUMBÉ SAR.

High Court of Justice: f. 1962; composed of members of the National Assembly; Past Pres. OUSEMANE GOUNDIAN.

High Council of the Magistrature: f. 1960; constitutional court; Pres. LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR (*President of the Republic*); Vice-Pres. ALIOUNE M'BENGUE.

Cour d'Appel: Dakar; Pres. SOULEYE DIAGNE.

There are 4 Courts of Assizes, and Courts of First Instance at Dakar, Saint-Louis, Kaolack, Ziguinchor, Thiès, Tambacounda and Diourbel. Justices of the Peace sit in the main centres.

RELIGION

MUSLIM

About 76 per cent of the population are Muslims. Chief Mosque of Dakar, avenue Maginot.

Grand Imam: Al Haj AMADOU LAMINE DIÈNE.

NATIVE BELIEFS

About 14 per cent of the population follow traditional beliefs, mainly animist.

CHRISTIANITY

About ten per cent of the population are Christian mainly Roman Catholics.

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Dakar: Mgr. HYACINTHE THIANDOU, B.P. 1908, Dakar.

Suffragan Bishops:

Kaolack: Mgr. THÉOPHILE ALBERT CADOUX.

St. Louis de Sénégal: Mgr. PROSPER DODDS.

Ziguinchor: Mgr. AUGUSTIN SAGNA.

Protestant Mission: 141 rue de Bayeux, Dakar.

THE PRESS

DAKAR

Dakar-Matin: 17 rue Huart, B.P. 176; f. 1933; daily; Editor MICHEL DE BRETEUIL; circ. 20,000.

L'Information Africaine: 38 avenue W.-Ponty, B.P. 338; f. 1950; daily; Editors E. LALANNE, J. PEILLON; circ. 15,000.

Journal Officiel de La République du Sénégal: Dakar, government paper.

Africa: 8 rue Jules-Ferry.

Afrique, Mon Pays: 24 ave. Gambetta.

Afrique Nouvelle: 9 rue Paul Holle, B.P. 283; f. 1947; weekly; Editor SIMON KIBA; circ. 20,000.

L'Afrique Syndicale: 27 bis rue Victor Hugo.

Awa: Imprimerie Diop, rue de Reims, angle rue Dial Diop.

Bafila: 26 ave. Gambetta, B.P. 1845.

Bingo: 17 rue Huart, B.P. 176; f. 1952; illustrated monthly; Editor JOACHIM PAULIN; circ. 22,000.

Cette Semaine: 38 avenue W.-Ponty; weekly.

La Semaine à Dakar: weekly.

Médecine d'Afrique Noire: 38 avenue William-Ponty; f. 1952; bi-monthly; Editor EMILE LALANNE; circ. 10,000.

Le Mois en Afrique: 13 ave. J.-Jaurès, B.P. 1877; f. 1966; monthly.

Le Moniteur Africain du Commerce et de l'Industrie: Société Africaine d'Édition, B.P. 1877; weekly; Dir. P. BIARNES.

L'Observateur Africain: 29 rue Paul Holle.

Penalty: 73 rue Thiers.

Sénégal d'Aujourd'hui: 58 blvd. de la République, B.P. 546; Dakar; monthly.

Terre Sénégalaise: B.P. 269; monthly; Dir. J. B. GRAULLE.

L'Unité Africaine: 72 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1077; weekly; organ of the U.P.S.; Editor OUSMANE N'GOM.

La Voix des Combattants: Ecole El Hadj-Malick Sy.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence de Presse Sénégalaise: imm. Maginot, Dakar; f. 1959; Dir. BARRA DIOFF.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Novosti: P.O.B. 3180, Corner Jean-Jaures Ave. and Carnot St., Dakar.

DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Dakar.

PUBLISHERS

Clairafrique: B.P. 2005, rue Sandiniery 2, Dakar; politics, law, sociology.

Grande Imprimerie Africaine: rue Thiers, Dakar; law, administration.

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (I.F.A.N.): B.P. 206, Dakar; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.

Société Africaine d'Éditions et de Publication: rue de Reims, Dakar.

Société d'Édition et de Presse Africaine: 17 rue Huart, Dakar.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion du Sénégal: B.P. 1765, Dakar; broadcasts in French and four vernacular languages; international service in Arabic, English and Portuguese; Dir.-Gen. A. DIACK.

In 1967 there were 262,000 receiving sets.

Télévision du Sénégal: B.P. 2375, Dakar; f. 1964; Government-sponsored educational service; pilot project with one 50-watt transmitter; Dir.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL.

In 1967 there were about 100 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m. = million; all amounts in francs C.F.A., unless otherwise stated).

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Dakar, avenue W.-Ponty, B.P. 3159; cap. 2,854m.; Chair. COURMO BARCOURGNE; Manager L. EUDE.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal: B.P. 392, 2 Avenue Rowne, Dakar; f. 1962; cap. 250m.; Pres. DJIME GUIBRIL N'DIAYE; Gen. Man. EMILE DESORGUES.

Banque Sénégalaise de Développement (B.S.D.): Dakar, 2 bis rue Béranger Féraud; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m.; Dir. LOUIS KANDÉ.

Crédit Populaire Sénégalais: Dakar, 35 rue Carnot; cap. 360m.

Union Sénégalaise de Banques pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (U.S.B.): blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 56, Dakar; f. 1961; cap. 690m.; Dir.-Gen. AMADOU SOLD.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; Dakar, place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 129.

Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal: Dakar, B.P. 323, 19 Avenue Roume; f. 1962; cap. 500m.; Admin. Délégué ROGER DUCHEMIN.

SENEGAL—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

INSURANCE

Comité des Assureurs du Sénégal: 43 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 1766.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Dakar: Dakar, B.P. 118; f. 1869; 53 mems.; Pres. H. CH. GALLENCA.

Chambre de Commerce de Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal et du Fleuve: rue Blanchot, Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal; Pres. M. EL HADJ M'BAYE GUEYE.

Chambre de Commerce de Kaolack: Kaolack, B.P. 203; Pres. P. FOURNIER.

Chambre de Commerce de la Casamance: B.P. 26, Ziguinchor; Pres. M. BERNARD ARCOUS.

Chambre de Commerce de Cayor-Baol: avenue Foch, Thiès, B.P. 20; f. 1883; 17 mems.; Pres. ROBERT DUPUY.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Dakar

Délégation de la Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux: 43 avenue Maginot, B.P. 1858; Pres. M. BARRAGUÉ.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Ouest Africain: 14 avenue Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 806.

Syndicat des Agents Maritimes de la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique: 7-9 rue Colbert, B.P. 138-167.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Bâtiment et de Travaux Publics de l'Ouest Africain: 12 avenue Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; 67 mems.; Pres. PIERRE MEYNENG.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Transports et Transitaires de l'Afrique Occidentale: 47 avenue Albert Sarraut, B.P. 233; Pres. G. LEMASSON.

Syndicat des Entreprises de Manufention des Ports d'Afrique Occidentale (S.E.M.P.A.O.): 8 Allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Syndicat des Fabricants de l'Huile de l'A.O.: 15 allées Canard, B.P. 131.

Syndicat Patronal et Artisanal de l'Ouest Africain: 9 rue des Dardanelles.

Syndicat Patronal des Industries de Dakar et du Sénégal: 12 avenue Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; Pres. MARC DELHAYE.

Union Fédérale des Syndicats Industriels et Commerciaux et Artisans: 9 rue des Dardanelles.

Union Intersyndicale d'Entreprises et d'Industries de l'Ouest Africain: 12 avenue A. Sarraut, B.P. 593.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Croissants: B.P. 1474, Dakar; 3,000 mems.; Pres. DAVID SOUMAH; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES MENDY.

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Sénégal (U.G.T.S.): B.P. 840, Dakar; affiliated to Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire; 100,000 mems.; merged with Confédération Sénégalaise du Travail 1966; leaders Cissé Alioune, Ousmane Diallo.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Régie des Chemins de Fer du Sénégal: Thiès; total length of line 1,234 km. One line runs from Dakar north to St. Louis (262 km.) with a branch to Linguera (129 km.); the main line runs to Bamako and the Niger (643 km. in Senegal); Dir. FALY BA.

ROADS

In 1966 there were 3,759 km. of classified all-weather roads, 1,912 bitumenised.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Sénégal: Chamber of Commerce, B.P. 118, Dakar.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Dakar

Société des Messageries du Sénégal: 35 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 209; river traffic on the Senegal from Saint-Louis to Kayes (Mali); also coastal services.

Paquet and Cie. Général Transatlantique: c/o Union Sénégalaise d'Industries Maritimes, 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

SHIPPING

Dakar

Chargeurs Réunis: 7-9 rue Colbert, B.P. 167 and 138; agents for Messageries Maritimes, Cie. Fabre SGTM, Nigerian National Lines, Delta Line, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Navigation, Elder Dempster Lines.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: 8-10 allées Canard.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação and Companhia Lloyd Brasileiro: c/o A. Alcantara et Fils, 1 rue Parent.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: c/o Ets. Buhan et Teisseire, place Kermel.

Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: 8 and 10 allées Canard.

Delmas-Vieljeux: 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Elder Dempster Lines: c/o Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, 7-9 rue Colbert, B.P. 138.

Holland West Africa Line: c/o Anciens Ets. Peyrissac et Cie., 9 rue Parchappe.

Cabotage Intercolonial: 55 rue de Grammont.

Farrell Lines, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Henry Abram Ltd., Van Nievelt, Goudriaan and Co.: c/o Umarco, 53 blvd. Pinet-Laprade; Man. CLAUDE LEFEBVRE.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Sénégal: Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 3132, Dakar.

Senegal is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Air France, Alitalia, B.U.A., C.S.A., Ghana Airways, Lufthansa, Nigeria Airways, P.A.A., Royal Air Maroc, S.A.S., Swissair, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme du Sénégal: Dakar, 28 ave. Roume,
B.P. 1412; Dir. N'DIAWAR SOW.

ARTS FESTIVAL

World Festival of Negro Art: ave. du Barachois, B.P. 3201;
Dakar; f. 1965; bi-annual; Bureau Pres. ALIOUNE DIOP,
Sec.-Gen. DJIBRIL DIONE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

**Ministère du Plan, du Développement et de la Coopération
Technique:** Dakar; the Government body responsible
for nuclear affairs.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Dakar: Dakar; 2,655 students.

SIERRA LEONE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa with Guinea to the north and east and Liberia to the south. The climate is hot and humid with an average temperature of 80°F (21°C); the rainy season lasts from May to October. English is the official language and Krio, Mende and Temne are widely spoken. The vast majority of the population follow animist beliefs and there are Muslim and Christian minorities. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of green, white and blue. The capital is Freetown.

Recent History

Formerly under British rule, Sierra Leone became independent in 1961. The new constitution gave women the franchise and abolished the division of the country into a Colony and a Protectorate. Elections were held in 1962 and won by the Sierra Leone People's Party led by Sir Milton Margai. In 1964 Sir Milton Margai died, and was succeeded as premier by his brother Mr. (now Sir) Albert Margai. Several members of this government have since been convicted on charges of corruption. Following disputed elections in March 1967, the army assumed control of the country and set up a National Reformation Council. The Governor-General was forced to leave the country. A second army revolt in April 1968 led to the restoration of civilian government and the return to power of the Prime Minister elected in 1967, Mr. Siaka Stevens.

Government

Sierra Leone is a member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is Head of State. She is represented by the Governor-General. Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the House of Representatives consists of 66 members elected by direct universal suffrage, and ten Paramount chiefs. The Country is divided into four Provinces.

Defence

The Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces consist of an Infantry Battalion and Headquarters with a total strength of 1,350. There is also the nucleus of a future Navy. Police number about 2,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and mining, the chief products being palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, timber, diamonds, and iron ore. Diamonds are the nation's principal export, and diamond smuggling is a major problem. Industry is on a small scale, covering palm oil, furniture and weaving. A Ten-Year Plan was launched in 1962 to develop industry and plantation agriculture. Sierra Leone is a member of a free trade agreement with Guinea, Ivory Coast and Liberia, set up in 1965.

Transport and Communications

There are 358 miles of railways and 3,172 miles of roads. Inland waterways total 493 miles, much of it navigable for only three months in the year. The chief ports are Freetown and Pepel. Internal air transport is well developed and international air services are provided by Sierra Leone Airways and fifteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

There is no state scheme for social security, but the Division of Social Welfare provides Community Development Centres, Youth Clubs and Maternity Welfare Centres.

Education

Education is private but nearly all schools are Government-assisted. In 1965 there were 828 primary schools and 51 secondary schools with 135,000 and 13,550 pupils respectively. There is one university.

Tourism

The Tourist Board was set up in 1962 to develop Sierra Leone's tourist potential. The main attractions are the wide, sandy beaches, the mountains and jungle and wild life.

Visas are not required to visit Sierra Leone by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom and Commonwealth.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, cricket, athletics, lawn tennis and boxing. The National Sports Council supervises and encourages sport.

Public Holidays

1968: June 3 (Whit Monday), June 9 (Moulud-un-Nabi), August 2 (Bank Holiday), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), April 4-7 (Easter), April 27 (Independence).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Leone, subdivided into 100 cents. Sierra Leone devalued its currency by 14.3 per cent in November 1967.

Coins: 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, 50 Leone (gold).

Notes: 1 Leone, 2 Leone, 5 Leone.

Exchange rate: 2 Leones = £1 sterling.

83 cents = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)			POPULATION (1963 CENSUS)		
TOTAL	FREETOWN AND RURAL AREAS	PROVINCES	TOTAL	FREETOWN AND RURAL AREAS	PROVINCES
27,699	215	27,484	2,180,355	195,023	1,985,332

Main Tribes: Mende 672,931, Temne 550,000.

Chief Towns: Freetown (capital) 127,917, Bo 210,000, Kono 170,000.

EMPLOYMENT

(1963)

Agriculture	.	.	.	3,500
Commerce	.	.	.	4,400
Mining	.	.	.	8,100
Transport	.	.	.	7,100
Construction	.	.	.	11,000
Services	.	.	.	17,000

AGRICULTURE

(1961)

CROP	AREA (acres)	PRODUCTION (tons)
Rice—as paddy	625,000	251,000
Millet and Sorghum	37,000	24,000
Maize	40,000	8,600
Groundnuts—undecorticated	20,000	5,100
Coconuts	4,000	n.a.
Coffee	n.a.	5,024 (exported)
Cocoa	n.a.	2,792 (exported)
Manioc (cassava)	46,000	49,000
Sweet Potatoes	9,000	9,400
Piassava	n.a.	5,732 (exported)
Palm Kernels	n.a.	57,764 (exported)
Ginger	n.a.	592 (exported)

Rice (1963): 500 tons; (1964): 504 tons.

Livestock: Cattle 175,000, Sheep and Goats 55,000.

Forestry: Sawn Timber 206,000 cubic feet, Charcoal 107 tons.

Fisheries (1965): 6,000 tons.

MINING

(£)

	1961	1962	1963
Diamonds (uncut, alluvial)	11,541,353	7,108,862	} 16,163,671
Diamonds (uncut, other)	4,427,701	6,074,000	
Iron Ore	4,672,835	5,116,685	4,913,570
Chrome Ore	90,362	93,563	89,380

Total purchases by the Government Diamond Office, now the only legal diamond exporter, amounted to Le. 19,082,945 in 1966 and Le. 21,841,639 in 1967.

SIERRA LEONE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Leone=100 cents.

100 Leones=£50 sterling 100 Leones=\$120 U.S.

BUDGET (1967-68)

Revenue Le. 42.2m., Expenditure Le. 40.7m.

Development Expenditure (1966-67): Le. 22,855,293 (Roads and Bridges 4.9m., Water Supplies 3.3m., Civil Aviation 3.3m., Education 1.9m., Agriculture 1.9m.).

TEN-YEAR PLAN 1962-71

(£'000)

Medical and Health	21,200
Roads and Bridges	17,100
Electricity	11,000
Education	10,400
Trade and Industry	9,100
Agriculture	7,600
Public Works	4,800
Housing and Country Planning	4,100
Information and Broadcasting	3,500
Water Supplies	1,900
Social Welfare	1,500
Civil Aviation	1,300
Police	1,000
Recurrent Costs	63,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	164,000

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(Le. million)

	1963	1964
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	199.6	221.5
<i>of which:</i>		
Agriculture	65.2	69.6
Mining	38.6	41.0
Manufacturing	12.6	14.4
Construction and public services	8.2	8.8
Transport and communications	14.5	17.4
Trade	29.1	34.8
Ownership of dwellings	11.7	14.1
Public administration and defence	11.7	12.2
Others	8.0	9.2
Income from abroad.	-5.5	-5.5
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	194.1	215.0
Less depreciation allowances	-13.8	-16.2
NET NATIONAL INCOME	180.3	198.8

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Le. '000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	60,870	59,710	71,019	76,872	71,707
Exports	39,300	50,880	60,884	57,538	59,130

SIERRA LEONE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food	9,808	10,816	13,762	Kola Nuts	294	199	240
Beverages and Tobacco .	2,481	2,625	2,537	Coffee	2,723	1,347	3,946
Crude Materials	434	971	955	Cocoa Beans	1,137	902	1,435
Mineral Fuels	7,264	6,764	5,693	Ginger	320	320	171
Oils and Fats	507	1,304	596	Palm Kernels	4,870	5,671	5,102
Chemicals	3,760	3,917	3,815	Iron Ore	10,455	10,896	9,610
Manufactures	20,279	19,587	19,197	Bauxite	407	579	775
Machinery	18,508	22,686	16,639	Piassava	710	436	168
Miscellaneous Goods . .	6,829	7,226	7,013	Diamonds	39,823	36,959	26,135
Other Items	1,109	976	1,500	Other Items	145	229	984

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
United Kingdom	26,953	25,385	20,266	United Kingdom	47,681	43,417	36,413
Other Commonwealth Countries	8,830	8,719	9,247	Other Commonwealth Countries	334	448	595
Japan	7,230	6,446	7,371	Netherlands	5,961	5,554	6,677
Netherlands	5,182	4,992	4,508	German Fed. Republic .	4,206	4,367	3,624
German Fed. Republic . .	5,623	3,302	4,410	Other Countries	2,702	3,752	6,149
U.S.A.	3,508	10,985	4,512				
France	2,485	4,398	5,273				
Italy	1,469	2,916	2,214				
Other Countries	9,739	9,729	13,906				
TOTAL	71,019	76,872	71,707	TOTAL	60,884	57,538	53,458

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PAYING TRAFFIC (Tons)	TON MILEAGE GOODS TRAFFIC	NUMBER PASSENGER JOURNEYS	PASSENGER MILES
1961	120,307	15,514,340	1,763,505	58,545,289
1965	54,094	6,537,911	676,672	14,846,873

Roads (1965): Motor cars 11,104; Lorries and Buses 5,800.

Shipping (1963): Vessels 1,972; Goods Handled 443,700 metric tons; Petroleum Handled 227,800 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passenger-miles 17 million; Freight ton-miles 103,000.

EDUCATION

(1964-65)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary Schools	828	135,000
Secondary Schools	51	13,550
Technical Colleges	6	600
Teacher Training Colleges .	6	952
Higher Education	1	556

Sources: Ministry of Information, Freetown; Barclays Bank, D.C.O.

THE CONSTITUTION

Sierra Leone became an independent sovereign nation on April 27th, 1961, and is a member of the British Commonwealth.

The Constitution provides for a Cabinet, with the Prime Minister as its President. The Cabinet consists of not less than seven Ministers chosen from the elected members of the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and a total of 66 elected members, and 10 Paramount Chiefs who do not stand for office under party auspices. Constitutional provisions are designed to safeguard certain fundamental democratic liberties, concerning the House of Representatives, elections, appointments, the Supreme Court, the office of Paramount Chief, and the independence of the judiciary.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: (vacant).

Officer Administering for Governor-General: BANJA TEJAN-SIE.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: SIAKA STEVENS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: L. A. M. BREWAH.

Minister of Finance: DR. MOHAMMED FORNAH.

Minister of Lands, Mines and Labour: C. A. CAMARA-TAYLOR.

Minister of Information: J. HADSON-TAYLOR.

Minister of Mountain and Rural Development: SOLOMON PRATT.

Minister of Communications: D. F. SHEARS.

Minister of the Interior: S. W. C. GANDI-CAPIO.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: FRANK ANTHONY.

Minister of Trade and Industry: S. I. KOROMA.

Minister of Housing and Planning: S. A. FOFANA.

Minister of Health: S. JUSU-SHERRIFF.

Minister of Education: R. B. KOWAH.

Minister of Works: S. L. MATTURI.

Minister of Social Welfare: DR. MOMOH CONTEH.

Paramount Chiefs: Paramount Chief KAI KAI, Paramount Chief J. J. GAIAMA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN FREETOWN

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

China Republic (Taiwan): New Motor Rd., Congo Bridge (E).

France: 2 Pademba Road (E).

German Federal Republic: 18 Westmoreland Street (E).

Ghana: 21 Charlotte Street (HC).

Guinea: Liverpool Street (E).

Israel: Percival Street (E).

Italy: Woodland Ave., New Rd. (E).

Lebanon: 28 Walpole Street (E).

Liberia: Brookfields Road (E).

Nigeria: Cathedral House (Third Floor), Gloucester Street (HC).

U.S.S.R.: 1 King Harman Road, Brookfields (E).

United Arab Republic: 15 Westmoreland Street (E).

United Kingdom: Standard Bank of West Africa (Third Floor), Oxford St. (HC).

U.S.A.: 14 Trelawney St. (E); *Ambassador:* R. G. MINER.

Sierra Leone also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTHIVES

Speaker: (vacant).

Elections, March 1967

PARTY	SEATS
All-People's Congress	32
Sierra Leone People's Party	32
Independents	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were dissolved in March 1967. The following were the principal parties then active:

All People's Congress Party: won a large majority in the 1967 election, but prevented from taking power by the military coup; the United People's Party merged with this party in 1966; Leader SIAKA PROBYN STEVENS.

Sierra Leone People's Party (S.L.P.P.): Freetown; f. 1951; formed the government party (in alliance with United Progressive and People's National Parties) until 1967; Leader SALIA JUSU-SHERRIFF.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Common Law of England and the doctrines of equity and Statutory Law which were applicable in 1880 are in force in Sierra Leone; and certain English Statutes after 1780 have from time to time been brought into force by Ordinance.

The Court of Appeal: Consists of a President, Justice of Appeal and the Judges of the superior courts of the Territories. Appeals lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

President: Sir SAMUEL BANKOLE JONES.

Justices of Appeal: G. DOVE EDWIN, J. B. MARCUS-JONES.

The Supreme Court has the same jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom, except in certain minor cases arising exclusively between natives, where native law or custom is decisive. It is the Court of Appeal for all subordinate courts; and appeal against its own decisions may be made to the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal.

Magistrates' Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases:

(a) in the Freetown District "on any cause or matter which may lawfully be brought before them", and

SIERRA LEONE—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS, PUBLISHER, ETC.)

(b) in the Provinces, in any matter (except libel or slander) between or involving non-natives or between a native and the holder of a trading licence (whether a native or not).

In criminal cases the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to summary cases and to preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence triable by the Supreme Court shall be committed for trial.

Native Courts have jurisdiction, according to native law and custom, in all matters between natives which are not triable by any other court (see above).

In some cases, e.g. in trading cases which involve more than £50 or in land disputes involving two or more Chiefdoms, or cases which are of particular importance, the District Commissioner has the right to inquire and to decide whether the case shall go before the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: BANJA TEJAN-SIE.

Puisne Judges: R. B. MARKE, C.B.E., S. C. W. BETTS, C. A. HARDING, A. J. MASSALAY, P. R. DAVIES, S. J. FORSTER.

Attorney-General: A. A. KOROMA.

Master and Registrar, Supreme Court: O. M. GOLLEY (a.i.).

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Beliefs, rites and practices are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family.

ISLAM

Mohammedanism is widespread in parts of Sierra Leone.

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICANS

Bishop of Sierra Leone: Rt. Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, Bishopscourt, P.O. Box 128, Freetown.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bishop of Freetown and Bo: Rt. Rev. THOMAS JOSEPH BROSNAHAN, P.O. Box 98, Freetown.

Bishop of Makeni: Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. AUGUSTO AZZOLINI, P.O. Box 1, Makeni.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Shekpendeh: 31 Oxford Street, Freetown; daily; independent; Publ. C. B. ROGERS-WRIGHT; circ. 9,000.

Sierra Leone Daily Mail: 29-31 Rawdon St., P.O.B. 53, Freetown; published by Overseas African Newspapers Ltd.; sale 14,500; Editor P. C. PATNELL.

PERIODICALS

African Crescent: P.O.B. 11, Bo; weekly; English; Editor G. A. NASEEM.

African Standard: 7 Trelawney St., Freetown; weekly.

African Vanguard: 5 Wellington St., Freetown; twice weekly; circ. 4,000.

Advance: 72 Dambara Rd., Bo; f. 1948; 3 times weekly; Editor S. E. LABOR JONES.

Akera Ka Kathemne: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1962; monthly; Themne; Editor Rev. S. L. WALLACE.

Bonthe Weekly Journal and Courier: 11 King St., Bonthe; weekly.

Freeman: P.O. Box 250, Freetown; English language monthly; published by the Catholic Mission; Editor Fr. B. McMAHON.

Gospel Bells: 5 Frederick St., P.O.B. 868, Freetown; weekly; English; religious.

Madora: Walpole St., Freetown; weekly; English.

Renasant African: 30 Lumley St., Freetown; weekly.

Seme Loko: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1938; monthly; Mende; Editor Rev. S. L. WALLACE.

Sierra Leone Observer: 3 Hospital Road, Bo; weekly; circ. 4,000.

Sierra Leone Outlook: P.O.B. 1169, Freetown; six a year; English; Editor Rev. S. A. WARRATIE.

Sierra Leone Trade Journal: Department of Social Services (Information Division), Freetown; f. 1961; quarterly; circ. 5,000.

West African Star: Freetown; religious and general; f. 1962; weekly; circ. 3,000; Ed. RIGSBY TOM DAVIES.

We Yone: Freetown; English; opposition weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAU

Tass is the only foreign bureau in Freetown.

PUBLISHER

Sierra Leone Daily Mail Ltd.: 29 Rawdon Street, Freetown.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Sierra Leone: New England, Freetown; f. 1934 and since 1958 has been operated by the Department of Broadcasting of the Sierra Leone Government under its own Director. There are two short-wave and one medium-wave transmitters, and receiving stations in Freetown. Broadcasts are made in English and three vernacular languages, Mende, Temne and Krio.

Dir. of Broadcasting and Chief Engineer: PRINCE F. GEORGE.

In 1967 there were 177,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

Sierra Leone Television: Freetown; a commercial television station, government-owned. Started in April 1963. Management under contract to international consortium with Thomson Television (International) as chief participant; Gen. Man. ABDUL KHANU.

In 1967 there were 2,200 television sets.

SIERRA LEONE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 30, Freetown; f. 1964; central bank; Governor S. B. NICOL-COLE; Gen. Man. C. J. SMITH.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; Westmoreland St., Freetown, P.O.B. 79; branches throughout the country; Sierra Leone Man. E. C. ANDREWS.

Intra Bank S.A.: Beirut; Private Mail Bag, 28 Walpole St., Freetown; f. 1963; branches at Bo, Koidu, Kenema; Man. NABIL BANIEH.

National Development Bank: Freetown; f. 1967; aims to assist development of small enterprises; participation by other African banks.

Standard Bank of West Africa: London: 15 Oxford St.; P.O.B. 69, Freetown, and branches throughout the country; cap. 4m.

INSURANCE

The principal British companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone: P.O. Box 502, Freetown; f. 1961; Pres. E. D. MORGAN.

GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Government Diamond Office: P.O. Box 421, Freetown; f. 1959; all diamonds are exported through this office; Chair. Executive Board G. S. PANDA, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Sierra Leone Development Co. Ltd.: Freetown; f. 1949 to assist the development of agriculture and mineral extraction; Chair. Paramount Chief KENEWA GAMANGA, M.B.E., J.P.

Sierra Leone Investments Ltd.: 7 Walpole St., P.O.B. 263, Freetown; f. 1961 to stimulate economic activity.

Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board: Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Freetown; f. 1949 to secure the most favourable arrangements for the marketing of Sierra Leone produce and to stimulate agricultural development; Chair. Paramount Chief KENEWA GAMANGA, M.B.E.; Man. Dir. DENIS NICHOLS.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Guma Valley Water Co.: f. 1961; responsible for all existing water supplies in Freetown and surrounding villages, including the newly completed Guma Dam and associated works.

National Construction Co. (S.L.) Ltd.: 24 Percival St., Freetown; undertakes work in all fields of civil engineering, public utilities and communications; assists in the training of Sierra Leone nationals.

Sierra Leone Electricity Corp.: Freetown; supplies all electricity in Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone Rice Corp.: Freetown; f. 1965 to assist farmers with rice cultivation; aims to supply all the country's rice requirements by 1970; Sec. E. J. SILLAH.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Sierra Leone Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 562, Freetown; Chair. A. D. WURIE, C.B.E.; Exec. Officer JACK YOUNGS, M.B.I.M.

Association of Builders and Building Contractors: 18 mems.
Sierra Leone Chamber of Mines: c/o P.O.B. 502, Freetown; comprises the four mining concerns.

TRADE UNIONS

Sierra Leone Labour Congress: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1966 by the merger of the Sierra Leone Federation of Labour and the Sierra Leone Council of Labour; approx. 18,000 mems. (20 per cent of all wage and salary earners) in 12 affiliated unions; Pres. G. A. CARAMBA-COKER; Vice-Pres. A. W. HASSAN; Sec.-Gen. E. T. KAMARA.

Principal affiliated unions:

Clerical, Mercantile and General Workers' Union: 19 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1945; 3,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. M. S. LAHAI.

Railway Workers' Union: The Technical Institute, 11 Dan St., Freetown; f. 1919; 1,780 mems.; Gen. Sec. T. S. MAMMAH.

Sierra Leone Artisans' and Allied Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 7,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. Aluseni B. CONTEH.

Sierra Leone Dockworkers' Union: 182 Fourah Bay Rd., Freetown; f. 1962; 2,650 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. I. SANDI.

Sierra Leone Maritime and Waterfront Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 5,600 mems.

Sierra Leone Motor Drivers' Union: 17 Charlotte St., Freetown; f. 1960; 1,900 mems.

Sierra Leone Transport and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 1,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. N. GEORGESTONE.

United Mineworkers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1944; 5,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. E. T. KAMARA.

Also affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress: General Union of Construction Workers, Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union, Sierra Leone Articled Seamen's Union, Sierra Leone Seamen's Union.

The following unions are not affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress: Sierra Leone Plantation Workers' Union, The Southern and Eastern Provincial General Workers' Union, Sierra Leone Teachers' Union (1,600 mems.).

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING BOARDS

Very rapid progress has been made in the field of Co-operation. There are at present 328 primary Societies of sixteen different types and total membership is over 20,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sierra Leone Government Railway: Cline Town; f. 1899; there are 311 miles of Government-owned, 2 ft. 6 in. gauge railway line in Sierra Leone, and 57 miles of private line owned by the Sierra Leone Development Co. Ltd. The system is to be phased out of use over the years 1968-70. Gen. Man. A. E. GRIFFIN, B.ENG. (acting).

ROADS

All Government and most other roads are motorable throughout the year although occasionally ferries may be closed for a few days by abnormal flooding. There are 1,985 miles of first-class roads maintained by the Public Works Dept., 2,175 miles of roads maintained by local authorities, and 180 miles owned and maintained by private companies.

Director of Road Transport: E. B. M. SAVAGE.

SIERRA LEONE—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Sierra Leone Road Transport Corporation: Blackhall Rd., P.O.B. 1008, Freetown; f. 1965; autonomous corporation, to take over, operate and maintain the public transport services of the Government; Chair. CONI DOUGAN; Gen. Man. L. DALE; four appointed members and four officials.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Recognised launch routes, including the coastwise routes from Freetown northward to the Great and Little Scarcies rivers and southward to Bonthe, total almost 500 miles. Some of the upper reaches of the rivers are only navigable for three months of the year (January to March). Nevertheless a considerable volume of traffic uses the rivers.

SHIPPING

Sierra Leone Ports Authority: Freetown; operates the Port of Freetown, which has full facilities for ocean-going vessels; Acting Gen. Man. G. HOWLETT-MARTIN.

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Ltd.: P.O.B. 74, Freetown; shipping, clearing, forwarding and travel agency; agents for some 60 foreign shipping companies, of which about 20 call regularly at Freetown; Gen. Man. B. OGLEY.

Foreign shipping lines with offices in Freetown:

Chargeurs Line: rep. Transcap (Sierra Leone) Ltd., P.O.B. 704.

Delta Line: rep. Union Maritime et Commercial, P.O. Box 417.

Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie: rep. African and Overseas Agencies (S.L.) Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Gold Star Line: rep. Union Maritime et Commercial, P.O. Box 417.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd.: rep. Staveley and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 96.

Hanseatic Africa Line: rep. Transcap (Sierra Leone) Ltd., P.O.B. 704.

Hoegh Lines: rep. Scanship (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

Holland-West Africa Line: rep. Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V., P.O. Box 101.

Jugolinija: rep. Scanship (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd. P.O.B. 130.

Lloyd Triestino S.p.A.: rep. UMARCO, P.O.B. 417.

Royal Intercean Lines: rep. Holland-West Afrika Lijn, N.V., P.O. Box 101.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: rep. Scanship (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

United West Africa Service: rep. Scanship (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: A. W. SAVAGE, C.M.G.

Sierra Leone Airways: Freetown Airport, Lungi; operates frequent internal services from Hastings Aerodrome, Freetown, to principal points in the country, in co-operation with the principal shareholder, British United Airways; Chair. T. C. LUKE.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines provide services to Freetown: Air Afrique, B.U.A., C.S.A., Ghana Airways, K.L.M., Liberian Airways, Lufthansa, M.E.A., Nigeria Airways and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Government Tourist and Hotels Board: Freetown.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Sierra Leone, inaugurated in 1967, includes the following Colleges:

Fourah Bay College: Freetown; 120 teachers, 560 students.

Njala University College: Njala, via Mano; 70 teachers, 280 students.

SINGAPORE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Singapore is a small island at the southernmost tip of the Malayan peninsula, to which it is connected by a causeway. The climate is hot and humid throughout the year with an average temperature varying between 75° and 80°F (24°–27°C). The national language is Malay, written with the Rumi script, and there are four official languages—Malay, Mandarin Chinese, Tamil and English. The large Chinese community contains a number of Christians, but many Chinese are Buddhists, Confucians or Taoists. Most Indians are Hindus. All Malays and nearly all Pakistanis are Muslims. The flag is red and white, divided horizontally, with a white crescent moon and five stars in a circle on the red upper half. The capital is the City of Singapore.

Recent History

Singapore was liberated from Japanese rule by British forces in September 1945 and reverted to Crown Colony status in April 1946. In 1955 a new constitution introduced a large measure of self-government and in 1959 the state achieved complete internal self-government. At a referendum in September 1962 over 70 per cent of the population of Singapore voted to accept the proposed terms to establish the Federation of Malaysia (*see* chapter on Malaysia above). The association proved politically unworkable and in August 1965 Singapore withdrew from the Federation and formed a separate Republic.

Government

Singapore is a Republic within the Commonwealth. The Head of State is the President, formerly the Yang di Pertuan Negara, who must be a citizen of Singapore. The legislature comprises a Parliament elected by universal adult suffrage and there is a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister.

Defence

The United Kingdom maintains army, naval and air force bases but her forces are to be withdrawn by the mid-1970s. National Service in Singapore is universally compulsory, and Government Forces consist of a part-time volunteer naval force and two regular battalions of the Singapore Infantry Regiment (a third and fourth battalion are being raised), with part-time supporting Defence Force units of volunteers and National Servicemen.

Economic Affairs

Singapore is an entrepôt for Malaysia and other south-east Asian states. It handles most of West Malaysia's external trade and is the world centre of the rubber and tin markets. Singapore's banking and mercantile houses have branches all over the Far East. Singapore processes primary produce and has a rapidly growing industrial centre at Jurong with four oil refineries and many factories. There are also a number of smaller industrial estates.

Unemployment is a growing problem, with over half the population under 21 years of age. The British military

presence contributes 20 per cent of Gross National Product, and the anticipated withdrawal of British troops will greatly exacerbate the unemployment situation. During the period of the Second National Development Plan (1966–70), emphasis is therefore placed on industrialization, particularly on building up export industries.

Transport and Communications

Singapore is the fifth largest port in the world and is used by more than one hundred major shipping lines as well as by local coastal services. The airport is also a great international junction. The Malayan Railways cross the causeway into Singapore.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department, aided by local voluntary bodies, cares for the destitute, sick, aged and handicapped. There are no state social insurance systems but there is a Central Provident Fund into which contributions must be paid by employers and employees.

Education

Education is provided by Government, Government-aided, and private schools. Government schools are divided into Malay, Chinese, Tamil, English and Integrated English/Chinese, English/Malay schools. There are twenty-three Government and Government-aided vocational-technical schools, 23 private commercial schools, an independent Chinese college, a polytechnic and two universities, one using English and one Chinese.

Tourism

Singapore's tourist trade depends mainly on passengers in transit, by air and sea. The diverse population of the city offers opportunities to see a number of Asian cultures.

Visas to enter Singapore are not required by British Subjects, Commonwealth Citizens, British Protected Persons, holders of Thai diplomatic and service passports or Philippines diplomatic and special passports, nor by nationals of Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, San Marino and Switzerland; also citizens of the U.S.A., German Federal Republic, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden, who are in transit or making only a temporary visit.

Sport

Facilities exist for all types of sport.

Public Holidays

1968: May 11 (Vesak Day), June 10 (Birthday of Prophet Mohamed), August 9 (National Day), October 21 (Deepavali), December 25–26 (Christmas Day, Boxing Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), Hari Raya Puasa, Chinese New Year, Thaipusam, Hari Raya Haji, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, May 1 (Labour Day).

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

In addition to Imperial weights and measures, the following are in use:

Weight: 16 Tahils=1 Kati=1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
 100 Katis=1 Picul=133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
 40 Piculs=1 Koyan=5,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.
 Capacity: 1 Chupak=1 Quart.
 1 Gantang=1 Gallon.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Singapore dollar (S\$), divide into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents, \$1.

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50, \$100, \$1,000.

Exchange rate: 7.36S\$=£1 sterling

3.06S\$=\$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA square miles

TOTAL	SINGAPORE ISLAND	OFFSHORE ISLANDS	SINGAPORE CITY
224.5	209.5	15.0	37.2

LAND USE (1966—square miles)

BUILT-UP	AGRICULTURAL	CULTIVABLE WASTE	FOREST	MARSH AND TIDAL WASTE	INLAND WATER	OTHER
69.8	50.1	41.7	13.5	13.5	5.0	30.9

POPULATION ('000—mid-1967 Estimates)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Chinese	734.6	719.9	1,454.5
Malaysians and Indonesians	144.9	138.6	283.5
Indians and Pakistanis	100.0	59.4	159.4
Others	33.4	24.8	58.2
TOTALS	1,012.9	942.7	1,955.6

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	DEATHS
1962	58,977	10,178
1963	59,530	10,138
1964	58,217	10,434
1965	55,725	10,263
1966	54,680	10,444

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

	1966 (March)	1967 (March)
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	1,305	1,469
Mining and Quarrying	1,355	1,267
Manufacturing	64,378	69,006
Construction	18,338	13,233
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services .	8,929	9,842
Commerce	35,821	40,176
Transport, Storage and Communications .	29,055	29,876
Services	39,837	43,696
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES . . .	204,656	208,565

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(1966)

CROP	UNIT	AREA (acres)	YIELD (estimates)
Rubber	tons	12,192	1,500
Mixed Vegetables	"	4,400	31,485
Root Crops	"	2,820	8,910
Tobacco	"	599	468
Fruit	"	4,570	3,760
Coconuts	million	6,700	11

FISHERIES

TOTAL CATCH

(Tons)

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
8,898	9,339	8,393	8,811	9,275

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Ribbed Smoked Sheets .	Tons	12,151	23,354	18,402
Remilled Rubber	"	33,506	28,188	36,313
Rubber Footwear	Thousand pairs	1,923	1,924	2,727
Rubber Compounds	lbs.	572,603	844,458	1,517,344
Lumber, sawn	Tons of 50 cu. ft.	252,338	252,819	302,824
Soap	Tons	7,924	6,360	9,988
Coconut Oil	"	19,699	20,716	29,101
Vegetable Cooking Oil	"	21,086	18,046	24,488
Biscuits	"	7,065	6,724	7,766
Soft Drinks	Million ozs.	1,535.8	1,641.8	1,926.0
Cigarettes, Cheroots	Thousand lbs.	5,785.9	5,881.9	6,361.5
Electricity	Million kWh.	911.6	1,047.6	1,236.5
Gas	Million cu. ft.	1,145.7	1,271.6	1,405.3

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Singapore dollar=100 cents.

100 S\$=£13 12s. 2d. sterling=U.S. \$32.66.

ORDINARY BUDGET (S\$ million—1968 estimates)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	122.7	Education	151.60
Excise Duties	68.2	Health	77.45
Customs Duties	129.3	Public Works	27.79
Licences and Fees from Radio, Television and Telecommunications	32.6	Charges on Public Debt	75.51
Interest and Dividends	36.25	Finance	57.77
Other Heads	257.68	Social Welfare	11.82
		Other Heads	214.48
TOTAL	646.73	TOTAL	616.45

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET (S\$ million—1968 estimates)

EXPENDITURE	
Transport and Communications	16.20
Defence	16.00
Education	15.40
Health	3.34
Finance	2.33
Information and Social Affairs	6.00
Reclamation and Urban Redevelopment	50.06
Public Works	62.28
Loans to:	
Economic Development Board	46.62
Public Utilities Board	20.00
Housing and Development Board	50.00
Other Heads	7.77
TOTAL	295.97

SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1966-70 (S\$ million)

INVESTMENT	
Economic Development	1,154
<i>of which:</i>	
Land and Agricultural Development	149
Industry and Trade	305
Public Utilities	408
Transport and Communications	292
Social Development	504
Public Administration	72
TOTAL	1,730

CURRENCY RESERVES (S\$ million)

	1965	1966
Gold Reserves	915	1,038
Government Reserves	485	554
Statutory Authorities	184	154
Currency Reserves (estimates)	276	300

EXTERNAL TRADE (S\$ million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	3,478.7	3,807.2	4,065.7	1,049.1
Exports	2,771.9	3,004.1	3,373.6	824.4

* Jan.-March

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (including trade with West Malaysia)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967*	1965	1966	1967*
Food and Live Animals	743.3	770.2	190.3	435.8	463.4	110.0
Beverages and Tobacco	70.4	65.1	16.5	46.3	43.5	9.4
Crude Materials, inedible, excluding Fuels	702.8	753.4	173.9	819.2	942.0	254.9
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	508.3	620.8	181.7	431.1	593.7	151.4
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	57.4	58.0	14.9	60.0	66.7	19.4
Chemicals	187.3	201.2	53.6	109.6	117.4	26.7
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material	626.0	652.8	187.6	357.0	370.1	84.4
Machinery and Transport Equipment	550.1	555.8	131.9	315.0	320.3	62.1
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	282.1	300.2	82.6	153.0	162.7	34.5
Commodities and Transactions n.e.s.	79.6	88.1	16.1	277.1	293.9	71.4

* Jan.—March

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
West Malaysia	791.9	884.9	943.5	925.5	938.6	907.6
Japan	364.4	421.2	463.7	95.0	112.2	123.3
United Kingdom	349.8	413.9	408.1	183.1	192.4	184.8
China, People's Republic	196.5	224.5	271.7	1.0	22.4	137.2
U.S.A.	193.2	193.4	210.7	116.5	124.9	161.5
Australia	160.5	166.0	189.3	77.7	93.8	70.3
Sarawak	154.9	181.4	182.2	115.6	149.2	152.7
Thailand	130.1	147.4	161.9	91.2	68.0	117.6
Hong Kong	114.4	109.0	112.9	156.3	132.8	120.4
German Federal Republic	91.0	104.4	111.4	48.0	57.9	48.8
Sabah	—	—	40.7	—	—	134.8

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Malayan Railway system also serves Singapore, and for the combined statistics for Singapore and Malaysia see under Malaysia.

ROADS

	1965	1966
Private Cars	104,729	112,712
Motor Cycles	60,838	68,746
Motor Buses	1,617	1,660
Goods Vehicles	21,365	23,275
Total Vehicles on Register	520,633	551,716

SHIPPING

(Vessels of over 75 net registered tons)

	SHIPS ENTERED	SHIPS CLEARED	CARGO DISCHARGED (‘000 tons)	CARGO LOADED (‘000 tons)
1964	10,326	10,296	11,882.1	6,169.0
1965	10,928	10,934	13,360.0	7,980.3
1966	12,230	12,188	16,543.7	10,094.5

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS			MAIL ('000 lb.)		FREIGHT ('000 lb.)	
	Arrived	Departed	In Transit	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1964 . .	200,672	198,629	101,557	1,471	1,253	6,141	6,525
1965 . .	232,546	233,727	137,439	1,771	1,527	7,408	7,878
1966 . .	270,086	272,190	127,727	1,610	1,612	7,366	9,698

TOURISM TOURIST EXPENDITURE (S\$ million)

1966	1967	1968
123	144	169

There are 16 hotels; two more are expected to open in mid-1968, giving an available total of some 1,600 tourist hotel rooms, and some 2,470 beds.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1967)

Radio Licences sold: 99,277.

Rediffusion Subscribers: 48,568.

Television Licences sold: 98,167.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Chinese . .	4	135,000 approx. circ.
English . .	3	125,000 " "
Malay . .	3	15,000 " "
Tamil . .	2	17,000 " "
Malayalam . .	1	3,000 " "
TOTAL . .	13	295,000 " "

EDUCATION

(1967)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF TEACHERS	NO. OF PUPILS
Government:			
English	126	5,656	161,045
Chinese	13	692	18,469
Malay	40	931	22,882
Tamil	2	19	219
Integrated (Chinese/English, Malay/English) . .	86	5,379	130,177
Government-Aided:			
English	40	1,651	50,164
Chinese	207	4,241	124,490
Tamil	12	70	1,535
Integrated	1	10	257
Private:			
English	38	288	4,963
Chinese	20	99	2,452
Islamic	24	112	3,692
Integrated	10	63	1,232
TOTAL PRIMARY AND SECONDARY . .	619	19,151	521,577

Source: Singapore High Commission, London.

THE CONSTITUTION

In June 1959 Singapore became a self-governing State and in September 1963 one of the States of Malaysia within the Commonwealth. In August 1965 Singapore withdrew from Malaysia, retaining Commonwealth membership. She was later proclaimed a Republic, with a President as Head of State.

Head of State: The President.

Cabinet: Eleven Ministers, headed by a Prime Minister.

The Legislature: A Parliament of fifty-eight members,

presided over by a Speaker who may be an additional member of the Assembly, and is appointed by the Assembly. Elected by universal suffrage.

Singapore Citizenship: A Singapore citizenship has been created. The principal qualifications for citizenship are birth in Singapore, or descent from a father who was a Singapore citizen, or residence in Singapore for ten years during the twelve years preceding the application for citizenship.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: YUSOF BIN ISHAK.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: LEE KUAN YEW.

Minister for Science and Technology: Dr. TOH CHIN CHYE.

Minister of the Interior and Defence: LIM KIM SAN.

Minister for Finance: Dr. GOH KENG SWEE.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Labour: S. RAJARATNAM.

Minister for Law and National Development: E. W. BARKER.

Minister for Communications: YONG NYUK LIN.

Minister for Culture: JEK YEUN THONG.

Minister for Social Affairs: OTHMAN WOK.

Minister for Education: ONG PANG BOON.

Minister for Health: CHUA SIAN CHIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO SINGAPORE

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Australia: 2nd Floor, MacDonald House, Orchard Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. B. PRITCHETT.

Austria: 139-149B Market St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLPH BAUMANN.

Belgium: 6E Asia Insurance Bldg., P.O.B. 2248 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANDRÉ SELLIER.

Burma: 15 St. Martins Drive (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BA YI.

Cambodia: 2 Nassim Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* CHUOP HELL.

Canada: 9th Floor, AIA Bldg., Robinson Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* B. C. BUTLER.

Denmark: 6 Raffles Quay (E); *Ambassador:* K. E. WILLUMSEN.

France: 5 Gallop Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EDOUARD HUTTE.

German Federal Republic: 6th Floor, 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Baron OSWALD VON RICHTHOFEN.

India: 31 Grange Rd., P.O.B. 836 (HC); *High Commissioner:* SURENDRA SINGH ALIRAJPUR.

Italy: 1 Goodwood Hill (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANTE POLLICINI.

Japan: 5th Floor, Shaw House, Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* T. UEDA.

Malaysia: Malayan Banking Chambers, Fullerton Sq. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dato JAMAL BIN ABDUL LATIF.

Netherlands: 10th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* THORN LEESON.

New Zealand: 13 Nassim Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. H. WEIR.

Pakistan: 603 Shaw House, P.O.B. 949 (HC); *High Commissioner:* HABIBUR RAHMAN.

Sweden: Room 43, Bank of China Bldg., Battery Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* AKE SJOLIN.

Thailand: 370 Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PAYONG CHATIKUL.

United Arab Republic: 20 Balmoral Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HUSSEIN ABBAS MESHARAFFA.

United Kingdom: Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay (HC); *High Commissioner:* ARTHUR DE LA MARE.

U.S.A.: 30 Hill St. (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS J. GALBRAITH.

The following countries also have diplomatic relations with Singapore: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Finland, Greece, Indonesia, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.S.R. and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

PARLIAMENT

The Speaker: P. COOMARASWAMY.

Deputy Speaker: Dr. FONG KIM HENG.

The results of the election of September 1963* to a 51-member legislature were as follows:

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	NUMBER OF VOTES
People's Action Party . . .	37	272,924
Barisan Sosialis	13	193,301
United People's Party . . .	1	47,504
Alliance	—	48,907
Other Parties	—	18,919
TOTAL	51	581,555

* During 1966 and 1967 11 mems. of the Barisan Sosialis Party resigned their seats. The United People's Party was dissolved, and in the 12 by-elections held during 1966 and 1967 all the seats were won by People's Action Party representatives.

A General Election was held on April 13th, 1968. The P.A.P. was unopposed in 51 out of the 58 constituencies and won the remaining 7 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Action Party: 62D South Bridge Road; f. 1954; supported integration of Singapore with the Federation of Malaya; is uncompromisingly socialist; formed the first government of the independent State of Singapore; Chair. TOH CHIN CHYE.

Socialist Front (Barisan Sosialis): 436-c Victoria Street, Singapore 7; f. 1961; left-wing; formerly members of People's Action Party; Chair. Dr. LEE SIEW CHOH; Sec.-Gen. LIM CHIN SIONG; publs. *Barisan* (Chinese), *Plebian* (English).

Singapore Malays National Organization (S.M.N.O.): re-organized 1967; formerly the United Malays National Organization in Singapore; seeks reunification with Malaysia and improvement of conditions for the Malays; Chair. Inche AHMAD HAJI TAFF.

Singapore People's Alliance: 5 Short Street, Singapore 7; f. 1968; associated with the Alliance Party of Malaysia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The civil procedure of Singapore is governed by Rules of Court which were formerly made under the Courts Ordinance and are now to be made under the Courts of Judicature Act, and criminal procedure is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code. The Courts Ordinance also provides for the constitution of the subordinate courts, whereas the constitution of the High Court of Singapore is now contained in the Courts of Judicature Act.

There are two Civil District Courts, four Criminal District Courts, ten Magistrate's Courts, two Traffic Magistrate's Courts, a Shariah Magistrate's Court, a Magistrate's (Maintenance) Court and a Juvenile Court. District Courts are presided over by District Judges, who are empowered to try civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed M\$1,000, and a criminal case which is punishable by not more than seven years' imprisonment, or by fine only. A District Judge may impose a sentence of

not more than three years' imprisonment, or of a fine not exceeding M\$5,000, or of up to twelve strokes with the cane, or any combination of these. Under certain circumstances he may impose the maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment. Magistrate's Courts are presided over by Magistrates, who are empowered to try criminal cases which are punishable by not more than three years' imprisonment, or by fine only. A Magistrate may impose a sentence of not more than one year's imprisonment, or of a fine not exceeding M\$2,000, or of up to six strokes with the cane, or any combination of these. Under certain circumstances he may impose the maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment. The Shariah Magistrate's Court deals with actions in which all the parties are Muslims, and which involve disputes relating to Muslim marriages.

All other civil cases are heard in the High Court, which has unlimited jurisdiction and which is presided over by the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge sitting alone. Grave criminal offences are tried in the High Court, presided over by a Judge sitting alone. For the trial of capital offences, the Judge is assisted by a jury of seven. An appeal lies from the High Court to the Federal Court of Malaysia and thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

There are also two Industrial Arbitration Courts. The Court has the powers of a High Court and is intended to regulate labour relations.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice WEE CHONG JIN.

Federal Judge: Mr. Justice TAN AH TAH.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice M. BUTTROSE, Mr. Justice F. A. CHUA, Mr. Justice J. W. D. AMBROSE, Mr. Justice A. V. WINSLOW, Mr. Justice T. KULASEKARAM, Mr. Justice CHOOR SINGH.

RELIGION

The Malays and Pakistanis are almost without exception Moslems, while the Europeans and Eurasians are almost all Christians. Among the Chinese, a small minority are Christians, and the majority are Buddhist, Taoists or Confucianists. Most of the Indian community are Hindus and the remainder are Christians, Moslems or Sikhs.

BUDDHISM

World Fellowship of Buddhists: 387 Guillemard Road, Singapore.

CHRISTIANITY

Church of England—Diocese of Singapore and Malaya: The Lord Bishop of Singapore and Malaya; Rt. Rev. CHIU BAN IT, *Bishopsbourne*, 4 Bishopsgate, Singapore. Dean of St. Andrew's Cathedral: Very Rev. A. C. DUMPER, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore 6.

Archdeacon of Singapore: Ven. LAU TEIK OON, Church of the Good Shepherd, 2 Dundee Rd., Singapore 3.

Roman Catholic Church—Archdiocese of Malacca, Singapore: His Grace the Archbishop Mgr. MICHEL OLCO-MENDY, Archbishop's House, 31 Victoria Street, Singapore.

Methodist Church: Resident Bishop for Malaysia and Singapore: ROBERT F. LUNDY; Treas. Rev. KWEE THIAM SIOE, 23B Coleman Rd., Singapore 6.

Brethren Assemblies: Bethesda Gospel Hall, 77 Bras Basah Road, Singapore 7; f. 1864; Hon. Sec.: LAUW KIM GUAN, Bethesda (Katong) Church, 17 Pennefather Road, Singapore 15; Chairman of Elders and Deacons, Dr. KHOO PENG SENG.

Presbyterian Church: Minister Rev. R. M. GREER, B.D., "B" Orchard Road, Singapore; f. 1856; 327 mems., publ. *St. Andrew's Outlook* (twice yearly).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malay Mail: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Head Office, Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1896; Editor S. H. TAN.

Straits Times: Times House, River Valley Road; f. 1845; Proprs. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; Editor-in-Chief Tan Sri L. C. HOFFMAN, P.M.N.; circ. 183,865 (Dec. 1967).

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Nanfang Evening Post: 63 Robinson Road; f. 1950; Chair. GEORGE E. LEE; Editor SZE CHUSIAN; circ. 28,000.

Nanyang Siang Pau: 63 Robinson Road; f. 1923; morning; Chair. GEORGE E. LEE; Editor SZE CHUSIAN; circ. 89,000 (Dec. 1963).

New Life Daily News: 39 Howard Rd., P.O.B. 2263; Man. Dir. POON KIT FOO; circ. 27,000.

Sa Chiew Daily News: 7 Island Rd.; f. 1965; Editor CHEE GUANT HUAT.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Road; f. 1929; morning; Manager FOO TEH CHUNG; Editor WONG SZU; circ. 93,500 (Dec. 1964).

Sin Mah Jih Pao: f. 1957; morning; Editor WANG CHUNG KWANG; circ. 10,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

(Roman Script)

Berita Harian: Times House, River Valley Rd.; f. 1959; morning; Editor SAMAD ISMAIL; circ. 25,895.

MALAYALAM LANGUAGE

Kerala Bandhu: 45 Chander Road; f. 1938; evening and Sunday; Independent; Editor V. P. ABDULLAH; circ. 6,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Murasu: 139-141 Lavender St.; f. 1934; Editor G SARANGAPANY; circ. 17,250.

Malaya Nanban: f. 1941; morning; Editor S. S. MOHIDEEN; circ. 6,500.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Mail: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Proprs. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; f. 1959; Editor NG YOOK YOON; circ. 36,000.

Sunday Times: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Proprs. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; f. 1931; Editor S. SABARATNAM; circ. 221,374 (Dec. 1967).

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Nanyang Slang Pau: 63 Robinson Road; f. 1923; Editor SZE CHUSIAN; circ. 102,000.

Sunday Nanfang: 63 Robinson Road; f. 1960; Chair. GEORGE E. LEE; circ. 25,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Murasu (Sunday Edition): 139-141 Lavender Street; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circulation 18,600.

PERIODICALS

About 300 periodicals are published in the various languages. The principal ones only are given here.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Eastern Trade Gazette: P.O.B. 21, Thomson Rd., Singapore 20; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. M. V. GILL.

Her World: Times House, River Valley Rd.; f. 1960; woman's monthly; Editor OSWALD HENRY.

Journal of the Singapore Paediatric Society: 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10; twice-yearly, April and October.

Republic of Singapore Government Gazette: Government Printer, P.O.B. 485; weekly (Friday).

Singapore Medical Journal: 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10; quarterly.

Singapore Trade and Industry: Times House, River Valley Rd.; monthly; Editor S. SABARATNAM.

Straits Budget: Times House, River Valley Rd.; weekly edition of the Straits Times; Proprs. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Fung Sia: 42 Cross Street, P.O. Box 428; f. 1945; Editor SHAPIN; circ. 3,000.

Malayan Standard: 331 North Bridge Road; Propr. CHEW PENG YAM.

Saturday Review: 63 Robinson Road; f. 1949; weekly; Editor LEE THOR SENG; circ. 9,495.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Konchana: 116 Arab Street; f. 1946; monthly; Editors HARUN AMINURRASHID NAZ ACHNAS; Publ. AMIR HAJI OMAR; circ. 10,056.

Medan Sastera: 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1964; quarterly; Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID; circ. 4,000.

Utusan Pemuda: f. 1960; weekly; youth; circ. 15,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Navjivan Punjabi Weekly News: 5 Albert House, Albert St., P.O.B. 2146; f. 1951; twice weekly, Wednesday and Saturday; Voice of the Sikhs in South East Asia; Editor DEWAN SINGH 'RANDHAWA'.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 84B Robinson Rd., Correspondent JOHN CANTWELL.

Central News Agency of China: 72 Robinson Rd., 2nd Floor.

UPI: Cable & Wireless Bldg., 49 Robinson Rd., P.O.B. 1597; Man. B. C. ONG.

The Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service and Reuters also have bureaux in Singapore.

PUBLISHERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

André Publications: 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10.

Craftsman Press Ltd.: P.O. Box 425, Singapore.

Federal Publications Sdn. Bhd.: Times House, River Valley Rd., Singapore 9; educational textbooks.

Jay-Birch & Co. Ltd.: 22B Penang Lane, P.O.B. 66; publishers to H.M. Forces.

Malaysia Publishing House Ltd.: 71-77 Stamford Rd.; text-books, Malay books, printing; Managing Dir. CHE AHMAD BIN JABAR.

Marican and Sons (Malaysia) Ltd.: 171 Middle Rd.; Gov. Dir. M. K. MARICAN.

Shaw Printing Works Ltd.: 54/56 Robinson Road, Singapore 1.

Straits Times Press (Malaya) Ltd.: Times House, River Valley Rd., Singapore 9.

Student Tribune, The: 184 Telk Ayer Street, Singapore 1.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Al-Ahmadiyah Press: 101 Jalan Sultan; religious books and periodicals; Propr. A. ARIFF.

H.M. Ali Press: P.O. Box 1484, Singapore; books and magazines.

Malaysia Press Ltd. (formerly Royal Press): 745/747 North Bridge Road, Singapore 7; f. 1962; printers and publishers of Malay school text books; Dir. and Man. ABU TALIB ALLY.

Pustaka Melayu: 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1956; Malay educational books; Chief Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Commercial Press Ltd., The: incorporated in China; Singapore branch: 309 North Bridge Road; f. 1897; publishers, stationers and booksellers; school text-books and magazines; Manager DAVID C. N. HSU.

Hong Seng Press: 520 North Bridge Rd.; Manager P. Y. LOI.

Nanyang Book Co. Ltd.: 20 North Bridge Road; f. 1935; school text-books; publications on South East Asia; Journal of South Seas Society; Dir. TAN YEOK SEONG

INDIAN LANGUAGE

India Publishing House: 458 Race Course Road, Singapore 8.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Singapura: Ministry of Culture, P.O.B. 1902; f. 1959; broadcasts in English, Chinese (seven dialects), Malay and Tamil, over four networks; each language channel broadcasts about one hundred hours weekly; special services for schools and rural areas; Dir. P. S. RAMAN.

Rediffusion (Singapore) Ltd.: P.O.B. 608; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; f. 1949; commercial wired broadcasting service, originating two programmes in numerous Chinese dialects and English; over 47,000 subscribers; Managing Dir. G. H. OLD- RIDGE; Gen. Manager J. SNOWDEN.

British Forces Broadcasting Service: H.Q., FARELF, c/o G.P.O.; Station Controller W. J. O. ETTDRIDGE.

In 1966 there were 80,398 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Television Singapura: Ministry of Culture, P.O.B. 1902, Singapore; two stations on separate channels started operations in 1963; weekly average of 76 hours; services in Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English; educational service of 6 hours weekly; Dir. P. S. RAMAN.

In 1967 there were 99,490 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; S\$ = Singapore dollars; brs. = branches.)

BANKING

Singapore Board of Commissioners of Currency: Ministry of Finance; replaced the *Bank Negara Malaysia* in June 1967 as the currency-issuing authority for Singapore; discharges other functions of a central bank, such as cheque clearance, exchange control; Commissioner Dr. GOH KENG SWEE (Minister of Finance).

Asia Commercial Banking Corporation Ltd.: 108-110 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1.

Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd.: 52A Circular Rd.

Bank of Singapore Ltd.: 34 Market Street.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 59 Robinson Road; f. 1950; cap. p.u. S\$5m.; dep. S\$202.7m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. AW CHENG CHYE; Gen. Man. LEE CHEE SHAN; 22 brs.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd. (formerly known as Sze Hai Tong Bank Ltd.): 57 Chulia Street; f. 1906; cap. p.u. S\$5m.; dep. S\$58.2m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN SIAK KEW.

Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd., The: 117/119 Cecil St.; f. 1954; cap. p.u. S\$2m.; res. S\$1m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. TAN KIM CHEONG.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd.: 18 South Canal Rd.; f. 1920; cap. p.u. S\$5.1m.; dep. S\$74.9m. (June 1967); Gen. Man. West Malaysia W. F. CHEN.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: China Building, Chulia St.; f. 1932; cap. p.u. S\$30m.; dep. S\$540m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN CHIN TUAN; 12 brs. in Singapore.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Meyer Chambers, Raffles Place; f. 1949; cap. p.u. S\$10m.; dep. S\$213m. (Dec. 1966); Man. Dir. LIEN YING CHOW; brs. 30

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: 2 Chulia St.; f. 1935 as United Chinese Bank Ltd., name changed 1965; cap. p.u. S\$5m.; dep. S\$60m.; Man. Dir. WEE CHO YAW.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (General Bank of the Netherlands): 2 Cecil St.; Man. P. T. A. VAN GELDER.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 55 New Bridge Rd.; Man. BANCHONG SOWAPRUX.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: 31 Raffles Place; Vice-Pres. and Man. J. D. VAN OENEN.

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 18 Chulia St.; Man. CHAN KWOK YEE.

Bank of China: Battery Rd.; Man. TSUI PING.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 24-25 South Canal Rd.

Bank of India Ltd.: 132-136 Robinson Rd.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6-10 Phillip St., Man. K. NAGOSHI.

Banque de l'Indochine: P.O.B. 246, Nanyang Bldg., 63 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1905; Man. P. M. CRONIER.

Chartered Bank, The: Battery Rd.; Man. J. WILSON; 6 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank: 41 Robinson Rd.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: Medeiros Bldg., 18 Cecil St.; Man. GWYN ROBERTS.

First National City Bank of New York: Denmark House, Raffles Quay, P.O.B. 444; Res. Vice-Pres. D. M. HYKES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 21 Collyer Quay; Man. S. F. T. B. LEVER; 5 brs.

Indian Bank Ltd.: 4 D'Almeida St.; Agent K. B. PISHARODY.

SINGAPORE—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: 1-3 Collyer Quay; Man. M. V. BHAT.

Kwangtung Provisional Bank: 19/25 Cecil St.

Kwong Lee Bank Ltd.: 72 South Bridge Rd., P.O.B. 344; Man. Dir. LAM TIN YUE.

Malayan Banking Ltd.: Malayan Bank Chambers, 2 Battery Rd.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Raffles Place; Man. W. C. TAIT.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: Raffles Place, P.O.B. 1611; Man. P. I. CHANDY.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: 66-68 South Bridge Rd.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Malaysia-Singapore: Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp'n. Ltd., Chulia St., Singapore 1; f. 1965; Sec. for Singapore LOKE WENG CHEE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore: 3A Clifford House, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 2306; f. 1964; 27 mems.; Chair. J. BALLAS; Man. LIM CHEE POE.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Asia Insurance Building, Finlayson Green, P.O. Box 76, Singapore 1; f. 1924.

Asia Life Assurance Soc. Ltd.: Asia Insurance Building, Finlayson Green, P.O. Box 76, Singapore 1.

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Great Eastern Life Building, Cecil Street, P.O. Box 797, Singapore; f. 1908; Gen. Man. N. N. HANDA.

Overseas Assurance Corp. Ltd.: 5 Malacca Street, P.O. Box 442, Singapore 1; f. 1920; Gen. Man. TAN HOAY GIE.

Overseas Union Insurance Ltd.: Meyer Chambers, Raffles Place, Singapore 1; f. 1957; Gen. Man. M. C. LEE.

Public Insurance Co. Ltd.: 59-61 Robinson Road, P.O. Box 1899, Singapore 1; f. 1950; Gen. Man. P. Y. Kwok.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chettiar Chamber of Commerce: 45 Tank Rd., Singapore 9.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 43 Bukit Pasoh Road, Singapore 2.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: 55-A Robinson Rd., P.O.B. 1038; f. 1937; 406 mems.; Pres. G. RAMACHANDRAN; Sec. S. N. DORAI; Hon. Treas. A. NOMANBOY.

Malay Chamber of Commerce: No. 101 Jalan Sultan, P.O.B. 2183.

Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 47 Hill Street; Sec. C. M. WONG.

Singapore International Chamber of Commerce: Denmark House, Raffles Quay; Chair. R. G. BENNETT; Exec. Sec. T. EAMES HUGHES, C.B.E., B.A., M.D.

South Indian Chamber of Commerce: 45 Tank Road, Singapore 9.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT BOARDS

Economic Development Board: Second Floor, Fullerton Building, P.O.B. 2692; f. 1961; State organization planning and implementing Government's industrialization programme; Chair. HON SUI SEN; Dir. I. F. TANG.

Housing and Development Board: Princess House, 332 Alexandra Road, Singapore 3; f. 1960; Government Public Housing Authority; functions of the former Singapore Improvement Trust; Chair. HOWE YOON CHONG.

Work Brigade: f. 1960; Government labour organisation to carry out minor State works and provide training for semi-skilled labour; under Ministry of the Interior and Defence.

PAN-MALAYAN TRADING ASSOCIATIONS

Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: Malayan Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1958; controls pineapple cultivation, canning, and marketing; Chair. TEO TIANG SENG.

Malayan Rubber Export Registration Board: P.O. Box 354; controls the quality of rubber exported from the Federation of Malaysia and Singapore; Chair. GAN TECK YEOW.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS

In November 1966 there were 55 employers' unions. The principal ones are:

The Singapore Employers' Federation: 23A Amber Mansions, Orchard Rd.; f. 1948; Pres. G. C. THIO; Sec. J. J. RATTRAY.

Singapore Shipping Association: 76C Robinson Road; f. 1953; 21 mems.; Chair. TAN CHOO SENG, Sec. Y. C. CHANG.

Singapore Importers' and Exporters' Association: 76C Robinson Road; f. 1947; 150 mems.; Chair. TAY THIAN SOO; Sec. ALBERT TAN.

Singapore Maritime Employers' Federation: P.O. Box 247; f. 1955; Chair. Capt. M. S. WRIGHT.

The Singapore Rubber Goods Manufacturers' and Traders' Association.

Singapore Rubber Millers' Union.

TRADE UNIONS

Singapore National Trades Union Congress: Trade Union House, Shenton Way, Singapore; Pres. PETER VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. SEAH MUI KOK.

In November 1966 there were 108 registered unions with a total membership of 145,580. A large number of them are affiliated to the Singapore Trades Union Congress.

CO-OPERATIVES

Singapore has 106 co-operatives societies, made up of 42 Thrift and Loan Societies, 8 Employees' Credit Societies, 22 Thrift and Investment Societies, 13 Consumers' Societies, 6 Marketing Societies, 4 Rural Credit Societies, 2 Housing Societies, 2 Co-operative Banks, 1 Co-operative Union and 6 Miscellaneous Societies. These societies have a combined membership of 40,480 with S\$19,420,903 as their working capital and S\$ 910,156 as Reserve Fund.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Singapore owes much of its wealth to its situation as a natural centre for sea and air routes.

RAILWAYS

The Malayan Railway system, which is owned by the Government of the Federation of Malaysia, also serves Singapore. There are sixteen miles of metre-gauge track and four railway stations in Singapore. A 12-mile link between the Jurong industrial estate and the Malayan Railway was opened in 1965.

SINGAPORE—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

ROADS

Singapore Island has 1,138 miles, of which 475 miles are laterite roads and 663 miles are metalled roads, which are maintained by the Public Works Department.

SHIPPING

Port of Singapore Authority: P.O.B. 300; Gen. Man. and Chair. GOH KOH PUI; Dir. of Operations LOH HENG KEE; Dir. of Administration K. C. RODLEY; Sec. WEE KENG CHI.

In 1966 the Government set up a free trade zone within the port area.

Austasia Line Ltd.: Commercial Union Building, 1 Telegraph St.; services to Australia and Papua; 2 ships; Man. M. W. HORNBY.

Chip Hwa Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.: 45 Telok Ayer St.; tramp service; 5 motor vessels; Man. Dir. LAU KIAT BIN.

Dominion Navigation Co. Ltd.: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Ltd., 5th Floor, Hong Kong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Far East Corporation Ltd.: 11-A Telok Ayer St.; Chair. CHAN HOON HO; cargo liners service China-Hong Kong-Japan; 5 steam and motor vessels.

Guan Guan Shipping Ltd.: 23 Telok Ayer St., Singapore 1; shipowners and agents.

Heap Eng Moh Steamship Company Ltd.: 1 Finlayson Green; cargo and passenger services to Sarawak and South Thailand; 3 motor vessels.

Hua Siang Steamship Co. Ltd.: 16 Winchester House (1st Floor), Collyer Quay; services to Borneo, Indonesia, Sarawak, Cambodia and Thailand; 4 motor vessels.

Kie Hock Shipping Co. Ltd.: 48 Cecil St.; cargo and passenger services throughout the South East, Far East, Middle East, East Africa; 39 vessels; Man. Dir. TAY HOCK GWAN.

Ngow Hock & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: Ocean Building, Collyer Quay; services to Thailand, Sabah, Brunei, Malaya and Sarawak; 9 vessels; Chair. R. E. L. WINGATE; Sec. W. E. N. SMAIL, A.A.C.C.A.

FOREIGN SERVICES

Aegis Shipping Co. Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

American Export Isbrandtsen Lines Inc.: 3-H Asia Insurance Building, Finlayson Green.

American Mail Line: Everett Steamship Corp., S.A., 11 Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 2094.

American President Lines, Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Chambers, Raffles Place, 1.

Bank Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Barber-Fern-Ville Line: Harrisons and Crosfield (S) Ltd.; MacDonald House, Orchard Road.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Blue Funnel Line: Mansfield and Co. Ltd., Ocean Building, Collyer Quay.

Blue Sea Line: Mansfield and Co. Ltd., Ocean Building, Collyer Quay.

Blue Star Line: Commercial Union Building, 1 Telegraph Street.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Islay Korr and Co. Ltd.; 11-A Collyer Quay.

Burns Philp Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Central Gulf Steamship Corp.: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Chandris Lines: McAlister & Co. Ltd., 13 North Boat Quay; Dir. J. E. GABAIN, O.B.E.

China Merchants Steamship Navigation Line: Malay States Shipping Co. Ltd., 6 Cecil Street.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: Mansfield and Co. Ltd., Ocean Building, Collyer Quay.

China Pacific Navigation Steamship Co.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street; f. 1913.

China Union Line: Agents: Malay States Shipping Co. Ltd., 6 Cecil St.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Road (Round the World Service); Messageries Maritimes, Finlayson House, Raffles Quay (Europe and S.W. Africa Service).

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Road, 1.

Crusader Shipping Co.: Mansfield and Co. Ltd., Ocean Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Cunard Line: Mansfield and Co. Ltd., Ocean Building, Collyer Quay.

Djakarta Lloyd Line: Pelni-Lines, 6D Robinson Rd.

East Asiatic Line: Denmark House, 6 Raffles Quay.

Ellerman Lines Ltd.: McAlister and Co. Ltd., 13 North Boat Quay; Dir. J. E. GABAIN, O.B.E.

Everett Orient Line: 11 Collyer Quay, P.O. Box 2094.

Fern-Ville Far East Line: MacDonald House, Orchard Road 9.

Flotta Lauro Line: C. F. Sharp & Co. (Malaya) Ltd., 7th Floor, American International Assurance Building, Robinson Rd.

Glen Line Ltd.: Maritime Bldg., 1.

Gold Star Line: Asia Shipping Agency Ltd., 58 Robinson Road, 1.

Hamburg-American Line and North German Lloyd, Anglo-French Trading Co. Ltd.: 132-136 Robinson Road.

Hoegh Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Holland-America Line: A.B.N. Building, D'Almeida Street.

Holland East Asia Line: K.P.M., Finlayson Green.

Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Johnson Line: Everett Steamship Corp., 11 Collyer Quay, P.O. Box 2094.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

K.P.M. Lines: 1 Finlayson Green.

Klaveness Line: McAlister & Co. Ltd., 13 North Boat Quay; Dir. J. E. GABAIN, O.B.E.

Knutson Line: Sandilands Buttery Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., P.O.B. 541.

Korea Shipping Corp.: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Kyosei Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Ltd., Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Lloyd Triestino: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Lykes Orient Line: American President Lines Ltd., Mercantile Bank Building, Raffles Place.

SINGAPORE—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Maersk Line: Anglo-American Corporation Ltd., Denmark House, Raffles Quay.

Messageries Maritimes: Finlayson House, Raffles Quay.

Mitsui O.S.K. Line: Malay States Shipping Co. Ltd., 6 Cecil Street, 1.

Mosvold Shipping Co.: C. F. Sharp & Co. (Malaya) Ltd., 7th Floor, American International Building, Robinson Rd.

Mullion & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street, 6.

Nedlloyd Lines: P.O. Box 1522, A.B.N. Building (2nd Floor), Cecil Street.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: A.B.N. Building, Cecil Street.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha: The Borneo Co. Ltd., Crosby House, Robinson Road.

Nissho Line: Pan Continent Corporation, 66-B Robinson Road

Norse Oriental Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Norwegian Asia Line: 13th Floor, Asia Insurance Building, 1.

Pan Norse Steamship Co., S.A.: Hong Kong Bank Chambers, 1.

P. and O. Orient Lines: Islay Kerr and Co. Ltd., 11A Collyer Quay.

Polish Ocean Lines: C. F. Sharp & Co. (Malaya) Ltd., 7th Floor, American International Building, Robinson Rd.

Red Star Line: Skoda (Malaya) Ltd., 5th Floor, Asia Insurance Building, Finlayson Green, 1.

Rickmers Line: John Manners & Co. (Malaysia) Ltd., Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Road.

Riogrande Line: 13th Floor, Asia Insurance Building, 1.

Royal Inter-ocean Line: 1 Finlayson Green.

Sankyo Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Shaw Savill Line: Mansfield and Co. Ltd., Ocean Building, Collyer Quay.

Shipping Corporation of Government of India: R. Jumabhoy & Sons Ltd., 9-B D'Almeida St.

Showa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Road, 1.

Sitmar Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

T. J. Stevenson & Co. Inc.: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Tokyo Senpaku Kaisha Line: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z. Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

United States Lines, Anglo-French Trading Co. Ltd.: 132-6 Robinson Road.

Wailen and Co. (Singapore) Ltd.: G3, Hongkong Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 761.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen Line, Harrison and Crofield (S) Ltd.: MacDonald House, Orchard Road 9.

Williamson & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co. Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Yugoslav Lines: East Mount Agency Ltd, 17-B Robinson Road.

Zim Line: Asia Shipping Agency Ltd., 58 Robinson Road.

CIVIL AVIATION

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines (M.S.A.): Head Office: Airways House, Raffles Place, P.O.B. 397, Singapore; serves all major towns in West and East Malaysia, Brunei, Bangkok, Phnom-Penh, Djakarta, Medan, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Manila, Perth and Sydney; international route operated with Boeing 707 aircraft and the Silver Kris Jet Fleet (Comet 4), with connections from Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

Singapore is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, Ansett-Ana, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Air Ceylon, Cathay Pacific Airways, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, K.L.M.—Royal Dutch Airlines, Lufthansa German Airlines, Pan-American World Airways Inc., Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., Scandinavian Airlines System, Swissair, Thai Airways International Ltd., Union de Transports Aeriens, Union of Burma Airways Board.

TOURISM

Singapore Tourist Promotion Board: John Little's Building, Raffles Place; f. 1964; Chair. P. H. MEADOWS; Dir. LAM PENG LOON.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Singapore Government Tourist Information Office: Australia:

15 Grosvenor St., Sydney.
50 Franklin St., Melbourne.
Industry House, Canberra.

U.S.A.:

7th Floor, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036.
Suite 1101, 510 West 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Campbell Mithun Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Singapore Tourist Association: Denmark House, Raffles Quay; Chief Exec. Officer PAUL G. PERALTA.

204,852 passengers, by air and sea, visited Singapore in 1967.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Singapore Arts Council: c/o National Theatre, Clemenceau Ave., Singapore 9; aims to promote, encourage and advance cultural activities and integration among the Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English cultural streams in Singapore; to establish and administer a *Cultural Fund*; to raise funds for an *Academy of the Arts*, a *National Art Gallery* and such other institutions for the promotion and integration of culture; Pres. LEE KHOO CHOY; Hon. Sec. LY SINGKO.

National Theatre Trust: a statutory board engaged in the formation of the *National Theatre Company* to become the central organizing point for Singapore's dances and music; Chair. Dr. GOH POH SENG.

A trade exhibition, *Singapore Festival '68* was held in January 1968; it included cultural shows, industrial exhibitions and displays by the Government; its aims included collecting funds to raise Singapore's drama, arts, music and dances to international standards; money will go towards the National Art Gallery and Academy and the National Theatre Company.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Singapore: Singapore 10; 3,283 students.

Nanyang University: Singapore 22; 99 teachers, 1,750 students.

Singapore Polytechnic: Singapore 2; 135 teachers, 2,960 students.

SOMALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Somalia, the Horn of Africa, lies on the east coast of Africa with Ethiopia to the north-west, and Kenya to the west. There is a short frontier with French Somaliland by the Gulf of Aden. The climate is dry and hot with a mean temperature of 80°F (20°C) rising to 108°F (42°C) inland. The national language is Somali, but the official written languages are English and Italian. Arabic is spoken throughout the country. The population is mainly Moslem but there is a small Christian community, mostly Roman Catholic. The flag is a white five-pointed star on a blue background. The capital is Mogadishu.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Italian forces in 1941, the Somali territories now forming the Republic were placed under British military administration. The Somaliland Protectorate reverted to British Colonial Office rule in 1948 and the former Italian Somaliland was placed under United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority in 1950. The two territories united to form the independent Republic of Somalia in July 1960. The frontier dispute between Britain and Somalia over the Kenya Northern Frontier District resulted in the breaking off of diplomatic relations by Somalia in March 1963. A further dispute over frontiers with Ethiopia led to fighting in 1964. After an agreement had been reached between Somalia and Kenya in October 1967 to end the border fighting, Somalia resumed diplomatic relations with Kenya and the United Kingdom in January 1968.

Government

The Somali Republic has an elected President as Head of the Executive assisted by a Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. The National Assembly is elected by universal adult suffrage. The country is divided into eight regions each administered by a Regional Governor appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

Defence

There is a Regular Army of about 8,000, supplemented by 6,000 police. The Soviet Union is helping to enlarge and modernize the army and to form an Air Force and Navy.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly pastoral. Seventy-five per cent of the inhabitants are nomadic, dependent on their flocks of sheep, goats and camels. Settled agriculture, which is limited to the irrigable river valleys, is now being developed. There has been a gradual increase in the cultivable areas along the Shcebeli and Juba rivers, as well as in dry areas. There are two large state farms, financed by the U.S.S.R. Cash crops are grown where rainfall permits, and where irrigation is possible. The economy has been supported by aid from Russia, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Arab Republic and the United States.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and roads, though generally poor, provide the principal means of transport. There is an extensive road development programme designed to link north and south and all the main towns and villages. Nomads rely on pack transport. The ports of Mogadishu and Chisimaio are connected by regular services with ports of Eastern Africa and Italy. There are airfields at Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Chisimaio, Baidoa, Belet-Uen, Galcaio, Bosaso and Burao.

Social Welfare

There is no state system of social insurance but plans are under way for improving social welfare facilities. Medical treatment is free at Government hospitals and dispensaries.

Education

Elementary education and some intermediate education are free for all children able to secure places in Government schools. The illiteracy rate is high. There are 233 elementary schools, 26 intermediate schools, 6 technical and vocational schools and 8 secondary schools. In addition there are a number of private schools. A Somali University Institute caters for students of law, economics and public administration. Some students go to China and the Soviet Union.

Tourism

Tourism in Somalia is relatively undeveloped. There are many places of historical interest including: Merca, Old Amoud, Taleh, Zeila, Mait, and Endisha. There are also good beaches and in the south good shooting grounds.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Hockey is played in the north only, but basket ball, volley ball and boxing are growing in importance. Shooting and swimming also have their followers.

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), June 26 (Independence Day), July 1 (Foundation of the Republic), October 24 (UN Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr).

1969: February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 29 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force in six provinces and the Imperial System in the two northern provinces.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Somalo which is divided into 100 Centesimi.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 Centesimi; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Somalo

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Somalos

Exchange rate: 17.1415 Somalos = £1 sterling.
7.14 Somalos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 246,135 square miles.

Population: Total (1964 est.): 2,500,000; Mogadishu (1965) 160,000; Merca (1965) 56,000; Hargeisa (1963) 40,000; Berbera (1963) 12,000; Giamma (1964) 22,000.

AGRICULTURE

	1962		1963	1964
	Hectares	'000 Kilos	'000 Kilos	'000 Kilos
Durra	340,000	53,000	64,000	28,000
Maize	80,000	38,000	51,500	22,000
Beans	2,000	300	850	200
Ground Nuts	12,000	900	1,260	450
Bananas	11,500	10,700	12,600	14,000
Sesame	15,000	830	960	730
Sugar Cane	1,300	117,338	90,595	149,708
Cotton	16,000	5,000	2,580	3,287
Tobacco	2,000	70	106	29
Grapefruit	n.a.	235	338	305
Manioc	n.a.	498	228	680

Crops were adversely affected by drought in 1965.

Livestock (1963 estimates): Cattle 3m., Sheep 24m., Goats 6m., Camels 16m.

Fishing: 12,000 tons (approx.).

Industry: Electricity (1965) 11,796,000 kWh, Sugar Refining 30,500 tons, Cement, Meat Products, Cotton Textiles, Leather, Handicrafts, Iron Manufactures, Milk Products and Fish Canning.

FINANCE

1 Somalo = 100 Cents = 87.5 Italian Lire
100 Somalos = £5 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$14.00

BUDGET

(1966—Somalos)

Revenue: 231.3 million (Chief items: Customs, Excise, Income Tax Monopolies).

Expenditure: 254.3 million (Chief items: Administration, Health, Education, Internal Security, Development).

An Italian loan is expected to cover the deficit.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1963-67)

Total Expenditure: 1,400m. Somalos.

Chief Items: Transport and Communications (29 per cent), Agriculture (18 per cent), Industry (16 per cent), Housing and Water Supplies (8 per cent).

Foreign Aid: Principal contributors up to the end of 1964: Italy (£22 m.), U.S.A. (£12.3 m.), E.E.C. (£9.8 m.), U.S.S.R. (£5.0 m.), UN (£4.3 m.), Chinese People's Republic (£3.0 m.), U.A.R. (£0.5 m.); in 1965: E.E.C. (£2.2 m.).

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 Somalos)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Imports .	230,276	270,000	320,000	391,000	353,800
Exports .	187,950	180,000	180,000	227,000	237,400

SOMALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 Somalos)

IMPORTS	1962	1963	1964
General manufactured goods . . .	72,300	82,600	91,200
Cotton fabrics	26,300	25,500	27,000
Cereals and cereal products . . .	33,000	38,000	52,700
Transport equipment	21,700	33,000	n.a.
Non-electrical machinery	14,000	29,000	n.a.
Mineral fuels	13,500	13,850	17,500
Sugar	13,300	13,600	26,000

EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965
Bananas	101,300	113,000	108,000
Livestock	91,000	109,000	88,000
Hides and Skins	13,440	n.a.	14,788
Wood and Charcoal	7,140	7,140	12,043
Fish and Fish Products	5,000	n.a.	n.a.
Meat and Meat products	1,500	n.a.	2,298

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 Somalos)

IMPORTS	1962	1963	1964	EXPORTS	1962	1963	1964
Italy	81.1	88.0	99.0	Italy	92.7	112.3	117.4
Arabian Peninsula	13.9	14.3	23.0	Arabian Peninsula	96.5	91.4	100.5
U.S.S.R.	9.1	45.0	44.0	U.S.A.	2.0	1.5	2.9
U.S.A.	22.0	13.0	12.0	U.A.R.	5.0	12.4	19.9
U.K.	23.4	28.0	50.0	Iran	5.0	5.0	4.0
Iran	16.1	12.0	12.0	U.K.	0.4	0.3	0.1
India	17.8	15.2	15.5	French Somaliland	1.0	0.5	2.4
Japan	20.0	21.4	25.2	Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	1.6	1.0	1.0
Thailand	8.7	12.8	30.1				
Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania	14.3	19.8	30.6				

TRANSPORT ROADS

Cars	2,159
Trucks and Buses	5,894

SHIPPING (1965)

Number of Vessels	836
Goods Loaded (thousand metric tons) . . .	165
Goods Unloaded (" " ")	222

CIVIL AVIATION (Mogadishu Airport)

Passengers arriving: (1965) 8,282.
Passengers departing: (1965) 9,210.

EDUCATION (1964-65)

	SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Elementary	233	26,980
Intermediate	26	5,961
Secondary	8	1,128
Teacher Training	6	359

Source: Statistical Department, Planning Directorate, Mogadishu.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the new Constitution, approved by the Constituent Assembly in June 1960, legislative power is vested in the National Assembly.

National Assembly: Consists of 123 deputies elected by universal suffrage and of a number of deputies-by-right. The Assembly holds two annual sessions starting in April and October, and is re-elected every five years.

President of the Republic: Head of State, elected by secret vote of the National Assembly for a six-year term of office. Re-election to a consecutive term may take place only once. Past presidents become deputies-by-right for life.

Government: Composed of a Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, which has the confidence of the National Assembly. The Prime Minister is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic; so, too, the Ministers on the proposal of the Prime Minister.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: ABDILRASHID ALI SHERMARKE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: MOHAMMED HAJI IBRAHIM EGAL.

Minister of State, Prime Minister's Office: ALI MOHAMMED HIRABE.

Minister of State, Foreign Office: HAJI FARAH ALI OMAR.

Minister of Finance: ABDULLAH DUALEH.

Minister of Rural Development: HUSSEIN HAJI OMAR AMEI.

Minister of Mineral Resources and Fisheries: ISMAIL DUALEH WARSAM.

Minister of Interior: YASSIN NUR HASSAN.

Minister of Justice and Religious Affairs: ADEN SHIREY JAMA.

Minister of Defence: JAHY YUSUF IMAN GULED.

Minister of Information: MOHAMMED OSSOLE.

Minister of Education: ADAN ISSAK.

Minister of Health and Labour: MOHAMMED DAHIR.

Minister of National Planning: ABDULLAH MOHAMED QABLAN.

Minister of Public Works: ALI MOHAMMED.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: MOHAMMED ALI DAAR.

Minister of Transport and Communications: HARED FARAH NUR.

Minister of Agriculture: ALI OMAR SHEYGO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN MOGADISHU

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

China, People's Republic: Via Scire Uarsama (E).

Czechoslovakia: Via Locatelli (E).

Ethiopia: Via Benedetti (E).

France: Corso Primo Luglio (E); *Ambassador:* J. DESPARMET.

German Federal Republic: Villa Capone, Via A. Cecchi, (E).

Italy: Via Trevis (E).

Kenya: (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY N. MULLI.

Sudan: Via Cavour (E).

U.A.R.: Via Agostino Franzoi (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA EL-SAID.

United Kingdom: (E); *Ambassador:* S. J. WHITWELL.

U.S.A.: Corso Primo Luglio (E).

U.S.S.R.: Corso Italia (E).

Yemen: Via P. Sacconi (L).

Somalia also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, D.P.R. of Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria and Turkey.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: Sheikh MUHTAR MOHAMMED HUSSEIN.

(Elections, April 1964).

PARTY	SEATS
Somali Youth League (<i>Liga dei Giovani Somali</i>)	69
Somali National Congress	22
Somali Democratic Union	15
Independent Constitutional Somali Party	9
Other Parties	8
TOTAL	123

POLITICAL PARTIES

Somali Youth League (*Liga dei Giovani Somali*): Mogadishu; f. 1943; forms the Government; nationalist; repudiates tribal and religious distinctions and stands for the peaceful reunion of all Somali territories; Sec.-Gen. ALI MOHAMMED HIRABE; publ. *Unione*.

Somali National Congress: f. 1963 by former members of Somali Youth League, National Somali League and Somali United Party; Pres. Sheikh ALI GIUMALE.

Somali Democratic Union: P.O.B. 37, Mogadishu; f. 1962; an alliance of the United Somali Party, the Somali National League and the Greater Somali League; 7,800 activists, 15,300 supporters; Pres. HAJI MOHAMMED HUSSEIN; Sec. JAMA SALEH AHMED; publ. weekly *Ittihad Ashaab*.

The Independent Constitutional Somali Party (H.D.M.S.) (*Partito Costituzionale Indipendente Somali*): strong in South Somalia.

SOMALIA—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, PRESS, RADIO, FINANCE)

National Somali League: stands for union with French Somaliland, part of Ethiopia and the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya; chief party in former British Somaliland.

Somali United Party: f. 1959; formed on tribal basis in remoter areas of former British Somaliland; Pres. AHMED HASSAN.

Liberal Somali Youth Party (P.L.G.S.) (*Partito Liberale dei Giovani Somali*); a small opposition party.

The Greater Somali League: Mogadishu; f. 1958; formed from SYL dissidents; boycotted 1959 elections; stood for complete integration of all Somali territories. Leader HAJI MOHAMMED HUSSAIN. Now forms part of Somali Democratic Union.

OTHER PARTY GROUPS:

Union of the Youth of Benadir; The Somali Fichirin Youth; Unione Musulmana; Unione Nazionale Somalia; Unione Nazionalista Africana; Somalia National Front; Union Maniferro Nazionale; Somalia Republican Party (P.R.S.), Somali African National Union (S.A.N.U.).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative powers.

Laws and acts having the force of law must conform to the provisions of the Constitution and to the general principles of Islam.

Supreme Court: Mogadishu; as the highest judicial organ, has jurisdiction over the whole territory of the State in civil, penal, administrative and financial matters.

Courts of Appeal: There are Courts of Appeal in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, with three Sections: General, Assize and Military.

Regional Courts: There are eight Regional Courts, with two Sections: General and Assize.

District Courts: There are 42 District Courts, with two Sections: Civil and Criminal. The Civil Section has jurisdiction over all controversies where the cause of action has arisen under Sharia Law (Muslim Law) or Customary Law and any other Civil controversies where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 3,000 Somalos. The Criminal Section has jurisdiction with respect to offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine not exceeding 3,000 Somalos, or both.

Cadis: Civil matters such as marriage and divorce are handled by District Cadis under the Sharia (Islamic) law and other traditional laws.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Islam is the State religion. Most Somalis are Sunni Muslims.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Vicar Apostolic: FRANCESCO VENANZIO FILIPPINI, P.O. Box 273, Mogadishu.

About 5,000 Catholics, mostly of Italian origin.

PRESS

Al Liwa (*The Flag*): P.O. Box 14, Hargeisa; weekly; published in Arabic by private concern; circ. 1,200.

Al Saraha: Mogadishu; fortnightly; Arabic; Greater Somali League.

Corriere della Somalia: Palazzo del Governo, P.O.B. 315, Mogadishu; daily; Arabic and Italian; Government Information Department.

Horn of Africa: P.O. Box 98, Hargeisa; weekly; published in Arabic by private concern; aligned to the Somali National League; circ. 1,200.

Il Faro: Mogadishu; fortnightly; Italian; Catholic.

Bollettino Mensile della Camera di Commercio, Industria ed Agricoltura della Somalia: P.O. Box 27, Mogadishu; f. 1944; monthly; Italian; published by Chamber of Commerce of Somalia; Dir. Dr. ATHOS BARTOLUCCI; circ. 2,000.

Somali News: Mogadishu; weekly; English; government owned; circ. over 2,000; Editor YUSUF HASSAN ADAM.

Somalia D'Oggi: Mogadishu; bi-monthly; Italian.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Ambasciata d'Italia, Mogadishu; Chief DOMINICO DEL GUIDICE.

Novosti: P.O.B. 963 Mogadishu; Chief V. BULIMOV.

Tass also has a bureau in Mogadishu.

RADIO

National Broadcasting Station: Radio Mogadiscio, Voice of the Somali Republic, Mogadishu; main government service; broadcasts in Somali, English, Italian, Arabic, Swahili, Amharic and Oti; Dir. JAMAH KHALAF FARAH.

Radio Somali: P.O.B. 14, Hargeisa; Northern Region Government station; broadcasts in Somali, and relays Somali and Amharic transmission from Radio Mogadiscio; Dir. MUSTAFA HAJI NUR.

Number of radio receivers: 40,000 (1967), some of which are used for public address purposes in small towns and villages.

There is no television service.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; funds in Somalos)

CENTRAL BANK

Banca Nazionale Somalia: Corso Somalia 55, P.O. Box 11, Mogadishu; f. 1960; Central Bank and currency issuing authority; brs. in Baidoa, Belet Uen, Berbera, Bosaso, Burao, Galcaio, Gardo, Hargeisa and Kisimayu; cap. im., reserves 7.7m. (1966); Pres. Sheikh ABDI HAGI ABICAR; Man. Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE MORASCA.

Credito Somalo (*Somali Credit Bank*): P.O. Box 330, Mogadishu; f. 1954; chartered public institution; foreign exchange and loans for commerce, industry, agriculture and development; cap. and reserves 8.7m.; dep. 42.6m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. DAHIR NUR HERSI; Man. Dir. Dr. OMAR AHMED OMAR.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco di Napoli: Naples; P.O. Box 26, Mogadishu; agency in Kisimayu.

Banco di Roma: Rome; Corso Somalia, Mogadishu; Strada Principale, Merca.

Banque de Port Said: Port Said; Mogadishu.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; P.O. Box 7, Hargeisa; br. in Berbera.

INSURANCE

Cassa per le Assicurazioni Sociali della Somalia: P.O. Box 123, Mogadishu; f. 1950; workmen's compensation; Pres. HAJI OSMAN MOHAMED; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MOHAMED AHMED MOHAMED.

A number of Italian companies operate in Somalia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O. Box 27, Mogadishu. In January 1961, 320 European, 156 Somali, 23 Arab, 24 Indian and Pakistani and 3 North American enterprises were registered as members; Dir. Dr. ATHOS BARTOLUCCI.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederazione Generale dei Lavoratori della Somalia (C.G.L.S.): c/o Somali Democratic Union, Mogadishu; f. 1961; three affiliated unions; affiliated to W.F.T.U.; Pres. MOHAMED FARAH ABDI; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAH ADEN.

Confederazione Sindicale Lavoratori Unita della Somalia: Via Ruspoli 28, Mogadishu; f. 1959; eleven affiliated unions; Pres. HAGI MAO AVES; Sec.-Gen. Sheikh ALI HASSAN MOHAMED.

Confederazione Somala dei Lavoratori (C.S.L.) (*Somali Confederation of Workers*): P.O. Box 642, Mogadishu; f. 1949; membership 60,000 in 18 unions; affiliated to ICFTU and ATUC; the Somali Federation of Labour merged with C.S.L. in 1965, making this the national union; Pres. SAID YUSUF ALI "Bos"; Gen. Sec. OMAR NUR ABDI; publ. *Okdi Hagsatada* (The Voice of the Working Class) (monthly).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Somalia.

ROADS

12,417 km.; about 600 km. asphalted, the rest mainly gravel. Many roads were destroyed in the heavy floods of 1961. An ambitious road building and maintenance project was launched in 1965.

SHIPPING

Merca, Berbera, Mogadishu and Kismayu are the chief ports.

Brocklebank Line: monthly service Oct. to April from United Kingdom to Berbera; agents A. Besse and Co. (Somalia) Ltd., P.O. Box 121, Berbera.

Glan Line: regular calls at Berbera Oct. to April; agents A. Besse and Co. (Somalia) Ltd., P.O. Box 121, Berbera.

Lloyd Triestino: P.O.B. 126, Mogadishu; regular passenger and cargo service to Italy.

Other lines call irregularly at Somali ports. Somali "Dhows" sail between East Africa, Aden and Arabia.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mogadishu has an international airport and many landing grounds suitable for DC 6B type of aircraft and Meteor-type jets. A new international airport is under construction.

Somali Airlines: Piazza della Parlamento, P.O.B. 726, Mogadishu; partly Govt.-owned; operates internal passenger and cargo services and international services to Aden and Nairobi.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Somalia: Aden Airways, Alitalia, United Arab Airways.

UNIVERSITY

Istituto Universitario della Somalia (*University Institute of Somalia*): P.O.B. 15, Mogadishu; 23 teachers, 791 students.

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of South Africa occupies the southern extremity of the African continent. To the north-west lies the mandated territory of South West Africa, with Botswana and Rhodesia to the north, Mozambique to the north-east, and Swaziland to the east. Within South Africa is the independent state of Lesotho. The climate is warm and sunny, with average temperatures about 63°F (17°C). The official languages are Afrikaans and English; the principal Bantu languages are Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho. The population is mainly Christian. The Dutch Reformed Church embraces 55 per cent of the white population. About a fifth of the Bantu Christians belong to Bantu Separatist Churches and others are Methodists and Anglicans. Most Asians are Hindus. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and blue, charged in the centre of the white stripe with the Union Jack, the old Orange Free State flag, and the old Transvaal Vierkleur. The Transkei flag consists of three equal horizontal stripes of ochre, white and green. The administrative capital is Pretoria and the legislative capital is Cape Town; the administrative capital of South West Africa is Windhoek.

Recent History

Following the proclamation of a Republic in May 1961, South Africa withdrew from the British Commonwealth. The country follows a policy of "apartheid", the separate development of racial groups and in 1959 the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill was passed under which Bantu territories are to be developed as self-governing states within the Republic. In January 1962 the Transkei was declared to be the first of the Bantu Homelands to qualify for self-government and in December 1963 a measure was passed to give Transkei considerable internal freedom. In November 1963 the first Transkei parliament was elected. In January 1965 the Bantu Labour Act came into force, furnishing District Labour Bureaux with extensive powers over Africans working in urban areas. On September 6th, 1966, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister and National Party leader, was assassinated in the House of Assembly. He was succeeded by B. J. Vorster. Late in 1967 Malawi decided to recognize South Africa, the first black African country to do so.

Government

The State President of the Republic is elected by the members of the Senate and House of Assembly. Executive power is carried out by an Executive Council (Cabinet) appointed by the State President. The Senate (54 members) includes representatives of each Province and one representative of the Cape Province Coloured people. Members of the Senate must be white. The House of Assembly (170 members) includes six members representing South West Africa and four members representing the Cape Province Coloured people. Members of the House of Assembly must be white. The franchise is open to all whites over the age of eighteen. Coloured males over the age of twenty-one and

resident in the Cape Province also have the vote. Bantu and Asians are not eligible to vote. It is planned to introduce a separate Parliament and Cabinet with limited powers for the Cape Coloured people by 1969.

The country is divided into four Provinces each having an Administrator appointed by the State President and a unicameral Provincial Council elected by whites. South West Africa is governed by an Administrator appointed by the State President aided by an Executive of four chosen from an elected Assembly of 18 members. In 1963 the first Transkei Parliament was elected as the representative body of the Xhosa people. The Xhosa cabinet of six has responsibility for all affairs of state except defence, foreign affairs and some aspects of security and transport.

Defence

All male white citizens from sixteen to sixty-five are liable to military service. Those between seventeen and twenty-five may have to serve up to three years in the part-time Citizen Force. The South African Defence Force consists of Regular units of the Army, Navy and Air Force and units of the Citizen Force attached to each arm. The Citizen Force consists of volunteer, part-time officers and non-commissioned officers and ballotees. The regular army has about 5,700 men, compared with 22,000 in the Citizen Force; the Navy has 3,000 men and the Air Force 4,700. The Citizen Force may be employed on combat duty or in aid of the civil power. A second territorial unit, the Commandos, are voluntary infantry for internal security duties. In the 1967/68 Budget about 18 per cent of expenditure was for defence.

Economic Affairs

South Africa has successfully diversified its economy and about one-third of the national income is now derived from manufacturing. The establishment of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) and the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) laid the foundations of the heavy engineering, chemical and petroleum industries. The textile and food processing industries are also growing. Mining still contributes largely to the economy and gold is the most profitable export, accounting for about a third of the total. However, total gold production declined slightly in 1967, and is expected to decline further unless a substantial rise in bullion prices is agreed upon. Uranium is mined with gold. Much of the mining labour force comes from the independent countries outside the Republic, and Lesotho. Industrial development is dependent on the white population for capital, management and higher technical skill, with the non-whites providing the labour force. The Bantu are now being encouraged to develop industry within the new Bantu Homelands. Much livestock is reared in South Africa and there are valuable fruit, wine and fishing industries. The export of wool, maize, sugar and karakul pelts is important.

SOUTH AFRICA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Transport and Communications

Railways, ports, airways and harbours are administered by the state. Private omnibus services are regulated to dovetail with the railways. Roads are good and a national highway system is being built. There are many internal and international air services and much ocean shipping traffic, particularly since the closing of the Suez Canal.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services protect the old, the blind, the war disabled, the unemployed and those injured at work. Medical services are administered by the Provinces. These reach a high standard; the first successful heart transplantation operation was carried out in Cape Town early in 1968.

Education

For Whites, schooling is compulsory from seven to sixteen; for Coloureds it is compulsory from seven to sixteen in Natal and seven to fourteen in the Cape Province where possible; for Indians provision has been made for compulsory school attendance where possible since April 1966. Schooling is not compulsory for the Bantu although four out of five attend school for varying periods. Bantu primary education is in their own languages, e.g. Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, Sotho, Venda, Tsonga.

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry. South Africa's attractions are the climate, the scenery and wild life. The great game reserves, of which the Kruger National Park is the largest, attract thousands of visitors from Europe, America and Africa. There is big game hunting and fishing and native dances and ceremonies.

Visas are not required to visit South Africa by White

nationals of Australia, Canada, Ireland, Malawi, Rhodesia, United Kingdom and Colonies and Zambia, or by nationals of Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Sport

Sport is very popular. Rugby football is the national game but many games are played, such as soccer, tennis, cricket, bowls, golf and baseball.

Public Holidays

1968: May 23 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Republic Day), July 8 (Family Day), September 2 (Settlers' Day), October 10 (Kruger Day), December 16 (Day of the Covenant), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4-7 (Easter), Van Riebeeck Day, also a public holiday, falls on Easter Sunday in 1969.

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches = 0.9144 metres

1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

Area: 1 square mile = 640 acres; 1 acre = 0.404686 hectares

Weight: 1 ton = 20 centals = 2,000 pounds (lb.) = 907.18474 kilogrammes

Capacity: 1 Imperial gallon = 8 pints = 4.5459 litres

In 1966 the Government decided in principle to accept the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Rand (R), which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents; R1.

Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1.714 Rand = £1 sterling

.72 Rand = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Population in '000—1960)

	TOTAL	CAPE PROVINCE	NATAL	TRANSVAAL	ORANGE FREE STATE	1967 ESTIMATES
AREA (sq. miles) .	471,445	278,380	33,578	109,621	49,866	471,445
POPULATION . .	15,994	5,360	2,977	6,271	1,386	18,733
Whites . .	3,080	1,001	337	1,466	276	3,563
Bantu . .	10,928	3,011	2,200	4,633	1,084	12,750
Asiatics . .	477	18	395	64	—	561
Coloureds . .	1,509	1,330	45	108	26	1,859

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966)

Cape Town (capital) .	614,400	Bloemfontein . .	197,003
Pretoria (capital) .	523,000	Benoni . .	149,052
Johannesburg . .	1,128,452	Springs . .	150,460
Durban . .	662,894	East London . .	124,796
Port Elizabeth . .	337,932	Pietermaritzburg .	116,564
Germiston . .	189,600	Welkom . .	174,256

Transkei (Bantu Homeland) in the south-east of the Republic: Area: 15,831 square miles; Population (1960): 1,411,567 (Bantu 1,386,376, White 14,092, Coloureds 11,099); Capital Umtata.

Bantu Tribal Populations (1967 est.): Xhosa 3,570,000, North Sotho 1,122,000, Zulu 3,340,000, West Sotho 1,335,000, Venda 280,000, Tsonga 586,000, South Sotho 1,500,000, Swazi 395,000, Ndebele 346,000, Others 268,000.

CENSUS RETURNS

YEAR	ALL RACES TOTAL	WHITES		
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1936	9,619,000	2,009,000	1,021,000	988,000
1946	11,449,000	2,380,000	1,198,000	1,182,000
1951	12,716,000	2,647,000	1,325,000	1,322,000
1960	16,002,797	3,088,492	1,539,103	1,539,000
1964*	17,457,000	3,323,000	1,657,000	1,666,000
1965*	17,867,000	3,398,000	1,695,000	1,703,000
1966*	18,298,000	3,481,000	1,738,000	1,743,000
1967*	18,733,000	3,563,000	1,779,000	1,785,000

* Estimates.

YEAR	TOTAL NON-WHITES			BANTU		ASIATICS		COLOURED AND MALAYS	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1936	7,610,000	3,832,000	3,778,000	3,324,000	3,293,000	120,000	101,000	389,000	383,000
1946	9,068,000	4,623,000	4,445,000	4,007,000	3,844,000	149,000	137,000	467,000	464,000
1951	10,068,000	5,128,000	4,940,000	4,386,000	4,208,000	190,000	178,000	553,000	555,000
1960	12,914,305	6,504,390	6,409,915	5,488,000	5,392,000	241,637	235,488	747,000	754,000
1964*	14,134,000	7,114,000	7,020,000	6,010,000	5,905,000	262,000	258,000	842,000	857,000
1965*	14,470,000	7,284,000	7,186,000	6,147,000	6,040,000	269,000	264,000	868,000	882,000
1966*	14,817,000	7,457,000	7,360,000	6,287,000	6,178,000	276,000	271,000	894,000	911,000
1967*	15,170,000	7,634,000	7,536,000	6,430,000	6,319,000	283,000	278,000	921,000	939,000

* Estimates

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS

NUMBER				RATE (per 1,000)		
	WHITES	ASIATICS	COLOUREDS	WHITES	ASIATICS	COLOUREDS
1962	76,581	14,918	74,356	24.1	30.0	46.5
1963	75,569	15,417	75,171	23.3	30.3	45.6
1964*	79,901	17,330	79,359	24.0	33.3	46.6
1965*	77,311	18,334	80,704	22.8	34.4	46.1
1966	79,195	18,563	82,295	22.8	34.0	45.6

* estimates

DEATHS

1962	27,896	3,788	24,077	8.8	7.6	15.1
1963*	29,616	3,875	25,279	9.2	7.4	15.4
1964*	29,966	3,861	25,169	9.0	7.4	14.8
1965*	31,020	4,324	27,692	9.1	8.1	15.8
1966	30,116	4,032	26,963	8.7	7.4	15.0

* estimates

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

(Whites only)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OR DESTINATION	IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
United Kingdom	13,937	12,114	13,130	2,384	3,022	3,338
German Federal Republic	3,110	3,614	3,289	411	514	792
The Netherlands	1,117	1,323	1,286	374	263	419
Italy	757	1,517	2,245	149	89	155
Rhodesia	2,743	1,254	5,096	285	498	1,600
Zambia	1,647	876	5,132	169	194	993
Malawi	109	33	114	3	12	53
Tanzania	131	141	151	4	9	6
Kenya	533	468	594	29	49	20
Mozambique	277	398	1,739	8	11	68
North America	460	464	630	155	110	910
South America	155	301	1,056	6	13	33
Australasia	316	350	1,676	91	100	579
TOTAL (incl. others)	40,865	38,326	48,048	8,092	9,206	9,888

EMPLOYMENT

	WHITES		NON-WHITES		TOTAL	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
Mining	66,000	66,000	556,000	570,000	622,000	636,000
Manufacturing	234,000	241,000	693,000	706,000	927,000	947,000
Construction	36,000	41,000	145,000	163,000	181,000	204,000
Transport	114,000	116,000	110,000	110,000	224,000	226,000
Communications	32,000	33,000	12,000	12,000	44,000	45,000
Public Authorities	235,000	243,000	348,000	384,000	583,000	627,000

About 1,700,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture; of which 1,455,000 Bantu, 118,000 Whites.

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

CROP	UNIT	1964	1965	1966	1966-67
Maize	200 lb.	54,069,000	56,210,000	55,733,000	109,000,000
Kaffircorn	"	2,660,000	3,256,000	3,528,000	10,270,000
Rye	"	12,700	171,000	120,000	85,000
Wheat	"	9,820,000	7,900,000	7,384,000	5,614,000
Barley	150 lb.	547,000	480,000	446,000	450,000
Oats	"	258,031	1,470,000	1,518,000	1,435,000
Groundnuts (shelled)	short tons	155,966	146,420	152,000	312,000
Sunflower Seed	"	84,356	80,539	110,000	112,000
Sugar Cane	'000 lb.	10,956	11,752	9,266	15,547
Tobacco	mill. lb.	69	61	49	64.4
Cotton	100 lb.	50,000	83,482	64,076	65,000
Potatoes	150 lb.	6,014,000	5,892,000	4,464,000	7,331,000

FRUIT

DECIDUOUS FRUIT (short tons)				CITRUS FRUIT (Exports—half-cases)		
	1965	1966	1967		1966	1967*
Apples	223,000	115,434	115,937	Oranges	17,230,268	15,884,189
Grapes	110,000	31,616	33,044	Grapefruit	3,014,093	3,789,309
Peaches	165,000	1,209	1,265	Lemons	442,620	390,247
Pears	107,000	44,740	31,153	Naartjies	2,247	—

* Estimates

LIVESTOCK
(Numbers)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1965-66
Cattle	12,326,663	12,294,604	12,526,790	12,549,802	12,560,000	10,616,533
Woolled Sheep	33,693,472	31,449,636	37,904,812	39,328,482	38,872,000	30,250,605 8,030,680
Non-Woolled Sheep	4,158,163	3,666,560				
Angora Goats	999,680	1,165,977	5,320,407	5,461,174	5,520,000	4,984,882
Goats	3,953,210	3,891,073				
Pigs	401,552*	1,381,000	646,660*	621,108*	1,170,000	1,990,779

* European owned.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(Rand '000)

	1964 (est.)	1965 (est.)	1966 (est.)
*Cattle for slaughter	95,324	121,792	124,220
Sheep for slaughter	54,138	54,575	57,891
*Pigs for slaughter	17,607	19,306	18,838
Fresh Milk	55,992	62,188	65,556
Poultry Products	34,556	35,332	46,853
Dairy Products	36,637	40,021	47,424

* Including the value of hides and skins.

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHERIES

(EXPORTS)

	1965		1966	
	Quantity (100 lb.)	F.o.b. Price (Rand)	Quantity (100 lb.)	F.o.b. Price (Rand)
<i>Fresh Fish:</i>				
Tuna	248	2,703	2,049	14,298
Hake (in retail packings)	48,397	677,868	112,299	1,258,507
Hake (n.e.s.)	128,578	1,490,990	134,641	1,402,675
Fish, fresh, chilled, etc. (n.e.s.)	224,597	1,283,902	148,626	1,175,125
Snoek, salted, in brine, etc.	18,845	182,746	19,110	213,624
Hake, salted, in brine, etc.	30,164	532,665	55,673	998,733
Fish, salted, in brine (n.e.s.)	8,821	120,396	8,055	88,720
Rock Lobster	135,912	9,004,134	113,599	7,355,876
Crustaceans and Molluscs, (n.e.s.)	2,698	84,683	3,210	133,344
<i>Fish, other (preserved):</i>				
Sardines, Sild and Brislings	109	3,023	10	360
Salmon	115	5,791	68	3,919
Pilchards	544,376	5,595,868	633,665	6,518,034
Maasbanker	500	3,923	683	4,003
Other fish	475,364	4,786,624	473,842	4,671,404
Lobster	1,018	81,361	2,429	168,792
Other Crustaceans and Mol- luscs	10,144	344,805	12,341	436,591
Fish Pastes	268	11,596	708	36,430

MINING

(Rand '000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold	636,582	686,312	730,490	766,549	775,753
Uranium	73,754*	66,762*	58,068*	n.a.	n.a.
Silver	1,952	2,512	2,819	2,903	2,922
Iron Ore	12,121	11,929	15,613	17,661	19,259
Copper	18,041	21,795	25,946	40,480	92,161
Manganese Ore	14,489	13,409	14,294	17,823	24,174
Chrome Ore	5,966	4,899	5,436	6,976	7,717
Tin (metal concentrates)	2,433	2,704	3,597	4,305	4,286
Coal	65,088	67,714	72,205	81,366	79,697
Asbestos	23,140	22,274	24,665	25,209	28,712
Diamonds	36,483	36,638	44,203	49,601	62,097
Lime and Limestone	8,485	9,105	11,305	11,368	11,871

* Exports.

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING—continued]

('000 units)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold (ounces)	25,492	27,432	29,112	30,544	30,879
Uranium Oxide (short tons)	4.54	4.14	3.74	5,894*	6,600*
Silver (sales) (ounces)	2,549	2,737	2,917	3,132	3,134
Iron Pyrites (tons)	485	461	477	472	532
Titanium	91	32	—	—	—
Iron ore	4,774	4,916	5,325	6,411	—
Copper	51.1	60.8	65.6	66.6	137.9
Manganese ore	1,615	1,497	1,617	1,957	2,184
Chrome Ore	1,003	873	936	1,038	1,170
Tin	2.866	2.873	2.833	3.005	3.19
Coal	45,498	46,798	49,510	53,410	52,883
Asbestos	221.3	205.7	215.6	240.8	279.4
Diamonds (carats)	3,918	4,376	4,450	5,026	6,036.7

Gold production (1967): 29,640,362 ounces.

*1,000 lb.

INDUSTRY GROSS SALES (R. '000)

	1965	1966
Processed Foodstuffs	817,360	877,416
Beverages and Tobacco	287,144	327,944
Textiles	239,894	292,043
Clothing and Knitted Products	197,902	214,132
Footwear	76,390	77,661
Wood and Wood Products	81,451	84,480
Furniture	86,832	99,186
Paper and Paper Products	167,044	179,976
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	100,409	109,767
Leather and Leather Products	24,716	29,237
Rubber Products	84,461	91,350
Chemicals and Chemical Products	407,085	441,141
Petroleum and Coal Products	100,319	—
Non-metallic Mineral Products	211,697	219,451
Basic Iron and Steel Products	253,804	265,400
Basic Non-ferrous Metals	80,384	103,905
Metal Products	513,299	517,693
Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	235,684	269,832
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	268,631	308,388
Transport Equipment (excluding Motor Vehicles)	207,928	110,867
Motor Vehicles and Repair	264,194	293,567
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industry	108,283	—

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rand=100 cents

100 Rand=£58 6s. 8d.=U.S. \$140.00

BUDGET (Estimates)

(Rand '000)

REVENUE	1966-67	1967-68	EXPENDITURE	1966-67	1967-68
Customs	112,540	120,000	Bantu Administration and Development	41,947	43,694
Excise	230,300	254,000	Bantu Education	14,762	14,798
Income Tax	634,970	684,220	Indian Affairs	15,243	17,579
Non-resident Shareholder's Tax	17,600	19,500	Public Debt	79,732	100,482
Stamp Duties and Fees	20,500	20,500	Coloured Affairs	46,075	48,634
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	116,250	138,600	Provincial Administration	176,264	192,897
Other Heads	137,486	201,280	Defence	255,850	256,000
			Justice	13,094	14,078
			Prisons	16,762	19,145
			Police	58,697	66,950
			Civil Defence	523	1,060
			Education, Arts and Science	41,036	45,690
			Health	42,596	45,586
			Social Welfare and Pensions	107,161	111,947
			Mines	12,236	13,650
			Commerce and Industries	8,882	12,969
			Transport	27,200	31,490
			Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	92,100	101,810
			Information	3,345	3,524
			Foreign Affairs	5,580	6,194
			Other Heads	273,318	244,550
TOTAL	1,269,646	1,438,100	TOTAL	1,332,403	1,392,727

BANTU HOMELANDS FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1967-71)

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

(Rand '000)

Physical Development	162,539
Economic Development	39,474
Education	163,575
Grants to Bantu Local Authorities	6,630
Compensation and Transport	6,549
Land and Equipment Purchases	50,000
Roads	2,394
TOTAL (incl. others)	490,000

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Rand)

(South Africa, South West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	6,172	6,180	7,393
Income from abroad	—196	—212	—224
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	5,976	6,598	7,169
Less Depreciation allowances	—579	—626	—677
NET NATIONAL INCOME	5,397	5,972	6,492
of which:			
Wages and salaries	3,269	3,625	3,963
Income from property	1,311	1,472	1,763
Corporate saving	214	306	279
Direct taxes on corporations	381	385	424
Government income from property	198	226	216
Less Interest on public debt	—44	—47	—57
Taxes less subsidies	415	465	488
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	5,812	6,437	6,980
Depreciation allowances	579	626	677
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	6,391	7,063	7,657
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	—112	90	312
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	6,269	7,153	7,969
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	4,066	4,571	4,966
Government consumption expenditure	752	861	966
Gross domestic fixed investment	1,263	1,511	1,784
Changes in inventories	147	215	349

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(Republic of South Africa—million Rand)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	5,955	6,562	7,107
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	681	648	686
Mining and quarrying	767	839	892
Manufacturing	1,194	1,385	1,560
Construction	160	203	255
Public services	152	164	176
Transport and Communications	604	670	692
Trade	826	918	997
Financial services	213	251	263
Ownership of dwellings	235	254	267
Government	575	630	672
Other services	547	599	646

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (At year's end—million Rand)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
S.A. Reserve Bank—Gold Reserves . . .	446	407	301	451
S.A. Reserve Bank—Foreign Exchanges . . .	69	64	82	70
Other Agencies—Reserves and Exchanges . . .	63	18	70	68
TOTAL GOLD RESERVES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGES	578	489	453	589
Coin and Banknotes in Circulation	268.2	302.6	324.9	355.6
Demand Deposits	937.3	1,011.6	1,146.0	1,251.4
Other Short- and Medium-Term Deposits	935.5	1,140.7	1,017.9	1,036.8
TOTAL MONEY AND NEAR-MONEY	2,141.0	2,454.9	2,488.8	2,643.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WHOLE WORLD

(million Rand)

(South Africa, South West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	1,073	1,814	- 741	1,199	1,678	- 479
Gold production	775	—	775	768	—	768
Freight and transportation	65	170	- 105	67	169	- 102
Travel	35	52	- 17	39	53	- 14
Investment income	59	240	- 181	63	259	- 196
Other services	70	115	- 45	73	124	- 51
Total	2,077	2,389	- 312	2,209	2,283	- 74
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	88	47	41	103	42	61
CURRENT BALANCE	2,165	2,435	- 271	2,312	2,325	- 13
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Public Sector:</i>						
Short-term loans	62	—	62	—	—	51
Long-term loans	36	4	32	—	—	- 62
Total	98	4	94	—	—	- 11
<i>Private Sector:</i>						
Short-term loans	26	—	26	—	—	54
Long-term loans	80	—	80	—	—	78
Total	106	—	106	—	—	132
CAPITAL BALANCE	204	4	200	—	—	121
Errors and Omissions	35	—	35	—	—	- 8
Change in Gold and Foreign Exchanges	—	36	- 36	—	—	136

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

(As at December 1966—million Rand)

	DIRECT				INDIRECT				Tot
	Public		Private		Public		Private		
	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	
OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA:									
United Kingdom	111	29	1,266	229	40	81	367	66	2,111
Other Sterling Area	3	21	93	13	15	11	66	28	213
U.S.A.	2	4	320	36	45	1	53	41	504
International Organizations	—	—	—	—	16	111	25	—	152
Other Dollar Area	—	1	59	16	—	1	9	1	85
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	1	12	2	8	—	19	—	30
West Germany	—	3	43	25	7	11	22	5	88
France	2	1	88	5	16	—	86	3	112
Switzerland	—	4	65	13	21	10	50	3	149
Other West European	6	11	38	15	7	4	12	8	78
All Other Areas	—	2	8	3	1	—	6	2	17
TOTAL FOREIGN LIABILITIES	124	76	1,992	357	175	230	715	157	3,869
SOUTH AFRICAN INVESTMENT OVERSEAS:									
United Kingdom	2	—	109	15	1	71	65	49	356
Other Sterling Area	—	—	394	44	11	1	38	22	588
U.S.A.	—	—	5	1	—	37	3	13	56
International Organizations	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	165
Other Dollar Area	—	—	15	—	—	—	5	5	35
Belgium and Luxembourg	—	—	14	1	—	1	11	1	27
France	—	—	1	—	—	27	—	2	30
Switzerland	—	—	3	—	—	20	1	9	33
Other West European	1	—	23	—	5	8	2	8	39
All Other Areas	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	8	15
Gold Reserves	—	—	—	—	—	455	—	—	455
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSETS	3	—	568	61	182	621*	127	117	1,608

* Including gold reserves.

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rand '000)

Imports: (1963) 1,202,856; (1964) 1,525,788; (1965) 1,753,900; (1966) 1,645,600; (1967) 1,918,000.

Exports and Re-exports: (1963) 997,341; (1964) 1,038,826; (1965) 1,049,900; (1966) 1,202,500; (1967) 1,356,000.

COMMODITIES

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	65,750	106,100	Food and Live Animals	232,334	240,300
Beverages and Tobacco	12,989	17,100	<i>Total includes:</i>		
Crude Materials, Inedible	131,642	112,300	Oranges	25,800	—
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	92,683	103,400	Peaches	16,098	—
<i>Total includes:</i>			Raw Sugar	22,828	—
Crude Petroleum	36,001	40,800	Fish Meal	16,007	—
Animal and Vegetable Oils and			Beverages and Tobacco	10,754	10,600
Fats	10,768	10,600	Crude Materials, Inedible	316,996	355,300
Chemicals	123,678	131,200	<i>Total includes:</i>		
Manufactures	426,155	346,200	Greasy Wool	92,924	—
<i>Total includes:</i>			Diamonds, Industrial	16,450	—
Paper	40,057	34,000	Asbestos	27,865	29,700
Cotton Fabrics	65,736	—	Uranium	33,304	—
Sheet Steel	49,101	—	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	25,192	38,700
Machinery and Transport			Animal and Vegetable Oils and		
Equipment	738,027	668,000	Fats	9,225	6,600
<i>Total includes:</i>			Chemicals	34,315	39,200
Power Machinery, non-			Manufactures	275,339	384,100
electric	42,103	—	<i>Total includes:</i>		
Agricultural Machinery	43,423	—	Uncut Diamonds	53,310	121,700
Electric Power Machinery	47,631	—	Cut Diamonds	28,832	36,300
Other Machinery	136,428	—	Pig Iron	16,414	—
Passenger Cars	93,649	—	Unrefined Copper	41,322	—
Chassis with Engines	47,750	—	Machinery and Transport		
Miscellaneous Manufactures	122,166	110,900	Equipment	33,648	62,600
Other Items, n.e.s.	34,819	37,000	Miscellaneous Manufactures	11,659	18,000
			Other Items, n.e.s.	33,859	47,100
TOTAL	1,757,676	1,717,600	TOTAL	974,321	1,202,500

COUNTRIES

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Australia	12,401	16,076	18,804	22,000
Belgium	13,708	19,585	26,942	18,600
Canada	41,066	46,586	49,709	50,800
France	31,241	41,221	46,606	41,200
German Federal Republic	130,445	165,382	191,284	176,100
Italy	34,075	46,490	70,195	51,400
Japan	56,419	81,380	100,624	90,300
Netherlands	30,230	36,726	37,100	41,500
Sweden	21,984	25,413	28,846	25,700
Switzerland	19,600	28,316	29,719	35,300
United Kingdom	361,546	437,288	494,447	449,200
U.S.A.	204,454	291,985	331,109	291,500

* Estimates.

[continued overleaf.]

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES—continued

(Rand '000)

EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Australia	11,736	12,031	11,197	9,700
Belgium	39,976	36,395	45,354	62,100
Canada	13,650	15,116	15,997	19,700
France	34,414	36,472	37,193	33,300
German Federal Republic	51,652	58,113	55,033	64,500
Hong Kong	8,652	11,632	10,564	n.a.
Italy	49,263	39,907	37,654	43,600
Japan	70,876	84,587	71,721	84,500
Netherlands	19,303	23,728	20,934	19,600
Spain	6,053	7,368	10,436	n.a.
United Kingdom	278,681	342,275	356,066	409,300
U.S.A.	81,413	88,668	98,618	113,900

* Estimates.

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Africa	175,783	165,968	181,390	151,173
Europe	39,854	45,273	56,480	57,377
Asia	1,314	1,470	2,049	2,029
America	9,799	11,372	13,735	14,781
Australasia	2,502	2,816	3,354	4,914
TOTAL	229,252	226,899	257,008	236,274

* Jan.—Nov.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Freight traffic ('000 tons)	99,218	104,408	106,331
Passengers carried ('000)	384,007	425,438	451,359

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED 1965

CARS	BUSES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
1,126,000	21,000	294,000	99,000

SHIPPING*

(Year ended 31st March)

CARGO HANDLED ('000 tons)

	LANDED	SHIPPED	TRANS- SHIPPED	TOTAL
1964	12,656	13,839	232	26,727
1965	16,228	13,985	281	30,494
1966	16,520	13,247	260	30,027

VESSELS HANDLED

		REGISTERED TONNAGE ('000 tons)	
	NUMBER	NET	GROSS
1964	15,298	38,831	68,607
1965	15,458	41,278	72,708
1966	16,150	40,670	72,066

* Includes South West Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

	MILES FLOWN	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER MILES ('000)	AIR-FREIGHT (lb)	AIR-FREIGHT TON MILES	AIR-MAIL (lb)	AIR-MAIL TON MILES
Internal Services							
1964	7,097,814	507,707	268,766	9,407,111	2,631,062	3,634,993	1,075,963
1965	7,250,000	583,846	308,135	11,405,000	3,267,000	3,862,000	1,143,000
1966	7,416,337	699,967	364,707	13,524,545	3,880,033	4,096,356	1,210,451
International Regional Services							
1964	645,150	45,804	22,427	880,382	216,216	423,804	109,759
1965	674,000	52,065	25,920	898,000	218,000	429,000	109,000
1966	675,626	64,211	31,860	2,444,586	762,993	461,380	116,576
International Overseas Services							
1964	5,174,392	51,919	356,548	4,759,870	16,039,500	784,026	2,916,418
1965	5,714,000	57,356	377,051	5,003,000	16,180,000	567,000	2,004,000
1966	7,782,637	79,651	510,083	7,144,386	20,677,395	1,126,683	3,689,604

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	CIRCULATION	BOOKS—TITLES	TELEPHONES	LICENSED RADIOS
1964	19	887,000	3,814	999,385	1,279,986
1965	19	908,000	n.a.	1,058,702	1,368,660

EDUCATION

(1966)

CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	
	White	Non-white		White	Non-white
Primary and Secondary	2,714	1,168	84,237	732,283	2,559,752
Teacher-Training	16	58	861	9,734	n.a.
Universities and University Colleges .	11	5	4,493	57,211	7,177

Sources: Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria; South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin*; South Africa House, London.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA was established on May 31st, 1961. In October 1960 a referendum was held, in which only the white population voted, when a majority of 849,176 (52 per cent) out of a total of 1,633,772 voted for the establishment of a Republic. In March 1961, at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, South Africa decided not to apply for re-admission to the Commonwealth after becoming a Republic.

Executive Power

Executive power is vested in a State President, acting on the advice of Ministers of State or the Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister and 17 other Ministers. The President is elected by an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Assembly, presided over by the Chief Justice or a Judge of Appeal. He holds office for a seven-year term and is not eligible for re-election unless "it is otherwise decided" by the electoral college. He is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Ministers are members of the Executive Council and they are appointed to administer such departments of State as are established by the State President-in-Council. Deputy Ministers, not exceeding eight in number, may be appointed by the State President to assist Ministers in the administration of departments of State. Deputy Ministers are not members of the Executive Council.

Parliament

The Parliament of the Republic consists of the State President, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The State President has power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone. There must be a session of Parliament at least every twelve months.

The Senate

Senators must be nationals of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as voters, and resident at least five years within the Republic.

The Senate, as constituted in December 1965, consists of 54 white members: 41 elected by the electoral colleges of the four provinces (14 for the Transvaal, 11 for the Cape Province, 8 each for the Orange Free State and Natal) and two similarly elected for South West Africa. Eleven members are nominated by the State President, two for each of the four provinces and South West Africa (of whom half are chosen for their thorough knowledge of the reasonable wants and wishes of the non-White people) and one special representative of the interests of the Cape Coloured people.

The House of Assembly

Members of the House of Assembly must be nationals of European descent, must be registered voters and resident for at least five years in the Republic. The House of Assembly continues for five years unless previously dissolved.

All White persons over the age of 18 are entitled to vote, except those who have been convicted of treason, murder, or any other offence punishable by a term of imprisonment without option of a fine.

The House consists of 170 White members; 160 directly elected by White citizens, aged 18 years or over, to represent the electoral divisions of the Republic, 6 similarly elected to represent the electoral divisions of South West Africa and 4 elected by qualified Coloured voters of the Cape Province.

Representation of Coloureds

By the Separate Representation of Voters Amendment Act 1956 the Coloured people of the Cape were placed on a

separate Voters' List to elect four members to the House of Assembly and two members to the Cape Provincial Council. The Act also allows for the nomination of a Senator, on the ground of his thorough acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the Coloured people of the Cape Province.

The Act further established a Union Council for Coloured Affairs whose function is to advise the Government in regard to matters affecting the interests of the Coloured people of the Republic. This Council is to become a self-governing body for the Coloured people with extensive legislative and administrative powers and will consist of 40 members elected by Coloured voters and 20 nominated members. It will then be called the Coloured Persons Representative Council. Until Coloured opinion decides otherwise, the link between this Council and the Government will be the four Coloured representatives in Parliament whose term of office was recently extended for the life of the present Parliament.

Representation of Bantu

Five of eleven nominated Senators are selected for their thorough acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the Bantu peoples.

The Native Affairs Act, 1920, made provisions for the establishment in Bantu areas of local and general councils with minor powers of local self-government somewhat on the lines of the Glen Grey District Council (established in 1894) and the district and general councils then functioning in the Transkeian Territories.

The Representation of Natives Act, 1936, transferred Cape Bantu from the same voters' lists as Whites to the Cape Native Voters' Roll and, as a *quid pro quo* for their rights to participate in ordinary elections, empowered them to elect three members of the House of Assembly and two members of the Cape Provincial Council. Special representation for the Bantu population of the Republic as a whole was provided for in that, through electoral colleges, Bantu could elect four Senators to represent their interests in Parliament, and could also elect some members of the Natives Representative Council, established by the Act.

The Natives Representative Council, which had since 1949 refused to meet, was disestablished by the Bantu Authorities Act, 1951. This created in the Bantu homelands tribal, regional and territorial authorities which have administrative, executive and judicial functions and which form the basis for political development to full autonomy. The council system in the Transkeian Territories was, on request of the people themselves, in 1956 also converted into the authority system provided for by the Bantu Authorities Act.

BANTU HOMELANDS

The Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959, repealed the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, thus abolishing direct representation of Natives in Parliament and in the Cape Provincial Council. The Act accepts the natural division of the Bantu population into eight national units in the Republic and its vicinity, which, starting from the system of tribal, regional and territorial authorities may eventually become self-governing in their respective areas, although this does not necessarily mean that there will be eight territorial authorities or regional parliaments. It also provides for appointment of Commissioners-General to represent the Government at each of these national units and to aid the Bantu rulers in achieving this end. The Transkei Territorial Authority was set up in 1960 and those for people of the Ciskei and the Tswanas

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

(Western Transvaal and Northern Cape) were established in 1961. In January 1962 it was announced that the Xhosa nation of the Transkei would be the first of the Bantu peoples to qualify for self-government—the next step to independence. The new Transkei Constitution was agreed to in March 1962. (*See below*, The Transkei).

In January 1967 it was announced that the North Sotho people, living in the northern Transvaal, would have five departments of government to control the affairs of their Homeland. Matters passing from the control of the Republic Government were education, finance, justice, public works, agriculture, forestry and community development. In August of the same year it was announced that detailed attention was also being given to the transfer of management and administrative powers to the Tswana people living in the Western Transvaal and the Northern Cape Province.

Procedure

Money Bills must originate in the House of Assembly, which may not pass a Bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the State President during the session. The amendment of money Bills by the Senate is restricted and such Bills, when passed by the House of Assembly in any session, may become law even if the Senate in the same session fails to pass them or passes them with amendments to which the House of Assembly cannot agree. Other Bills, with the exception of those which alter or repeal the provisions of sections 108 and 118 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, may in the event of disagreement between the two Houses, become law after rejection by the Senate in two successive sessions. The provisions of sections 108 and 118 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, relating to the equality of the two official languages of the Republic and the amendment of that Act, may not be altered or repealed unless the Bill embodying the alteration or repeal is passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together, and at the

third reading is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses.

The State President may assent to, or withhold assent from, a Bill. Two copies of every law, one in English and one in Afrikaans, are to be enrolled on record in the office of the Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. In case of conflict between the two copies, that signed by the State President shall prevail.

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister and a Deputy-Minister may sit and speak, but not vote, in the House of which he is not a member.

Provincial Government

Provision is made for the appointment of an administrator in each province, who holds office for a term of five years. In each province there is also a provincial council consisting of the same number of members as are elected in the province for the House of Assembly, but in no case is the membership to be less than 25. A member of a provincial council ceases to be a member on being elected to either House of the Central Parliament. The powers of the provinces, which relate chiefly to the administration of local affairs (mainly roads, hospitals and education) are subordinate to the powers of the Central Parliament and all provincial ordinances require the consent of the State President-in-Council.

An executive committee of four persons, not necessarily members of the council, together with the administrator as chairman, is elected by the provincial council at its first meeting after each general election. This committee carries on the administration of affairs on behalf of the provincial council. The administrator may, and when required to do so must, act on behalf of the State President-in-Council in regard to all matters in respect of which no powers are reserved or delegated to the provincial council.

THE GOVERNMENT

State President: Hon. J. J. FOUCHE.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Police: Hon. B. J. VORSTER.

Minister of Finance: Dr. the Hon. N. DIEDERICHs.

Minister of Transport: Hon. B. J. SCHOEMAN.

Minister of Education, Arts and Science, and of Information: Hon. J. DE KLERK.

Minister of the Interior: Hon. P. M. K. LE ROUX.

Minister of Community Development, of Public Works, and of Social Welfare and Pensions: Hon. W. A. MAREE.

Minister of Economic Affairs: Hon. J. F. W. HAAK.

Minister of Health: Dr. the Hon. A. HERTZOG.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Affairs: Hon. D. C. H. UYS.

Minister of Immigration and of Indian Affairs: Hon. A. E. TROLLIP.

Minister of Defence: Hon. P. W. BOTHA.

Minister of Justice and of Prisons: Hon. P. C. PELSER.

Minister of Forestry, of Tourism and of Sport and Recreation: Hon. F. W. WARING.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. the Hon. H. MULLER.

Minister of Mines and of Planning: Dr. the Hon. C. P. C. DE WET.

Minister of Labour and of Coloured Affairs: Hon. M. VILJOEN.

Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and of Bantu Education: Hon. M. C. BOTHA.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs: Hon. M. C. G. J. VAN RENSBURG.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister for South West Africa, and Transport: Hon. J. G. H. VAN DER WATH.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture: Hon. H. E. MARTINS.

Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education: Hon. B. COETZEE.

Deputy Minister of Bantu Development: Hon. A. H. VOSLOO.

Deputy Minister of Water Affairs: Hon. S. P. BOTHA.

Deputy Minister of Police, of Finance and of Economic Affairs: Hon. S. L. MULLER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN PRETORIA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 1059 Church St., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. M. G. ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.**Australia:** Standard Bank Buildings, Church Square (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. G. KEVIN, C.B.E.**Austria:** 6th Floor, Centenary Building, Bureau Lane (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. A. H. HOBEL.**Belgium:** 275 Pomona St., Muckleneuk (E); *Ambassador:* J. SMETS.**Brazil:** 213 Standard Bank Chambers, Church Square (L); *Minister:* J. D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAUNAY.**Canada:** 66 Standard General Building, 238 Vermeulen St. (E); *Ambassador:* C. J. WOODSWORTH.**Finland:** 310 Sunnyside Galleries, cnr. Esselen and Troye Sts., Sunnyside (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* T. NEVALAINEN.**France:** 807 George Ave., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE DE LUZE.**German Federal Republic:** 180 Blackwood St., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. W. JUNKER.**Greece:** 975 Pretorius St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Israel:** 496 Lanham St., Bailey's Muckleneuk (L); *Minister:* (vacant).**Italy:** 796 George Ave., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AUGUSTO ASSETTATI D'AMELIA.**Malawi:** (address not available) (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* P. RICHARDSON.**Netherlands:** 1st Floor, Netherlands Bank Building, cnr. Church and Andries Sts., P.O.B. 117 (E); *Ambassador:* E. J. BARON LEWE VAN ADUARD.**Portugal:** 261 Devenish St., Muckleneuk (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. A. BRILHANTE LABORINHO.**Spain:** 515 Van der Stel Building, 179 Pretorius St., P.O.B. 1633 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MORALES HERNÁNDEZ.**Sweden:** 177 Pretorius St., P.O.B. 1664 (L); *Minister:* N. H. W. TAMM.**Switzerland:** 818 George Ave., Arcadia, P.O.B. 2289 (E); *Ambassador:* R. HUNZIKER.**United Kingdom:** Greystoke, Hill St. (E); *Ambassador:* Sir HUGH STEPHENSON, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E.**U.S.A.:** Van der Stel Building, 179 Pretorius St. (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM M. ROUNTREE.

PARLIAMENT

(Cape Town)

THE SENATE

President: Senator the Hon. J. F. T. NAUDÉ.

ELECTION (NOVEMBER 1965)

	NATIONAL PARTY	UNITED PARTY
Transvaal	11	3
Cape Province	6	5
Orange Free State	8	—
Natal	2	6
South-West Africa	2	—

There are 11 nominated members.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon. H. J. KLOPPER, M.P.

ELECTION (MARCH 1966)

	SEATS
National Party	126
United Party	39
Progressive Party	1
Coloured Representatives	4

THE BANTU HOMELANDS

AREA	POPULATION
57,933 sq. miles	3,633,259

ORGANIZATION

Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and Bantu Education: M. C. BOTHA.**Director of Bantu Development:** L. A. PEPLER, B.SC.AG.**Commissioners-General:**

Xhosa, Transkei: HANS ABRAHAM.

Tswana, Western Transvaal and Northwestern Cape: Dr. I. S. KLOPPER.

Venda and Tsonga, Northern Transvaal: M. D. C. DE WET NEL.

North Sotho: Dr. W. W. M. EISELEN.

South Sotho: S. R. PAPENFUS.

Zulu and Swazi: J. J. BOSHOFF.

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE TRANSKEI)

THE TRANSKEI

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
15,831	1,411,567†

† Including 14,000 whites (Capital Umtata).

Flag: The flag of the Transkei consists of equal horizontal stripes, green, white and ochre.

BUDGET, 1966-67 (R. '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Domestic	3,433	Agriculture	4,548
Republican Government	10,446	Education	4,718
		Works	3,205
		Interior	2,972
TOTAL	13,899	TOTAL (inc. others)	16,568

Budget (1967-68): Revenue R. 14,787,000; Expenditure R. 18,937,000.
(1968-69): Revenue R. 20,496,000; Expenditure R. 19,977,000.

GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET (May 1968)

Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.
Minister of the Interior: Chief JEREMIAH MOSHESH.
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: COLUMBUS MAD IKIZELA.
Minister of Education: B. B. MDLEDLE.
Minister of Justice: GEORGE MATANZIMA.
Minister of Roads and Works: Z. M. MABANDLA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (First Election, November, 1963)

Elected Members: 45.
Non-Elected Members: Four Paramount Chiefs, 60 office-holding Chiefs in nine Regions.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Transkei was promulgated in the South African Parliament in May 1963, and came into force in December of the same year. The main provisions are:

Legislative Assembly: Consists of the four Paramount chiefs of the Transkei, the 60 chiefs holding office in the nine regional authority areas, and 45 members who are elected by all Transkeian subjects whether resident in the territory or in South Africa or South West Africa. The Chief Minister and the five Ministers are elected by secret ballot by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly has the power to make laws in connection with the various government functions it controls. The laws then go to the Commissioner-General

for submission, through the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development, to the State President. The State President may either give his assent or refer the bill back to the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly meets at least once every year, and subject to the provisions of the act granting the Transkei self-government, "there will be freedom of speech and debate in the assembly". Subject to standing rules and orders, debates are to be conducted in public.

Powers: The Transkei Government has control over its own affairs apart from foreign affairs, defence, internal security, part of the administration of justice and economic development. There are ministries of finance, justice, the interior, education, agriculture and forestry, roads and works.

Under the section listing the "classes of matters" over which the Transkei Government has no power are: "The control, organisation, administration, powers of entry into and presence in the Transkei of any police force of the Republic charged with the maintenance of public peace and order and the preservation of internal security and the safety of the Transkei and the Republic".

Personnel: Some white employees of the Republican Government have been placed at the disposal of the Transkeian Government but they will remain on the establishment of the Republican Government. They will be progressively replaced by suitable Bantu employees of the Transkei Government (of a Civil Service of 2,500 posts, more than 1,900 were filled by Bantu in March 1964).

Zoning of Areas: The Constitution provides for the zoning of towns and villages in the Transkei under the jurisdiction of municipalities, village management boards, or local boards, for occupation and ownership by the Bantu. This provision was put into effect in 23 Transkei towns and villages, or in certain parts of them, in January 1966.

SOUTH AFRICA—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Justice: An elaborate system of courts provides for the administration of justice in the Transkei. It includes courts under the jurisdiction of the Republican Government. The jurisdiction of any court transferred to the Transkei does not include jurisdiction over anybody who is not a Transkei citizen.

The State President may constitute a high court of the Transkei similar in function, constitution and jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of South Africa. Appeals go from the High Court of the Transkei to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. The Transkei High Court is to take over the functions of the Bantu appeal and divorce courts. It is also involved in matters of Bantu law and custom.

Finance: The Transkei Government is financed by various forms of revenue including taxation of all Xhosa, both inside the Transkei and outside. In addition to this,

the Republican Government grants the Transkei enough money (about R13 million a year) to cover the administration of all departments handed over to the Transkei.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Transkei National Independence Party: f. 1964; accepts policy of apartheid; aims at Transkeian independence; Leader Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.

Democratic Party: f. 1964; rejects apartheid in favour of the Transkei's status as a province within South Africa, with equal rights for both races in the Republic; Leader KNOWLEDGE GUZANA.

Transkei People's Freedom Party: Umtata; f. 1966; aims at immediate independence from the Republic; Leader S. M. SINABA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Party: P.O. Box 245, Pretoria; f. 1912; aims: (1) to safeguard the White nation in their South African homelands; (2) to lead the Bantu nations to effective self-government in their homelands; (3) to give all nations equal opportunity to develop the social and political organisations best suited to their own particular characteristics and aspirations; (4) to raise living standards in White and Bantu homelands alike. Leader: B. J. VORSTER.

United Party: National Mutual Building, Church Square Cape Town; f. 1934; seeks a solution of racial problems through the creation of a Federation of Races governed by a Central Parliament in which all racial groups will be represented. The United Party believes in the necessity to maintain overall white political control. Leader Sir DE VILLIERS GRAAFF.

Progressive Party: f. 1959; aim: a new Constitution based on the principles of maintenance of western civilization and protection of fundamental human rights, irrespective of race, colour or creed; one representative in Parliament and two in the Cape Provincial Council, representing the Coloured voters. Leader Dr. JAN STEYTLER; Nat. Chair. H. G. LAWRENCE; Chair. Nat. Exec. C. W. EGLIN.

Liberal Party of South Africa: 268 Longmarket Street, Pietermaritzburg, Natal; f. 1953; advocates equal rights of all citizens irrespective of race, colour or creed. Chair. Dr. E. H. BROOKES; publ. *Liberal Opinion*.

African National Congress: f. 1912; aims to establish a multi-racial democratic society in co-operation with left-wing and liberal organisations of other races; banned April 1960; Pres. OLIVER TAMBO; Sec.-Gen. DUMA NOKWE.

Pan-African Congress: f. 1958; splinter group from the African National Congress; believes that a democratic society can only come through African and not multi-racial organisations; banned April 1960; Pres. ROBERT SOBUKWE.

Coloured People's Congress: P.O.B. 15, Cape Town; Coloured People's Party.

Indian National Congress of South Africa: Indian organisation working with the African National Congress; Leaders Dr. DAIDOO, Y. CACHALIA.

The following three right-wing parties are opposed to any advancement of the non-White population: *Republican Party:* Pretoria (Leader Prof. C. F. VAN DER MERWE), *Conservative Party:* Westonia (Leader J. J. H. TER-BLANCHE), *Conservative National Party:* Pretoria (Leader W. GROBLER). *The Front:* Pietermaritzburg, is a splinter group in favour of the retention of the Republican Constitution and of the residential, social and educational separation of the various racial groups.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The common law of the Republic of South Africa is the Roman-Dutch law, the uncoded law of Holland as it was at the time of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The law of England is not recognised as authoritative, though the principles of English law have been introduced in relation to civil and criminal procedure, evidence and mercantile matters. In all other matters, however, Roman Dutch law prevails.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division; two Provincial and one Local Division in the Cape Province, one Provincial and one Local Division in each of the

provinces of Transvaal and Natal and one Provincial Division in the Orange Free State and South West Africa. Except for the fact that the local divisions in the Transvaal and Natal have no jurisdiction to hear appeals they exercise within limited areas the same jurisdiction as Provincial Divisions.

The provinces are further divided into districts and regions with Magistrates' Courts, whose criminal and civil jurisdiction is clearly defined. From these courts appeals may be taken to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division.

THE SUPREME COURT

APPELLATE DIVISION

Chief Justice: Hon. L. C. STEYN.

Judges of Appeal: Hon. N. OGILVIE-THOMPSON, Hon. F. L. H. RUMPF, Hon. D. H. BOTHA, Hon. G. N. HOLMES, Hon. J. T. VAN WYK, Hon. A. F. WILLIAMSON, Hon. P. J. WESSELS, Hon. D. O. K. BEYERS, Hon. P. J. VAN BLERK, Hon. H. J. POTGIETER.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DIVISIONS

Judge President (*Cape of Good Hope*): Hon. A. B. BEYERS.
Judge President (*Transvaal*): Hon. Q. DE WET.
Judge President (*Natal*): Hon. A. MILNE.
Judge President (*Orange Free State*): Hon. A. J. SMIT.
Judge President (*Eastern Cape*): Hon. A. G. JENNETT.
Judge President (*South West Africa*): Hon. J. H. CONRADIE.
Judges (*Griqualand West*): Hon. G. F. DE VOS HUGO, Hon. H. R. JACOBS.

RELIGION

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk)

The churches in the four provinces are governed by a synod in each province, united in 1962 under a General Synod which will meet every four years. There are 859 Dutch Reformed Churches in the Union with a membership of 1,500,000.

CAPE PROVINCE

Moderator: Dr. A. J. VAN DER MERWE, 5 Alexander Avenue, Cape Town.

Commissioner: Rev. J. H. ROOS, P.O. Box 144, Cape Town.

NATAL

Moderator: Rev. G. R. VAN ROOIJEN, P.O.B. 6, Ladysmith.

Commissioner: Rev. A. J. VAN WYK, P.O. Box 649, Pietermaritzburg.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Moderator: Rev. P. S. Z. COETZEE, Andries Pretorius St. Bloemfontein.

Commissioner: S. J. NAUDÉ, P.O. 399, Bloemfontein.

TRANSVAAL

Moderator: South: Rev. H. J. C. SNIJDERS, 7 Innes St., Observatory, Johannesburg; North: Dr. F. E. O'B. GALLENHUY, 325 Hay St., Brooklyn, Pretoria.

Commissioner: Dr. J. J. DE BEER, P.O. Box 433, Pretoria.

THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Church of the Province of South Africa is one of the many autonomous branches of the Anglican Communion constituted outside England. It is (like the Church of Ireland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A., and the Church of England in Australia) in full communion with the Church of England. Approx. 420,000 mems.

Church of the Province of South Africa: Church House, 1 Queen Victoria Street, P.O. Box 1932, Cape Town; Sec. and Treas. G. D. ABERNETHY, B.COM., C.A. (S.A.).

Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Province: Most Rev. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, D.D., Bishops court, Claremont, Cape.

Bishops

Basutoland . Rt. Rev. JOHN A. ARROWSMITH MAUND, M.C., B.A., Bishop's House, Masite P.O., Maseru, Basutoland.
Bloemfontein . Rt. Rev. FREDERICK A. A. MOORE, B.A., Bishop's Lodge, 16 York Road, Bloemfontein.

Damaraland . Rt. Rev. ROBERT HERBERT MIZE, S.T.D., Bishop's House, Windhoek.
George . Rt. Rev. PATRICK H. F. BARRON, Bishop's Lea, George, C.P.
Grahamstown . Rt. Rev. GORDON LESLIE TINDALL, B.A., L.T.H., Bishopsbourne, Grahamstown, C.P.
Johannesburg . Rt. Rev. LESLIE STRADLING, M.A., Bishop's House, Westcliff, Johannesburg.
Kimberley and Kuruman . Rt. Rev. PHILIP W. WHEELDON, O.B.E., M.A., Bishops garth, Kimberley.
Lebombo . Rt. Rev. STANLEY CHAPMAN PICKARD, Caixa Postal 120, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.
Natal . Rt. Rev. THOMAS GEORGE VERNON INMAN, D.D., Bishop's House, Maritzburg.
Pretoria . Rt. Rev. E. G. KNAPP-FISHER, M.A., Bishop's House, Celliers Street, Pretoria.
St. Helena . Rt. Rev. EDMUND M. H. CAPPER, O.B.E., L.T.H.
St. John's . Rt. Rev. JAMES LEO SCHUSTER, M.A., Bishopsmead, Umtata.
Zululand and Swaziland . Rt. Rev. ALPHAEUS H. ZULU, P.O.B. 147, Eshowe, Zululand.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Delegate to Southern Africa, Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to Lesotho and Titular Archbishop of Nicopolis ad Nestum: The Most Rev. JOHN GORDON, D.C.L., Apostolic Delegation, 800 Pretorius St., Pretoria, Transvaal.

There are approx. 1,250,000 mems. of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa.

PROVINCE OF CAPE TOWN

Archbishop of Cape Town: H.E. Cardinal OWEN McCANN, D.D., D.PH., B.COM.

Bishops

Aliwal: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOHN LUECK, S.C.J.
Oudtshoorn: Rt. Rev. Bishop BRUNO HIPFEL, S.A.C., D.D.
Queenstown: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. B. ROSENTHAL, S.A.C.
Port Elizabeth: Rt. Rev. Bishop ERNEST GREEN, D.D.
Diocese of De Aar: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOSEPH DE PALMA, S.C.J.

PROVINCE OF DURBAN

Archbishop of Durban: Most Rev. Archbishop DENIS E. HURLEY, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Mariannhill: Rt. Rev. Bishop ALPHONSE STREIT, C.M.M.

Auxiliary: Rt. Rev. Bishop P. B. DLAMINI, F.F.J.

Eshowe: Rt. Rev. Bishop AURELIAN BILGERI, O.S.B., D.D.

Umtata: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOSEPH GRUETER, C.M.M.

Kokstad: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. E. MCBRIDE, O.F.M., D.P.H., D.D.

Umtzimkulu: Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. BUTELEZI, O.M.I., Apostolic Administrator.

Prefecture of Ingwavuma: Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. KINCH, O.S.M.

Prefecture of Volksrust: Rt. Rev. CHRISTOPHER ULYATT, O.F.M.

PROVINCE OF PRETORIA

Archbishop of Pretoria: Most Rev. Archbishop JOHN C. GARNER, D.D., D.P.H.

Bishops

Johannesburg: Rt. Rev. Bishop H. BOYLE, D.D.

Lydenburg-Withbank: Rt. Rev. Bishop ANTHONY REITERER, M.F.S.C.

Manzini: Rt. Rev. Bishop R. J. CASALIN, O.S.M.

Pietersburg: *Abbot:* Rt. Rev. D. CLEMENS VAN HOECK.

Prefecture of Louis Trichardt: Rt. Rev. JOHN THOMAS DURKIN, M.S.C.

Prefecture of Western Transvaal: Rt. Rev. DANIEL ALPHONSE VERSTRAETE, O.M.S.

PROVINCE OF ORANGE FREE STATE

Archbishop of Bloemfontein: Most Rev. Archbishop JOSEPH P. FITZGERALD, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Kimberley: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. BOKENFOHR, O.M.I., D.D.

Keimoes: (vacant).

Kroonstadt: Rt. Rev. Bishop GERARD VAN VELSEN, O.P.

Bethlehem: Rt. Rev. Bishop PETER KELLETER, C.S.S.P.

VICARS APOSTOLIC

Keetmanshoop Vicariate: Rt. Rev. Bishop EDWARD SCHLOTTERBACK, O.S.F.S.

Windhoek Vicariate: Most Rev. Archbishop RUDOLF KOPPMAN, O.M.I., D.D.

OTHER CHURCHES

Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa: P.O. Mpolweni, Natal; Gen.-Sec. Rev. A. V. NZIMANDE.

Baptist Union of South Africa: 210 Transafrica Building, Wolmarans St., Johannesburg; f. 1877; Pres. Dr. J. N. JONSSON; Baptist Union Sec. C. W. PARNELL; 44,982 mems.

Congregational Church of South Africa: P.O.B. 165 Rondebosch, Cape Town; f. 1859; Chairman and Secretary Rev. VERNON E. MILLER; Dist. Asscs. and Secs.: Northern, Rev. G. NORMANTON, Johannesburg; Natal, D. HENDERSON, Durban; Midlands, Rev. H. J. HENDRICKSE, Uitenhage; South-West, S. W. SNYDERS, Pacaltsdorp; Western, T. A. GREEN, Cape Town; 100,674 mems.; publ. *The Congregationalist*.

Church of England in South Africa: P.O. Box 1530, Cape Town; began with the British occupation of the Cape in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and continued to exist after the secession of the Church of the Province of South Africa in 1870; 15 European Churches, 1 Coloured and 150 African; Bishops: Rt. Rev. S. C. BRADLEY, L.T.H.; Rt. Rev. P. P. CHAMANE, Registrar H. HAMMOND, M.A.; publ. *Church News*.

Methodist Church of South Africa, The: Methodist Connexional Office, P.O.B. 2256, Durban, Natal; f. 1883; Pres. Rev. L. G. S. GRIFFITHS; Sec. Rev. STANLEY B. SUDBURY, D.D.; 348,023 mems.; publ. *The Methodist Churchman*.

Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk Van Afrika: P.O. Box 2368, Pretoria; governed according to Presbyterian Church regulation by a General Church Assembly; Administrator A. B. VAN N. HERBST, 210 Jacob Maré Street, Pretoria; total membership 190,342.

Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa: Head Office: Saambou Building, 112 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. and Clerk of the Assembly: vacant; 44,000 mems.; publ. *Presbyterian Leader*.

Reformed Church in South Africa (Die Gereformeerde Kerk): P.O.B. 20004, Northbridge, Potchefstroom; total membership 123,121, all races.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jews have been associated with South Africa since its earliest days. There was a party of Jews among the 1820 settlers. An organised Jewish community was founded at Cape Town in 1841 and there are now about 200 congregations in the country, most of them having their own synagogues. The official representative of the World Zionist Organisation (and of its various funds and institutions in South Africa) is the South African Zionist Federation.

South African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1180, Johannesburg; f. 1912; is the representative institution of South African Jewry; is composed of all the important congregational and Jewish institutions in South Africa; there are about 116,000 Jews in South Africa; Pres. Dr. T. SCHNEIDER; Chair, MAURICE PORTER.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Burger, Die: 30 Keerom Street, P.O. Box 692, Cape Town; f. 1915; morning; Afrikaans; Editor P. J. CILLIE.

Cape Argus: 122 St. George's St., P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; evening; English; Independent; circ. 103,168; Editor W. W. MACKENZIE.

Cape Times: 77 Burg Street, Cape Town; f. 1876; morning; English; Independent; circulation 67,000; Editor VICTOR NORTON.

Daily Dispatch: 33 Caxton Street, P.O. Box 131, East London; f. 1872; morning; English; Independent; circ. 23,700; Editor D. J. WOODS.

Daily Representative: 64 Cathcart Road, Queenstown; f. 1859; evening; English; Managing Dir. F. L. GREEN; Editor F. L. GREEN.

Diamond Fields Advertiser: P.O.B. 610, Kimberley; f. 1877; morning; English; Editor M. B. LLOYD.

Eastern Province Herald: Newspaper House, 19 Baakens St., P.O. Box 117, Port Elizabeth; f. 1845; morning;

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE PRESS)

English; Independent; circ. 25,128; Editor ANDREW M. POLLOCK.

Evening Post: 19 Baakens Street, P.O. Box 1156, Port Elizabeth; f. 1947; afternoon; Independent; English; circulation 24,000 daily edition, 49,000 week-end edition; Editor J. G. SUTHERLAND.

Grocott's Daily Mail: 40 High St., P.O.B. 179, Grahams-town; English; Independent; Editor P. D. H. CULL.

NATAL

Natal Mercury: 12 Devonshire Place, P.O.B. 950, Durban; f. 1852; morning; English; circ. 64,883; Editor JOHN D. ROBINSON.

The Daily News: 85 Field St., Durban; f. 1878; evening; English; Editor J. M. W. O'MALLEY.

Natal Witness: 244 Longmarket Street, P.O. Box 362, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1846; morning; English; Editor S. R. ELDRIDGE.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Friend, The and Goldfields Friend: 21 Charles Street, P.O. Box 245, Bloemfontein; f. 1850; morning; English; Independent; Editor M. J. GREEN.

Volksblad, Die: P.O. Box 267, Bloemfontein; f. 1917; evening; Afrikaans; circ. daily edition 28,276, week-end edition 31,663; Editor H. H. DREYER.

TRANSCAAL

Pretoria News: 216 Vermeulen Street, P.O. Box 439, Pretoria; f. 1898; evening; English; Independent; Editor R. A. GILL; Man. R. J. R. GITTINS.

Rand Daily Mail: P.O. Box 1138, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg; f. 1902; morning; English; Independent; circ. 112,000; Editor RAYMOND LOUW.

Star, The: 47 Sauer Street, P.O. Box 1014, Johannesburg; f. 1887; evening; English; Independent; Editor J. W. PATTEN.

Transvaler, Die: 102 Jorissen St., P.O.B. 8124, Johannesburg; f. 1937; morning; Afrikaans; Nationalist; circ. 43,474; Editor Dr. G. D. SCHOLTZ.

Vaderland, Die: 8 Empire Rd. Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1914; evening; Afrikaans; supports Govt.; circ. 56,474; Editor A. M. VAN SCHOOR.

World, The: P.O. Box 6663 Johannesburg; f. 1932 as a weekly; daily in 1962; English language newspaper catering exclusively for the African people; circ. 82,130; Editor M. T. MOERANE.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Cape Argus Week-End Edition: P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; Saturday; English; circulation 149,868; Editor W. W. MACKENZIE.

Contact: 47 Parliament Street, Cape Town; fortnightly; Liberal; circ. 13,000.

Courier: Bank St., P.O.B. 64, Beaufort West; f. 1869; Friday; Editor MICHAEL BELLON.

Dagbreek en Landstem: P.O.B. 90, Cape Town; Afrikaans; Independent; Editor-in-Chief D. RICHARDS; circ. 350,000.

District Mail, The: P.O. Box 58, Somerset West; f. 1928; Friday morning; local news; Editor NORMAN McLEOD.

Eikestadnuus: P.O. Box 28, Stellenbosch; Friday; English and Afrikaans; Editor Mrs. SOPHIE HENDRIKS.

George and Knysna Herald: 119 York Street, George; f. 1881; twice weekly; Editor and Man. Dir. A. A. COOPER.

Graaff-Reinet Advertiser: P.O.B. 31, Graaff-Reinet; f. 1864; rural; twice weekly; Independent; Editor A. R. KNOTT-CRAIG.

Huisgenoot: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town; f. 1916; weekly; Editor N. G. STEYTLER.

Imvo Zabantsundu (Bantu Opinion): P.O.B. 190, King Williams Town; f. 1884; Editor M. T. VUSO.

Jongspan, Die: P.O. Box 1802, Cape Town; f. 1935; only Afrikaans juvenile weekly in South Africa; Editor C. MOSTERT.

Kerkbode, Die: P.O. Box 4539, Cape Town; f. 1849; official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa; Editor Dr. A. P. TREURNICHT.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: P.O.B. 64, Mafeking; f. 1899; English and Afrikaans; Fri.; Editor J. POBBREY; circ. 1,600.

Mercury, The: P.O.B. 122, King William's Town; f. 1875; Thursday; general; English; Editor L. D. C. GARDNER.

Midland News and Karroo Farmer: P.O. Box 101, Cradock; f. 1891; English; weekly; Editor J. B. FINLAISON.

Oosterlig: 52 Cawood St., Port Elizabeth; f. 1937; daily (Mon.-Fri.); Afrikaans; Nationalist; Editor D. J. VAN ZYL.

Paarl Post: Upper New Street, P.O. Box 248, Paarl; f. 1875; Tuesdays and Fridays; Afrikaans and English; Independent; Editor M. HENDLER.

South African Medical Journal: P.O. Box 643, Cape Town; weekly; organ of the Medical Association of South Africa; Editor A. P. BLIGNAULT, M.A., M.D., M.B. CH.B.

Territorial News: Owen Street, P.O. Box 26, Umtata; f. 1881; English; weekly; Editor J. D'OLIVEIRA.

Uitenhage Chronicle: P.O. Box 44, 122 Caledon Street, Uitenhage; f. 1880; weekly; general; English and Afrikaans; Editor E. M. HARPER.

Uitenhage Times, The: P.O. Box 46, Uitenhage; f. 1864; bi-lingual; Prop. and Editor J. S. HULTZER.

Umthunywa: Owen Street, P.O. Box 129, Umtata; f. 1937; English and Xhosa; Editor J. D'OLIVEIRA.

Uniondale and Langkloof Medium: P.O.B. 31, Graaff Reinet; f. 1937; general news; Editor R. C. KNOTT-CRAIG.

NATAL

The Graphic: P.O.B. 2339, Durban; English; Editor M. S. ACHARY.

Ilanga: 128 Umgemi Rd., Durban; f. 1903; Zulu and English.

Indian Opinion: Private Bag, Durban; f. 1903; English and Gujarati; Editor Mrs. SUSHILA M. GANDHI.

Ladysmith Gazette: P.O.B. 500, Ladysmith; f. 1902; Saturday; circ. 1,300; Editor and Advt. Man. R. M. ROBINSON.

Leader, The: Box 2471, Durban; f. 1940; Ind.; English; Editor S. S. R. BRANDAW.

Newcastle Advertiser: P.O. Box 144, Newcastle; f. 1901; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor Mrs. K. F. KOBIN.

Sunday Tribune: P.O. Box 1401, Durban; f. 1947; English; Independent; Editor ANTHONY ROBERT HOSE.

Umfrika: P.O. Mariannhill, Natal; Catholic Zulu weekly; f. 1911; circ. 11,000; Editor W. KOK.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Bethlehem Express: 10 Muller St., P.O.B. 555, Bethlehem; f. 1905; bilingual; farming and commercial; circ. 2,075; Editor T. C. ROFFE, M.C.

Die Noordelike Stem/The Northern Times: Murray St., P.O. Box 309, Kroonstad; English and Afrikaans; Friday; Editor E. J. DE LANGE.

Farmers' Weekly: Friend Newspapers Ltd., 21 Charles St., P.O.B. 245, Bloemfontein; f. 1911; Wednesday; agriculture; Editor E. C. HAVINGA.

Femina and Woman's Life: P.O.B. 1084, Johannesburg; fortnightly; Editor H. E. J. PARKER.

People's Weekly: P.O. Box 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1911; English; Independent; circ. 6,500.

Personality: 21 Charles Street, P.O. Box 245, Bloemfontein; f. 1957; Thursday; national fortnightly magazine, incorporating *The Outsider*; Editor R. A. SHORT.

TRANSVAAL

African Jewish Newspaper: 25 Davies Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1931; Friday; Yiddish; Editor LEVI SHALIT.

Boksburg Advertiser and Boksburg Volksblad: P.O. Box 136, Boksburg; English and Afrikaans; Friday; Editor S. GILL.

Brandwag, Die: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park; P.O.B. 845, Johannesburg; f. 1937; weekly; Afrikaans; circ. 113,500; Editor I. D. VAN DER WALT.

Dagbreek en Sondagnuus: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1947; Afrikaans Sunday newspaper; circulation 152,762; Managing Dir. M. V. JOOSTE.

Germiston Advocate and Germiston Koerant: P.O.B. 7, Germiston; English and Afrikaans; Editor S. GILL.

Lentsoo La Basotho: P.O. Box 6663, Johannesburg; Sotho and English; Editor S. MELEKO.

Middelburg Observer: P.O. Box 36, Middelburg; f. 1903; coal mining, farming and educational.

Northern Review: P.O.B. 45, Pietersburg; English and Afrikaans; Friday.

Post: Drum House, 62 Eloff Street Extension, P.O. Box 3413, Johannesburg; Editor P. S. SMITH.

Potchefstroom Herald: 11 Olen Lane, Potchefstroom; f. 1881; English and Afrikaans; Editor F. H. KAMFFER.

Rustenburg Herald: P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg; f. 1924; English and Afrikaans; Prop. Rustenburg Herald (Pty.) Ltd.; Managing Editor H. M. WULFSE.

S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1891; technical journal; Gen. Manager P. H. CLARK; Editor G. M. THAIN.

The South African Financial Gazette: P.O.B. 8161, Johannesburg; f. 1964; weekly; English; Editor ROBERT HAYNES.

South African Jewish Times (incorp. the Rhodesian Jewish Journal): P.O. Box 2878, Johannesburg; English-Jewish weekly; circulation 13,000; Editor LEON FELDBERG.

Southern Africa Financial Mail: P.O. Box 9959, 174 Main Street, Johannesburg; f. 1959; weekly; circulation 14,500; Editor GEORGE PALMER.

Stage and Cinema: P.O. Box 1574, Johannesburg; f. 1946; Friday; theatre, cinema and concert hall, etc.; circulation 144,000; Man. Editor R. L. FINLAYSON.

Sunday Express: 174 Main Street, P.O. Box 1067, Johannesburg; English; Independent; circulation 182,047; Editor M. A. JOHNSON.

Sunday Times: 174 Main Street, P.O. Box 1090, Johannesburg; f. 1906; English; Independent; circulation 412,000; Editor JOEL MERVIS.

Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark News: P.O. Box 122, Vereeniging; f. 1915; Thursday; circ. 8,000; Editor B. BYRNE-DALY.

West Rand Review-Koerant: P.O. Box 171, Krugersdorp; f. 1898; Editor P. V. J. WALT.

West Rand Times and Wesrander: Grand Chambers, Ockerse Street, P.O. Box 93, Krugersdorp; f. 1934; bi-lingual; Editor S. GILL.

Westelike Stem, Die: 110 King Edward Street, Potchefstroom; f. 1915; Afrikaans newspaper; circulation 3,000.

Zionist Record: P.O. Box 150, Johannesburg; f. 1908; circ. 10,000; Editor HYMAN LEWIS.

MONTHLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Commercial Opinion (Journal of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa): P.O. Box 566, Cape Town; f. 1923; circulation 12,000; Editor W. B. WEST, B.COM.

Education: P.O.B. 923, Cape Town; f. 1890; organ of the South African Teachers' Association; circulation 2,200; Editor L. L. WAHL.

Food Industries of South Africa: P.O.B. 4245; Cape Town; f. 1948; Editor B. MCCORMACK.

New African, The: P.O. Box 2068, Cape Town; politics and the arts.

Railway Engineering: P.O. Box 80, Cape Town; f. 1957; Editor DAVID TREBETT.

South African Banker, The: P.O.B. 2213, Cape Town; published by The Institute of Bankers; f. 1904; circ. 14,300; Editor SYDNEY WELCH.

South African Insurance Magazine: P.O. Box 80, Cape Town; f. 1908; Editor HERBERT OPPEL.

South African Motorist: P.O. Box 1035, Cape Town; f. 1902; official journal of the Royal Automobile Club of S.A.; monthly; circulation; 28,000; Editor J. B. HOLMES.

South African Outlook, The: The Lovedale Press, Lovedale, C.P.; f. 1870; missionary and racial affairs; Editor FRANCIS WILSON.

South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review: P.O.B. 80, Cape Town; f. 1946; Editor DAVID TREBETT.

Unie, Die: P.O. Box 196, Cape Town; f. 1905; educational; organ of the South African Teachers' Union; Editor Dr. THEO PAUW.

Wamba: 1 Leeuwen St., Cape Town; educational; publ. in seven Bantu languages; Editor C. P. SENYATSI.

Wynboer, Die: Kaapag Trust (Pty.) Ltd., P.O. Box 115, Stellenbosch; f. 1931; devoted to the interest of viticulture and the wine and spirit industry of South Africa; Editor G. R. F. MEYER.

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE PRESS)

NATAL

Home Front: c/o Mercury Building, Devonshire Place, P.O. Box 950, Durban; f. 1928; ex-Service magazine; Editor C. W. SHACKLETON.

Natal Review: 413 Paynes Buildings, West Street, P.O. Box 2434, Durban; English; trade review.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Merino: P.O. Box 402, Bloemfontein; f. 1941; circ. 23,000; Editor S. H. J. v. VUUREN.

Patriot: P.O. Box 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1916; official organ of the Sons of England Society of Southern Africa; circ. 2,000; Editor A. W. G. SCOTT.

TRANSSVAAL

Childhood: P.O. Box 3757, Johannesburg; f. 1925; mothercraft and child welfare; journal of National Council for Child Welfare; Editor MRS. H. BERNSTEIN.

Ditaba: P.O. Box 164, Potgieterus; f. 1959; English and Sotho; Editor DANIEL TSEBE.

Drum: 15 Troye Street, Johannesburg; f. 1951; monthly; circulation 70,000 in Union, 190,000 abroad; Editor JACK BLADES.

Engineer and Foundryman: P.O.B. 6877, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Editor P. C. WALSH.

Financial Times and Industrial Press: P.O.B. 6620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor D. TOMMEY.

Forum, The: P.O.B. 7108, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor N. A. G. CALEY.

Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: P.O.B. 1183, Johannesburg; f. 1894; circ. 1,800; Hon. Editors P. W. J. VAN RENSBURG and A. E. GILFILLAM.

Mining and Industrial Review: P.O.B. 9259; Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor LEO LAVOO.

Ons Joug: P.O. Box 2406, Pretoria; f. 1951; religious; Editor G. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN; circ. 12,000.

Photography and Travel: P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor CECIL HOLMES.

Postal and Telegraph Herald: P.O. Box 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1904; English and Afrikaans; circ. 9,500; Editor L. J. VAN DER LINDE.

S.A. Electrical Review: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1918; trade and technical; Editor K. KRAFT; Gen. Manager P. H. CLARK.

South African Architectural Record: 75 Howard House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg; f. 1915; journal of the Institute of South African Architects; Editor W. DUNCAN HOWIE, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.

South African Builder: Federated Insurance House, cnr. Harrison St. and De Villiers St., P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg; f. 1923; official journal of Building Industries Federation (South Africa); circ. 3,530; Editor G. DE C. MALHERBE.

South African Engineer: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1918; trade and technical; Editor A. WATERS; Gen. Man. P. H. CLARK.

South African Garden and Home: P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor CHLOE ROLFES.

South African Mechanical Engineer, The: P.O. Box 2988, Johannesburg; f. 1892; journal of the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Hon. Tech. Editor L. R. ROBINSON; Prod. Editor J. R. DRAPER.

South African Mining Review: 709-711 Union House, Main Street, Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor D. I. HADDON.

South African Nursing Journal: P.O. Box 1280, Pretoria; f. 1935; official organ of the South African Nursing Association; circ. 27,585; Editor BARBARA L. ALFORD.

South African Philatelist: P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg; Business Manager S. J. VERMAAK; Editor T. B. BERRY.

SASSAR (South African Railways Magazine): P.O.B. 1111, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Man. Editor P. LE F. STRYDOM.

Utlwang: P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg; Tswana (Bantu); Prop. Utlwang Tswana Publications (Pty.) Ltd.; Managing Editor H. M. WULFSE.

Wings over Africa: P.O.B. 9665, Johannesburg; f. 1941; the aviation news magazine of Africa; Editor and Man. Dir. J. K. CHILWELL.

Zonk: Zonk Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 9422, Johannesburg; monthly; English; circulation 70,000; Editor JOHN LEE.

QUARTERLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

South African Law Journal: P.O.B. 30, Cape Town; f. 1884; Editor H. R. HAHLO, LL.B., DR. JUR.

TRANSSVAAL

Lantern: P.O. Box 1758, Pretoria; organ of the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology (formerly S.A. Assoc. for Advancement of Knowledge and Culture); Managing Editor V. C. WOOD.

South African Journal of Economics: P.O. Box 5316, Johannesburg; English and Afrikaans; Managing Editor Prof. C. S. RICHARDS.

South African Journal of Medical Sciences: Witwatersrand University Press, Jan Smuts Ave., Johannesburg; f. 1935; Editor Prof. H. B. STEIN.

South African Journal of Physiotherapy: P.O. Box 11151, Johannesburg; official journal of South African Society of Physiotherapy; Editor Miss E. M. BOTTING.

NEWS AGENCIES

South African Press Association: P.O. Box 7766, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street, Johannesburg; f. 1938; 76 mems.; Chair. H. C. KUIPER; Manager R. A. WILSON; Editor D. FRIEDMANN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 701-3 Union Centre, 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; Chief ROBERT N. LINDSAY.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: de Villiers and Banket Sts., Johannesburg.

Reuters: P.O.B. 2662, Mutual Building, Harrison St., Johannesburg; also has offices in Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

UPI: P.O.B. 2385, Standard Bank Chambers, 1st Floor, 33 Troye St., Johannesburg.

DPA also has an office in South Africa.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537, 914 9th Floor, B.P. Centre, 36 Kerk St., Johannesburg; f. 1882; 168 mems.; Pres. H. L. DUTOIT; Sec. G. G. A. UYS.

PUBLISHERS

Afrikaanse Pers-Boekhandel: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; general and educational.

Argus Printing and Publishing Co.: 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg; f. 1889; newspapers and magazines; Chair. and Man. Dir. L. E. A. SLATER; Gen. Mans. J. D. ST. C. HENNESSY and C. L. C. HEWITT.

Balkema, A. A.: 65 Burg St., Cape Town; science, literature, history, architecture, fine arts.

Beerman, R., Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: 11th Floor, Hollard Place, 71 Fox Street, P.O. Box 8620, Johannesburg; general, artistic; English and Africans.

Butterworth and Co. (South Africa) Ltd.: P.O. Box 792, Durban.

Cape and Transvaal Printers Ltd.: P.O. Box 1594, St. George's Street, Cape Town; Chair. C. S. CORDER, Managing Dir. G. M. C. CRONWRIGHT.

Central News Agency Ltd.: P.O. Box 1033, Johannesburg.

Christian Publishing Co.: P.O. Box 132, Roodepoort, Transvaal.

Da Gama Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: 311 Locarno House, Loveday St., Johannesburg; prestige, industrial and travel books and journals; Man. Dir. FRANK DE FREITAS.

Geosic Hoop-Uitgewers (Bpk.): P.O. Box 972, Johannesburg.

Government Printer: Bosman Street, Pretoria.

H. and R. Academica (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 558, Pretoria; English and Afrikaans textbooks; Dirs. P. J. MULLER, J. J. HUMAN, L. ROUSSEAU, D. J. OPPERMAN.

H.A.U.M.: 58 Long Street, P.O. Box 1371, Cape Town; general, educational and juvenile.

Heinemann and Cassell (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 275, Cape Town; f. 1950; fiction and general.

Human and Rousseau (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 4618, Cape Town; English and Afrikaans books; Dirs. J. J. HUMAN, L. ROUSSEAU, D. J. OPPERMAN.

Janda (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2177, Cape Town; limited editions, art and flowers; Dirs. DAVID SCHRIRE, L. H. ADAMS.

Juta and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30, Cape Town; f. 1853; Dirs. J. M. BORTON, T. G. DUNCAN, Q.C., J. D. DUNCAN, W. G. P. PARIS, G. F. LAURENCE, J. E. CALDER; legal, technical, educational, general.

J.P. Van Der Walt and Seun (Edms.) Bpk.: P.O. Box 123, Pretoria; f. 1947; general; Managing Dir. J. P. VAN DER WALT.

Longmans Southern Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: Vrystaat Rd., Paarden Eiland, Cape Town; education and general.

Lovedale Press: Lovedale, C.P.

Maskew Miller Ltd.: 7-11 Burg St., P.O.B. 396, Cape Town; f. 1893; educational, scientific, general and fiction; Chair. B. W. MASKEW MILLER.

Nasionale Boekhandel: P.O.B. 119, Parow, Cape Province; fiction, general (English and Afrikaans).

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 1141, Cape Town.

Rustica Press (Pty.) Ltd.: Court Rd., Wynberg, Cape Town.

Shuter and Shooter (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 109, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1921; educational in English and Zulu, general; Chair. F. B. OSCROFT.

Simondium Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3737, Cape Town; novels, educational.

G. Struik Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1144, Cape Town; history, languages, anthropology; Dirs. C. STRUIK, Mrs. J. W. STRUIK VAN HARTINGSVELDT.

Tafelberg Uitgewers: P.O.B. 879, Cape Town; children's books, fiction and non-fiction, historical books, etc.

Thomson Newspapers, South Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 80, Cape Town; trade and technical; Chair. CYRIL WATLING.

Timmins, Howard: P.O. Box 94, Cape Town; f. 1937.

University Publishers and Booksellers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 29, Stellenbosch, C.P.; text and children's books; Chair. S. W. J. LIEBENBERG.

Van Schaik, J. L., Ltd.: P.O.B. 724, Pretoria; fiction, general, educational; English, Afrikaans and vernacular.

White, A. C., Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Bloemfontein.

Witwatersrand University Press: Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg; f. 1938; academic.

World Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 6663; Johannesburg; f. 1932; publishers of *The World, Nanga*, newspapers serving the African market; Chair. Col. O'C. MAGGS, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. D. ST. C. HENNESSY; Editors M. T. MOERANE, O. KUNENE.

PUBLICATIONS BOARD

South African Publications Control Board: Pretoria; f. 1963; controls all entertainments and reading matter except daily and weekly newspapers; Chair. Prof. G. DEKKER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

South African Broadcasting Corporation: P.O. Box 8606, Johannesburg; Chairman of Board of Govs. Dr. P. J. MEYER; Management Dir. J. N. SWANEPOEL; Programmes Dir. C. D. FUCHS.

Broadcasting in South Africa is carried on exclusively by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, a public utility organisation established on 1 August 1936 in terms of the Broadcasting Act. In 1949 the Act was amended to empower the SABC to broadcast to South-West Africa and to foreign countries. The SABC derives its revenue from two sources: listener's licences and the sale of time on its commercial services.

Licences (Dec. 1967): 1,500,000.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

English Service; Afrikaans Service; Radio Highveld; Radio South Africa (both music and news); Radio Port Natal.

Radio Bantu: broadcasts in Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga and Venda.

Springbok Radio: Commercial service in English and Afrikaans.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Africa Service (Voice of South Africa): Bloemendal, near Johannesburg; short-wave station: broadcasting in English and Afrikaans daily, with news and programmes in French and Portuguese Monday to Friday.

Orlando Rediffusion Service (Pty.) Ltd.: 110/112 Denhil, Corner Bertha and Jorissen Streets, Braamfontein; Johannesburg; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London, f. 1952; wired broadcasting system distributing special Bantu programmes of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in the native township of Orlando; programmes 16 hours daily; Manager R. D. RAMSAY; 10,400 subscribers (1962).

TELEVISION

There is no television in South Africa.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; R. = Rand)

CENTRAL BANK

South African Reserve Bank: Church Square, Pretoria; f. 1920; cap. p.u. R.2m.; dep. R.284m. (1967); Gov. T. W. DE JONGH; Dep. Govs. Dr. D. G. FRANZSEN, Dr. J. B. WILMOT; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annual Economic Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Lisbon and South Africa Ltd.: 286 Bosman St., Pretoria, and four branches; f. 1965; cap. 80m. escudos.

Bantu Investment Corporation Bank: P.O. Box 16, Umtata; f. 1962; Branch Manager M. G. VENTER; operating in the Transkei territory; cap. R.2m.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; P.O. Box 1153, Johannesburg; Gen. Mans. R. WHYTE, F. P. KIGHTLEY (Staff), H. S. MORONY, W. P. BEATTY, D. J. BAND; publ. *Barclays Trade Review*.

Colonial Bank Ltd.: Market and Simmonds Streets, Johannesburg; f. 1910; cap. R.1m.; dep. R.21.8m. (March 1967); Gen. Mans. D. P. DRIVER, J. E. S. HILL.

The First National City Bank of New York (South Africa) Ltd.: 71 Fox St., Johannesburg; a subsidiary of The First National City Bank of New York (U.S.A.); five branches; Gen. Man. P. J. SHROADS.

French Bank of Southern Africa Ltd.: Paris; 50 Marshall St., Johannesburg, and seven branches; subsidiary of Banque de l'Indochine; cap. p.u. R.2.1m.; dep. R.28.6m. (1966).

Netherlands Bank of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 1144, Johannesburg; f. 1888; in 1951 acquired business of the *Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid Afrika N.V.* and name changed as in heading; cap. R.10m.; dep. R.251m. (Sept. 1965); Gen. Mans. C. A. DE BRAAL, G. S. MULLER, J. E. TRIEGAARDT.

South African Bank of Athens Ltd., The: 103 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1947; cap. p.u. R.400,000; dep. R.3.9m. (1966); Man. Dir. E. BAIBOUTIS.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The: London; 88 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1962; cap. p.u. R.35m. (1968); Chief Gen. Man. in South Africa W. T. PASSMORE; publ. *Standard Bank Review* (monthly).

The Stellenbosch District Bank Ltd.: Bird St., Stellenbosch; f. 1883; cap. p.u. R.40,000; dep. R.8m. (1966); Chair. P. K. MORKEL.

Volkskas Ltd.: 229 Van Der Walt St., Pretoria; f. 1935; cap. R.10m.; dep. R.452m. (March 1967); Chair. Prof. Dr. A. I. MALAN; Man. Dir. Dr. J. A. HURTER; 434 offices.

GENERAL BANKS

Nefic Ltd.: Cnr. Church and Andries Sts., Pretoria; a wholly owned subsidiary of the Netherlands Bank of S.A. Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.2.5m.; provides medium- and long-term finance; Chair. F. J. C. CRONJE.

Rand Bank Ltd.: 57 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.1m.; specializes in shipping and confirming; Chair. B. P. MARAIS; Man. Dir. J. D. J. DE NECKER.

Santam Bank Ltd.: Cnr. Burg and Castle Sts., Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.1.9m.; dep. R.42m. (1966).

FINANCE HOUSES

Central Finance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1956; merchant bankers; Chair. M. S. Louw; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. A. VENTER.

Credit Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Holland Place, 71 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1946; a registered banking institution; 8 hrs. throughout South Africa; provides medium-term instalment finance for the purchase or leasing of machinery, office equipment; commercial vehicles, automobiles, etc.; Letters of Credit established for direct imports by instalment buyers; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER.

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O. Box 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; a Statutory Body; Chair. Dr. H. J. VAN ECK; Managing Dir. G. S. J. KUSCHKE; Sec. J. I. ROUX.

Industrial Finance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O. Box 8575, Johannesburg; f. 1957; provides capital for development of industry in South Africa; mems. include principal mining groups, commercial banks and life assurance companies operating in the Union, the South African Reserve Bank and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.; Chair. Dr. H. J. VAN ECK; Sec. C. D. VAN JAARSVELD.

National Industrial Credit Corporation Ltd.: 12 New St. South, Johannesburg; finance and discounting business; cap. p.u. R.2.2m.; Chair. C. F. TODD.

Sentrale Nywerheidsaksepbank Bpk.: P.O.B. 2683, Johannesburg; registered merchant bank; name changed from Central Accepting Bank for Industry Ltd. in 1966; Man. Dir. J. A. VENTER.

South African Scottish Finance Corp. Ltd.: P.O.B. 7482, Johannesburg; subsidiary of Credit Corp. of South Africa Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.1.7m.; dep. R.26.2m. (1966); 8 branches throughout South Africa; provides medium-term instalment finance for the purchase or leasing of machinery, office equipment, commercial vehicles, automobiles, etc.; Letters of Credit established for direct imports by instalment buyers; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER.

Trade and Industry Acceptance Corporation Ltd.: Cape Towers, MacLaren St., Johannesburg; finance for business to acquire machinery and equipment on deferred payment or lease.

Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.: 112 Adderley St., P.O.B. 353, Cape Town; f. 1954; banking investment and insurance services, including international finance and trade; cap. p.u. and reserves R.19.4m.; dep. R.310m. (1967); Man. Dir. J. S. MARAIS; Gen. Man. A. P. J. BURGER.

Union Acceptances Ltd.: Union Acceptances House, 66 Marshall St., P.O.B. 582, Johannesburg; f. 1955; total group assets R.145m. (Dec. 1967); registered merchant bank providing banking facilities, investment advice, property development, economic research, and handling new issues, mergers, amalgamations and take-over bids; Chair. S. SPIRO, M.C.; Man. Dir. A. WILLIAMS.

UDC Bank Ltd.: Harmain House, cnr. Harrison and Main Sts., Johannesburg hire-purchase finance for the acquisition of plant, machinery, private and commercial vehicles; Chair. C. W. DACE.

Western Credit Bank Ltd.: Schlesinger Centre, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; (Schlesinger Group); cap. p.u. R.1.3m.; Gen. Man. D. SANGER.

MERCHANT BANKS

City Merchant Bank Ltd.: 63 Fox St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.3.5m.; dep. R.36.8m.; Chair. H. C. KUIPER; Man. Dir. H. P. DE VILLIERS.

Hill, Samuel (S.A.) Ltd.: 70 Fox St., Johannesburg; a subsidiary of Hill, Samuel & Co. Ltd., London; specialize in full range of banking facilities; Chair. G. V. RICHDALE; Man. Dir. M. MENZIES.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

The Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: 63 Fox St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2m.; Chair. S. SPIRO, M.C.; Gen. Man. C. J. H. DUNN.

The National Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: Loveday St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.1.75m.; dep. R.111.6m. (1966); Chair. W. MILLER; Man. Dir. D. L. KEYS.

BANKING ORGANIZATION

Institute of Bankers in South Africa: P.O.B. 2213, Cape Town; f. 1904; 13,850 mems.; Sec. S. C. WELCH; publ. *The South African Banker*.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Johannesburg Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 1174, Johannesburg; f. 1887; market value of listed shares in 99 companies: £8,283m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. V. H. SIMMONS.

Cape Town Stock Exchange: Cape Town.

INSURANCE

A.A. Mutual Life Assurance Association Ltd.: Automutual House, 20 Wanderers St., P.O.B. 9595, Johannesburg; Chair. PHILIP SCEALES; Man. Dir. W. H. PLUMMER.

African General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Litorn House, 69 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 4562, Johannesburg; Chair. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER; Gen. Man. F. GOODFELLOW.

African Guarantee and Indemnity Co. Ltd.: Eagle Star House, 70 Fox St., P.O.B. 4562, Johannesburg; f. 1911; Chair. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER; Gen. Man. F. N. HASLETT.

African Life Assurance Society Ltd.: African Life Centre, 117 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 1114, Johannesburg; f. 1904; Chair. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER; Gen. Man. and Actuary F. GOODFELLOW, F.I.A.; Joint Gen. Man. and Actuary A. N. J. STRETTON.

African Mutual Trust & Assurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Church Street, P.O. Box 27, Malmesbury; f. 1900; Chair. O. A. DE KOCK; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. A. STOFBERG.

Atlantic & Continental Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: A.C.A. Building, 102 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5813, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. R. HELLIG.

Auto Protection Insurance Co. Ltd.: Protection House, 52 Commissioner Street, P.O. Box 5416, Johannesburg; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. M. CRAMER.

Aviation Insurance Co. of Africa Ltd.: 401 Prudential Assurance Building, 94 Main St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. D. TILLEY.

Bastion Insurance Co. Ltd.: Netherlands Insurance Centre, Smit, Eloff and Wolmarans Sts., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. N. ROSS.

Capital Assurance Co. Ltd.: 8 Darling St., P.O.B. 83, Cape Town; Gen. Man. F. WOODISSE.

Central Board for Co-operative Insurance Ltd.: 7th Floor, Siemens House, cnr. Biccand and Wolmarans Sts., P.O.B. 2006, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. P. A. C. CLOETE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 30 Simmonds St., P.O.B. 2838, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. R. KERR.

Credit Guarantee Insurance Corp. of Africa Ltd.: Avril Malan Building, 57/59 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 9244, Johannesburg; f. 1956; Gen. Man. M. DE KLERK.

Federal Insurance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: 8 Darling St. P.O.B. 83, Cape Town; Gen. Man. F. WOODISSE.

Federated Employers' Insurance Co. Ltd.: Federated Insurance House, 1 de Villiers St., P.O.B. 666, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Chair. J. A. BARROW; Gen. Man. H. J. S. EVERETT.

Federated Employers' Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd.: 6th floor, Federated Insurance House, 1 de Villiers St., P.O.B. 666, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Chair. J. A. BARROW; Gen. Man. H. J. S. EVERETT.

General Accident Insurance Co. South Africa Ltd.: General Assurance Building, 86 St. George's St., P.O.B. 558, Cape Town; Gen. Man. W. H. DROOGLEVER.

Guardian Assurance Company South Africa Ltd.: Saambou Building, 78 Rissik St., P.O.B. 8777, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. G. H. WATSON.

Hollandia Reinsurance Company of South Africa Ltd.: 717 Pearl Assurance House, Foreshore, P.O.B. 3238, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. R. J. RUMBELOW; Deputy Chair. E. J. SLAGER; Gen. Man. H. A. WOOTTON.

Homes Trust Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 38 Wale St., Cape Town; f. 1898; Chair. C. R. LOUW; Man. Dir. H. DE GUISE LAURIE.

Incorporated General Insurances Ltd.: Ground Floor, Escom Centre, 204 Smit St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. I. M. A. LEWIS.

Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd.: Longsbank, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., Johannesburg.

Life Homes Trust Insurance Co. Ltd.: 38 Wale St., Cape Town; f. 1898; Chair. C. R. LOUW; Man. Dir. H. DE GUISE LAURIE.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 8 Darling St., P.O.B. 83, Cape Town; Gen. Man. F. WOODISSE.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 8 Darling St., P.O.B. 83, Cape Town; Gen. Man. F. WOODISSE.

Malmesbury Board of Executors and Trust and Fire Assurance Company: Hill St., Malmesbury.

Marine and Trade Insurance Company Ltd.: Harmain House, 26 Harrison St., P.O.B. 10509, Johannesburg; f. 1953; Chair. L. C. BURKE; Gen. Man. O. C. BEARD.

Maritime and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 11th Floor, Mobil House, cnr. Rissik and Plein Sts., Johannesburg; Man. A. NEEDHAM.

Monument Assurance Corporation Ltd.: Birchleigh Buildings, De Villiers St. Johannesburg.

National Employers' General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Amcor House, Marshall St. (between Harrison and Simmonds Sts.), P.O.B. 5671, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. R. H. HYDE.

National Employers' Life Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Amcor House, Marshall St. (between Harrison and Simmonds Sts.), P.O.B. 5671, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. R. H. HYDE.

Netherlands Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Netherlands Insurance Centre, Smit, Eloff and Wolmarans St., Braamfontein; Gen. Man. A. J. HUNINK; Asst. Gen. Man. N. ROSS.

Norwich Union Insurance Society of South Africa Ltd.: 4th Floor, Norwich Union House, 91 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. K. G. PALMER.

President Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, Rentmeester Building, 52 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. J. H. VAN WYK.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Protea Assurance Building, Greenmarket Sq., P.O.B. 646, Cape Town; Man. Dir. JOHN FISHER, F.C.I.S., F.C.I.L.; Gen. Man. J. O. PRICE, A.C.I.L.

Provident Assurance Corporation of Africa, Ltd.: Protection House, 52 Commissioner Street, P.O. Box 5416, Johannesburg; f. 1903; Chair. A. E. ETLINGER; Man. A. M. CRAMER.

Provincial Insurance Co. of Southern Africa Ltd.: 1201 Parkade, Strand St., Cape Town, P.O.B. 1335, Gen. Man. S. J. H. HARRIES.

The Rand Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd.: Chamber of Mines Buildings, Main and Hollard Streets, P.O.B. 413, Johannesburg; f. 1894; Chair. A. J. WOOD; Man. G. E. S. PALMER.

Reinsurance Union of South Africa Ltd.: 1 DeVilliers St., P.O.B. 6325 Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. K. W. COOPER; Gen. Mans. W. J. ALLEN and T. N. PEACE.

Rondalia Assurance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Wachthuis, Schoeman Street, P.O. Box 2290, Pretoria; f. 1943.

Royal Exchange Assurance of South Africa Ltd.: Mobil House, 85-91 Rissik St., Johannesburg; Principal Officer for the Rep. of South Africa H. L. MILLER.

Royal Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 8 Darling St., P.O.B. 83, Cape Town; Man. F. WOODISSE.

Santam Insurance Co. Ltd.: Burg St., P.O.B. 653, Cape Town; f. 1918; Chair. Dr. C. R. LOUW; Man. Dir. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN.

Sentinel Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Saambou Building, 80 Rissik Street, P.O. Box 1135, Johannesburg; f. 1954; Chair. G. F. M. COMBRINK; Gen. Man. P. G. CARSTENS.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: 183 Sir Lowry Rd., P.O.B. 115, Cape Town; Gen. Man. F. MESSENGER.

South African Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.: Eagle Star House, 70 Fox St., P.O.B. 489, Johannesburg; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN; Gen. Man. F. N. HASLETT.

South African Fire & Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.: S.A. Fire House, cnr. Harrison & Marshall Streets, P.O. Box 7614, Johannesburg; f. 1932; Chair. M. MENZIES; Gen. Man. G. D. STEWART.

South African Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Metropolitan Life Building, Central Square, Pinelands, Cape Province.

South African Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mutual Building, Harrison Street, P.O. Box 516, Johannesburg; f. 1921; Chair. W. J. LAMB; Gen. Man. G. SCHUTTE.

South African Mutual Life Assurance Society (*The Old Mutual*): P.O.B. 66, Cape Town; f. 1845.

South African Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: Reinsurance House, 57/59 Commissioner Street, P.O. Box 4908, Johannesburg; f. 1949; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. PANIGEL; Gen. Man. G. M. ZAIA.

South African Trade Union Assurance Society Ltd.: Traduna House, 58 Frederick Street, P.O. Box 8791, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Chair. C. H. CROMPTON; Gen. Man. J. R. MOUNTJOY.

The Southern Life Association: Great Westerford, Rondebosch, C.P.; f. 1891; Chair. R. P. GAIN; Man. Dir. A. J. BURFORD.

Southern Insurance Association Ltd.: 101 St. George's St., P.O.B. 2580, Cape Town; Gen. Man. S. H. BRADBURN.

Standard General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Standard General House, 12 Harrison St., P.O.B. 4352, Johannesburg; f. 1943; Chair. A. FINE; Man. Dir. C. G. CAVALIERI.

Stenhouse Natal Co.: Durban; f. 1964.

Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Lewensassuransie-Maatskappy (*South African National Life Assurance Co.*): P.O. Box 1, Sanlamhof, C.P.; f. 1918; Chair. C. R. LOUW; Gen. Man. A. D. WASSENAAR.

Suid-Afrikaanse Phoenix Assuransie Maatskappy Beperk: Phoenix House, 42 Burg St., P.O.B. 1827, Cape Town; Gen. Man. P. W. HOLT.

Swiss South African Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, Netherlands Insurance Centre, cnr. Smit and Eloff Streets, Braamfontein, P.O.B. 7049, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. H. BYLAND; Gen. Man. W. STRICKER.

U.B.S. Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, United Buildings, cnr. Fox and Eloff Sts.; Chair. F. W. BOUSTRED, Gen. Man. J. L. S. HEFER.

Union and National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 107 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5277, Johannesburg; Chair. R. M. FORMBY; Gen. Man. A. J. DUMAS; Sec. H. FOWLER.

Union and South-West Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: United Buildings, Kaiser St., Windhoek, S.W.A.; P.O.B. 908, Cape Town; Gen. Man. A. J. ASSITER.

Westchester Insurance Co. (P.T.Y.) Ltd.: 108 Pearl Assurance House, Heerengracht, Cape Town.

Western Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.:

8 Darling St., P.O.B. 83, Cape Town; Gen. Man. F. WOODISSE.

Woltemade Insurers Ltd.: Saambou Buildings, cnr. Burg and Castle Sts., Cape Town; Gen. Man. G. J. VAN ZYL.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 4th Floor, Maritime House, Loveday St., P.O.B. 2755, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. H. HULL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce: P.O. Box 566, Cape Town and P.O. Box 694, Johannesburg; f. 1892; 160 principal chambers of commerce and local chambers are members; Pres. C. J. PITTS; publ. *Commercial Opinion*.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

South African Federated Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 3531, 8th Floor, Allied Building, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1917; Pres. L. LULOFFS; Dir. J. M. BURGER; Exec. Dir. P. W. PENZHORN; Dep. Dir. P. F. THERON; publ. *F.C.I. Viewpoint*; members affiliated to the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Border Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 27, East London; f. 1919; Sec. C. G. POTGIETER; 50 mems.

Capo Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 1536, 5th Floor, Broadway Foreshore Centre, Heerengracht, Cape Town; f. 1904; Dir. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.; 725 mems.

Chamber of Mines of South Africa: 5 Holland St., Johannesburg; Pres. T. REEKIE.

Federation of Master Printers of South Africa: P.O. Box 1200, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. C. R. THOMPSON; 550 mems.

Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa: P.O. Box 2228, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; Dir. A. G. EVERINGHAM; 46 mems.

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; expenditure to date R.521.5m.; Chair. Dr. H. J. VAN ECK; Sec. J. I. ROUX.

Leather Industry Suppliers' Association: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1949; 24 mems.; Chair. D. C. LE GRANGE.

Midland Chamber of Industries: (P.O. Box 2221), S.A. Wool Commission Building, Grahamstown Road, Port Elizabeth; f. 1924; Dir. I. L. KRIGE; 300 mems.

Natal Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 1300, Durban; f. 1904; Sec. P. H. THOMAS, B.A.; 614 mems.

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O. Box 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1935; Sec. F. N. LOCK.

National Association of Woolwashers and Carbonisers of South Africa: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1952.

National Chamber of Milling, Inc.: Head Office: 801 Siemens House, Biccadd St., Braamfontein (P.O.B. 8609), Johannesburg; f. 1936; Man. and Sec. J. A. DREYER; the Chamber comprises all principal commercial wheat millers in South Africa, with wheat-milling plants in all the parts of the Union, and is representative of practically the whole of commercial wheat milling in South Africa.

National Clothing Federation of South Africa: P.O. Box 8107, Johannesburg; f. 1945; handles all matters of economic importance to the industry; Dir. F. H. WHITTAKER.

National Textile Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1300, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. P. H. THOMAS, B.A.; 18 mems.

Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 933, Pretoria; f. 1929; Dir. J. G. TOERIEN; 175 mems. (secondary industries).

Orange Free State Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 1140, Bloemfontein; Hon. Dir. W. J. CONRADIE.

Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 365, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1910; Secs. Messrs. Deloitte and Co.; 59 mems.

South African Brewers Institute: 2 Jan Smuts Ave., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Dir. J. A. H. v. NICKERK.

South African Brick Association: 301 Montrose House, 36 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; Dir. P. J. REYNOLDS.

South African Cement Producers' Association: P.O. Box 2832, Johannesburg; Dir. V. L. HOURELD.

South African Dried Fruit Co-op. Ltd.: P.O.B. 508, Wellington; Sec. I. J. MOOLMAN; 18 mems.

South African Fish Cannery Association (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 2066, Pearl Assurance House, Foreshore, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. A. F. LEES; Manager P. J. O'SULLIVAN; 17 mems.

South African Foreign Trade Organization—SAFTO: Netherlands Bank Bldg., 80 Fox St., P.O.B. 9039, Johannesburg; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. J. WILLIAMS; 400 mems.

South African Institute of the Boot and Shoe Industry, Inc.: P.O.B. 2240, Port Elizabeth; f. 1939; Sec. R. VAN DER MERWE; 300 mems.; publs. on Technology of shoe manufacture (educational).

South African Lumber Millers' Association: P.O. Box 3531, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Dir. J. W. BOWEN; 84 mems.

South African Oil Expressers' Association: P.O.B. 17222, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 11 mems.

South African Soap Detergent and Candle Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 17222, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 18 mems.

South African Sugar Association: P.O.B. 507, Durban; Sec. N. S. CLUTTERBUCK.

South African Tanners' Association: P.O. Box 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; (regd. 1946); Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries; 14 mems.

South African Tyre Manufacturers' Conference: P.O. Box 7490 Johannesburg; Sec. W. S. KIRK.

South African Wool Board: P.O. Box 1378, Pretoria; f. 1946; Chair. Dr. J. G. VAN DER WATH; Gen.-Man. L. P. GELDENHUYS; the Board consists of nine wool

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growers, one representative each of the trade and textile industry, two Government representatives and one science adviser.

South African Wool Combers Trade Association: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.

South African Wool Commission: f. 1960, to stabilise wool prices.

South African Wool Textile Organisation: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.

Transvaal Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. J. R. SHARP; 759 mems.

BANTU STATE BOARD

Bantu Investment Corporation of S.A. Ltd.: P.O. Box 213, Pretoria; f. 1959 to develop the Bantu areas; Chair. KAREL SCHOEMAN; Gen. Man. Dr. J. ADENDORFF.

TRANSKEI DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Transkei Industrial Development Corporation: Government-controlled; f. 1965 to establish, finance and develop industries exclusively within the Transkei.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Balanced Feed Manufacturers: Siems House, Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Sec. J. W. H. FICK.

Associated Commercial Employers: P.O. Box 6074, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. STANLEY H. REED; 11 mem. associations.

Association of Electric Cable Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; 7 mems.

Association of Manufacturers of Gates, Fences, Wire Products and Light Metal Sections: P.O. Box 1536, Cape Town; Sec. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.

Bespoke Tailoring, Dressmaking and Fur Garment Employers' Association: P.O.B. 9478, Johannesburg; f. 1933; Sec. B. KIEL; 398 mems.

Boatbuilders' and Shipwrights' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1536, Cape Town; Sec. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.

Building Industries Federation (South Africa): P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg; f. 1964; Dir. G. DE C. MALHERBE, B.ECON.; 2,828 mems.; publs. *South African Builder* (monthly), *Building and Allied Trades Official Handbook* (annually).

Bus Owners' Association: 7 Stratford Rd., Durban; f. 1931; Sec. R. MAHABEER; 101 mems.

Business Equipment Association of South Africa: Allied Building, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Chair. G. S. GEORGE; 59 mems.

Chamber of Mines of South Africa: P.O.B. 809, Johannesburg; London Representative: Chamber of Mines of South Africa, Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London E.C.4.; f. 1889; Gen. Man. A. T. MILNE; 96 mems.

Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers' Association: 73 Carlisle Street, Durban; f. 1942.

Dairy Products Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 265, Pretoria; f. 1945; Sec. P. H. LISHMAN; 59 mems.; publ. *Dairy Industry Journal of South Africa*.

Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; 111 mems.

Employers' Association of the Cinematograph and Theatre Industry of South Africa: 501-503 H.M. Buildings, Joubert Street, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. A. PERL.

Engineers' and Founders' Association (Transvaal, Orange Free State and Northern Cape): P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1945; 212 mems.

Fertilizer Employers' Association: P.O.B. 1893, Durban, Natal; f. 1944; Hon. Sec. A. S. HATTINGH; 3 mems.

Grain Milling Federation: P.O. Box 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. A. DREYER.

Iron and Steel Producers' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; 9 mems.

Light Engineering Industries Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; 152 mems.

Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa: 510 Diamond Exchange Building, corner De Villiers and Quartz Streets, Johannesburg; f. 1928; 44 mems.

Motor Industries Federation: P.O.B. 3478, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. R. G. DU PLESSIS; 4,710 mems.; publ. *The Automobile in South Africa*.

Motor Transport Owners' Association of South Africa: 501-502 Sanlam Buildings, 29 Loveday Street, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. J. J. WEDDERBURN.

National Association of Biscuit Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 3137, Cape Town; f. 1927; Sec. P. H. COATES; 5 mems.

National Association of Grain Milling Employers: P.O. Box 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. A. DREYER; 96 mems.

National Federation of Building Trade Employers in South Africa: P.O. Box 11359, Johannesburg; f. 1904; Dir. G. DE C. MALHERBE, B.ECON.; 2,667 mems.; publs. *South African Builder* (monthly), *Building and Allied Trades Official Handbook* (annually).

National Federation of Hotel Associations (Non-Liquor) of South Africa: Protea Assurance Building, 102 St. George's St., Cape Town; f. 1941; Sec. A. SEBBA.

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537, Johannesburg; f. 1882; Pres. H. L. DU TOIT; Sec. G. G. A. UYS; 168 mems.

Non-ferrous Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; 27 mems.

Plastics Manufacturers' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1948; 42 mems.

Precision Manufacturing Engineers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 54 mems.

Radio, Refrigeration and Electrical Appliance Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg, 230 mems.

Sheet Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1948; 99 mems.

Society of Automotive Importers, Assemblers and Distributors of South Africa: 134 London House, 21 Loveday St., Johannesburg; f. 1949; Pres. W. L. LAWSON; 80 mems.

South African Agricultural and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1944; 29 mems.

South African Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg, 13 mems.

South African Brewing Industry Employers' Association: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1927; Sec. J. R. SHARP; 2 mems.

South African Electroplating Industries' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 18 mems.

South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: P.O. Box 8818, Johannesburg; f. 1940; Dir. J. LOURENS, M.I.M.E.; 89 mems.

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South African Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Association (Pty.) Ltd.: 810-812 Tulbagh Centre, Hans Strijdom Ave., Cape Town; f. 1953; Sec. G. S. GLENDINING; 27 mems.

South African Insurance Employers' Association: P.O. Box 829, Cape Town.

South African Master Dental Technicians Association: P.O. Box 9478; Johannesburg; f. 1946; Sec. W. A. DAVIDSON (Pty.), Ltd.

South African Ophthalmic Optical Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 5175, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. M. SAROVITCH; 30 mems.

South African Radio Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; 11 mems.

South African Reinforced Concrete Engineers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1944; 23 mems.

South African Tube Makers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 12 mems.

South African Wire and Wire-rope Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; 5 mems.

Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338; Johannesburg; f. 1947; 1,550 mems.

Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association: 1100 Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. D. W. BRADFORD.

Tobacco Employers' Organisation: P.O. Box 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. Mrs. M. ROBERTSON; 3 mems.

Transvaal Coal Owners' Association: P.O.B. 1197, Johannesburg; f. 1907; Man. J. BRUNETTE; Sec. F. G. WOLMARAKS; 30 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1937 provides for the registration of Trade Unions and Employers' Organisations and for the establishment of Industrial Councils on which employers and employees have equal representation. The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956 provides for the setting up of racially separate Trade Unions. In cases where separate Unions cannot be formed the mixed Unions must divide into separate branches for each race, while the Union Executive must be composed of white members only. Of approximately 200 Trade Unions, about 60 are racially mixed and in about 25 of these, non-whites are dominant. The same act also prohibits the affiliation of Trade Unions with political parties.

South African Confederation of Labour—SACL: P.O. Box 62, Pretoria; f. 1957; co-ordinating body for the labour movement; Chair. J. H. LIEBENBERG.

COMMITTEES

Electricity Supply Commission Unions' Joint Committee: 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1959; 47,785 mems. in 7 organizations; Chair. ROBERT COWLEY; Gen. Sec. R. F. BUDD.

National Liasion Committee of Engineering Trade Unions: Plein St., Johannesburg; 70,000 mems.; 7 organizations; Chair. E. H. McCANN; Gen. Sec. W. BORNMAN.

Explosives and Allied Industries' Unions Joint Committee: 99 van Riebeeck Ave., Edenvale, Johannesburg; 3,500 mems. from 9 organizations; Pres. T. P. MURRAY; Sec. J. P. BOSCH.

Garment Workers' Unions' Consultative Committee: P.O.B. 7288, Johannesburg; f. 1960; 42,321 mems. in four unions; Chair. ANNA SCHEEPERS; Gen. Sec. JOHANNA CORNELIUS.

National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry: 412 B.P. Centre, Klerk St., Johannesburg; Parties to the Council: 31 employer organizations and 8 trade union organizations; Gen. Sec. W. R. GLASTONBURY.

S.A. Federation of Leather Trade Unions: 22 Trades Hall, Kerk St., Johannesburg; 18,000 mems. in 6 unions; Pres. L. ALLEN; Sec.-Treas. L. C. M. SCHEEPERS.

Mechanics' Unions' Joint Executive: P.O.B. 1168, Johannesburg; 69,214 mems. in 8 organizations; Chair. H. B. BARNARD; Gen. Sec. E. H. McCANN.

Federation of Mining Unions (FMU): 716 New Plaza Centre, Jeppe St., Johannesburg; f. 1937; 66,787 mems. in 9 organizations; Chair. A. E. GRUNDLINGH; Sec. T. P. MURRAY.

Pulp and Paper Industries' Joint Committee: 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1958; 37,567 mems. in four unions; Chair. ROBERT COWLEY; Gen. Sec. R. F. BUDD.

Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of S.A.: P.O.B. 6849, Johannesburg; f. 1959; 100,000 mems. in six associations; Pres. CASPER H. SMITH.

South African Council of Transport Workers—SACTW: 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; 6,000 mems. in 9 affiliates; Sec. D. J. SCHUTTE.

FEDERATIONS

Coordinating Council of South African Trade Unions—CCSATU (*Die Koördinerende Raad van Suid Afrikaanse Vakverenigings*): P.O.B. 757, Pretoria West; f. 1948; 67,469 mems. in 14 affiliates; Chair. L. J. VAN DEN BERG; publ. *S.A. Worker*.

Federal Consultative Council of South African Railways and Harbours Staff Associations—FCC: P.O. Box 36, Fordsburg; 85,296 mems. from 7 unions; Chair. J. H. LIEBENBERG; Sec. J. R. BENADE.

South African Federation of Trade Unions—SAFTU: P.O.B. 2040, Johannesburg; f. 1951; 55,493 mems. in 10 affiliates; Hon. Sec. S. I. BASSON.

Trade Union Council of South Africa—TUCSA: P.O. Box 5592, Johannesburg; f. 1954; 172,000 mems. from 71 unions; Pres. TOM MURRAY; Gen. Sec. J. ARTHUR GROBBELAAR; publ. *Monthly Newsletter*.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa: 8 de Villiers Street, P.O. Box 1168, Johannesburg; f. 1890; Sec. E. H. McCANN; 17,000 mems.; publ. *A.E.U. Journal* (monthly).

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers: P.O. Box 1095, Johannesburg; f. 1881; Sec. H. B. BULL; 3,000 mems.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of South Africa (Executive Council): 24 Trades Hall, Kerk St., P.O.B. 5378, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. F. G. STANIER; 10,000 mems.

Artisan Staff Association: "Lowliebenhof", 193 Smit Street, Johannesburg; f. 1924; represents artisans and trade hands of the South African Railways, Airways and Harbours; Pres. J. H. LIEBENBERG; Sec. C. P. GROBLER; 19,000 mems.

Bank Employees' Union: P.O.B. 1647, Pretoria; 3,600 mems.; Sec. J. P. STEYN.

European Building Workers' Union: P.O.B. 23401, Pretoria; 5,499 mems.; Sec. G. H. BEETGE.

European Liquor and Catering Trades Employees' Union: 508 Scott's Bldgs., Plein Street, Cape Town; f. 1960; Chair. J. J. FOURIE; Gen. Sec. Mrs. N. G. FORSYTH; 875 mems.

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- Federation of Furniture and Allied Trade Unions:** P.O.B. 2040, Johannesburg; f. 1959; Sec. J. F. KLOPPER; 7,000 mems.
- Food and Canning Workers' Union:** 101/104 City Centre, 18 Corporation Street, Cape Town, P.O. Box 2678; f. 1941; 8,837 mems.; Gen. Sec. Mrs. LIZ ABRAHAMS.
- Garment Workers' Union of S.A.:** Garment Centre, 75 End Street, P.O. Box 6779, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Pres. ANNA SCHEEPERS; Sec. JOHANNA CORNELIUS; 15,000 mems.
- Garment Workers' Union of Western Province:** P.O.B. 3259, Cape Town; 18,000 mems.; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS A. PETERSEN.
- Hotel, Bar and Catering Trade Employees' Association:** 309 Exchange Bldg., St. George's St., Cape Town; Sec. M. BARNETT; 1,000 mems.
- Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union:** 103 Union Centre Buildings, 31 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. D. J. SCHUTTE; 1,500 mems.
- Ironmoulders' Society of South Africa:** P.O. Box 3322, Johannesburg; f. 1896; Gen. Sec. C. H. CROMPTON; 2,062 mems.
- Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Aid Society:** 105 Simmonds Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1905; Pres B. BLACKIE; Sec. D. J. VICTOR; 10,000 mems.
- Mechanics Unions' Joint Executives:** (registered); f. 1939; 63,219 mems.; Sec. E. H. McCANN, 803 "Ama-leng", 8 de Villiers Street, Johannesburg.
- Mine Surface Officials' Association of South Africa:** P.O. Box 6849, Johannesburg; f. 1919; Sec. R. H. BOTHA; 8,500 mems.; publ. *M.S.O.A. Journal*.
- Mineworkers' Union:** P.O.B. 2525, Johannesburg; f. 1903; Sec. G. P. MURRAY; 17,000 mems.; publ. *The Mine-worker* (fortnightly).
- Motor Industry Coloured Workers' Union:** 11 Crawford House, 115 Berea Rd., Durban; 4,000 mems.; Sec. J. L. RAMPHO.
- Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa:** Wash-ington House, 68 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1939; Gen. Sec. P. J. PIENAAR; 16,603 mems.
- Motor Transport Workers' Union:** 315 Dalbree House, 300 Bree St., Johannesburg; f. 1934; Gen. Sec. G. H. VAN DER WALT; 1,100 mems.
- Natal Liquor and Catering Trade Employees' Union:** P.O.B. 290, Durban; 1,500 mems.; Sec. LOUIS NELSON.
- National Union of African Leatherworkers:** P.O.B. 3039, Port Elizabeth; 1,500 mems.
- National Union of Clothing Workers:** P.O.B. 7288, Johan-nesburg; 4,000 mems.; Sec. Mrs. L. MVUBELO.
- National Union of Distributive Workers:** Boston House, Cape Town; f. 1936; Gen. Sec. J. R. ALTMAN; Pres. Miss B. ROBERTS; 14,500 mems.; publ. *New Day* (monthly).
- National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa:** 350 Victoria Rd., Salt River, C.P.; Chair. L. KELLY; Sec. E. A. DEANE; 5,300 mems.
- National Union of Leatherworkers:** P.O. Box 3039, Port Elizabeth; Sec. F. J. J. JORDAN; 12,482 mems.
- National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers and Packers of South Africa:** P.O.B. 4141, Cape Town; 1,200 mems.; Sec. A. CALMEYER.
- Operative Bakers', Confectioners' and Conductors' Union:** P.O. Box 3259, Cape Town; Sec. F. W. McLEOD.
- Postal and Telegraph Association of South Africa:** P.O. Box 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1902; Gen. Sec. L. J. VAN DER LINDE; 9,000 mems.
- Running and Operating Staff Union:** 17 Solomon St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; 11,700 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. R. BENADE.
- Salaried Staff Association:** Salstaff Building, Smit St., Wanderers View, Johannesburg; 22,700 mems.; Sec. G. L. STEYN.
- Running and Operating Staff Union:** P.O.B. 36, Fordsburg, Johannesburg; 12,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. R. BENADE.
- Salaried Staff Association:** P.O.B. 6753, Johannesburg; 24,500 mems.; Sec. G. L. STEYN.
- South African Association of Municipal Employees:** P.O. Box 62, Pretoria; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. J. T. SMIT; 26,500 mems.
- South African Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Ship Builders' and Welders' Society:** 7th Floor, New Plaza, cnr. Rissik and Jeppe Sts., P.O.B. 9645, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. T. P. MURRAY; 8,670 mems.; publ. *The Crucible* (monthly).
- South African Electrical Workers' Association:** African Life Centre, Eloff St., P.O.B. 9262, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Gen. Sec. R. COWLEY; 15,000 mems.
- South African Engine Drivers', Firemen's and Operators Association:** 36 Trades Hall, Kerk St., Johannesburg; f. 1894; Sec. KENNETH WILLEM DU PREEZ; 4,538 mems.
- South African Footplate Staff Association:** 105, Simmonds St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. S. STEYN; 9,700 mems.
- South African Hairdressers' Employees' Industrial Union:** 42 Harvard Buildings, 49 Joubert St., Johannesburg; f. 1943; Sec. J. DANIEL; 4,000 mems.
- South African Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union:** 430 Church St. West, P.O.B. 757, Pretoria; f. 1936; Sec. L. J. VAN DEN BERG; 30,000 mems.
- South African Postal Association:** P.O.B. 2004, Johan-nesburg; f. 1902; Gen. Sec. T. P. VAN NIEKERK; 3,600 mems.; publ. *Postal Journal*.
- South African Railways and Harbours Employees' Union:** Atkinson Building, Strand St., Cape Town; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. J. H. COETZEE; 8,200 mems.; publ. *S.A.R. & H. Employees' Review* (monthly).
- South African Railways and Harbours Salaried Staff Association:** P.O.B. 6753, Johannesburg; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. G. L. STEYN; 24,500 mems.
- South African Railways Police Staff Association:** P.O.B. 31308, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; 2,260 mems.; Sec. B. J. S. REINECKE.
- South African Reduction Workers' Association:** P.O.B. 7060, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. H. MALLET-VEALE; 3,300 mems.
- South African Society of Bank Officials:** P.O.B. 31537, Braamfontein; f. 1916; Sec. T. M. M. ALEXANDER; 15,650 mems.
- South African Teachers' Association:** Cape Town; 2,000 mems.
- South African Theatre and Cinema Employees' Union:** P.O.B. 8752, Johannesburg; Sec. A. E. NICHOLSON; 1,285 mems.
- South African Typographical Union:** S.A.T.U. House, 166 Visagie Street, P.O. Box 1993, Pretoria; f. 1898; Sec. T. C. RUTHERFORD; 21,000 mems.

SOUTH AFRICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Teachers' Educational and Professional Association: Cape Town; 2,000 mems.; Sec. A. I. JACOBS.

Textile Workers' Industrial Union (S.A.): P.O. Box 662, Johannesburg; f. 1934; 2,700 mems.; Gen. Sec. GODFREY BECK.

Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union: Oxford Street, Oudtshoorn; Sec. J. J. BOTES.

Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union: P.O. Box 1562, Cape Town; f. 1916; Sec. D. C. BENADÉ; 1,600 mems.

Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union:

22 Trades Hall, Kerk Street, Johannesburg; Sec. L. C. SCHEEPERS; 3,000 mems.

Underground Officials' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 5965, Johannesburg; f. 1918; 8,000 mems; Sec. P. J. MALAN.

Western Province Building Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2013, Cape Town; 3,000 mems.; Sec. J. DOHERTY.

Witwatersrand Tea Room, Restaurant and Catering Trade Employees' Union: P.O. Box 6041, Johannesburg; Sec. Mrs. M. YOUNG; 1,000 mems.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

South African Railways and Harbours Board: Union Buildings, Pretoria; Minister Hon. B. J. SCHOEMAN, M.P.; Deputy Minister the Hon. J. G. H. VAN DER WATH, M.P.; Railway Commissioners Dr. J. H. BOTHA, P. J. C. DU PLESSIS, C. V. DE VILLIERS, Gen. Man. J. P. HUGO; Dep. Gen. Mans. P. G. JOUBERT and J. A. KRUGER.

With a few minor exceptions the South African Railways and Harbours Administration owns and operates all the railways in the Republic and in the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa. The Administration also operates an extensive network of road transport services, which serves primarily to develop rural areas, but also acts as feeder to the railways. The fleet consists of some 43 vessels, mainly tugs and dredgers, which does not include minor harbour craft. The Administration spent approximately R.179 million on railway improvements during the year ending March 31st, 1967. This is part of the modernization programme which started just after the war.

TRACK MILEAGE:

Owned and operated by South African Railways:

1. In Republic, 12,248 miles.
2. In Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, 1,454 miles.

Privately-owned lines operated by South African Railways, 32 miles.

The electrified mileage totals 2,194.

ROADS

NATIONAL TRANSPORT COMMISSION

Responsible for location, specifications, and funds for national and special roads; the four provincial administrations construct national and special roads within their boundaries and administer other roads.

There are approximately 6,600 miles of national and special roads, 33,000 miles of major provincial roads, 62,000 miles of primary roads and 98,000 miles of secondary roads. Of these, 12,000 miles are bitumen-covered, 58,000 are gravel, and 130,000 are earth roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

The Automobile Association of South Africa: A.A. House, 42 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1930; Pres. M. H. W. MARÉ; over 330,000 mems.

SHIPPING

South African Shipping Board: Secretariat: Dept. of Commerce, Private Bag 84, Pretoria; f. 1929; an advisory body to the Ministry of Economic Affairs upon

any matter connected with sea transport to, from or between any of the Republic ports, particularly with regard to freight rates.

The principal harbours of the Republic are at Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban; South-West Africa, Walvis Bay.

The principal shipping services are as follows:

Blue Star Line (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 4446, Cape Town; f. 1952; cargo and limited passenger services to Australia and New Zealand; Man. G. G. H. JEFFERYS.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1, Durban; regular cargo and passenger services to East Africa, India and the Persian Gulf.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O.B. 38, Cape Town; cargo and passenger services to Eastern Canada and to West, South and East Africa.

Glan Line Steamers Ltd.: P.O. Box 1551, Durban; services to the U.K., West Coast ports, Mauritius and Australia.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: P.O. Box 702, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to Portugal and East Africa.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie: P.O. Box 917, Cape Town; regular passenger and freight services between North Continental and Republic ports, and to East Africa.

Durban Lines (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 1, Durban; freight services to Lourenço Marques, Beira, Portuguese East African Outports, Madagascar.

Ellerman and Bucknall (Proprietary) Ltd.: P.O. Box 812, Cape Town; passenger and freight services to and from U.K., Belgium, Holland, France and Germany, and coastal services in Southern Africa.

Farrell Lines: Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; passenger and freight services to East Africa and to U.S. Atlantic ports.

Hall Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 812, Cape Town; services to and from U.K. and South and East Africa.

Harrison Line (Thos. & Jas. Harrison Ltd.): Gen. Agents John T. Rennie & Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; cargo services to and from U.K., Europe, South and East Africa.

Holland Afrika Lijn (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 2124, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, East Africa, Egypt, Italy and Spain.

Houston Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 1551, Durban; cargo services to U.K., Europe, and U.S. Atlantic ports.

SOUTH AFRICA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Indian African Line: (the Bank Line Ltd.); Gen. Agents John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; cargo service between South and East Africa, India and Pakistan.

India Chilean Line: (the Bank Line Ltd.); monthly cargo service from India, Pakistan and Ceylon to South Africa and the West Coast of South America, Punta Arenas northwards to Guayaquil; Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban.

Interocean Lines (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1548, Durban; representing Royal Inter-ocean Lines; fortnightly passenger and cargo service linking South Africa with Far East and South America; monthly cargo services, limited passenger accommodation, between South Africa and Far East, East Africa, West Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

James Nourse Ltd.: P.O. Box 702, Cape Town.

Lloyd Triestino Line: P.O.B. 718, Cape Town; regular frequent services for passengers and cargo from Italy to East Africa, Pakistan and India via South Africa. Also serves Australia.

Lykes Bros., S.S.Co. Inc.: P.O. Box 1337, Durban; freight and limited passenger services to U.S. Gulf ports and East Africa.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 974, Durban; cargo services to and from Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, Mauritius, East, South, West Africa and South America.

Nedlloyd Lines: P.O.B. 38, Cape Town; freight and limited passenger services to East Africa and to U.S. Atlantic and Pacific ports.

Oriental African Line: (the Bank Line Ltd.); Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; monthly cargo service between Far East and South Africa.

Robin Line (Division of Moore McCormack Lines, Inc.): P.O. Box 31, Cape Town; cargo services to U.S. Atlantic ports.

Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1, Durban; lumber service from Canadian Pacific ports to South and East Africa.

Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 702, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to U.K., Australia and New Zealand.

South African Lines Ltd.: P.O. Box 2334, Cape Town; cargo and limited passenger services to U.K., and Continental Ports.

South African Marine Corporation Ltd.: P.O. Box 2171, Cape Town; incorporating Springbok Shipping Co. Ltd.; services to U.S.A. Atlantic and Gulf ports, U.K., Europe, Japan and South Africa; Man. Dir. D. G. MALAN.

South African Passenger Shipping: f. 1965; passenger service between South Africa and U.K.; Chair. Dr. A. WASSENAAR.

Thesen's Steamship Company Ltd.: P.O. Box 1345, Cape Town; coastal services between Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay, Cape Town, Port Nolloth, Luderitz and Walvis Bay.

Transatlantic S.S. Co. Ltd. of Gothenburg: P.O. Box 640, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to Scandinavian and Baltic countries, and to Australia.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 7, Cape Town; services to U.K., Europe and South and East African ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

All civil aviation in South Africa is controlled by the Minister of Transport under the Aviation Act of 1962. The National Transport Commission is responsible for licensing and control of air services. Executive and administrative work of the National Transport Commission is carried out by the Department of Transport.

Director of Civil Aviation: Private Bag 193, Pretoria; Dir. L. C. DU TOIT.

S.A.A. (South African Airways): South African Airways Centre, Johannesburg; f. 1934; Chief. Execs. J. ADAM, A. M. CONRADIE. There are daily passenger services linking all the principal towns of South Africa—Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Upington, Keetmanshoop and Windhoek; daily services to Salisbury and Bulawayo in Rhodesia; six services per week between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques in partnership with DETA, and two per week to Gaborone in partnership with Botswana National Airways. South African Airways, jointly with BOAC, operates the Springbok service which provides sixteen services per week between Johannesburg and London and other services to Paris, Rome, Athens, Zurich, Frankfurt and Lisbon. A twice-weekly service between South Africa and Australia is operated jointly with Qantas Empire Airways; operates six Boeing 707, seven Boeing 727, seven Vickers Viscount 813, five DC-3; unduplicated route mileage 51,124.

COMAIR (Commercial Air Services (Pty.), Ltd.): 91 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 2245, Johannesburg. There are daily Johannesburg to Welkom and Johannesburg to Phalaborwa, and weekly Durban to Welkom passenger services, also services to Hendrik Verwoerd Dam and Kruger National Park; operates DC-3, Lockheed Lodestar and Cessna aircraft.

Namakwaland Lugdiens (Edms) Bpk.: P.O.B. 28, Springbok C.P.; internal services.

Trek Airways (Pty.) Ltd.: 87 Rissik St., P.O.B. 2758, Johannesburg; non-scheduled flights to Europe.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also operate services to South Africa, Johannesburg being the principal centre: Aer Lingus, Alitalia, Air Malawi, Air Rhodesia, B.O.A.C., Botswana National Airways, B.U.A., EL AL, J.A.L., K.L.M., Lufthansa, Olympic Airways, P.A.A., Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Swazi-Air, Swissair, T.A.P., T.W.A. and U.T.A.,

TOURISM

South African Tourist Corporation: 8th Floor, President Centre, 265/9 Pretorius St., Private Bag 164, Pretoria; 10 branches in 9 countries; Dir. P. J. H. BASSON.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Board: Private Bag 256, Pretoria; f. 1948; 12 mems.; Chair. Dr. A. J. A. ROUX; Deputy Chair. Dr. T. E. W. SCHUMANN; Dir. Gen. Dr. W. L. GRANT; publ. *Annual Report*.

The National Nuclear Research Centre: Pelindaba, Private Bag 256, Pretoria; f. 1961; 3MeV Van de Graaf accelerator; O.R.R. type research reactor (Safari I), critical 1965; critical facility (Pelindaba-zero) critical 1967; Dir.-Gen. Dr. W. L. GRANT.

National Institute for Metallurgy: Johannesburg; f. 1966; includes a pilot plant for the production of nuclear-grade uranium metal and compounds. The Institute is concerned with all aspects of mineral processing, both

fundamental and applied. It is the home of the Extraction Metallurgy Division of the Atomic Energy Board and is thus responsible for all work on the processing of raw materials for nuclear power; Dir. Dr. R. E. ROBINSON; publ. *Minerals, Science and Engineering*.

South Africa is a founder member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. In 1957 a bilateral agreement was concluded with the United States of America for co-operation in the peaceful application of atomic energy. Plans have recently been announced for the construction of the country's first nuclear power station in the Western Cape.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Cape Town: P.O.B. 594, Cape Town; 63 professors, 6,300 students.

University of Natal: P.O.B. 375, Durban; 566 teachers, 5,355 students.

University of the Orange Free State: P.O.B. 339, Bloemfontein; 300 teachers, 3,066 students.

University of Port Elizabeth: P.O.B. 1600, Port Elizabeth; bi-lingual English and Afrikaans; 81 teachers, 764 students.

Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education: Transvaal; 226 teachers, 2,964 students.

University of Pretoria: Brooklyn, Pretoria; 645 teachers, 11,192 students.

Rand Afrikaans University: P.O.B. 524, Johannesburg; 31 teachers, first students to be enrolled in 1968.

Rhodes University: Grahamstown; 134 teachers, 1,647 students.

University of South Africa: P.O.B. 392, Pretoria; 370 teachers, 19,762 (external) students.

University of Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch; 500 teachers, 6,700 students.

University of the Witwatersrand: Johannesburg; 7,341 students.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

University College of Fort Hare: Fort Hare, Cape Province (for Xhosa students only); 80 teachers, 434 students.

University College of Zululand: Kwa-Dlangezwa, Natal (for Zulu students only); 74 teachers, 341 students.

University College of the North: P.O. Sovenga, Pietersburg (for Tsonga, Sotho and Venda students); 88 teachers, 538 students.

University College of the Western Cape: Belville (for Coloured, Griqua and Malay students); 82 teachers, 533 students.

University College, Durban: Durban (for Indian students only); 138 teachers, 1,431 students.

TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

South West Africa is a mandated territory administered by South Africa. In 1966 the UN General Assembly terminated the League of Nations mandate and set up a committee to recommend means by which the territory should be administered. The South African Government, which does not recognise this committee, intends to establish a Bantustan, similar to the Transkei, for the Ovambo people of South West Africa.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1960 census and 1966 estimates)

AREA (sq. miles)	AFRICAN RESERVES (sq. miles)	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITES	BANTU	COLOUREDS	WINDHOEK (capital)
317,725	81,500	526,004	73,464	428,575	23,963	35,916 (whites 19,200)
317,827	84,774	(610,000)	(96,000)	(485,000)	(29,100)	(47,201) (whites 20,894)

The principal port, Walvis Bay, is an enclave of South Africa. The summer capital is Swakopmund.

PRINCIPAL TRIBAL DIVISIONS

(1966 estimates)

Ovambo	270,900
Damara	50,200
Herero	40,000
Nama	39,400
Okavango	31,500
East Caprivians	17,900
Coloureds	15,400
Bushmen	13,300
Basters	13,700

The Ovambo, who have some agriculture, form the chief source of labour in the Territory. The Bushmen are still primitive hunters while the other tribes are mainly semi-nomadic cattle raisers and stock hands.

AGRICULTURE

Livestock: (1965) Cattle 2,403,128, Sheep 3,839,260, Goats 1,541,344; (1966) Cattle 2,261,000, Sheep 4,067,542, Goats 1,513,059.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1965	1966
Beef and Veal	54	73
Mutton and Lamb	2	3.4
Karakul Pelts (⁰⁰⁰)	2,241	2,977

DAIRY PRODUCE (⁰⁰⁰ lb.)

	1965	1966
Butter	3,847	4,175
Cheese	172	260
Casein	336	496
Town Milk (⁰⁰⁰ gals.)	1,520	1,660

KARAKUL PELTS

(Exports)

	NUMBER	RANDS MILLION
1964	2,864,000	13.7
1965	2,240,801	14.0
1966	2,977,093	19.0

SOUTH AFRICA—TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

FISHERIES

	1964	1965	1966
Canned Fish (short tons)	62,120	69,633	n.a.
Fish Meal (short tons)	169,563	171,057	179,138
Fish Oil (centals)	46,455	34,828	34,197
Snoek (short tons)	n.a.	n.a.	2,400
Rock Lobster ('000 lbs.)	n.a.	n.a.	19,563

MINING

	1964		1965		1966	
	Short tons	Rand	Short tons	Rand	Short tons	Rand
Copper Ore	350	42,581	748	117,558	n.a.	n.a.
Blister Copper	31,496	13,952,911	33,235	15,033,896	13,714	19,241,500
Iron Ore	9,451	33,443	36,194	115,820	41,789	133,726
Lead Concentrates	171,372	9,441,329	204,612	11,604,566	n.a.	n.a.
Lime/Aragonite	4,097	49,083	3,935	45,751	n.a.	n.a.
Salt	111,372	464,595	83,706	338,899	20,176	400,478
Tin Concentrates	1,069	633,877	1,090	1,103,900	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc Ore and Concentrates	19,064	453,515	16,877	480,355	n.a.	n.a.
Germanium	16,475†	575,818	10,121†	300,011	8,226†	210,656
Diamonds	1,527,211*	60,255,922	1,589,617*	70,261,503	1,696,143*	85,014,474

† lb.

* Carats

Finance: *Currency:* South African currency is used throughout the territory. *Budget (1966-67):* Revenue R. 115,370,000, Expenditure R. 113,047,000

Five-Year Plan (1965-70): State Settlement R. 20m., Water R. 22.3m., Works R. 9.6m., Communications R. 35.2m.

External Trade: Total Mineral exports: (1963) R. 65m., (1964) R. 93m., (1965) R. 115m., (1966) R. 128m. Two thirds of the total is accounted for by diamonds, some of which are mined off-shore.

Transport: *Shipping (1965):* Passengers 1,062, Freight 1,231,767 tons; *Civil Aviation (1966):* To Republic of S. Africa 21,842 passengers, from Republic of S. Africa 21,769 passengers; 2,662 arrivals on international flights, 8,402 departures.

EDUCATION

Schools—1966

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY AND HIGH
European	54	16
Coloured	60	2
African	316	12

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of South West Africa is vested by Mandate of the League of Nations, dated December 17th, 1920, in the Government of South Africa. The Territory was granted a constitution in 1925. The government consists of an Administrator appointed by the State President of the Republic, a Legislative Assembly of eighteen elected members and an Executive of four members chosen by the Assembly from its own ranks. The Parliament of the Republic is the supreme legislative authority and the Republic government is the chief executive authority. The South West Africa Legislative Assembly has wide powers except in matters of defence, railways and harbours, civil aviation, native affairs and certain legal affairs.

In 1949 the South African Parliament passed the South West African Affairs Amendment Act by which South West Africa was authorised to elect six members to the South African House of Assembly, and two members to the South

African Senate. Two further senators are appointed by the State President. Non-Whites are not part of the Electorate for the South West Africa Legislative Assembly.

The United Nations have made annual recommendations that, as a former League of Nations Mandate, South West Africa should be placed under United Nations Trusteeship.

In 1950 the International Court of Justice advised that South Africa was not under a legal obligation to place South West Africa under the trusteeship system of the United Nations Organization. However, the court proceeded to hold unanimously that the mandate survived the dissolution of the League of Nations. It held further that the United Nations had, on the dissolution of the League of Nations, become vested with supervisory powers in respect of the mandate.

This opinion was followed by two further advisory opinions in 1955 and 1956, both of them concerned with the interpretation of the 1950 opinion.

SOUTH AFRICA—TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

In 1960 the governments of Ethiopia and Liberia, acting in the capacity of states which were members of the former League of Nations, brought before the International Court of Justice various allegations of contraventions of the League of Nations mandate for South West Africa by the Republic of South Africa. Final judgement was given on 18th July, 1966, when the International Court rejected the application of the plaintiff states on the grounds that they could not be considered to have established any legal rights or interests in the subject matter of their claims on South West Africa.

In summer (December–January) the Administration moves from Windhoek to Swakopmund.

HOMELANDS

The Odendaal Commission has recommended setting up ten Homelands for the major non-White peoples:

<i>Homeland</i>	<i>Population</i>
Ovamboland . . .	239,363
Okavangoland . . .	27,871
Kaokoveld . . .	9,234
East Caprivi . . .	15,840
Damaraland . . .	44,353
Namaland . . .	34,806
Hereroland . . .	35,354
Rehoboth Gebiet . . .	11,257
Bushmanland . . .	11,762
Tswanaland . . .	9,992

(May 1968)

Administrator: The Hon. W. C. DU PLESSIS.

Executive Committee: A. H. DU PLESSIS, S. VON BACH, Dr. J. W. BRANDT, D. F. MUDGE.

Legislative Assembly: E. A. NEL (Chairman).

ELECTION, MARCH 1966

The National Party won all 18 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

EUROPEAN

National Party: P.O. Box 354, Windhoek; organised on a federal basis with the National Party in the Republic of South Africa; Leader J. G. H. VAN DER WATH, M.P., Deputy Minister of S.W.A. Affairs and of Transport in the South African Parliament; Deputy Leader A. H. DU PLESSIS, M.E.C., M.L.A.; Sec. J. W. F. PRETORIUS, M.L.A.; Asst.-Sec. A. J. LOUW; won six seats in the South African Parliament and 18 in the Legislative Assembly of S.W. Africa in the elections of 30th March, 1966.

United National South West Party: f. 1927; official Opposition Party; independent and not connected in any way to the political parties in the South African Republic; Leader Adv. J. P. DE M. NIEHAUS; Chair. G. M. T. KIRSTEN; Sec. C. J. VAN DEN BERG.

COLOURED

South West Africa Coloured Peoples' Organisation: f. 1959; 4,000 mems. (estimate).

AFRICAN

South West Africa People's Organisation: f. 1958; P.O. Box 1071, Windhoek; formerly Ovambo People's Organisation; aims at removal of racial discrimination and placing the Territory under the UN Trusteeship Council as first step towards independence; Pres. SAM NUJOMA (arrested 1966); 150,000 mems.

South West Africa National Union: supported by African National Congress; the acting president, GERSON VEH, was imprisoned in 1967; Vice-Pres. WILLIE UATJO KAKUETO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Territory is divided into 18 magisterial districts and three detached assistant magistracies. Ovamboland, the Kaokoveld and the Okavango Native Territory are separate magisterial districts under the control of the Minister of Bantu Affairs. Some magistrates are also Bantu affairs commissioners and as such hold courts in cases solely affecting Bantu. From the Magistrates Courts appeal lies to the Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division) which has jurisdiction over the whole of South West Africa.

The Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division):

Judge-President: Hon. F. H. BADENHORST.

Puisne Judge: Hon. G. VAN R. MULLER.

Master: S. E. ROSE-INNES.

Registrar: M. VAN DER WESTHUYZEN.

RELIGION

The European population is Christian but the majority of the natives follow their traditional beliefs. The principal missionary societies are Lutheran (90,000 adherents), Roman Catholic (46,000 adherents) and Anglican (5,000 adherents).

ANGLICAN

Province of South Africa, Diocese of Damaraland: Rt. Rev. ROBERT HERBERT MIZE, S.T.D., Bishop's House, P.O. Box 57, Windhoek.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Keetmanshoop Vicariate: Rt. Rev. EDWARD SCHLOTTERBACK, O.S.F.S., P.O. Box 88, Keetmanshoop.

Windhoek Vicariate: Most Rev. Bishop RUDOLF KOPPMANN, O.M.I., D.D., Titular Bishop of Dalisanda, P.O. Box 2328, Windhoek.

THE PRESS

Allgemeine Zeitung: P.O.B. 2127, Windhoek; f. 1915; daily; German; Editor K. DAHLMANN; circ. 4,700.

Die Suidwes Afrikaner: P.O.B. 337, Windhoek; Tues. and Fri.; Editor J. A. ENGELBRECHT.

Die Suidwester: P.O.B. 766, Windhoek; f. 1945; Mon, Wed. and Fri.; Afrikaans; Editor F. L. VAN ZIJL.

Official Gazette of South West Africa: Secretary for South West Africa, P.O.B. 292, Windhoek; fortnightly; Government publication.

Windhoek Advertiser: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek; f. 1919; English; daily; Editor BILL FRANKLIN; circ. 2,700.

Namib Times: P.O.B. 706, Walvis Bay; weekly; English, Afrikaans, German; Editor P. VINCENT.

PUBLISHERS

Deutscher Verlag (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek.

John Meinert (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 56, Windhoek; Dir. J. H. MEINERT.

SOUTH AFRICA—TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

RADIO

Radio R.S.A.: P.O.B. 4559, Johannesburg; External Shortwave Service of South African Broadcasting Corporation, broadcasting in English, Afrikaans, French, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Swahili, Zulu and Tsonga to Africa, Europe, North America and Australasia. Instituted May 1966. Transmitted from International Shortwave Station at Bloemendal, nr. Johannesburg.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Chief Office in South West Africa: P.O.B. 285, Windhoek; Man. W. I. V. McCULLOCH; Regional Man. I. A. C. VAN NIEKERK; 20 brs.

Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa: Private Bag 13208, Windhoek; f. 1922; Man. J. VISSER.

Netherlands Bank of South Africa: Ltd. P.O.Box 370, Windhoek.

Prifflinger and Roll (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 7, Windhoek; f. 1933.

Standard Bank of South Africa Limited: Chief Office in South-West Africa: Windhoek.

Volkskas Ltd.: Chief Office in South-West Africa: P.O. Box 2121, Windhoek.

INSURANCE

African Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Windhoek; Manager K. BOTHA.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.: Continental Buildings, Kaiser Str., Windhoek; Manager H. A. EICHBAUM.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Windhoek; Manager I. N. MARTIN.

Providential Assurance Co.: Windhoek.

South Africa Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 151, Windhoek; Manager H. K. BORCHARDT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BOARDS

Various Advisory Boards have been established by the Administration to advise the Administration on the de-

velopment of industries, and to promote them. The most important are the Karakul Industry Advisory Board, the Diamond Board and the Fisheries Development Board.

LABOUR ORGANISATION

SWANLA—South West Africa Native Labour Association: Grootfontein; recruiting organisation to obtain native labour for industry, mines, fisheries and farms; Gen. Man. N. C. ESPLIN; Sec. H. G. POOLMAN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Railways: railways in South West Africa are administered by South African Railways. The main lines are from De Aar in the Republic of South Africa to Luderitz on the coast, Windhoek—Walvis Bay and Tsumeb. Total rail tracks are 1,453 miles.

ROADS

There are about 34,000 miles of roads, of which some 21,000 are maintained by the South West Africa Administration. More than 69 Railway Motor Services operate over 5,366 miles of road.

SHIPPING

Walvis Bay and Luderitz are the only ports. Walvis Bay harbour has been extended.

CIVIL AVIATION

South African Airways: S.A.A. provide a service three times a week between Cape Town and Windhoek and a daily service between Windhoek and Johannesburg.

Suidwes Lugdiens (Edms) Bpk.: Box 731, Windhoek.

Angola Airlines—D.T.A. (*Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aéreos*): H.O.: C.P. 79, Luanda, Angola; office in Windhoek.

Lufthansa also serves Windhoek.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF SOUTHERN YEMEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Southern Yemen comprises the strategic port of Aden and a large area of mainly desert territory (including the Hadhramaut) in South-Western Arabia. Her neighbours are Yemen to the north-west, Saudi Arabia to the north, and Oman to the east. The islands of Perim and Kamaran at the southern end of the Red Sea have opted to join the Republic. The climate is hot and dry. Arabic is spoken and most of the population are Muslims. At present the N.L.F. flag is being used but a new national standard will be designed. The capital, formerly known as Al Ittihad, has been renamed As Shaab (the People's City).

Recent History

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen is formed from the former states of Aden, a British colony since 1839, and the 27 Protectorate States, which entered into treaty relations with Britain between 1882 and 1914. The majority of these states were formerly members of the Federation of South Arabia, formed in 1959 among some of the Western Protectorate States, and subsequently joined by Aden and by many other of the Protectorate States. However, in 1967 nationalist groups took power in many of the states, and the authority of the Federal Government broke down in September. In negotiations at Geneva Britain reached agreement with the National Liberation Front, which had been pressing for immediate independence, and British forces were withdrawn in November 1967. The country achieved independence on November 26th, 1967, and Qahtan Muhammed as-Shaabi was named President.

Government

Until a new constitution is drawn up the President rules by decree through a Council of Ministers. Legislative functions are carried out by the General Assembly of the National Liberation Front. The country is divided into six Governorates.

Defence

The Republic has inherited the 9,000-strong South Arabian Army.

Economic Affairs

Before independence the economy of the area had depended to a considerable extent on revenues from Aden, an important free port which also benefited from the British forces expenditure. The political troubles brought about a decline in tourism, and the closure of the Suez Canal greatly reduced shipping traffic generally. The major oil refinery in Aden has also suffered as a result. The new

government has asked Britain for substantial economic aid for the next five years, but negotiations on future British aid broke down in May 1968. The hinterland depends on subsistence agriculture and fishing, though some cotton is grown which constitutes the country's major export.

Transport and Communications

When the Suez Canal is open Aden is the principal port of call for traffic between Europe and the Persian Gulf, India and the Far East. There are also good international air services. Few roads exist inland, and transport is mainly by camel and donkey.

Social Welfare

There are seven hospitals and over forty health units. Health services are also provided by the B.P. refinery and mission stations. No comprehensive system of social insurance yet exists.

Education

Before independence there were 169 primary schools, 35 intermediate and 14 secondary schools in the territory, and a technical institute at Maalla.

Tourism

Aden, a free port before independence, then attracted many visitors from shipping calling at the port, but there are no tourist facilities in the hinterland.

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), October 22 (Ascension of the Prophet), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 29 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System is generally used in Aden, while the rest of the country still employs a variety of local measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the South Arabian Dinar, which is divided into 1,000 fils. The currency was devalued by 14.3 per cent in November 1967.

Coins: 1, 5, 25 and 50 fils.

Notes: 250 fils, 500 fils, 1 Dinar and 5 Dinars.

Exchange rate: 1 South Arabian Dinar = £1 sterling.
.416 South Arabian Dinar = \$1 U.S.

SOUTHERN YEMEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (estimates)
117,075 (Aden 75, Federation and Protectorate 117,000); Kamaran Island 22.	1,250,000 (Aden 250,000, Federation and Protectorate 1,000,000); Kamaran Island 1,600.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

AGRICULTURE

Protectorate States (1965-66): Millet, including Sorghum, 25,000 tons, Wheat 9,000 tons, Barley 2,750 tons, Sesame 900 tons, Fruit and Vegetables 30,325 tons, Cotton Lint and Seed 6,116 tons.

Livestock (Federal States, 1966): Cattle 41,000, Sheep and Goats 2,082,000, Donkeys 24,000, Camels 80,000.

Fisheries (Federal States, 1965): Fresh Fish, including Sardine and Shark, 13,000 tons.

INDUSTRY

Aden (1965): Salt 71,340 tons, Aluminium ware 300 tons, Cigarettes and Tobacco 3.8 tons, Refined Petroleum 6.6 million tons, Cement and Blocks 250,000 tons, Aerated Waters 50.3 million bottles.

EMPLOYMENT

Aden (1965): Total 80,975; Port Handling 7,555, Building 12,789, Oil Refining 1,800, Industry 11,501, Retail and Wholesale Trades 10,714, Government Service 18,231, Domestic Servants 17,000, Miscellaneous 1,385.

FINANCE

1 South Arabian Dinar = £1 sterling = \$2.40 U.S.

BUDGETS

Aden (1966-67): Revenue £4,054,303; Expenditure £4,652,949.

Federation (1966-67): Revenue £18,675,725; Expenditure £18,967,184.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1963-66)

Total Expenditure: £4,013,967 (Interior £1,298,683; Agriculture £1,002,081).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1965)

FEDERATION

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

Total: £107 million (Petroleum Products £37,085,131, Rayon Goods £4,607,515, Ships' Bunker Fuel Oil £4,679,035, Cotton Piece Goods £3,766,318, Refined Sugar £2,037,604, Passenger Cars £1,928,455, Wheat Flour £1,563,011).

EXPORTS

Total: £66.7 million (Petroleum Products £31,283,95, Ships' Bunker Fuel Oil £20,333,050, Raw Hides and Skins £1,481,121, Coffee £1,349,687, Raw Cotton £1,119,065).

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS

Iran £17,900,000, Japan £12,000,000, United Kingdom £11,800,000, Kuwait £11,700,000, India £4,400,000.

EXPORTS

United Kingdom £14,100,000, Yemen £4,500,000, Japan £3,500,000, South Africa £2,600,000, E. Aden Protectorate 2,000,000, French Somaliland £2,200,000.

TRANSPORT

Road (1965): Cars 11,452; Commercial Vehicles 2,246.

Air (1965): Passengers arriving 83,033, departing 86,156. Incoming freight 1,354,803 kilogrammes, outgoing freight 2,604,281 kilogrammes.

Shipping: Ships totalling 28,441,709 registered tonnage entered the port of Aden in 1965.

SOUTHERN YEMEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

EDUCATION

Aden State (1965-66): Primary Schools 37, pupils 14,595; Intermediate Schools 22, pupils 7,106; Secondary Schools 14, pupils 3,443; Technical and Vocational School 1, pupils 685; Teacher Training Centres 2, trainees 430.

Other States (1965-66): Primary Schools 158, pupils 16,635; Intermediate Schools 16, pupils 1,772; Secondary Schools 2, pupils 3,656; Technical Training Centre 1, trainees 80.

Source: Ministry of National Guidance and Information, Aden.

THE CONSTITUTION

Until a new constitution is drawn up existing ordinances and regulations remain in force, with Presidential authority replacing the powers of the British and Federal Governments.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEADS OF STATE

President and Supreme Commander Armed Forces: QAHTAN MUHAMMAD SHAABI

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Minister of External Affairs: SAIF AHMAD DHALAI.
Minister of Defence: MUHAMMED SALEH AULAQI.
Minister of the Interior and Acting Minister of Health: MOHAMMAD ALI HAITHAM.
Minister of Finance: MAHMUD ABDULLAH USHAISH.
Minister of National Information, Guidance and Yemen Unity Affairs: ABDULLAH ALI OCKBA.
Minister of Economy, Planning and Commerce: ABDUL MALIK ISMAIL.

Minister of Justice: ADIL KHALIFA.
Minister of Communications and Public Works: FAISAL SHAMLAN.
Minister of Education: MUHAMMAD ABDUL QADIR BAFAGHI.
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: (Vacant).
Minister of Local Government and Acting Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Reform: SAID UMAR AKBARI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN ADEN

France: Barrack Hill, Tawahi; *Ambassador:* G. DENIZEAU.
Federal German Republic: Downing Street, North Khor-maksar; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONS BOECKER.
India: Premjee Mansion, Steamer Point; *Ambassador:* S. H. DESAI.
U.S.S.R.: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR STARTSEV.

United Arab Republic: Rock Hotel; *Ambassador:* SAMEIR ABBASSI.
United Kingdom: Ras Bradley, Tawahi; *Ambassador:* R. W. J. HOOPER.
United States: Tawahi; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM L. EAGLETON.

Southern Yemen also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Denmark, Ethiopia, Italy, Korea (D.P.R.), Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Somalia and Sweden.

POLITICAL PARTIES

ADEN

National Liberation Front: Aden; f. 1963; socialist and Arab nationalist; Leaders QAHTAN AS-SHAABI, SAIF DHALAI.

Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY): Taiz, Yemen; left-wing; supported by U.A.R.; Leaders ABDULLAH AL ASNAG, ABDUL QAWI MAHRAWI (both in South Yemen).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts. In the former Protectorate States Muslim law and local common law (Urfi) are also applied.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Muslim but there are small Christian and Hindu communities.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Al Akhbar: News House, P.O. Box 435, Aden; f. 1953; Arabic; Editor ALI MUHAMMAD LUQMAN, B.A., M.L.C.

Al-Ayyam: P.O. Box 648; Front Bay, Crater, Aden; f. 1958; Arabic; Editor M. A. BASHARAHEEL; circ. 8,000.

Fatat ul Jezirah: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden; f. 1940; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD ALI LOKMAN; circ. approx. 10,000.

WEEKLIES

Aden Chronicle: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden; English; Editor FAROUK LUQMAN.

Al Rai Al Aam (*Public Opinion*); Aden; f. 1963; weekly journal of South Arabian League.

Al Taleeah: P.O.B. 115, Mukalla; Arabic.

B. P. Jottings: B.P. Refinery, Little Aden; English (Publ. in Arabic as *Akbar al Masafi*); Editor P.R.O., B.P. Refinery.

Recorder, The: P.O. Box 648; Front Bay, Crater, Aden; f. 1955; English; political and social affairs; Editor M. A. BASHARAHEEL; circ. 6,000.

Sout al Junoob: P.O. Box 1187, Aden; organ of the South Arabian Broadcasting Service; Arabic; Editor AHMED SHARIF RIFA'I; circ. approx. 1,000.

MONTHLIES

Angham: Hamyer Street, Tawahi; f. 1956; Arabic; Editor ALI AMAN.

Gambia: Seedaseer Lines, Khormaksar; f. 1963; monthly newspaper for the Armed Forces of South Arabia; Arabic and English; Editor ABU KHAMSA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

The South Arabian Broadcasting Service: P.O. Box 1264, Aden; Inaugurated in 1954 as part of the Public Relations and Information Department; transmits 76 hours a week in Arabic; Broadcasting Officer H. M. SAFI; there are about 100,000 receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

South Arabian Broadcasting Service: P.O. Box 1264, Aden; programmes for three hours daily were introduced in 1964 on a commercial basis and extended to 4½ hours in both English and Arabic, plus 2½ hours weekly of programmes for schools. There are about 20,000 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

Bank of South Arabia: Crater; f. 1966.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Amman, Jordan; P.O. Box 452, Aden.

Bank of India Ltd.: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; Aden: P.O.B. 340, Crater; Man. A. D. REGE.

British Bank of the Middle East: Head Office: 6/7 King William Street, London, E.C.4; Aden: P.O. Box 11, Crater.

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Aden: P.O.B. 4111, Crater (Man. H. E. LEE); br. at Steamer Point.

Eastern Bank, Ltd., The: (Wholly-owned subsidiary of the Chartered Bank); Head Office: 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3; brs. at Crater, Ma'alla, Sheikh Othman, Mukalla and Seiyun; Aden Manager J. A. COURT.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Karachi, Pakistan; Aden: branch at Crater.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London E.C.2.; brs. at Crater, Little Aden, Steamer Point, Khormaksar and Maalla, with four sub-branches; f. 1863; Gen. Man. T. RATTRAY.

INSURANCE

Arabian Trading Co. (Aden) Ltd.: P.O.B. 426, Aden; Dir. TAHER A. A. NABEE.

Shihab Insurance and Trading Agencies (Aden) Ltd.: P.O.B. 359, Aden; agents for several foreign companies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Aden Chamber of Commerce: Front Bay, Crater; f. 1886; 250 mems.; Chair. SAID OMAR ABDUL AZIZ SHIHAB; Sec. Mr. BAIDANI; publ. *Chamber Handbook* (annual).

Aden Exchange Banks Association: c/o National and Grindlays Bank, Crater.

Aden Merchants' Association: M. A. Luqman Rd., 1-11 Crater; f. 1932; 209 mems.; Pres. PHEROZESHAH P. PATEL; Secs. SORABJEE P. PATEL, M.B.E., ALI A. SAFFI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Aden Confederation of Employers: P.O. Box 1171, Steamer Point, Aden; f. 1962; Exec. Sec. W. G. TRACY.

Aden Hotel Proprietors' Association: c/o Crescent Hotel, Steamer Point, Aden.

Aden Port Employers' Federation: P.O. Box 1171, Steamer Point, Aden.

Civil Contractors' Association: P.O. Box 307, Aden.

TRADE UNIONS

Aden Trades Union Congress: P.O. Box 1162, Steamer Point, Aden; f. 1956; affiliated to ICFTU; 22,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ABDULLAH AL ASNAG; publ. *Al Oman*, daily, circ. approx. 6,500

SOUTHERN YEMEN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

There are fifteen Registered Trade Unions, including the following:

- General and Port Workers' Union.
- Forces and Associated Organizations Local Employees' Union.
- Government and Local Government Employees' Union.
- General Union of Petroleum Workers.
- Miscellaneous Industries Employees' Union.
- Aden Port Trust Employees' Union.
- Civil Aviation Employees' Union.
- Banks Local Staff Union.

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING

Co-operative Societies

- Horticultural Co-operative Union.
- Cotton Associations.
- Fruit and Vegetable Credit.
- Agricultural Credit.
- Irrigation.
- Consumer.
- Thrift.
- Self Help.

Marketing Authority

- Central Wholesale Produce Market, Khormaksar.

Cotton Boards

- Abyan and Lahej.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

Aden Bus Co. Ltd.: Operates services within the Crater, Ma'alla, Steamer Point, Sheikh Othman and Al-Mansoura areas.

Aden has 140 miles of roads, of which 127 have bituminous surfacings. There are approximately 2,680 miles of rough tracks passable for motor traffic in the Eastern Protectorate, but most of the transport is by camel and donkey.

SHIPPING

Halal Shipping Co.: Crater, Aden; services Red Sea and East Africa.

P. & O. S.N. Co.: Larcombe Rd., Tawahi.

The Shipping, Travel and Lighterage Co. of Aden: P.O.B. 1228, The Crescent, Steamer Point, Aden; f. 1966; freight and passenger services.

The port is administered by a Board of Trustees formed in 1889 under the Aden Port Trust Act of 1888. It is a free port without customs tariffs, with the exception of tariffs on motor spirit, alcohol and tobacco.

Aden Main Harbour has twenty first-class berths. Three of them are Dolphin berths accommodating vessels drawing up to 37 feet, and the remaining seventeen are buoy berths for vessels drawing up to 34 feet. There are two second-class berths for vessels drawing up to 28 feet, and four third-class berths for vessels whose draught does not exceed 16 feet. In addition to the above, there is ample room to accommodate vessels of light draught at anchor in the 18-foot dredged area. There is also 600 feet of cargo wharf accommodating vessels of 300 feet length and 18 feet draught. Aden Oil Harbour accommodates four tankers of 42,000 tons and up to 39 feet draught.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aden Airways: Head Office: Khormaksar, Aden; f. 1949; internal services and services throughout Arabia, U.A.R., Ethiopia, Somalia, French Somaliland, the Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kenya; Gen. Manager D. F. CLASSEY.

Other companies operating services include the following: Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., E.A.A.C., Ethiopian Airways, Ghana Airways, K.L.M., M.E.A., Saudi Arabian Airlines, U.A.A., Yemen Airlines.

Aden Civil Airport is at Khormaksar, 7 miles from the Port. It was established in 1952, and is operated by the Civil Aviation Department.

SPANISH AFRICA

IFNI SPANISH SAHARA EQUATORIAL GUINEA CEUTA AND MELILLA

Director-General of African Provinces: D. JOSÉ MARÍA DIAZ DE VILLEGAS Y BUSTAMANTE (Madrid).

IFNI

A coastal enclave in southern Morocco.

Area: 1,500 sq. kms.

Population: (1964): 51,517 (excluding about 15,000 nomads); Europeans 9,354, Sidi Ifni (capital) 13,890.

AGRICULTURE

(1966)

	AREA (hectares)	PRODUCTION (metric tons)
Barley	24,200	1,500
Wheat	4,500	570
Maize	555	84
Vegetables	1,250	n.a.

Livestock (1966): Cattle 18,272, Goats 75,000, Sheep 91,200, Asses 6,380, Camels 4,200.

Industry: Some cloth and mosaics are manufactured and foodstuffs and mineral waters are prepared locally; production of electricity (1966): 1,841,170 kWh.

FINANCE

1 Peseta = 100 centimos

£1 = 168 pesetas

1 U.S. dollar = 69 pesetas

BUDGET

(1964—pesetas)

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	3,828,785	Administrative	2,566,715
Indirect Taxes	5,444,061	Agriculture	1,073,014
State Services	2,423,699	Education	2,809,072
State Property and Duces	197,170	Communications	2,168,165
Treasury Revenue	1,391,195	Health	7,706,647
Spanish Subsidies	99,108,855	Public Works	22,440,208
		Police	9,394,619
		Other items	19,106,991
TOTAL	112,393,766	TOTAL	67,265,431

Budget (1966): Income 129,390,000 pesetas; Expenditure 129,390,000 pesetas.

SPANISH NORTH AFRICA—IFNI, SPANISH SAHARA

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 pesetas)

IMPORTS	1965	1966
Live Animals . . .	3,042	62,406
Raw Materials . . .	n.a.	39,998
Foodstuffs . . .	105,207	67,903
Manufactured Goods . . .	44,153	50,805
TOTAL . . .	152,402	221,112

EDUCATION

(1964)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools . . .	6	29	970
Secondary Schools . . .	1	16	247
Vocational Schools . . .	1	17	273

TRANSPORT

Roads (1966): 7,310 km. highways, 19,200 km. tracks; 278 cars, 29 lorries.

Shipping (1966): Ships arriving 100; Passengers arriving 252, Passengers leaving 33; Cargo unloaded 20,338 tons, Cargo loaded 3,096 tons.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers arriving 6,439, Passengers leaving 6,169; Freight unloaded 139 tons, Freight loaded 29 tons.

THE GOVERNMENT

Ifni was occupied by Spain in 1934 and recognised as a Province in 1958. It is ruled by a Governor-General responsible for civil and military affairs and acting for the Director-General of African Provinces in Madrid.

Governor-General: Don JOSÉ MIGUEL VEGA RODRIGUEZ.

Religion: Muslim; the European population is mostly Catholic.

Press: A weekly Spanish journal, *A.O.E.*, is published in Sidi Ifni and has a circulation of 1,500.

SPANISH SAHARA

A coastal territory south of Morocco.

Area: 266,000 square km. (approx.) (Río de Oro 184,000 sq. km.; Sekia el Hamra 82,000 sq. km.).

Population (1966): 18,489, Europeans 5,304; al-Aiun 4,704 (capital), Villa Cisneros 1,998; about 50,000 nomads enter Spanish Sahara during the rainy season.

Agriculture (1964): Barley 106 metric tons, other crop 2.2 metric tons; 540 palm trees.

Livestock (1966): 38,234 camels, 54,128 goats, 9,258 sheep.

Fishing (1966): Value of catch 30,984,000 pesetas; Weight: 3,871 tons.

Industry (1966): Production of electric energy: 2,735,000 kWh.

Budget (1966): Expenditure 216 million pesetas.

Development: The territory's extensive phosphate deposits are being developed by Spain. 540 million pesetas a year are to be spent on building schools and digging wells and on other development projects.

External Trade (1966): Imports ('000 pesetas) 156,683 (Foodstuffs 28,058, Manufactures 128,625); Exports are negligible.

Transport: *Roads* (1966): 1,838 vehicles; *Shipping* (1966): Passengers disembarked 10,957, freight entered 80,071 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1966): Passengers entered 29,497, Passengers leaving 24,429; Freight (metric tons), Unloaded 838. Loaded 135.

Tourism (1966): 8,000 tourists.

Education (1964): 39 Primary Schools, 62 teachers, 1,718 pupils; 200 students in secondary education.

THE GOVERNMENT

Spanish Sahara was recognised as a Province in 1958. It is divided into two regions Sekia el Hamra (82,000 square km.) and Río de Oro (184,000 square km.).

Governor-General: Don ANGEL ENRÍQUEZ LARRONDO.

Religion: Muslim; Europeans are nearly all Catholics.

Transport: Airfields at Villa Cisneros (the chief seaport) and al Aiun, with passenger services to Las Palmas.

SPANISH AFRICA—EQUATORIAL GUINEA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinea (known until 1963 as Spanish Guinea or the Spanish Equatorial Region) consists of the two Provinces of Rio Muni and Fernando Póo. Rio Muni is a small enclave on the mainland between Cameroon and Gabon. The Province includes the islands of Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico and Corisco in the Gulf of Guinea. Fernando Póo is an island off the coast of Cameroon. The Province includes the much smaller island of Annobón far to the south. Santa Isabel is the capital of Fernando Póo and the administrative seat for the whole of Equatorial Guinea. Bata is the capital of Rio Muni.

The islands of Fernando Póo and Annobón have been held by Spain since 1778 and the mainland since 1900. Since December 1960 six deputies have represented the two Provinces in the Spanish *Cortes* in Madrid.

In August 1963 a plebiscite approved plans for a measure of autonomy, which came into force in January 1964. The territories are to become independent in July 1968.

STATISTICS

Area: 28,051 square km. (mainland 26,000 square km.).

Population (1960): Rio Muni 183,377 (2,864 Europeans), Fernando Póo 61,557 (4,170 Europeans), Annobón 1,403. Santa Isabel (capital) 37,185, Bata 27,024.

Agriculture (1964): Coffee 8,237 tons, Cacao 35,620 tons.

Livestock (1964): 3,000 cattle, 24,100 sheep, 28,150 goats.

Fishing (1964): 921 metric tons.

Timber (1964): Rio Muni Exports 294,750,802 metric tons.

Industry (1964): Production of electricity 10,212,336 kWh.

Budget (1966): Balanced at 1,650,623 pesetas.

Development Plan (1964-67): Total investment 2,579m. pesetas (Public Works 40.2 per cent, Airports 14.3 per cent, Public Health 13.9 per cent, Housing 12.5 per cent, Education 10.4 per cent).

External Trade: Imports (1966—million pesetas): 1,278; Exports (1966—million pesetas): 1,817.

Transport (1964): *Shipping:* Ships entering 582, Ships leaving 581; Passengers (Santa Isabel only) entering 21,555, Passengers leaving 19,970; *Civil Aviation:* Passengers entering 13,541, Passengers leaving 13,428; Freight entering 210.2 metric tons, Freight leaving 94.6 metric tons.

Education: (1964) Primary Schools: 144 schools, 350 teachers, 22,093 pupils; there are some courses in secondary and vocational education.

GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: Col. VICTOR SUANCES DIAZ DEL RIO.

Civil Governor (Rio Muni): SIMON NGOMO NDUMU.

Civil Governor (Fernando Póo): PABLO ADOLPHO GOBENA MENDO.

Prime Minister: BONIFACIO ONDÓ EDU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Europeans and Africans have separate courts. The Superior Tribunal at Santa Isabel is the highest court of appeal for Africans. The Colonial High Court at Santa Isabel is the chief European court.

RELIGION

Some Africans retain traditional forms of worship. There are Spanish Catholic and American Presbyterian and English Methodist missions. Europeans are nearly all Catholics.

Vicar Apostolic: Mgr. FRANCISCO GOMEZ MARIJUAN, Fernando Póo.

THE PRESS

Ager: Santa Isabel; quarterly for farmers; circ. 1,600.

Boletín Oficial: Santa Isabel; fortnightly legal review; circ. 1,300.

Ebano: Santa Isabel; daily; Spanish; circ. 1,000.

Fernando Póo: Santa Isabel; quarterly information bulletin; circ. 500.

La Guinea Española: Catholic Mission, Santa Isabel; f. 1903; Spanish monthly; literary and scientific; circ. 1,050.

Hoja Parroquial: Santa Isabel; weekly news; circ. 1,500.

Potopoto: Bata; weekly; Spanish; general news; circ. 550.

RADIO

There are two radio stations both operated by the Government.

Radio Ecuatorial: Apdo. 57, Bata, Provincia de Rio Muni; commercial station; Dir. E. E. NAVARRO MAÑEZ.

Emisora de Radiodifusión Santa Isabel: Apdo. de Correos 195, Santa Isabel, Fernando Póo; services in Spanish, Fang, Pamue, Bubi, Annobónés, Combe and English; Dir.-Gen. JIMÉNEZ MARHUENDA.

In 1966 there were 27,650 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banco Español de Crédito: Santa Isabel.

Banco Exterior de España: León 1, Apdo. 39, Santa Isabel; branch in San Carlos.

SPANISH NORTH AFRICA—CEUTA, MELILLA

CEUTA

Ceuta is a North African port opposite Gibraltar. It has been held by Spain since 1580.

Area: 19 square km.

Population (1964): 76,000.

Fishing: Value of catch (1964) 37,975,000 pesetas.

Budget (1964): Balanced at approx. 71m. pesetas.

External Trade (1964): *Imports:* 877m. pesetas; *Exports:* 213m. pesetas. Trade is chiefly with Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Melilla.

Transport: *Shipping* (1964): Passengers arriving 177,648, Passengers leaving 180,039; Freight loaded 46,952 tons, Freight unloaded 89,470 tons; Spanish Shipping

Company: **Trans-Mediterranea** Madrid: Ceuta; daily services to Algeciras, Spain.

Education (1964): 161 primary schools, 6,516 pupils; There are 3,000 pupils in secondary education.

Government: A Mayor administers the town and he is also a member of the Spanish Parliament in Madrid.

Religion: Most Africans are Muslims; Europeans are nearly all Catholics; there are a few Jews.

Radio Ceuta: Government owned: Spanish and Arabic broadcasts.

MELILLA

Melilla is a Mediterranean port east of Ceuta and has been held by Spain since 1497.

Area: 12.3 square km.

Population (1964): 80,758 (70,000 Spanish, 7,600 Africans, 1,900 Jews).

Fishing: Value of catch (1964) 87.6m. pesetas.

Budget (1962): Balanced at approx. 58m. pesetas.

External Trade: *Imports:* (1962) 116,534 tons, value 16m. pesetas, (1964) 104,893 tons; *Exports:* (1962) 1,157,185 tons (iron ore 1,098,000), value 3.6m. pesetas, (1964) 1,118,824 tons (iron ore 1,048,916). Most imports are

from Spain but over 90 per cent of exports go to non-Spanish territories. Chief exports: fish; and iron ore from Moroccan mines.

Transport: *Shipping* (1964): Ships 1,246; Passengers arriving 80,039, Passengers leaving 88,309.

Education: There are over 7,500 pupils in nearly 100 state and private primary schools.

Government: A Mayor administers the town.

OTHER POSSESSIONS

Penón de Velez de la Gomera and Villa Sanjurjo on the Mediterranean coast between Ceuta and Melilla—and the Chafarinas Islands lying east of Melilla near the Algerian

border. Penón de Velez de la Gomera and Villa Sanjurjo are small towns. The Chafarinas Islands have no permanent inhabitants.

THE SUDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Sudan is the largest country in Africa. Its border with the United Arab Republic to the north is the second cataract of the Nile; Khartoum is at the junction of the Blue Nile and White Nile. To the east is Ethiopia and the Red Sea, to the west the Central African Republic and Chad, and to the south Kenya, Uganda and the Congo Democratic Republic. The climate shows a marked transition from the desert of the north to the rainy equatorial south. Temperatures vary with height and latitude. The overall average is about 70°F (21°C). Arabic is the main language but English is widely understood. Most Sudanese are Moslems with animists as the next largest group. There is a Christian community of about 270,000. The flag consists of three horizontal bands of blue, yellow and green. The capital is Khartoum.

Recent History

The Sudan became an independent republic with a parliamentary system in 1956. Following a *coup d'état* in 1958 the Army took control of the state, suspending the use of Parliament and abolishing political parties. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces was set up and ruled until October 1964, when it was overthrown by a civilian revolution. The Southern Sudan was opened to foreign visitors in September 1963 but unrest in the south has led to conflict and periodical violence and bloodshed. Following elections in May 1965, Muhammad Ahmed Mahgoub was elected Prime Minister but in July 1966 he was replaced by the leader of the Umma Party, Saddik el Mahdi. A new Constitution was placed before the National Assembly early in 1967. Mr. Mahgoub again Prime Minister of a Coalition Government in May 1967. The Assembly was dissolved by the Government in February 1968 before the Permanent Constitution had been approved. Elections are to take place in April 1968.

Government

Powers of Head of State are vested in a five-man Supreme Council of State appointed by the Provisional Government. The Constituent Assembly consists of one elected house of 233 members. Until a new Constitution is accepted the 1955 Constitution is in force.

Defence

The armed forces comprise the Army, Air Force and Navy and total about 20,000. Sudan has a defence agreement with the Arab League Unified Military Command. It has contributed troops to the United Nations Operations in the Congo. In 1966 Yugoslavia agreed to supply men and materials to assist in building a Sudanese navy.

Economic Affairs

Long-staple cotton, grown under irrigation, is overwhelmingly Sudan's most valuable export. The principal food crop is millet, but coffee, tobacco, rice and sugar are also grown. Nomadic tribes breed cattle, sheep, goats and camels. The vast forest areas provide timber and 80 per cent of the world's supply of gum arabic (an important export). Industry is confined mainly to the manufacture of food and vegetable oils. A £5512 million economic

plan launched in 1963 aims to develop industry, mining, agriculture and transport. Two dams are under construction on the Atbara river and the Blue Nile.

Transport and Communications

There are 2,750 miles of railways owned by the state. Generally roads are only cleared tracks impassable immediately after rain. Hard-surfaced roads are no longer confined to urban areas. Highways from the capital to the provinces are under construction and plans have been drawn up for a network of highways in the Western Sudan. Sudan Railways operate passenger and freight steamer services on navigable reaches of the Nile. These are linked to the railway services of the United Arab Republic, Uganda and Kenya. Sudan Airways, the Government airline, maintains internal and external services.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health organizes the public health services. There are 71 hospitals, 60 health centres, 1,186 dispensaries and over 400 doctors.

Education

The Government provides elementary education from the ages of seven to eleven, intermediate from ages eleven to fifteen and secondary from fifteen upwards. In 1965 there were 2,369 schools and 434,986 pupils. Pupils from secondary schools are accepted at the University of Khartoum, subject to their reaching the necessary standards. Cairo University also has a Khartoum Branch and there is an Islamic University at Omdurman.

Tourism

The rain forests in the south teem with wild game and attract hunters and observers from all over the world. In the north are the sites of several temples and pyramids of ancient Sudanese civilizations.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Sudanese athletes have competed at the Olympic and the Pan Arab and African Games.

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), October 21 (Anniversary of the Revolution), December 21-24 (Ramadan Bairam), December 25 (Christmas).

1968: January 1 (Independence), February 27-March 3 (Kurban Bairam), March 8 (Sham el Nassim), March 20 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is gradually replacing traditional weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Sudanese Pound = 100 Piastres = 1,000 Milliemes.

Coins: 2, 5, 10 Piastres; 1, 5, 10 Milliemes

Notes: 1, 5, 10 Sudanese Pounds; 25, 50 Piastres

Exchange rate: 0.835 Sudanese Pounds = £1 sterling
0.35 Sudanese Pounds = \$1 U.S.

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FOREST	TOTAL POPULATION (1965)
2,506,800 sq. kilometres	71,000 sq. kilometres	240,000 sq. kilometres	455,000 sq. kilometres	13,500,000

PROVINCES

(1965)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
Bahr el Ghazal	213,751	1,274,000	Khartoum .	20,971	771,000
Blue Nile .	142,138	2,801,000	Kordofan .	380,546	2,079,000
Darfur .	496,369	1,509,000	Northern .	477,074	1,009,000
Equatoria .	198,121	1,161,000	Upper Nile .	236,180	1,142,000
Kassala .	340,655	1,452,000			

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

TOWN	POPULATION (1965)
Khartoum (capital) .	173,500
Omdurman .	185,380
El Obeid .	62,160
Wadi Medani .	63,660
Port Sudan .	78,940
Khartoum North .	80,101
Atbara .	48,250

Because of the flooding of the Wadi Halfa and adjacent areas by the Egyptian High Dam, over 50,000 inhabitants have been resettled in Khashm el Girba, on the Atbara River.

TRIBAL DIVISIONS

(1956 Census)

	'000	%
Arab .	3,989	39
Southerners (Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic) .	3,056	30
Western People .	1,315	13
Nuba .	573	6
Beja .	646	6
Nubiyin .	330	3
Miscellaneous .	94	1

The remaining 2 per cent was made up of 260,000 foreigners.

Employment: 87 per cent of the labour force is engaged in agricultural or pastoral activities.

AGRICULTURE

COTTON CROP

	AREA (Acres)			PRODUCTION (Bales)		
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Long Staple. . . .	703,740	737,740	741,256	749,143	465,488	707,816
Medium Staple	323,169	311,701	348,861	107,675	72,522	98,527
TOTAL	1,026,909	1,049,441	1,108,117	856,818	538,010	806,343

Production 1965-66: 850,424 bales.

Oilseed Production: (1963-64) 186,000 tons; (1964-65) 291,000 tons.

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OTHER CROPS

	AREA (feddans)			PRODUCTION (tons)		
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Durra	3,327,000	3,517,000	3,116,000	1,486,000	1,266,000	1,035,000
Groundnuts	631,000	694,000	812,000	257,000	229,000	217,000
Sesame	704,000	775,000	1,095,000	125,000	142,000	155,000
Dukhn	868,000	n.a.	n.a.	204,000	n.a.	n.a.
Wheat	45,000	n.a.	n.a.	28,000	n.a.	n.a.
Maize	52,000	n.a.	n.a.	20,000	n.a.	n.a.

Durra Production (1964-65): 1,274,000 tons.

Sesame Production (1964-65): 201,000 tons from 1,270,000 feddans.

1 feddan=1.038 acres=4,201 square metres.

Livestock (1964—'000) Cattle 9,000, Sheep 8,660, Goats 6,000, Camels 2,000,
Horses 100, Donkeys 500, Poultry 10,000.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES (1964—tons)

Dates	40,000
Bananas	25,000
Mangoes	14,500
Lemons	9,500
Guava	3,000
Oranges	2,000
Grapefruit	1,000
Onions	29,000

FOREST RESERVES ('000 feddans)

1960-61	1961-62
2,476	2,567

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1959	1960	1963
Cement	'000 tons	94	180	180
Confectionery	"	4	6	6
Beer	million litres	—	5	5
Cigarettes	million	145	150	150
Knitwear	'000 doz. articles	155	150	500

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Sudanese pound (£S)=100 piastres=1,000 milliemes.

£S100=£118 15s. sterling=U.S. \$287.

BUDGET 1966-67

(£S million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	6.3	Public Employees	30.5
Indirect Taxation	45.6	Public Services	47.6
Trade Transactions	18.8	New Works	5.2
Departmental Services	7.4		
TOTAL (incl. others)	87.9	TOTAL	83.3

Budget estimates (1967-68): revenue £S91.9 million; expenditure £S85.7 million.

DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT

(£S million—1961-62 to 1970-71).

	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	TOTAL
Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry	30	90	120
Industry, Mining, Public Utilities	65	42	107
Transport and Distribution	32	63	95
Social Services, Administration	60	90	150
Replacement Capital	41	52	93
TOTAL	228	337	565

Expenditure (1962-63): £S 24.0 million.

(1963-64): £S 54.3 million.

(1964-65): £S 32.9 million.

(1966-67): £S 36.5 million.

Currency in Circulation (February 1967): £S543.6 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£S million)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	90.2	95.5	74.3	77.1	95.3
Exports	78.7	68.6	68.0	70.2	17.0

* Jan-June

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£S '000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Sugar	8,775	4,998	2,839	Animals	857	1,993	1,786
Tea	3,607	3,374	4,071	Cotton, Ginned	32,209	31,377	34,805
Coffee	1,839	1,308	1,925	Cotton, Seed	1,185	1,859	1,318
Wheat Flour	1,567	1,527	2,830	Cotton Seed Oil	798	958	1,114
Textiles	8,313	12,760	13,290	Dura	1,539	2,442	1,871
Clothing	1,848	1,675	2,421	Groundnuts	9,120	8,596	7,254
Footwear	393	552	450*	Gum Arabic	6,761	7,501	6,870
Sacks and Jute	2,008	2,381	1,243*	Oilseed Cake	3,874	3,787	4,562
Cement	1,688	601	413*	Sesame	6,454	4,750	5,649
Fertilizers	1,245	2,141	2,160	Hides and Skins	989	1,252	1,191*
Machinery, Apparatus, Vehicles	23,412	15,200	16,877				
Tyres	864	787	851*				
Petroleum Products	6,124	3,346	1,299				
Pharmaceuticals	959	1,441	2,017				
Iron and Steel	4,615	2,443	3,036				

* Jan.-Sept.

* Jan.-Sept.

COTTON EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(bales)*

	1965	1966	1967
Federal German Republic	72,732	84,935	129,042
India	60,741	126,400	115,706
Italy	50,925	96,904	102,247
Japan	32,444	55,510	88,956
United Kingdom	60,068	54,659	83,193
People's Republic of China	76,177	72,936	45,203
United States	n.a.	1,073	43,775
Russia	62,082	36,571	42,430
Romania	n.a.	5,350	32,789
France	20,042	43,633	31,116
Netherlands	n.a.	20,273	30,616
Hungary	n.a.	13,371	22,248
Poland	21,757	18,546	18,183
TOTAL (all countries)	546,749	700,942	861,007

*1 bale=478 lbs.

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£S '000)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1963	1964	1965	1966*	1963	1964	1965	1966*
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	1,570	1,961	n.a.	n.a.	1,970	1,010
China, People's Republic	n.a.	n.a.	2,283	2,733	n.a.	n.a.	5,365	2,928
France	n.a.	n.a.	1,512	1,150	2,755	3,557	2,937	1,788
German Federal Republic	6,137	7,706	3,835	3,951	8,502	7,785	7,121	4,310
India	6,033	5,479	6,490	5,152	6,511	6,442	4,210	7,490
Italy	5,632	3,278	2,497	2,500	7,970	7,828	6,997	6,456
Japan	5,845	6,630	6,819	5,369	5,390	4,793	2,708	3,058
Netherlands	3,598	2,395	2,219	2,224	2,850	3,819	4,447	3,523
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	1,313	733	n.a.	n.a.	1,590	1,197
U.S.S.R.	4,351	1,259	2,583	1,902	5,342	1,761	4,378	2,270
United Arab Republic	3,126	4,531	2,815	2,116	2,948	1,297	2,129	1,727
United Kingdom	26,666	21,359	16,918	11,641	9,925	7,419	6,198	3,388
U.S.A.	5,184	6,400	4,728	3,515	2,844	2,115	2,040	1,527
Yugoslavia	n.a.	n.a.	1,136	1,003	—	—	1,350	178
Others	31,048	34,166	15,501	10,573	21,942	19,957	13,699	11,051
TOTAL	97,620	93,203	72,289	56,523	76,979	66,773	67,139	51,901

* Jan.—June.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(1963)

Number of Passengers ('000)	3,224
Freight ('000 tons)	2,393

INLAND WATERWAYS

(1961-62)

Number of Passengers	275,000
Freight (tons)	167,000

ROADS, 1964

Passenger Vehicles	20,465
Goods Vehicles	17,413
Others	4,985

SHIPPING

(1965)

Number of Ships calling at Port Sudan	1,087
Freight entered (tons)	1,260,000
Freight cleared (tons)	820,000

CIVIL AVIATION

(Sudan Airways)

	1963	1964	1965
Passengers carried	80,910	94,064	86,109
Freight (kgs.)	1,296,930	1,453,870	1,380,828

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

EDUCATION

(1961-62)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten . . .	28	67	2,105
Primary	2,542	8,426	335,079
Secondary	391	3,117	67,696
Vocational	25	236	2,821
Teacher Training . . .	7	100	961
Higher Education . . .	17	556	4,710

Source: Department of Statistics, H.Q. Council of Ministers, Khartoum.

THE CONSTITUTION

In December 1955 a Transitional Constitution was adopted, under which the highest authority was vested in a Supreme Commission of five members, who were responsible for appointing the Prime Minister and his Cabinet from amongst the members of Parliament.

This Transitional Constitution was suspended following the military *coup d'état* of 1958, but the provisional

Government which took office after the overthrow of the military régime in October 1964, announced its intention of governing under the terms of the 1955 Constitution.

A Permanent Constitution is to be established but its approval was delayed by the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in February 1968.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF STATE

(D.U.P.=Democratic Unionist Party; S.F.=Southern Front; U=Umma)

Chairman: ISMAIL AL-AZHARI (D.U.P.).

Members: ABDELRAHMAN ABDOUN (U.), KHIDER HAMAD (D.U.P.), PHILEMON MAJOK (S.F.), DAWOOD AL KHALIFA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs: MOHAMED AHMED MAHGOUB.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: HASSAN AWADALLAH.

Minister of Defence: ADAM MADUBU.

Minister of Finance and Economics: HUSSEIN EL HINDI.

Minister of Local Government: HASSAN MAHGOUB.

Minister of Agriculture: MIRGHANI ZAKI EDDIN.

Minister of Health: AHMED ZEIN EL ABDIN.

Minister of Information and of Justice: ABDEL MAGID ABU HASSABU.

Minister of Animal Resources: NASR EDDIN EL SAYED.

Minister of Commerce: AHMED EL SAYED HAMAD.

Minister of Education: YAHYA EL FADHLI.

Minister of Communications: MOHAMED ABDEL GAWAD.

Ministry of Industry and Mining: MOHAMED ZIYADA.

Minister of Irrigation: BUTH DIU.

Minister of Labour and Co-operation: HILARY LOGALI.

Minister of Works: ALFRED WOL.

A new Council of Ministers was due to be formed late in May 1968, following the results of the April elections.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN KHARTOUM

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Belgium: 3 G.E. Contomichalos (E).

Bulgaria: 68, 43rd Street (L).

Canada: (address not available); *Ambassador:* J. K. STARNES.

Chad: 67 Africa Road, P.O. Box 1514 (E).

China, People's Republic: 69, 31st Avenue (E).

Czechoslovakia: Plot 18, Block 4.Z.E., P.O. Box No. 1047 (L).

Ethiopia: 69 Africa Road, P.O. Box 3329 (E).

France: Block 6H, East Plot 2 (E).

Greece: 31st Avenue, Block No. 74 (E).

Hungary: Plot No. 56, 55th Avenue East, P.O. Box 1033 (L).

India: Villa Mary, Ali Abdel Latif Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* PURSHOTTAM LAL BHANDARI.

Indonesia: Aboul Ela New Building, Flat No. 6, 3rd Floor (L).

Iraq: Abu Ela New Building, P.O. Box 1183 (E).

Italy: 51 Gamhouria Avenue, Plot 2 Block 5 C.E. (E).

Sudan also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Cyprus, Denmark, Dahomey, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Norway, Romania, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda.

Japan: 14/16/5 H.E. (L).

Jordan: 5 Y.E. K (E).

Kuwait: 71 Gezira Road (E).

Lebanon: 12 Sharia Abdel Rahman Elmahdi (E).

Netherlands: Sharia El Mahdi, Corner Gamaa Avenue (E).

Nigeria: No. 1 (7), Block 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Alhaji ABDULKADER KOGUNA.

Pakistan: House No. 6, Block No. 4 Y.E. (E).

Poland: House No. 72, Avenue 42 (E).

Saudi Arabia: No. 12/1/39 New Extension (E).

Switzerland: Aboul Ela New Building, Flat 305 (E).

Turkey: No. 31 Block H. 12, New Extension (E).

U.S.S.R.: 79, 81 and 83 Africa Road (E).

United Arab Republic: Mogren (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED KAMELEDDIN KHALIL.

United Kingdom: (address not available); (E).

U.S.A.: Straros Slavos Building, Gamhouria Avenue, Box 699 (E); (relations broken off since June 1967).

Yemen: Avenue 41/4/Z (L).

Yugoslavia: Plot No. 70, 43rd Avenue (E).

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: Dr. FADHIL SHADDAD.

ELECTIONS (April 1968)

PARTY	SEATS
Democratic Union Party	101
Umma Party (Sadiq)	38
Umma Party (Imam)	29
Umma Party (non-committed)	4
S.A.N.U.	15
Southern Front	10
Beja Congress	3
Islamic Charter Front	3
Nuba Mountains Union	2
Mile Party	1
Workers Unity Party	1
Socialist Front	1
Independents	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Unionist Party: Khartoum; formed by the amalgamation of the National Unionist Party and the People's Democratic Party in December 1967; supported by the Khatmiya sect; favours close relations with Egypt; Leader ISMAIL AL-AZHARI; Sec.-Gen. AHMED EL SAYED HAMAD.

Umma Party (Sadiq): Khartoum; progressive, Moslem; has the support of the Ansari sect; leader SADIQ EL MAHDI.

Umma Party (Imam): Khartoum; split off from Umma Party in 1967, now in alliance with Democratic Unionist Party; Leader MOHAMED AHMED MAHGOUB.

Sudan African National Union (SANU): Khartoum; seeks independence for the three southern Provinces; Leader AGGREY JADEN.

Southern Front: P.O.B. 2140, Khartoum; f. Oct. 1964 by southerners in the north; main policy is to secure self-determination for the southern provinces; Pres. C. K. MBORO; Sec.-Gen. H. N. P. LOGALI.

Islamic Charter Front: P.O.B. 53, Omdurman; strict Moslem; f. 1964; has the support of the students and intellectuals; Leader HASSAN EL TURABI; publ. *El Mithag* (twice weekly).

Sudan Communist Party: Khartoum; not aligned with the Russian or Chinese leaderships; Leader MOHAMMED MAHJUB.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is the function of the judiciary, as a separate and independent department of state. The general administrative supervision and control of the Judiciary is vested in the Chief Justice.

Civil Justice: is administered by the Courts constituted under the Civil Justice Ordinance, namely the High Court of Justice—consisting of the Court of Appeal and Judges of the High Court, sitting as Courts of original jurisdiction—and Provincial Courts—consisting of the Courts of Province and District Judges.

Criminal Justice: is administered by the Courts constituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, namely Major Courts, Minor Courts and Magistrate's Courts. Serious crimes are tried by Major Courts which are composed of a President and two members and have power to pass the death sentence. Major Courts are as a rule presided over by a Judge of the High Court appointed to a Provincial Circuit, or a Province Judge. There is a right of appeal to the Chief Justice against any decision or order of a Major

Court and all findings and sentences of a Major Court are subject to confirmation by him.

Lesser crimes are tried by Minor Courts consisting of three Magistrates and presided over by a Second Class Magistrate and by Magistrates' Courts consisting of a single Magistrate, or a bench of lay Magistrates.

Local Courts: try a substantial portion of the Criminal and Civil cases in the Sudan and work in parallel to some extent with the State Courts.

Chief Justice: BABIKIR AWADALLAH.

MOHAMMEDAN LAW COURTS

Justice in personal matters for the Muslim population is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts, which form the Sharia Division of the Judiciary. These Courts consist of the Court of Appeal, High Courts and Kadis' Courts, and President of the Sharia Division is the Grand Kadi. The religious Law of Islam is administered by these Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, family relationships and charitable trusts.

Grand Kadi: Sheikh YAHYA ABDEL GASIM.

RELIGION

The majority of Sudanese are vigorous followers of Islam—it will be remembered that the Mahdi of 1896 was a religious leader—but some communities in the south remain untouched by Islam and practise animism or fertility worship. The cultural contrast between the Muhammadan north and centre, and the non-Muslim south, with differences in race, language, religion and outlook, gives rise to one principal political problem of the Sudan. According to a 1955 survey the religious adherence of the population was as follows:

Muslim	6,474,453
Animist	2,428,703
Catholic	162,745
Protestant	94,981
Orthodox	12,525
Jewish	380

The population has since grown by some 50 per cent, so these figures should probably be increased proportionately.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

(Mainly divided into the following sects:)

Qadria: Heads of important local sub-sections include:

Sheikh AHMED EL GAALI.
Sheikh IBRAHIM EL KABASHI.
YOUSIF EL SHEIKH OMER EL OBEID.
KHALIFA BARAKAT EL SHEIKH.
Sheikh HAMAD EL NIL ABD EL BAGI.
Sheikh ABD EL BAGI EL MUKASHFI.

Shadhliya: Heads of local sub-sections include:

Sheikh EL MAGDOUB EL BESHIR.
Sheikh GAMAR EL DAWLA EL MAGDOUB.

Idrisia: Heads of local sub-sections include:

Sheikh EL HASSAN EL IDRISI.

Khatmiya: Sayed ALI EL MIRGHANI, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Sammania: Sheikh FATEH GHARIBALLA.

Isma'ila: Sayed JAYAL ASIA EL SAYED EL MEKKI.

Ansari: Sayed EL-HADI AHMED EL MAHDI.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Coptic Orthodox Church: Bishop of Nubia, Atbara and Omdurman: Rt. Rev. BAKHOMIOS.

Bishop of Khartoum, S. Sudan and Uganda: Rt. Rev. ANBA YUANNIS.

Greek Orthodox Church: Metropolitan of Nubia: Archbishop SINESIOS.

Greek Evangelical Church: (Vacant).

Evangelical Church: Rev. RADI ELIAS.

Episcopal Church in the Sudan: Clergy House, P.O.B. 135, Khartoum; Bishop in the Sudan: The Rt. Rev. OLIVER C. ALLISON, Asst. Bishops: The Rt. Rev. YEREMAYA DOTIRO; The Rt. Rev. ELINANA NGALAMU.

Catholic Church:

Roman Rite:

Vicariate Apostolic of Khartoum: P.O.B. 49, Khartoum; Rt. Rev. Bishop AUGUSTINE BARONI.

Vicariate Apostolic of Wau: P.O.B. 30, Wau; Rt. Rev. Bishop IRENEUS DUD.

Vicariate Apostolic of Juba: P.O.B. 32, Juba; Rt. Rev. Bishop SISTO MAZZOLDI.

Vicariate of Rumbek: Catholic Church, P.O. Rumbek or Yei; Rt. Rev. Mgr. LINO TIBOI.

Vicariate Apostolic of El Obeid: Rt. Rev. Bishop EDWARD MASON, F.S.C.J.

Prefecture Apostolic of Malakal: P.O.B. 27, Malakal; Rt. Rev. Mgr. H. G. TE RIELE.

Prefecture Apostolic of Mupoi: P.O. Yambio; Rt. Rev. Mgr. DOMENICO FERRARA.

Maronite Church: V. Rev. YOUSEPH NEAMA.

Greek Catholic Church: Archimandrite: V. Rev. KIRILLOS HAGGAR.

Jewish Community: Chief Rabbi: (Vacant).

El Hindi: Sherif ABD EL RAHMAN YUSIF EL HINDI.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- al-Alam:** P.O.B. 432, Khartoum; f. 1953, revived 1964; Arabic; National Unionist.
- Anba al-Sudan:** P.O.B. 1158, Khartoum; f. 1956; Arabic; Editor YAHIA MOHED ABDEL GADIR.
- al-Ayam:** Khartoum; Arabic; Publisher and Editor BESHIR MOHAMED SAID; circ. 15,000.
- al-Gamahir:** Khartoum; organ of the People's Democratic Party; Editor A. HASSABALLA.
- al-Maydan:** Khartoum; published by the Communist Party; also English version *Advance*.
- Morning News:** P.O.B. 363, Khartoum; f. 1954; English; Editor MAHGOUB MOHAMMED SALIH; circ. 4,500.
- al-Nil:** Khartoum; Arabic; circ. 4,000.
- al-Rai al-Amm:** P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; f. 1945; independent; Arabic; circ. 14,000; Owner and Editor ISMAIL ATABANI.
- Saut al-Sudan (Voice of the Sudan):** P.O.B. 197, Khartoum; f. 1940; Arabic; Editor AHMED EL SAYED HAMAD.
- al-Sudan al-Gedid:** P.O.B. 358, Khartoum; f. 1947; Arabic; Editor FADL BESHIR; circ. 7,000.
- Umma:** Khartoum; Arabic; circ. 3,000.
- The Vigilant:** P.O.B. 2236, Khartoum; daily; English; organ of the Southern Front; Editor BONA M. M. RING.

PERIODICALS

- Advance:** Khartoum; English; weekly.
- al-Akhbar (The News):** P.O.B. 768, Khartoum; f. 1955; weekly; Arabic; Editor RAHMI MOHAMED SULIMAN.
- Council, The:** Khartoum; monthly; Arabic; circ. 3,000.
- Ennas:** P.O. Box 711, Khartoum; f. 1954; weekly; Arabic; Editor MOHAMED MEKKI MOHAMED.
- al-Fair al-Jadid:** Khartoum; Arabic; monthly.
- Future:** Publications Officer, Ministry of Education, Juba; f. 1951; quarterly; educational, cultural.
- al-Gezira:** P.O.B. 176, Wad Medani; f. 1950; weekly; Arabic; published by the Sudan Gezira Board; Editor ZAKARYA GAD KARIM.
- Huna Omdurman:** P.O. Box 522, Khartoum; f. 1942; magazine of the Sudan Broadcasting Service; Arabic; circ. 5,000; Editor MUBARAK IBRAHIM.
- al-Ishshad:** Khartoum; Arabic; monthly.
- Journal of Commerce and Industry:** Ministry of Commerce, Khartoum; English; monthly.
- Khartoum:** Ministry of Information and Labour, Khartoum; Arabic; monthly.
- Kordofan:** P.O. Box 49, El Obeid, Kordofan; f. 1945; bi-weekly; Arabic; circ. 12,000; Editor EL FATEH EL NUR
- Kubar:** Publications Bureau, Ministry of Education, P.O.B. 258, Khartoum; f. 1966; monthly; adult literacy magazine; Editor IBRAHIM DAW EL BEIT; circ. 6,000.
- Light:** P.O. Box 40, Malakal; f. 1954; monthly; religious; published by the American Mission; Editor Dr. J. LOWRIE ANDERSON; circ. 1,900.
- al-Majlis:** Ministry of Local Government; Khartoum; Arabic; monthly; local government affairs.

- al-Manar:** Khartoum; Arabic; women's magazine; monthly.
- Messenger:** P.O. Box 30, Wau; f. 1932; fortnightly; religious; published by Verona Fathers' Mission; Editor ANTHONY AGRATI; circ. 1,700.
- al-Mithrag:** Khartoum; Arabic; twice weekly.
- al-Mualim (The Teacher):** Publications Officer, Ministry of Education, Juba; f. 1957; Arabic; educational and cultural; monthly.
- al-Nil al-Azraq:** Blue Nile Province; Arabic; weekly.
- October 21:** Khartoum; weekly; organ of the National Union Party; Editor SALIH M. ISMAEL.
- Radio and T.V. Magazine:** Ministry of Information and Labour, Khartoum; Arabic; weekly.
- al-Sabah al-Gedid:** P.O.B. 1175, Khartoum; f. 1957; Proprietor and Editor HUSSEIN OSMAN.
- al-Salam:** P.O.B. 994, Khartoum; f. 1957; monthly; Arabic; cultural, general; Editor HANNA ADAM; circ. 4,000.
- Sambala:** Juba; f. 1953; Arabic; Editor Publications Officer, Ministry of Education.
- Sawi El Maraa:** P.O. Box 480, Khartoum; f. 1955; monthly; Arabic; Editor SIT FATIMA AHMED MOHAMED IBRAHIM (*banned*, January 1966).
- Sibyan:** Publications Bureau, Ministry of Education, P.O.B. 258, Khartoum; f. 1963; youth and adult literacy magazine; Arabic; weekly; Controller DERAR SALEH DERAR; Editor HASSAN MOHEMED RAHAMA; circ. 25,000.
- Sudan:** P.O. Box 291, Khartoum; f. 1960; English; published by the Central Information Office.
- Sudan Economist:** Khartoum; English; monthly; economic and commercial.
- Sudan News:** P.O. Box 131, Khartoum; f. 1943; weekly; Greek; Proprietor and Editor S. M. CALIDAKIS.
- al-Telegraph:** P.O.B. 348, Khartoum; f. 1948; weekly; Arabic; Proprietor and Editor SALIH URABI.
- al-Tilmeez (The Pupil):** Publications Officer, Ministry of Education, Juba; f. 1957; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

- African News Service:** P.O. Box 1228, Khartoum; f. 1958; Editor ABDUL RAHMAN MUKHTAR.
- Khartoum News Service:** Khartoum; Editor SAAD AL-SHIEKH.
- Regional News Services (M.E.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 972, Khartoum; f. 1953; distributes Reuters World News in Arabic and English and represents Reuters in the Sudan; Editor MOHAMED MIRGHANI.
- Sudan News Agency:** P.O.B. 624, Khartoum; f. 1956; publishes *General Service News*, daily and weekly summaries in English and Arabic; *The Sudan Economist*, monthly economic review; Editor ABDUL KARIM OSMAN EL MAHDI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Middle East News Agency:** Dalala Bldg., P.O.B. 740, Khartoum.
Tass also has a bureau in Khartoum.

PUBLISHERS

- African Printing House:** Press House, Khartoum.
Ahmed Abdel Rahman El Tikeina: P.O. Box 299, Port Sudan.
Al Avam Press Co. Ltd.: Aboul Ela Building, United Nations Square, P.O. Box 363, Khartoum; f. 1953; Managing Dir. MAHGOUD MOHAMMED SALIH; newspapers, pamphlets and books.
Al Salam Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 197, Khartoum.
Claudios S. Fellas: P.O. Box 641, Khartoum.
Fuad Rashed: Wadi Halfa.
McCorquodale and Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: P.O. Box 38, Khartoum.
Mitchell Cotts and Co. (ME) Ltd.: P.O. Box 221, Khartoum.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sudan Broadcasting Service: P.O. Box 572, Omdurman; a government-controlled radio station which broadcasts daily in Arabic and English; Senior Controller M. S. FAHM.

In 1965 there were 150,000 radio receivers.

Sudan Television Service (STS): P.O.B. 572, Omdurman; f. 1962; thirty hours of programmes per week; Dir.-Gen. ALI M. SHUMMO.

In 1967 there were 12,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Sudan: P.O. Box 313, Khartoum; f. 1960; acts as banker and financial adviser to the Government and has sole right of issue of Sudanese banknotes; cap. p.u. £S 1.5m.; Governor EL SID EL FIL; Dep. Gov. I. M. A. NIMIR; Gen. Manager. Dr. Z. SIEMIENSKI; 9 branches; publ. *Economic and Financial Bulletin* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

Agricultural Bank of Sudan: P.O. Box 1363, Khartoum; f. 1957; cap. £S 7m.; provides agricultural credit; Chair. HAMMAD TEWFIK HAMMAD; Managing Dir. SALIH MOHAMED SALIH.

Industrial Bank of Sudan: P.O.B. 1722, Khartoum; f. 1962; cap. £S 2m.

Sudan Commercial Bank: P.O. Box 1116, Khartoum; f. 1960; cap. p.u. £S 1.1m.; dep. £S 7.1m.; Chair. ABDEL HAFIZ ABDEL MONEIM; Gen. Manager SAYED IBRAHIM AHMED; 6 branches.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank: Amman, Jordan; Khartoum; Manager in Khartoum, Taj. EL SIR ABDULLA; 3 branches.

Banque Misr, S.A.E.: Cairo, U.A.R.; P.O.B. 922, Khartoum; 8 branches.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London, England; P.O.B. 312, Khartoum; Manager in Khartoum C. A. G. ALDCROFT; 23 branches.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (S.C.): Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; P.O. Box 1186, Khartoum; Manager in Khartoum I. B. FELLOWS.

El Nilein Bank: Paris; P.O.B. 466, Khartoum; branches in Port Sudan, Omdurman, Karima and El Dueim; Chair. Dr. BASHIR EL BAKRI.

Ottoman Bank: Istanbul, Turkey; P.O.B. 408, Khartoum; 9 branches.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

There are over forty foreign insurance companies operating in the Sudan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Sudan Gezira Board: P.O.B. 884, Khartoum; Chair. ABDEL HAFIZ ABDEL MONEIM; Man. Dir. HASSAN MUTWAKIL; Gen. Man. (vacant); Financial Controller IBRAHIM HASSAN ALLAM; Asst. Gen. Man. (Administration) MAHMOUD MOHD. ALI; Agricultural Man. NUR MOHAMMED NUR EL HUDA; Sales Man. MOHAMMED HUSNI AHMED; Sec. AMIN ABDALLA EL FAKI.

The Sudan Gezira Board is responsible for Sudan's main cotton producing area. Starting in 1911 as a company enterprise, it was nationalized in 1950 and has since then been run by a Board of Directors, consisting of 8 to 11 members.

The Gezira Scheme represents a partnership between the Government, the tenants and the Board. The Government, which provides the land and is responsible for irrigation receives 36 per cent of the net proceeds; the tenants (who numbered 82,980 in June 1967 and who do the actual cultivation) receive 50 per cent. The Board receives 10 per cent and the balance is shared between the Local Government Councils in the Scheme area and the Social Development Fund set up to provide social services to the inhabitants of the Scheme.

The total cultivable area of the Gezira Scheme is over 11 million acres and the total area under systematic irrigation is over 1,900,000 acres. In addition to cotton, groundnuts, sorghum, wheat and millet are grown for the benefit of tenant farmers.

Publications: *Annual Report*, *Annual Statement of Accounts*, *El Gezira News Paper* (weekly), *Daily Bulletin*.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sudan Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 81, Khartoum; f. 1908; Pres. ABDEL SALAM ABOUL ELA; Hon. Treas. TH. APOSTOLOU; Hon. Sec. SAYED SALEH OSMAN SALEH.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Federation of Sudanese Workers' Unions (F.S.W.U.): P.O.B. 2258, Khartoum; f. 1963; includes 135 affiliates totalling 450,000 mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Trade Union Federations and the All-African Trade Union Federation; Pres. AWADALLA IBRAHIM; Sec.-Gen. SHAFIEH AHMED EL SHEIKH; publs. *Al Talia* (Arabic, weekly), *Bulletin* (English and Arabic, monthly).

Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of the Private Sector: Khartoum; f. 1965; Pres. SALIH ABDEL RAHMAN.

Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of the Public Sector: Khartoum; f. 1965.

THE SUDAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

In 1958 all Trade Unions were dissolved, but legislation in 1961 permitted registration of Trade Unions satisfying certain conditions. The larger ones are:

Central Electricity and Water Administration Trade Union: P.O.B. 1380, Khartoum; 3,000 mems.; Pres. ALI SAID; Sec.-Gen. MAHJUB SID AHMAD.

Department of Agriculture Trade Union: Khartoum Worker's Club, Khartoum; 1,170 mems.; Pres. ABDAL-KARIM SADALLAH; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAM IBRAHIM.

Egyptian Irrigation Department Trade Union: Khartoum; 1,210 mems.; Pres. FADL ABD-AL-WAHAB; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD AL SAIYID MUHAMMAD.

Forestry Department Trade Union: c/o Forests Department, Al Suke; f. 1961; 2,510 mems.; Pres. IMAN UMAR; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMED IBRAHIM AHMED.

Gezira Board Non-Agricultural Workers' Union: c/o Gezira Board, Wad Medani; f. 1961; 6,600 mems.; Pres. SULAYMAN ABD-AL-FARAJ; Sec.-Gen. MIRGHANI ABD-AL-RAHIM.

Khartoum Municipality Trade Union: c/o Khartoum Municipal Council, P.O. Box 750, Khartoum; 891 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH AHMAD; Sec.-Gen. UTHMAN MUHAMMAD AL SHAIKH.

Khartoum University Trade Union: Khartoum University, P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; f. 1947; 1,400 mems.; Pres. MAHJUB AHMAD AL-ZUBAYR.

Mechanical Transport Department Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum, P.O.B. 617; 2,593 mems.; Pres. MADARRI MUHAMMAD AYD; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM BABALLAH.

Ministry of Education Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum; 679 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD HAMDAN; Sec.-Gen. UTHMAN AL-SIDDIQ.

Ministry of Health Trade Union: c/o Khartoum Hospital, Khartoum; 3,592 mems.; Pres. ABDAL RAZIQ UBAYD; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM UMAR ALHAJ.

Ministry of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power Trade Union: Medani Workers' Club, Wad Medani; 15,815 mems.; Pres. YAHYA HASAN AL-RAU.

Ministry of Works Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum; 607 mems.; Pres. AWADALLAH IBRAHIM; Sec.-Gen. HASSAN ABDEL GADIR.

Posts and Telegraphs Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club; 700 mems.; Pres. ABD-AL-MONEIM AHMAD; Sec.-Gen. FADL AHMAD FADL.

Sudan American Textile Industry Workers' Union (S.A.T.I.W.U.): Khartoum North; f. 1958; 3,576 mems.; Sec. NUGUD MUHAMMAD NUGUD.

Sudan Railway Workers' Union (S.R.W.U.): Sudan Railway Workers' Union Club, Atbara; f. 1961; 28,000 mems.; Pres. MUSA AHMED MUTTAI; Sec. MOHAMMED MOHAMMED OSMAN ALI EL MUDIR.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are some 600 Co-operative Societies in the Sudan, of which 570 are formally registered. Of these 206 are Consumers' Societies, 152 are Agricultural Co-operative Societies, 41 General Purpose, 107 Marketing and Credit, 15 Flour Mill and 49 other types.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sudan Railways: Atbara; Gen. Man. ISMAIL HUSSEIN.

The total length of railway in operation is about 4,749 route-kilometres. The main line runs from Wadi Halfa, on the Egyptian border to El Obeid, via Khartoum. Lines from Atbara and Sennar connect with Port Sudan on the coast. Since independence two new lines have been built, one from Sennar to Roseires on the Blue Nile (225 km.), opened in 1954 and one from Aradeiba to Nyala, in the south-western province of Darfur (689 km.), opened in 1959. A railway branching from this line, at Babanousa, to Wau in Bahr el Ghazal province (445 km.), has now been completed.

The construction of the Egyptian High Dam has flooded the Wadi Halfa. The U.A.R. proposes to operate river services in the Wadi Halfa/Asswan reach by deep-draught vessels suitable to sail in the big lake so created.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: P.O. Box 300, Khartoum; Director of Works IBRAHIM MOHD IBRAHIM.

Roads in the Northern Sudan, other than town roads, are only cleared tracks and often impassable immediately after rain. Motor traffic on roads in the Upper Nile Province is limited to the drier months of January-May. There are several good gravelled roads in the Equatoria and Bahr-el-Ghazal Provinces which are passable all the year round, but in these districts some of the minor roads become impassable after rain.

The through route from Juba to Khartoum is open from mid-November to mid-April.

In 1962 there were about 30,000 miles of motorable tracks in the Sudan.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Communications: Khartoum.

The total length of navigable waterways served by passenger and freight services is 4,068 km. From the Egyptian border to Wadi Halfa and Khartoum navigation is limited by cataracts to short stretches but the White Nile from Khartoum to Juba is navigable at almost all seasons. The Blue Nile is not navigable.

The Sudan Railways operate 3,700 km. of steamer services on the navigable reaches of the Nile, touching Juba, Gambia, Wau, Shellal (in Egyptian territory), and Dongola. These services connect with the Egyptian main railway services and the Nile river services of Kenya and Uganda.

SHIPPING

Sudan Railways: Atbara; responsible for operating Port Sudan.

Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, 490 miles from Khartoum, is the only seaport. There are eleven fully equipped berths, with a total length of 5,718 feet, and two secondary berths. There are also two berths with a total length of 1,200 feet expected to be completed by late 1966.

Sudan Shipping Line: P.O.B. 426, Port Sudan; f. 1960; four vessels operating between the Red Sea, North Europe and the United Kingdom; Gen. Man. Capt. FRANO PUCNIK.

THE SUDAN—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

Sudan Airways: Gamaa Avenue, P.O. Box 253, Khartoum; f. 1946; this airline is owned by the Sudan Government; regular services throughout the Sudan and external services to Aden, Chad, Ethiopia, U.A.R., German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Uganda and the U.K.; Charter and Survey based at Khartoum; fleet of 2 Comet 4C, 4 Fokker Friendship F-27A, 5 DC-3; Gen. Man. YOUSSEF BAKHEIT ARABI.

The Sudan is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., E.A.A.C., Ethiopian Air Lines, Ghana Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., Olympic Airways, P.A.A., S.A.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, T.W.A., U.A.A.

TOURISM

Tourist Department: Ministry of Communications and Tourism, P.O.B. 291, Khartoum; f. 1959; Gen. Controller of Tourism AHMED ABU BAKR.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Khartoum: P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; 202 teachers, 2,086 students.

Cairo University—Khartoum Branch: Khartoum; 1,138 students.

Islamic University of Omdurman: 75 teachers; 415 students

SWAZILAND

INTRODUCTION

Swaziland is the smallest of the three former High Commission Territories. It is bounded by South Africa on three sides, with Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) to the east. There are four geographic divisions: the mountainous western Highveld, the farming country of the Middleveld, the Lowveld which is hot woodland, and in the east the Lubombo mountains, through which the main rivers pass. The biggest town is the capital, Mbabane. The flag has crimson, blue and yellow bands with a superimposed Swazi shield.

Swaziland is less advanced constitutionally than either of her two former sister territories (Botswana, formerly Bechuanaland, and Lesotho, formerly Basutoland) which attained independence towards the end of 1966. In October 1966, the British Government published a White Paper on a constitution which gives Swaziland internal self-government. The White Paper included a draft agreement for changing the territory's status to that of a Protected State with the Ngwenyama (Paramount Chief) recognized as King of Swaziland. Britain's protection will continue until Swaziland attains independence in 1968. The new constitution came into operation following general elections in April 1967.

Sugar is the principal item in the country and the 1967

crop was in the region of 160,000 short tons. The marketing arrangements with South Africa was terminated on December 31st, 1964, and Swaziland became a member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement with an Overall Quota of 123,200 short tons and, within that, a Negotiated Price Quota of 95,200 tons. Cattle form the main wealth of the Swazi people, while wood pulp, citrus, cotton, rice and maize are important agricultural products. There are considerable mineral reserves, especially iron ore, asbestos and coal. Iron ore is the country's main export and in 1967 sales of this commodity (all to Japan) were worth R.11,320,782. Manufacturing industries are concerned mainly with processing agricultural, livestock and forestry products. In 1964 the territory's first industrial estate was opened at Matsapha and several secondary industries have become established there.

The trans-territorial highway is tarred for about 70 miles, the remaining 37 miles being of high-standard gravel. Other main roads have good gravel surfaces. The country's rail link with the Mozambique coast, opened in November 1964, makes possible the export of iron ore to Japan from the rich deposits north of Mbabane. The line is being increasingly used for the export of agricultural products and manufactures.

STATISTICS

Area: 6,704 sq. miles; of which more than 56 per cent is reserved for occupation by the Swazi.

Population (Census May 1966): Africans 362,468, Europeans 8,006, other non-Africans 4,223, total 374,679.

Employment (1966): Agriculture 14,395, Forestry 3,926, Mining 2,238 (6,420 recruited for work in South African mines in 1966), Food and Drink Manufacture 2,255, Manufactures of Wood 1,172; Pulp and Printing 1,233, Bricks and Cement 76, Engineering and Repair of Transport 178, Other Manufacturing 234, Construction 2,583, Electricity and Water 294, Distributive Trades 1,244, Insurance, Banking and Finance 108, Transport, Storage and Communications 1,703, Education, Medical and Professional Services 1,986, Miscellaneous Services 994, Public Administration 2,196.

Agriculture (Exports 1966): Sugar R.10,216,300, Citrus fruits R.1,169,000, Cotton R.1,367,300, Pulp and forest products R.8,150,000. **Livestock:** Cattle 491,028. **Forestry:** Established Plantations 213,930 acres.

Mining (1967): Iron Ore R.11,320,782, Asbestos R.5,858,028, Coal R.184,223, Quarry Stone R.75,071, Kaolin R.18,605.

Currency: South African Rand. R.1 = 100 cents = 11s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$1.30.

Finance (1967-68 estimate): *Revenue* R.7,021,100, *Grants-in-Aid* R.1,927,000; *Expenditure* R.8,948,700.

External Trade (1967): *Imports* R.25,685,000; *Exports* R.40,020,000 (mainly sugar, iron ore, asbestos, wood pulp and forest products).

Education: Schools in Swaziland were, up to 1962, classified as African, European or Eurafrikan. The policy of integration was put into practice in January 1963, and while the original race will predominate in the respective schools for some years, it is inappropriate to describe them as African, European or Eurafrikan.

In 1966 there were 365 schools with a total enrolment of 58,379 children at all levels, an increase of nearly 6,000 over 1965. In primary classes the enrolment was 55,057 and in secondary classes 3,322. Seventy-nine people qualified at teacher-training establishments.

CONSTITUTION

A new constitution giving Swaziland internal self-government was brought into operation in April 1967. The constitution recognizes the Ngwenyama (Paramount Chief) as King of Swaziland and Head of State. It provides for a Parliament consisting of a House of Assembly with 24 elected and six nominated members, and the Attorney-General who would have no vote, and a Senate comprising 12 members, six elected by the House of Assembly and six appointed by the King. The franchise is universal adult suffrage. The post of Her Majesty's Commissioner is retained. He is also the British Government representative and has special responsibilities for external affairs, defence and internal security, and finance and the public service. Subject to the powers conferred on Her Majesty's Commissioner, the executive authority for Swaziland is vested in the King and exercised through a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister or, in his absence, of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and up to six other Ministers.

The elections for the first House of Assembly took place in April 1967. Swaziland will progressively separate itself from Britain on September 6th, 1968.

SWAZILAND

GOVERNMENT

Ngwenyama (King) of Swaziland: H.M. SOBUZA II, K.B.E.
Her Majesty's Commissioner: Sir FRANCIS LOYD, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: Prince MAKHOSINI DLAMINI.
Deputy Prime Minister: MFUNDZA SUKATI, B.E.M.
Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry: LEO LOVELL.
Minister of Local Administration: Prince MFANASIBILI DLAMINI.
Minister of Works, Power and Communications: POLYCARP DLAMINI, O.B.E.
Minister of Education: Rev. A. B. GAMEDZE.
Minister of Health: Dr. ALLEN NXUMALO.
Minister of Agriculture: A. K. HLOPE.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Consists of 12 members, 6 appointed by the King and 6 elected by the members of the House of Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Consists of 24 elected members, 6 members appointed by the King, and the Attorney-General, who has no vote.

ELECTIONS (April 1967)

	NO. OF VOTES	NO. OF SEATS
Imbokodvo National Movement	191,160	24
Ngwane National Liberatory Congress	48,744	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Imbokodvo National Movement: P.B. Mbabane; f. 1964; Leader Prince M. DLAMINI.
Ngwane National Liberatory Congress: P.O. Box 326, Mbabane; f. 1960; offshoot of Mr. Nquku's party; Pres. Dr. A. P. ZWANE.
Swaziland Progressive Party: P.O. Box 6, Mbabane; f. 1929 as Swazi Progressive Association; Pres. J. J. Nquku.
Swaziland Progressive Party: P.O.B. 14, Kwaluseni; f. 1962; offshoot of Mr. Nquku's party of the same name; Leader O. M. MABUZA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice. There is a High Court (which is a Superior Court of Record) with subordinate Courts in all the administrative districts, and there is a Court of Appeal.

There are 17 Swazi Courts, including two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Court of Appeal, which have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases. They have no jurisdiction over Europeans.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice VICTOR ELYAN.

RELIGION

About 43% of the adult Africans hold traditional beliefs. Nearly all the rest of the adult population is Christian.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Zululand and Swaziland: Rt. Rev. A. H. ZULU, B.A., L.TH., P.O.B. 147, Eshowe, Zululand.
Archdeacons: Ven. E. ARDEN, Ven. P. J. MBATHA, Ven. P. HARKER, Ven. P. L. D. BIYELA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Manzini and Swaziland: Rt. Rev. G. M. CASALINI, P.O.B. 19, Manzini.

PRESS AND RADIO

Times of Swaziland: Allister Miller St., Mbabane; f. 1896; English; weekly; Editor C. R. VINEALL.

Umbiki: Mbabane House, Allister Miller St., Mbabane; f. 1968; siSwati; fortnightly; Swaziland Government Information Services.

Swaziland Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 338, Mbabane; f. 1967; broadcasts on the medium-wave in English and siSwati 6.30-8 a.m., 12-1.45 p.m. and 5.30-9.15 p.m.; Dir. I. B. AERS. Radio listeners also tune in to stations in South Africa and Mozambique.

Number of radio sets (1967): 10,500.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.O.O.: Head Office: London; 6 brs., 9 agencies; Man. S. P. RICE.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. in Mbabane and Manzini; sub-branch Big Bend; 11 agencies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Swaziland Citrus Co-operative Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 343, Mbabane; f. 1956 for development of citrus industry.

Swaziland Co-operative Rice Co. Ltd.: handles rice grown in Mbabane and Manzini areas.

Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Co.: P.O. Box 2, Goedgegun; handles all tobacco crops.

There are 18 registered trade unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Construction of a railway line from the iron ore deposits at Bomvu Ridge, near Mbabane, to the border to link with the Portuguese East Africa railway system was completed in 1964, and a spur line to serve Matsapha Industrial Area near Manzini in 1965. The main traffic is iron ore, which is being exported to Japan through Lourenço Marques, and wood pulp and sugar.

Swaziland Railway Board: Mbabane; f. 1963; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer L. A. W. HAWKINS, C.B.E.

ROADS

Ministry of Works, Power and Communications: P.O.B. 58, Mbabane; Permanent Sec. G. T. BICKLEY.

Most roads are of gravel surface and 92 miles of tarred run roads had been laid by the end of 1967, mostly on a new 112-mile trans-territorial highway. Good road connections exist with Lourenço Marques, Piet Retief, Carolina, Breyten and Ermelo. There are about 900 miles of main roads and 500 miles of branch roads.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport, Matsapha, has a 4,800-ft. runway and can take twin-engined and some four-engined aircraft. Scheduled flights are in operation between Johannesburg, Durban and Lourenço Marques. There are about 20 privately owned grass landing strips distributed throughout the country, used by light aircraft.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Middle Eastern state of the Syrian Arab Republic lies on the Mediterranean Sea with Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east and Jordan to the south. The Lebanon and Israel are to the south-west. Much of the country is mountainous and semi-desert. The coastal climate is hot in summer with mild winters. The inland plateau and plains are hot and dry but cold in winter. The national language is Arabic, with Kurdish a minority language. More than 80 per cent of the population are Moslems but there is an important Christian minority of various sects. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white, black, the central stripe being charged with three five-pointed green stars. The capital is Damascus.

Recent History

In February 1958 Syria united with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic but following an army *coup d'état* in September 1961 Syria seceded and formed the independent Syrian Arab Republic. After a short period of civil rule a further army *coup* took place in March 1962 followed by a third in March 1963. Further changes of government in 1963 brought the army leader General El-Hafez to the Presidency of the National Revolutionary Council, with a predominantly Baath party cabinet under his own premiership. Since that time the economy has been centralised. In February 1966, after a number of cabinet changes, the army, in a violent *coup d'état* instigated by Baathist extremists, deposed the government of President Hafez, replacing him by Dr. Noureddine el Atassi. In December 1966 the Syrian Government closed the oil pipeline to Banias and seized all other properties of the Iraq Petroleum Company as a result of a disagreement over increased royalties and back payments. The pipeline was reopened in March 1967 after the Oil Company agreed to pay additional royalties, and the Government suspended its demand for back payment pending further talks. The border tension between Syria and Israel became increasingly severe after March 1962 with a series of armed conflicts and was a major influence leading to the six-day war which broke out on June 5th, 1967, between Israel and Syria, Jordan and the United Arab Republic. The Israelis advanced into Syria and occupied the town of Quneitra before a cease-fire was agreed to under UN supervision on June 11th. Israel still occupies the Golan heights (1968).

Government

Syria has a Republican form of Government with an appointed President. A Council of Ministers conducts the day-to-day running of the country.

Defence

Syria has an army, navy and air force. National service is compulsory, and lasts for two years except for persons with special qualifications, who serve for one and a half years. Syria is a member of the Arab League Unified Military Command.

Economic Affairs

Seventy-four per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture, which in 1961 provided about 35 per cent of

the national income. Wheat and cotton, quantities of which are exported, are the chief crops. There are oil and minerals resources, not yet fully exploited. Textiles and food processing are the most important industries. Aleppo and Damascus are thriving commercial centres, and revenue from the transit trade to Iraq, Jordan and the Lebanon, and from the oil pipelines which pass through Syria help to cover the trade deficit. Rationing of supplies was introduced in 1963 to combat hoarding and monopolies. Many foreign companies and private businesses have been nationalized. The second five-year plan (1966-70) provides for the investment of £\$4,995 million to finance the development of transport, communications, power and certain key industries. Of the total investment 67.46 per cent has come from local sources and 32.54 per cent from foreign governments, almost all Soviet and East European. The first stage of the Euphrates dam, also financed under the plan, is being paid for by the U.S.S.R., which is also providing over 300 technicians to direct construction.

Transport and Communications

Railways run from Damascus to Homs, Hama and Aleppo and to Beirut in the Lebanon and Amman in Jordan. There is a line from Homs to Tripoli in the Lebanon, and lines from Aleppo to Turkey and Iraq. There is a network of 3,603 miles of main roads and all the principal towns are connected by road. The chief ports are Banias, the oil terminal, and Latakia. The Iraq Petroleum Company's oil pipeline from Iraq crosses Syria to Banias. The Arabian American Oil Co. pipeline (TAPLINE) from Saudi Arabia crosses Syria to Sidon in the Lebanon. International services to Damascus and Aleppo are provided by Syrian Airways and major foreign companies. In 1964 contracts were awarded to a French company for construction of a major international airport near Damascus.

Social Welfare

State hospitals provide free medical care for persons unable to afford private medical attention. Old age pensions, and other benefits, are provided by law.

Education

The government aims to provide sufficient schools to ensure universal primary education. In 1965, 665,805 children received primary education and 161,079 secondary education. There are universities at Damascus and Aleppo.

Tourism

Syria's tourist attractions include an attractive Mediterranean coastline, the mountains, the town bazaars and the antiquities of Damascus and Palmyra.

Visas are not required to visit Syria by nationals of the following countries: Arab League states, Bahrain, Chad, Cyprus, Mauritania, Muscat and Oman, Qatar, Somalia, People's Republic of Southern Yemen, Trucial States and U.S.S.R.

Sport

The principal sports are football, basketball, volleyball, tennis and swimming.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: June 9 (Birth of the Prophet), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 22 (Unity Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 8 (National Day), March 20 (Muslim New Year), April 7 (Easter), April 17 (Evacuation Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Syrian pound (£S) of 100 piastres.

Coins: 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50 piastres; 1 gold Syrian pound

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 Syrian pounds

Exchange rate: £S10.25 = £1 sterling.

£S4.3 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURES	FOREST	POPULATION (1966)
185,180 sq. km.	66,540 sq. km.	61,080 sq. km.	4,510 sq. km.	5,761,349

Births, Marriages, Deaths (1963): Births 137,341, Marriages 30,363, Deaths 22,818.

CHIEF TOWNS

(1966)

Damascus (capital)	746,565	Latakia	714,341
Aleppo	1,263,292	Deir-ez-Zor	304,390
Homs	569,426	Hasakeh	260,974
Hama	480,008		

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1965		1966	
	Hectares	Metric tons	Hectares	Metric tons
Wheat	1,214,000	1,044,000	853,384	558,712
Barley	683,000	690,000	335,835	202,687
Maize	4,900	5,600	4,972	7,518
Millet	45,700	44,000	27,915	14,932
Peas, Lentils	158,400	111,400	59,651	22,293
Cotton (unginned)	285,700	472,700	255,100	375,300
Tobacco	16,300	11,900	15,623	9,747
Sesame	7,000	4,900	5,859	5,329
Grapes	70,000	206,000	70,000	202,000
Olives	117,000	66,000	118,000	117,000
Figs	22,000	68,000	23,000	54,000
Apricots	10,000	9,000	9,000	15,000
Apples	7,000	21,000	7,000	26,100
Sugar Beet	8,600	171,400	8,500	189,100
Pomegranates	2,700	10,400	2,600	11,900
Onions	4,300	32,200	12,900	32,300
Tomatoes	16,500	135,400	14,600	126,000
Potatoes	4,400	48,900	4,500	40,800

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (‘000 head)

	1964	1965	1966
Cattle . .	364	385	399
Horses . .	67	70	67
Camels . .	18.2	17	16
Asses . .	200	190	198
Sheep . .	4,524	5,075	5,422
Goats . .	789.6	816	833
Hens and Chickens .	4,675	4,599	4,090

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1964	1965	1966
Milk . .	‘000 tons	539	600	604
Cheese . .	tons	28,379	30,892	32,379
Butter . .	„	1,729	2,940	1,801
Honey . .	„	210	233	169
Ghee . .	„	12,876	15,330	15,439
Eggs . .	‘000	293,330	300,439	221,790

INDUSTRY (‘000 tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Cotton Yarn	18.1	18.4	18.1
Silk and Cotton Textiles . .	31.6	36.0	36.0
Woollen Fabrics (‘000 metres) .	671	924	1,220
Cement	635	674	682
Natural Asphalt	10.4	10.8	13.5
Glass	9.2	15.0	11.0
Soap	27	12.0	11.3
Sugar	78.3	94.2	91.5
Salt	16	21.1	11.8
Food-oils	26.8	35.1	29.4
Manufactured Tobacco	4.5	4.0	4.0
Electricity (million kWh) . .	574	606	657.7
Beer (‘000 litres)	2,664	2,191	2,262
Wine (‘000 litres)	203	162	138
Arak (‘000 litres)	492	582	562

OIL FLOW OF OIL ACROSS SYRIA (‘000 tons)

YEAR	TOTAL	To BANIAS	To SIDON (Lebanon)	To TRIPOLI (Lebanon)
1962 . .	53,133	23,378	16,492	13,335
1963 . .	58,650	25,229	18,594	14,827
1964 . .	60,855	25,517	20,854	14,534
1965 . .	63,348	26,235	21,414	15,699
1966 . .	62,875	25,460	22,340	15,075

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

Syrian pound (£S)=100 piastres.

£S 100=£9 13s. 10d. sterling=U.S. \$23.26

ORDINARY BUDGET

Revenue and Expenditure (1966 estimate): £S 783 million.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET ESTIMATES (£S million)

	1965	1966
Agriculture, Irrigation, etc. . .	121.6	72.5
Industry and Electricity . .	86.8	224.0
Transport and Communications .	109.1	173.2
Housing and Public Utilities .	63.1	89.7
Other	22.9	59.5
TOTAL	403.5	618.9

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£S million—at 1956 prices)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
NET NATIONAL INCOME	3,311	3,594	3,589	3,392
<i>of which:</i>				
Industry	443	467	495	517
Agriculture	1,200	1,325	1,315	951
Construction	130	145	123	140
Transport and Communications . .	301	332	316	373
Wholesale and retail trade . . .	536	568	559	572
Banking and insurance	53	51	48	46
Property	192	203	213	221
Public administration	237	273	278	318
Services	219	230	242	254
Indirect taxation	320	350	402	419
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	3,631	3,944	3,991	3,811
Depreciation allowances	140	150	157	—
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	3,771	4,094	4,148	—

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£S '000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	852,280	896,227	898,418	812,205	1,103,438
Exports	617,158	720,923	672,586	643,741	661,390

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Cotton textiles, other textile goods and silk	128.5	120.6	130.4
Mineral fuels and oils	100.3	82.6	175.0
Lime, cement and salt	4.6	5.0	5.2
Cereals	21.2	25.7	13.0
Vegetables and fruits	58.4	45.0	48.0
Oilseeds and medical plants	8.6	7.0	8.3
Machinery, apparatus and electrical materials	123.4	100.0	122.1
Precious metals and coins	2.7	3.2	1.8
Base metals and manufactures	85.6	90.0	134.5
Vehicles	39.4	21.4	17.3
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	45.2	42.8	00.0
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	13.6	13.5	31.5
Other products	206.9	254.5	205.5
EXPORTS			
Cotton (raw, yarn, textiles)	356.0	296.5	336.7
Other textile goods	72.0	60.1	57.2
Cereals	90.3	58.7	6.1
Vegetables and fruit	27.9	45.9	27.9
Precious metals	0.2	3.2	0.7
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	3.4	3.3	5.2
Live animals	36.4	47.9	83.8
Dairy products	5.1	7.5	5.7
Other	81.3	120.6	118.1

COUNTRIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Iraq	65.0	62.0	60.7
Lebanon	52.3	37.5	37.1
Italy	45.7	48.4	76.0
France	48.5	50.8	62.5
German Federal Republic	89.0	93.5	102.3
United Kingdom	76.6	69.0	67.5
U.S.A.	56.0	54.2	80.6
Japan	30.9	37.6	43.4
Cuba	18.2	16.1	12.4
Belgium	26.1	19.3	18.5
Netherlands	30.3	22.8	22.1
U.S.S.R.	16.5	27.0	81.6
EXPORTS			
United Kingdom	10.0	17.7	5.4
U.S.A.	12.6	8.3	12.6
Japan	5.0	3.1	29.6
U.S.S.R.	62.8	65.3	21.7
Kuwait	8.0	10.4	0.8
Czechoslovakia	7.3	11.5	4.7
German Federal Republic	15.4	10.0	29.7
France	34.3	35.4	13.6
Lebanon	119.4	130.7	117.8
Jordan	29.0	21.9	12.4
Italy	30.0	40.2	15.1
Saudi Arabia	27.0	34.2	4.7
China	0.2	64.7	14.0
Romania	1.2	37.9	11.7

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	JORDANIANS AND LEBANESE	TOTAL VISITORS
1964 .	401,354	684,815
1965 .	590,335	936,612
1966 .	486,132	935,392

Tourist Accommodation: 16,249 tourist hotel beds.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1965	1966
Passenger-km. . .	70,145	63,790
Freight, '000 tons . .	708,939	786,903

ROADS

	1965	1966
Private Cars . . .	21,800	20,751
Buses . . .	1,609	1,613
Lorries, Trucks, etc. . .	12,713	12,739
Motor-cycles . . .	4,518	5,054
Taxis . . .	5,437	5,916

SHIPPING

PORT OF LATAKIA

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Number of steam vessels entering harbour . . .	1,412	1,476	1,349	1,396	1,387	1,490
Number of sailing vessels entering harbour . . .	173	155	193	253	260	174
Cargo unloaded ('000 tons) . . .	1,144	873	748	789	1,055	1,465
Cargo loaded ('000 tons) . . .	n.a.	885	590	538	597	377

CIVIL AVIATION

(Damascus Airport)

	1964		1965		1966	
	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
No. of Planes	6,712	6,716	6,248	6,247	6,457	6,457
No. of Passengers	99,328	103,402	96,275	101,227	119,392	122,751

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	19,030	688,165
Secondary	7,326	46,796
Vocational	945	6,361
Teacher Training	572	7,038
University	839	31,993

Source: Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Damascus.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

The following is a summary of a Provisional Constitution issued on April 25th, 1964:

CHAPTER I

Syrian Arab Republic

The Syrian Region is a sovereign democratic popular socialist republic forming part of the Arab Homeland. Islamic law is a main source of legislation. The religion of the chief of state is Islam. Arabic is the official language of the country. Damascus is its capital. The country's flag will be rectangular with three equal horizontal stripes—red, white and black. The white section shall bear three five-point green stars in a straight row.

CHAPTER II

Basic Principles

All citizens are equal before the law as regards rights and obligations. The state guarantees citizens freedom, security, and equal opportunities. The freedom of the individual is sacred. Every person is innocent until proven otherwise. Investigation or arrest of anyone is not allowed except in accordance with the law. The law guarantees the right of defence. No act shall be considered as crime and no penalty inflicted unless defined by law. Laws apply to acts subsequent to their going into force. They shall have no retroactive effect, but text to the contrary may be included in a law on matters not of a penal nature. Homes are inviolable and may not be entered or searched except under conditions and circumstances specified by the law. Public freedoms are guaranteed and a law shall organise their practice. Deporting citizens from the homeland is not allowed. Each citizen shall enjoy the right of residence and movement in Syrian territory unless he is prevented from doing so by a court judgement issued in execution of health laws or general safety. Political Refugees may not be extradited because of their political opinions or for defending liberty. Freedom of belief is secure and the state respects all religions, guarantees practice of all rites, provided this does not conflict with public order.

Every national has a right to education. The state shall endeavour to form a generation strong in body, mind and character, confident in its spiritual heritage and proud of its Arab virtues. Work is the right of all citizens and a duty dictated by honour. The state shall provide work for all and guarantee same by building a nationalist, socialist economy capable of raising citizens to a respectable standard. The state protects labour and guarantees fair wages for workers, defines working hours, guarantees social insurance and organisation of rest and leaves. The formation of trade unions is guaranteed on basis of independence of trade unions and their responsibilities recognised in building the national economy on a socialist basis, all this to be defined by law. The state guarantees help to all nationals and their families in cases of emergency, sickness, incapacity, orphanage and old age. The state protects the national's health and allows him medical treatment. The Family is the basic cell of society and is under the protection of the state. Defence of the homeland is a sacred duty of all nationals. Military service is obligatory and shall be defined by a special law. Nationals shall exercise their rights and enjoy their freedoms guaranteed by law provided this does not jeopardise state security, national unity, the Republic's establishments, and the popular objectives of the revolution and socialism.

CHAPTER III

Property, Production, Inheritance

The state places all the resources and potentials of the country at the disposal of the people in accordance with a plan excluding exploitation and which aims at developing national income and distributing it justly and in accordance with producers' efforts. The natural wealth is the property of the people. Collective ownership of means of production is the basis of socialist society. Collective ownership of the means of production shall be as follows:

- (a) State Ownership represented in the public sector, shouldering all major responsibilities of development schemes, as well as public utilities, major communication systems, and production facilities having to do with basic needs of the people.
- (b) Co-operative or Producers' Ownership.
- (c) Private or individual ownership to participate in development on condition it does not conflict with growth of public sector and building of a socialist economy.

Private ownership is guaranteed. A law shall define its social function. Private property may not be appropriated save in the public interest and for adequate compensation according to law. The law shall define the maximum ceiling of ownership. The state encourages the principle of co-operatives and works for protection and support of all co-operative establishments. The state may nationalise, by law, any establishment or project bearing on public interest against payment of adequate compensation. The right of inheritance is guaranteed according to law.

CHAPTER IV

Legislative and Executive Powers

The National Revolutionary Council will exercise legislative powers and control operation of the executive authority. The National Revolutionary Council shall perform the following functions:

- (a) Elect the President of the Presidency Council, the Vice-President, and members.
- (b) Revise the provisional constitution and draft a permanent constitution.
- (c) Conduct referendum.
- (d) Determine number of ministries, define their functions, merge or cancel them and change their designations.
- (e) Lay down a general state policy programme and formulate scheme for transition period.
- (f) Approve state budget, impose taxes, reduce or cancel and exempt from them or in part.
- (g) Decide on matters of peace or war.
- (h) Grant confidence to or withdraw confidence from the cabinet or from any minister.

The National Revolutionary Council shall be composed of its present members and of representatives of the people's sectors whose number and manner of representation shall be defined by decree. The Council shall, at its first meeting, elect its President and members of his office. The Council shall meet three times annually, the first time at the beginning of October, the other two to be fixed by decree later in accordance with the Council's by-laws. The Revolutionary Council shall convene at request of its

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION)

President for extraordinary meetings either per request of Council or on written demand of one fourth of its members. Members of the Council shall enjoy immunity during Council sessions. They may not be prosecuted penally or any penal judgement enforced against them except after approval of the National Revolutionary Council. They may not be arrested unless caught red-handed, in which case the Council must be immediately advised. Before assuming his duties each member of the Council shall take the following oath before the members of the National Revolutionary Council:

"I swear by Almighty God to be faithful to the Country's constitution, protect it and the homeland's independence and the public interests. I further swear to abide by the laws of the country and honourably perform my duty for the attainment of the revolution objectives in Unity, Freedom and Socialism."

Compensation and expenses of members of the National Revolutionary Council shall be defined by decree. A member of the N.R.C. may not use his office to further personal interests in any business or other activity. The N.R.C. has the right to grant amnesty, by its absolute majority, for crimes committed prior to the proposed pardon. The N.R.C. has the right to appoint committees or delegate one or more of its members to conduct specific investigations, in which case all Ministers and government employees are under obligation to submit any documents, certificates or statements required of them. Meetings of the N.R.C. shall not be valid unless attended by an absolute majority. The N.R.C. and each member thereof has the right to propose laws for adoption. If the N.R.C. approves a law, the Presidency Council shall promulgate it within fifteen days from date of approval. In case the Council approves the law as "urgent" by absolute majority, the law must be promulgated within the period specified, and if the Presidency Council does not issue it in time, the N.R.C. President himself shall immediately do so.

Executive powers are to be exercised by the Presidency Council and the Council of Ministers within the limits prescribed by the constitution. The Presidency Council is to be composed of a President, a Vice-President and three members chosen by the N.R.C. from amongst its members. The Presidency Council shall be responsible to the N.R.C. in all its activities. The Presidency Council has the right to appoint and dismiss ministers, issue special pardon, allocate medals and nominate diplomatic envoys and dismiss them. The Presidency Council has the right to take decisions in matters relevant to functions of the National Revolutionary Council when the latter is absent, but if, on its return, the N.R.C. rules against same with a two-thirds majority, then decisions taken by the Presidency Council would be null and void. After approval by Council of Ministers, the Presidency Council may conclude treaties and agreements and advise the N.R.C. of same, these agreements and treaties acquiring the force of law after conclusion, approval, and promulgation according to law. In so far as concerns treaties of peace and of alliance, however, having to do with national sovereignty, or agreements granting concessionary rights to form companies and establishments, these will be valid only after approval by the National Revolutionary Council. The Presidency Council may declare a state of emergency or partial mobilisation, by decree, on condition that this is submitted to the N.R.C. at its first meeting. The Presidency Council may declare total mobilisation in the event of attack on the country or on any other Arab country on condition that it calls the N.R.C. to an extraordinary meeting to ratify its decision.

The Presidency Council shall lay down internal and external policy and direct the Council of Ministers which, in turn, will supervise the ministers and their work. The

Presidency Council has the right to cancel decisions of the Council of Ministers or Ministers, or modify them in case they contravene the constitution or the law, or if it deems them harmful to the public interest. The Presidency Council has the right to appoint civil servants and military personnel as well as dismiss them, within the limits of the law. The Head of the Presidency Council shall receive accredited members of foreign diplomatic missions and represent the country at international conferences. The President of the Council will sign laws and decrees issued by the Presidency Council as well as the organisational and ordinary decrees submitted to him. The President of the Council shall exercise the functions of Chief of State as applied to laws and regulations not conflicting with the terms of this provisional constitution.

No member of the Presidency Council may become minister or deputy minister. The Cabinet shall consist of a Prime Minister, and ministers. One or more Vice-Premiers may be appointed, likewise ministers without portfolios and under-secretaries of state, all of whom to be governed by the considerations applying to ministers. The Prime Minister shall be a member of the National Revolutionary Council. The cabinet is jointly responsible to the National Council for execution of general policy and each minister is responsible for his respective ministry. The Council of Ministers shall convene under the chairmanship of its Premier or whomsoever is appointed by him to consider the following matters:

(a) Draft bills; (b) Organisational decrees; (c) Draft state or other budgets; (d) Internal or external policy; (e) Matters the Prime Minister may suggest be submitted to it, or any minister, with approval of Premier, may submit; (f) Other matters specified by the law.

The Premier shall conduct meetings he presides at; Co-ordinate work of different ministers; Has sole right of asking for vote of confidence in his cabinet at National Assembly; May delegate some of his powers to other Ministers.

On resignation of a cabinet or withholding of confidence from it, the ministers will remain at their posts until a new cabinet is formed.

CHAPTER V Judicial Powers

The judges are independent and subject to no domination other than that of the law. No authority is allowed to interfere with matters concerning justice. The law shall organise the judicial machinery and define its functions. Judges may not be dismissed as specified in the law. Prosecution is a judicial establishment headed by the Minister of Justice.

The law shall define the situation of extraordinary tribunals, their functions and requirements on its judges.

CHAPTER VI Financial Matters

The government shall prepare the general state budget. The National Revolutionary Council is solely empowered to ratify it. The beginning of the fiscal year shall be determined by a law. In the event the N.R.C. is unable to approve the draft budget at the beginning of the fiscal year specified, provisional monthly credits shall be opened, by ministerial decree, on the basis of one-twelfth of the annual estimates. Final accounts for the year shall be submitted to the N.R.C. Closing of these accounts shall be effected by decree. Imposition, modification or cancellation of taxes is allowed only by law. Present legislation shall remain in force provisionally until modified to conform with stipulations of this constitution.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

This provisional constitution shall remain operative until announcement of the permanent constitution approved by the people. This provisional constitution can be revised if revision is proposed by the Presidency Council or any

one-fourth of members of the N.R.C. Revision is effected if approved by two-thirds of members of the N.R.C.

Military Order No. 1, March 8th, 1963, and Legislative Decree No. 68 dated June 9th, 1963, are hereby cancelled.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. NOUREDDINE EL ATASSI.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: Dr. YUSUF ZEAYEN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: Dr. IBRAHIM MAKHOUS.

Minister of Defence: Maj.-Gen. HAFIZ ASSAD.

Minister of Agriculture: FAIZ AL JASSEM.

Minister of Education: SULEIMAN-KHUSH.

Minister of Finance: Dr. MUWAFFAQ AL SHOURBAJI.

Minister of Labour: ABDULLAH AL FALEH.

Minister of Higher Education: Dr. MUSTAPHA EL SAID.

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade: ZUHEIR EL KHANI.

Minister of Justice: ISSAN SBEINATI.

Minister of Food and Supply: MOHAMMED TALAB HILAL.

Minister of Health: Dr. ZAKARIYA KHAYYATA.

Minister of Information: Dr. HABIB HADDAD.

Minister of Communications: SAMIH ATTEYYEH.

Minister of Public Works: Gen. MAMDOUH JABER.

Minister of Oil, Electricity and Industrial Projects: ADNAN AZZOUZ.

Minister for the Interior: MUHAMMAD EID ASHAOU.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs: FAYEZ ISMAIL.

Minister for Culture, National Guidance and Tourism: SUHAIL EL GHAZZI.

Minister of Awqaf: GHALIB ABDOUN.

Minister of State for Planning: HAMMUD EL KABBANI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN DAMASCUS

Algeria: Rue Nouri Pacha.

Argentina: Raouda, Rue Ziad ben Abi Soufian, Imm. Ab Kérin Abul.

Belgium: Rue Ata Ayoubi.

Brazil: 76 Rue Ata Ayoubi.

Bulgaria: 4 Rue Chahbandar (also accredited to Kuwait).

Chile: Avenue Al Jala'a.

Chinese People's Republic: Avenue Al Jala'a.

Czechoslovakia: Place Aboul-Alaa.

Denmark: Rue Ibrahim Hanano, Imm. Ch. Kouatly.

France: Rue Ata Ayoubi.

Greece: 57 Rue Ata Ayoubi.

Hungary: 13 Rue Ibrahim Hanano (Imm. Roujoulé).

India: 40/46 Avenue Al Malki.

Indonesia: 19 Rue El-Amir Ezzeddine.

Iraq: Avenue Al Jala'a (Imm. Coudsi).

Italy: 82 Avenue Al Mansour.

Japan: 62 Rue Rawda.

Jordan: Avenue Al Jala'a.

Kuwait: Rue Ibrahim Hanano.

Libya: Place Al Malki, 10 Avenue Mansour.

Morocco: Mohajirine, Rue Khourchid, Imm. Abdulghani Tullo.

Netherlands: Raouda, Rue Ziad Ben Abi Soufian.

Pakistan: Avenue Al Jala'a.

Poland: Rue Georges Haddad, Imm. Chahine (Av. Al Jala'a).

Romania: 32 Rue Ibrahim Hanano, Abou Roumaneh.

Saudi Arabia: Avenue Al Jala'a.

Spain: 14 Rue Misr.

Sweden: Rue Bliss.

Switzerland: 12 Rue Georges Haddad.

Tunisia: (relations broken off, May 1968).

Turkey: 58 Av. Ziad Bin Abou Soufian.

U.S.S.R.: Boustan El-Kouzbari, Rue d'Alep.

Vatican: Rue Al Nasr (*Apostolic Nunciature*).

Yugoslavia: Avenue Al Jala'a.

Syria also has diplomatic relations with: Afghanistan, Austria, Colombia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Somalia, Tanzania, United Arab Republic and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Baath Party: Arab socialist party; favours a qualified association with Egypt; Founder MICHEL AFLAK; Sec.-Gen. of the National Command Dr. NOUREDDINE EL ATASSI.

Movement of Arab Nationalists: the chief pro-Nasser party (Forced underground, May 1963).

Communist Party of Syria: Damascus; Sec.-Gen. KHALID BAGDASH (banned in Syria).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

People's Court: Damascus; set up in April 1962 to hold public trials of persons who had committed crimes against the State; court consists of civilians and army officers.

Court of Cassation: Damascus; is the highest court of appeal.

Courts of Appeal: 9 Courts of Appeal try all criminal cases subject to appeal, as well as all other cases within their competence by virtue of the law in force; decisions are given by three judges, one of them being the President.

Summary Courts: 85 Summary Courts try civil, commercial and penal cases within their competence; a Summary Court is constituted by one judge known as a "Judge of the Peace".

First Instance Courts: 12 First Instance Courts, constituted by one judge, deal with all cases other than those within the competence of special tribunals.

Chief Justice of Syria: IBRAHIM AL FAZALI.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

Muslim Religious Courts: each court consists of one judge, the "Kadi Shari'i".

Druse Religious Courts: consists of two courts, the First Instance Court with one judge (the "Confessional Kadi"), and the Court of Appeal in which three judges sit.

Religious Courts for Non-Muslim Communities.

OTHER COURTS

Courts for Minors: their constitution, officers, sessions, jurisdiction and competence are determined by a special law.

Military Court: Damascus; set up in 1965 to try a wide range of cases, especially those of a treasonable nature; President Lt.-Col. SALAH AL-DHALLI.

RELIGION

In religion the majority of Syrians follow a form of Sunni orthodoxy that is somewhat suspect to stricter Muslims by reason of the elaboration of ritual, and tolerance of art and ornament. There are also a considerable number of religious minorities: Muslim Shi'ites; the Ismaili of the Salamiya district, whose spiritual head is the Aga Khan; a large number of Druses, whose religion is secret, and is concerned with the transmigration of souls; the Nusairis or Alawites of the Jebel Ansariyeh, who combine features of Christianity and Islam with pre-Christian fertility rites; and the Yazidis of the Jebel Sinjar, near Mosul, who propitiate the power of evil.

MUSLIMS

Grand Mufti: AHMAD KUFTARO.

Most Syrians are Muslims. Nearly all are Sunnites with a small number of Ismailis and Shi'ites.

CHRISTIANS

Greek Orthodox Patriarch: THEODOSIUS.

Syrian Orthodox Patriarch: His Holiness IGNATIUS YACOB III.

Greek Catholic Patriarch: H.E. Cardinal MAXIMOS IV SAIGH; Bab-Sharki, Damascus; 16 rue Daher, Cairo, U.A.R.

Latins . . .	5,000
Greek Orthodox . . .	172,783
Armenian Orthodox . . .	111,648
Syrian Orthodox . . .	100,000
Greek Catholics . . .	65,000
Armenian Catholics . . .	19,889
Syrian Catholics . . .	20,013
Maronites . . .	17,010
Protestants . . .	10,000
Nestorians . . .	11,348

OTHERS

Alawites . . .	409,514
Druses . . .	117,804
Chaldeans . . .	5,570
Jews . . .	5,000
Yazidis . . .	3,095

THE PRESS

Since the coming to power of the Baath Arab Socialist Party the structure of the press has been modified according to an extreme socialist pattern. Most publications are published by organizations such as political, religious, or professional associations, trade unions, etc. and several are published by government ministries. Anyone wishing to establish a new paper or periodical must apply for a licence.

The major dailies are *al-Baath* (the organ of the party) and *al-Thawrah* in Damascus, *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* in Aleppo, and *al-Fida* and *al-Ourlaba* in Hama and in Homs respectively.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Aravelk: Aleppo; Armenian; morning; Editor Dr. A. ANGYKIAN; circ. 3,500.

al-Baath (*Renaissance*): rue el Barazil, Damascus; Arabic; morning; principal organ of the Baath Arab Socialist Party; Chief Editor NAGI EL DARAOUCHI; circ. 16,000.

Barq al-Shimal: rue Aziziyah, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MAURICE DJANDJI; circ. 6,400.

al-Fida: rue Kuwatly, Hama; political; Arabic; morning; Publishing concession holder OSMAN ALOUINI; Dir. and Editor MOHAMED EL HAFEZ; circ. 2,000.

al-Jamahir al-Arabia: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization Aleppo; political; Arabic; Chief Editor MORTADA BAKACH.

al-Ourlaba: Kattan Bldg. rue Damas, Homs; political; Arabic; evening; Publishing concession holder ABDEL BASSET EL JANDALI; Dir. and Editor MOHAMED EL AZARI; circ. 2,000.

al-Shabab: rue al Tawil, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MUHAMMAD TALAS; circ. 9,000.

al-Thawrah: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Damascus; political; Arabic; morning; Chief Editor FATHI ABDEL HAMID; circ. 20,000.

WEEKLY AND FORTNIGHTLY

al-Ajoua: Compagnie de l'Aviation Arabe Syrienne, Damascus; aviation; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor AHMAD ALLOUCHE.

al-Esbou al-Riadi: ave. Firdoisie, Tibi Bldg., Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Publisher MOUNIR BAKIR; Dir. and Editor KAMEL EL BOUNNI.

Hadarat al-Islam: B.P. 808, Jadet Halbouni, Jadet El Raby, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Publisher MOUSTAPHA ESSIBAI; Dir. AHMAD FARHAT; Editor MOHAMED ADIB SALEH.

Homs: Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher and Dir. ADIB KABA; Editor PHILIPPE KABA.

al-Iktishad al-Arabi (*The Arab Economy*): B.P. 2306, Damascus; economic review; Arabic; weekly; Dir. ABDEL RAZZAK ESSIBAI; Publisher and Editor Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.

al-Izzaa (*Television*): Radiodiffusion Bldg., rue al Nasr, Damascus; cultural and arts; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor SAID EL JAZERI; circ. 25,000.

Jich al-Shaab: Ministry of Defence, Damascus; army magazine; Arabic; weekly; Published by Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance.

Kifah al-Oummal al-Ishtiraki: Fédération Générale des Syndicats des Ouvriers, Damascus; labour; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Trade Unions; Editor SAID EL HAMAMI.

al-Majalla al-Batriarquia: B.P. 914, Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate, Damascus; f. 1962; religious; Arabic monthly; Dir. and Editor SAMIR ABDOH.

al-Maukef al-Riadi: El Ouehda Organization, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Published by El Ouehda Printing and Publishing Organization; Dir. and Editor ADNAN BOZOU.

al-Nass: B.P. 926, Aleppo; f. 1953; Arabic; weekly; Publisher VICTOR KALOUS.

Nidal al-Fellahin: Fédération Générale des Laboureurs, Damascus; peasant workers; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Workers; Editor MANSOUR ABU EL HOSN.

al-Riada: B.P. 292, near Electricity Institute, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Dir. NOUREDDINE RIAL; Publisher and Editor OURFANE UBARI.

al-Sakafe al-Isboui: B.P. 2570, Soukak El Sakr, Damascus; cultural; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MADHAT AKKACHE.

Saut al-Fellah (*Voice of the Peasant*): Ministry of Agriculture, Damascus; agriculture; Arabic; fortnightly.

al-Talia (*Vanguard*): B.P. 3031, the National Guard, Damascus; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor SOHDI KHALIL.

al-Tamaddon al-Islami: Darwichillé, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Published by Tamaddon al-Islami Association; Dir. MOHAMMED EL KHATIB; Editor AHMAD MAZAR EL ADME.

al-Thawrah al-Ziraia: Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Damascus; agriculture; Arabic; fortnightly.

al-Yanbu al-Jadid: al-Awkaf Bldg., Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MAMDOU EL KOUSSEIR.

MONTHLY

al-Dad: rue El Tital, Wakf El Moiriné Bldg., Aleppo; literary; Arabic; Dir. RIAD HALLAK; Publisher and Editor ABDALLAH YARKI HALLAK.

l'Economie et les Finances des Pays Arabes: B.P. 2306, Damascus and B.P. 6068, Beirut; f. 1958; French; Editor Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.

al-Irshad al-Zirai: Ministry of Agriculture, Damascus; agriculture; every two months.

al-Kalima: Al-Kalima Association, Aleppo; religious; Arabic; Publisher and Editor FATHALLA SAKAL.

al-Kanoun: Ministry of Justice, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.

al-Maarifa: Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, Damascus; literary; Arabic; Editor ADIB EL LIJAMI.

al-Majalla al-Toubilla al-Arabilla: Al-Jalla's St., Damascus; Published by Arab Medical Commission; Dir. Dr. SHAMSEDDIN EL JUNDI; Editor Dr. ADNAN TAKRITI.

al-Majma al Ilmi al-Arabi: The Arab Academy, Bab el Barid, Damascus; f. 1921; Islamic culture and Arabic literature.

al-Mouallem al-Arabi (*The Arab Teacher*): Ministry of Education; Damascus; f. 1948; educational; Arabic.

al-Mouhandis al-Arabi: Federation of Engineers Trade Unions, Damascus; scientific; Arabic; Dir. KAZEM EL JAZZAR; Editor ELIAS SHAHIN.

al-Moujtama al-Arabi al-Ishtiraki: Ministry of Social Affairs, Damascus; social security; Arabic; Editor SAMI ATFE.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, ETC.)

al-Oumran: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Damascus; fine arts; Arabic.

Rissalat al-Kimia: B.P. 669, El Abid Bldg., Damascus; scientific; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor HASSAN EL SAKA.

Saut al-Forat: Deir-Ezzor; literary; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor ABDEL KADER AYACH.

al-Shourta: Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.

Souriya al-Arabilla: Ministry of Information, Damascus; publicity; in four languages.

Tabibac: B.P. 534, Sanjakdar, Damascus; medical; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor Dr. SABRI EL KABANI.

al-Yazka: B.P. 200, Al Yazka Association, Aleppo; Dir. and Editor PAUL JINADI.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Nouvelle de l'Orient Arabe: Damascus; Dir. FAWZI ALLAF.

Office Arabe de Presse et de Documentation (OFA): 67 Place Chahbandar, P.O.B. 3550, Damascus; f. 1964; Gen. Dir. SAMIR A. DARWICH; publs. include *Revue de la Presse Arabe* (twice weekly), *Syrie et le Monde Arabe* (monthly); *Rapport Annuel sur l'Economie Syrienne*, *Rapport Annuel sur l'Economie Arabe* and studies on agriculture, industry, oil, social development, finance, etc.

Affiliate Offices:

OFA—Etudes Spéciales et Recherches de Marchés: Marketing and economic surveys.

OFA—Renseignements Commerciaux: Commercial information agency.

OFA—Publicité: Advertising and publicity.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: rue Salhié, Immeuble Tibi-Selo; Chief KHALIL NABKI.

UPI: 3 Argentine St., Hafez Bldg.; Chief ADNAN INAYEH. DPA also has a bureau in Damascus.

PUBLISHERS

Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes: B.P. 451, 67 place Chahbandar, Damascus; f. 1948; affiliated with the *Office arabe de press et de documentation* in 1966; Dir.-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH; publs. include *Guide du Commerce Extérieur*, *Tarif Permanent des Douanes de Syrie*, *Recueil des Accords Internationaux conclus par la Syrie* and monographs, legislative texts and other documents concerning Syria and the Arab world.

Damascus University Publications Department: Damascus; art, geography, education, history, engineering, medicine, law, sociology, school books.

al-Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization (*Institut al-Ouedha pour l'impression, édition et distribution*): Damascus and Aleppo; publishes *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* and *al-Thaurah* (dailies) and *al-Mawkef al-Riadi* (weekly).

Other publishers include: *Dar El-Yakaza El-Arabia*, *Dar El-Hakda El-Arabia*, *Dar El-Filez*, *Dar El-Fatah*, *Dubed*, *El-Mouassassa El-Sakafich*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

General Directorate of Broadcasting and Television: Omayya Square, Damascus; f. 1946; Gen. Dir. ATIIYEH EL JOUDEH; publ. *Here is Damascus* (fortnightly).

RADIO

Home Service in Arabic, French and English; Foreign Service in Arabic, French, English, Hebrew, Spanish, Turkish, and Portuguese; Dir. YASSIN AWAD AL SHUKR.

There were 1,500,000 receivers in use in 1967.

TELEVISION

Services started in 1960.

There were 80,000 receivers in use in 1967.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; amounts in £S)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Syria: Jala Square, Damascus; f. 1956; cap. 10m.; Chair. ADNAN FARRA; Sec.-Gen. CHAFI ALAMY.

OTHER BANKS

Agricultural Bank: Baghdad Street, Damascus; f. 1924; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HANNA KHOURY.

Agricultural Co-operative Bank: Chahbandar St., Damascus; f. 1888; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. Dr. HANNA KHOURY.

Commercial Bank of Syria: P.O.B. 933, Moawia St., Damascus; f. 1967 by a merger of the five commercial banks nationalized in 1963: Arab Orient Bank, Arab World Bank, Banque de l'Unité Arabe, Omayad Bank, Syria and Overseas Bank; cap. 60 m.; dep. 979.3; Chair. and Gen. Man. FAKHR ED-DIN KHALIL.

Popular Credit Bank: Damascus; f. 1966.

Real Estate Bank: Damascus; f. 1966; cap. 25m.

INSURANCE

Syrian Insurance Organisation: Damascus; f. 1961; controls all insurance in Syria.

Société d'Assurances Syrienne, Société Anonyme: Head Office: 52 Rue Moutanabbi, B.P. 2279, Damascus; f. 1953; cap. £S 1m.; Pres. NASSOUH EL-AYOUBI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Damascus Chamber of Commerce: B.P. 1040, Mou'awiah St., Damascus; f. 1914; 2,700 mems.; Pres. ADEL KHOJA; Dir. THABET MAHAYNI; publ. *Economic Bulletin* (semi-annual).

Aleppo Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Al-Moutanabi, Aleppo; f. 1885; Pres. EDMOND HOMSEY; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL JAMBART.

Hama Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sh. Bachoura, Hama; f. 1934; Pres. ABDUL-HAMID KAMBAZ.

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Homs Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Aboul-Of, Homs; Pres. ABDUL HASIB RUSLAN.

Latakia Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Al-Hurriyah, Latakia; Pres. JULE NASRI.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

Aleppo Chamber of Industry: Sh. Wara el-Jameh, Aleppo; Pres. SAMI AL-DAHR.

Damascus Chamber of Industry: Sh. Tarek Ben Ziad, Damascus; Sec. MAMDOUH F. TABBA.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL BODY

General Petroleum Authority: Damascus; f. 1960; controls all oil exploration and transport activities; Dir. MOHAMMED HAMDI RIFAI.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

FEDERATIONS

Fédération Générale à Damas: Damascus; f. 1951; D. TALAT TAGLUBI.

Fédération de Damas: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération des Patrons et Industriels à Lattaquié: Latakia; f. 1953.

TRADE UNIONS

Ittihad Naqabat al-'Ummal al-'Am li Suriya (*General Federation of Labour Unions*): Qanawat Street, Damascus; f. 1948; Pres. FAWZI BALI; Sec. MAHMUD FAHURI.

FEDERATIONS

Fédération de la Mécanique: Aleppo; f. 1956.

Fédération de la Pesée à la Bascule: Damascus; f. 1952.

Fédération de l'Electricité: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération de l'Imprimerie: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération des Administrations de L'Etat: Damascus; f. 1955.

Fédération des Chemins de Fer de L'Etat: Damascus; f. 1951.

Fédération des Tabacs: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération du Pétrole: Homs; f. 1956.

Fédération du Tissage à Bras: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération du Tissage Mécanique: Damascus; f. 1956.

Teachers' Federation: Damascus; Chair. AHMED AL KHATIB.

TRADE

Foire Internationale de Damas: 67 blvd. de Baghdad, Damascus; 4 weeks annually in August–September.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Syrian Railways: Registered Office: B.P. 182, Aleppo; Pres. of the Board of Administration SAMIH ATIYEH; Gen. Manager ABDULKERIM EL CHAMI.

The present railway system is composed of the following network:

Meydan Ekbez (Turkish frontier) - Aleppo; Çobanbey (Turkish frontier)-Aleppo; Qamishliya (Turkish frontier)-Jaroubieh (Iraq frontier); Aleppo-Homs; Homs-Koussair (Lebanese frontier); Homs-Akkari (Lebanese frontier); there were (1965) 543 km. of railway lines, 36 steam-engines, 11 diesel rail-cars, 10 diesel goods-engines, 38 passenger carriages, 22 luggage vans and 1,092 goods wagons. Lines from Latakia to Aleppo and Djézira and from Tartous to Akkari are under construction.

Syrian Railways:

Northern Lines: 248 km.

Southern Lines: 295 km.

Hejaz Railways:

(narrow gauge): 301 km.

ROADS

Syrian roads may be divided into three main categories; the arterial roads, the secondary roads and the minor roads or tracks.

Arterial roads run across the country linking the north to the south and the Mediterranean to the eastern frontier. The main arterial networks are as follows: Sidon (Lebanon)-Quneitra-Swieda-Salkhad-Jordan border: Beirut (Lebanon)-Damascus - Khan Abu Chatat - Iraqi border - Baghdad; Tartous - Tell Kalakh - Homs; Banias - Hama - Salemie; Latakia - Aleppo - Rakka - Deirézzor - Abou Kemal - Iraq border; Tripoli (Lebanon) - Tartous - Banias - Latakia - Turkish border - Antakya; Amman (Jordan) - Dera'a - Damascus-Homs-Hama-Aleppo-Azaz (Turkish border); Haifa (Palestine)-Kuneitra-Damascus-Palmyra-Deirézzor-Hasseche-Kamechlie; Tripoli (Lebanon)-Homs-Palmyra.

Asphalted roads: 6,000 kms.

Macadam roads: 1,300 kms.

Earth roads: 6,000 kms.

PIPELINES

The three pipelines which cross Syrian territory are of great importance to the national economy, representing a considerable source of foreign exchange. One of the pipelines runs from the Iraq Petroleum Company's installations in Kirkuk to Tripoli in the Lebanon, cutting through approximately 300 miles of Syrian territory. Another line also crosses Syria *en route* to Sidon (Lebanon). The third line runs from Kirkuk through Homs to the port of Banias. In 1962 total exports through the Iraq Petroleum Company's Mediterranean pipelines was 53,205,000 tons. Exports from Banias terminal were 23,378,000 tons and exports from Tripoli terminal were 13,335,000 tons.

SHIPPING

The port of Latakia has developed and the construction of a deep water harbour, which began in 1953, was completed in 1959. A new port at Tartous is under construction and will be ready for shipping in 1970.

The Iraq Petroleum Company has built a harbour at Banias to handle the oil transported in underground pipelines from Kirkuk.

CIVIL AVIATION

Syrian Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 417, Red Crescent Building, Youssif Azmeh Square, Damascus; f. 1961 after revocation of merger with Misrair forming U.A.A.; domestic services and routes to Jerusalem, Cairo, Teheran, Kuwait, Beirut, Baghdad, Sharjah, Jeddah, Amman, Dahrán, Doha, Nicosia, Rome, London, Karachi, Delhi, Athens, Paris and Munich; Chair. LOUIS DAKKAR; Dir. M. MAKHLouf.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING SERVICES THROUGH SYRIA

The following foreign airlines serve Syria: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, A.U.A., B.E.A., B.O.A.C., Československe Aerolinie, Cyprus Airways, Interflug, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Lebanese International Airways, Lufthansa, Magyar Legikozlekedesi Vallalat, M.E.A., Olympic Airways, Pan Am, Pakistan International Airlines, Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Union de Transports Aériens.

TOURISM

National Tourist Organization of the Syrian Arab Republic:
29th Ayyar St., Damascus; f. 1958; Gen. Dir. IHSAN

HUSNI; Head, Dept. of Technical Affairs, Dr. YUSUF SAMARA; Head, Studies Department, IHSAN CHICHAKLI.

L'Agence arabe syrienne d'information: Damascus; f. 1966; Dir.-Gen. HUSSEIN EL ODATTE.

Youth Tourism and Travel Organisation: Av. 29 Mai, B.P. 201, Damascus; f. 1966; Dir. MOHAMED D'ADOUCH; 3 hrs.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Aleppo: Aleppo; 212 teachers; 4,337 students.

Damascus University: Damascus; 577 teachers; 27,370 students.

TANZANIA*

(UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of Tanganyika and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika lies on the east coast of Africa with Uganda and Kenya to the north, Congo Democratic Republic to the west and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Parts of Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika are within Tanzanian Territory. Zanzibar and its sister island Pemba are situated in the Indian Ocean about 25 miles off the coast north of Dar es Salaam. The climate varies with altitude, ranging from tropical in Zanzibar and on the coast and plains to semi-temperate in the highlands. The official languages are Swahili and English and there are a number of tribal languages. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim communities. Many Africans follow traditional beliefs. The flag is a diagonal tricolour of green, black and blue, the stripes being separated by gold bands. The capital is Dar es Salaam.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trusteeship Territory under British administration, Tanganyika became independent in 1961. The first general election was held in 1958, and in 1960 Julius Nyerere became Chief Minister when his party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), won 70 of the 71 seats in the National Assembly. In 1962 Tanganyika became a Republic and Mr. Nyerere the first President. Zanzibar, a British Protectorate since 1890, became independent in 1963. Following an armed uprising by the African Afro-Shirazi Party in January 1964, the Zanzibar Government signed an Act of Union with Tanganyika in April 1964, thus creating the United Republic. At General Elections in October 1965 President Nyerere was returned to power and in each constituency one of two TANU members was chosen by voters. Tanzania is a member of the East African Community (established December 1967 with Uganda and Kenya) and remains a member of the British Commonwealth, despite having broken off diplomatic relations with Britain (the first Commonwealth country ever to do so) on December 15th, 1965, because of Britain's failure to put down the Rhodesian rebellion.

Government

An Interim Constitution, making the mainland a one-party state, was introduced in 1964. Executive power is in the hands of a President, who is elected by universal suffrage. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of up to 204 members. A Presidential election must be held whenever the Assembly is dissolved and new Assembly elections held. The country is divided into 17 Regions each with a Commissioner. Chiefs wishing to hold official posts must relinquish their tribal authority. There are no reserved seats for Europeans and Asians under the new Constitution.

Defence

The People's Defence Forces of Tanzania were formed in 1961 and consist of units of the former King's African Rifles and the People's Liberation Army of Zanzibar. There is no conscription. Total armed forces were estimated at 1,800 in 1966.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and most of the farming is at subsistence level. The chief cash crops are sisal, sugar, cotton and coffee. Cloves are grown on the islands, chiefly on Pemba. Livestock is extensively raised but cattle are subject to the disease-carrying tsetse fly. Diamonds are an important export and other minerals include gold, tin and salt. Textiles, food processing and other industries have been established. The Five-Year Development Plan, 1964-69, involves an expenditure of about £246 million. Tourism is a valuable source of revenue. In 1967 all banks were nationalized.

Transport and Communications

Railways and harbours are administered jointly with Uganda and Kenya and the services include lake shipping. There are 1,850 miles of railways and about 30,000 miles of roads. The three main sea ports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara and the chief port on Lake Victoria is Mwanza. Air services link the towns and international air transport is provided by East African Airways Corporation (operated jointly by Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) and foreign lines. There are also private and charter services and the larger farms and plantations have their own aircraft.

Social Welfare

The state-sponsored Community Development Division exists to improve educational, labour and health conditions in small communities. The state operates hospitals and health centres and Christian Missions also provide medical care.

Education

Most schools receive state aid, the remainder being organised by missions and other voluntary agencies. There are not yet enough schools to provide universal primary education. The University College of Dar es Salaam forms part of the University of East Africa.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the scenery and wild life. The famous Serengeti National Park contains a great variety of game, and hunters and safari-parties come from all over the world. Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) is the highest mountain in Africa.

Visas are not required to visit Tanzania by nationals of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth.

* See also East African Community in Vol. I, p. 150.

TANZANIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Organised sports include football, cricket, athletics and tennis. There is big game hunting, fishing and swimming.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (International Workers Day), June 9 (Maulidi), July 7 (Saba Saba Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 12 (Zanzibar Revolution Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), April 4-7 (Easter), April 26 (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

Both the Metric and the Imperial systems are used. However, in March 1967 a programme was launched which

aims at a complete change over to the Metric system within four years.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Tanzanian Shilling of 100 Cents, introduced on June 14th, 1966. East Africa Currency Board notes were withdrawn in September 1967 but East Africa coins are expected to remain legal tender until 1969.

Coins: 5, 10, 50 Cents; 1 Shilling E.A.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Shillings E.A.

Exchange rate: 17.1093 Tanzanian Shillings = £1 sterling

7.17 Tanzanian Shillings = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1965—estimate)	
Land	341,150	African	10,046,000
Water	20,650	Asian	85,900
Lake Victoria . .	13,450	Arabs	25,600
Lake Tanganyika .	5,150	European	17,300
Lake Rukwa . . .	1,100	Others	4,000
TOTAL	361,800	TOTAL	10,178,800

Preliminary results from the 1967 Census gave the total population as 12,231,000.

Main Tribes: Sukuma (13 per cent of population), Nyamwezi, Makonde, Haya, Chagga, Gogo, Ha, Hehe, Nyakusa, Luguru, Bena, Turu, Sambaa, Zaramo.

CHIEF TOWNS

(1957 Census)

Dar es Salaam (capital)	128,742	Morogoro	14,507
Zanzibar (est.) . .	60,000	Moshi	13,726
Tanga	38,053	Dodoma	13,435
Mwanza	19,877	Ujiji	12,011
Tabora	15,361		

Dar es Salaam (1967 Census) 272,515.

LAND USE

(sq. miles)

ARABLE	PLANTATIONS	PERMANENT PASTURE	UNCULTIVATED	FOREST	OTHER
39,900	4,100	35,000	68,200	141,500	61,000

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT (1964—Tanganyika)

	PUBLIC SERVICES	PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10,179	153,410	163,589
Mining and Quarrying	71	7,755	7,826
Manufacturing	989	22,594	23,583
Construction	22,199	11,541	33,740
Electricity and Water	2,817	1,820	4,637
Commerce	—	17,341	17,341
Transport and Communications	16,326	9,344	25,670
Services	51,220	23,651	74,871
TOTAL	103,801	247,456	351,257

AGRICULTURE (Tanganyika—tons)

	1962	1963	1964
Tea	4,200	4,900	4,700
Sisal	214,000	214,300	229,900
Cotton Lint	35,100	45,700	54,400
Clean coffee	26,500	28,200	33,200
Oilseeds	106,900	116,800	n.a.
Tobacco	1,700	1,800	2,070
Sugar	39,200	49,200	60,500
Pyrethrum	1,890	2,250	2,260

Production (1966—tons): Tea 7,496, Sisal 221,529, Pyrethrum 2,200, Paddy 9,000, Sugar 69,075, Cashew Nuts 66,250.

Livestock (1964—'000): Cattle 8,782, Goats 4,494, Sheep 2,724, Pigs 21.
(1967 Census): Cattle 10,997,000.

TANGANYIKA—FORESTRY ('000 cubic feet—1964)

TYPE	QUANTITY
Kejaat	1,006.9
Podocarpus	863.4
Iroko	193.5
Camphorwood	358.4
Mahogany	241.0
Muhuhu	462.7
Miombo	568.9
Cypress	267.1
Cedar	37.1
Other Timber	747.1
TOTAL	4,746.1

ZANZIBAR—CLOVE SHIPMENTS (£'000)

	1964	1965	1966*
India	232	871	369
U.S.S.R.	136	277	136
Pakistan	282	237	63
Indonesia	598	203	2,426
United Kingdom	45	55	40
Sudan	46	50	50
Japan	58	44	45
Hong Kong	254	7	2
TOTAL (inc. others)	2,196	2,277	3,596

* Jan.—Nov.

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (Exports)

	1964		1965		1966
	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000	VALUE £'000
Diamonds (carats)	664.0	6,781.2	828.4	7,114.0	9,000.0
Refined Gold ('000 oz.)	93.0	1,169.1	90.8	1,140.4	705.8
Silver ('000 oz.)	23.3	11.8	22.9	10.6	4.9
Tin Concentrates (tons)	395.6	311.6	351.4	365.9	454.9
Rough Ruby and Sapphire ('000 kilos)	59.3	19.8	472.2	48.5	70.1
Mica Sheets (tons)	94.4	93.2	101.5	103.5	85.9
Salt ('000 tons)	10.0	113.6	15.0	179.6	148.1

INDUSTRY

(Tanganyika—December 1964)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Coffee Processing	2,801
Cotton Ginning	5,034
Engineering	2,850
Flour Milling	7,859
Food Canning	1,517
Motor Repairing	4,780
Railway Repairing	2,057
Rice Milling	1,532
Saw Milling	3,266
Sisal Processing	25,243
Tea Manufacture	1,262
Tobacco Processing	3,771
Vegetable Oil Extraction	1,286
Woodworking	4,378

FINANCE

T1 shilling = 100 cents

T20 shillings = £1 3s. 4d. sterling = U.S. \$2.80.

BUDGET

(£'000—1965-66)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs and Excise	18,725	Education	6,500
Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Personal Tax	8,800	Treasury	3,082
Other Taxes and Duties	2,440	Communications and Works	2,900
Miscellaneous Revenues	3,162	Agriculture, Forests, Wild-life	2,594
Export Duties	1,000	Health	2,590
		First Vice-President's Office	23
		Second Vice-President's Office	200
		Local Government, Housing	1,105
		Other Ministries	12,355
		Public Debt	3,390
		Pensions	1,300
		Other Expenditure	388
TOTAL	34,127	TOTAL	36,427

Budget (1966-67): Revenue £39,300,000; Expenditure £39,217,000

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT FUND (Estimates, £'000—1965-66)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
British Government	7,421	Works and Communications	10,465
United States Government	2,003	Lands, Settlement and Water Development	3,619
Israel Government	30	Industry, Mines and Power	1,011
I.D.A.	2,639	Education	1,627
Other Foreign Agencies	1,237	Agriculture, Forests, Wildlife	1,390
Internal Sources	7,839	Local Government and Housing	616
Unsecured Revenue	10,015	Commerce and Co-operatives	569
		Others	11,887
TOTAL	31,184	TOTAL	31,184

Development Fund (1966-67): Balanced at £23,741,000.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1965-70)

EXPENDITURE (£'000)	
Government	103,000
Local Authorities	10,000
East African Common Services Organisation	17,000
Private Sector	116,000
TOTAL	246,000

Three-Year Development Plan for Zanzibar (1964-1967): Estimated Expenditure £24.5 million.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (million U.S.\$)

	1962	1964
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	584.2	684.1
<i>of which:</i>		
Agriculture	348.0	393.8
Mining and quarrying	14.4	16.5
Manufacturing	21.6	24.5
Construction	17.0	20.9
Electricity and water	4.2	4.8
Commerce	67.8	79.5
Rents	24.5	31.1
Transport	26.2	28.0
Services	60.5	85.0

FOREIGN AID (million U.S.\$)

	PERIOD	TOTAL	1964
International Agencies	1949-64	29	24
United States—Grants	1945-64	22	4
United States—Credits	1945-64	4	2
Other Western Countries	1960-63	90	n.a.
U.S.S.R.*	1955-65	42	n.a.
China, P.R.*	1955-65	45	n.a.
Other Communist Countries*	1955-65	10	n.a.

* Commitments. Total received, 1945-64 \$51m.

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE OF TANGANYIKA

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports (£) .	40,417,767	43,974,000	50,047,012	64,251,301
Exports (£) .	63,553,374	70,112,000	62,777,634	79,105,639

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals .	2,522	3,445	5,047	Sisal	21,867	14,278	11,734
Beverages and Tobacco .	269	331	426	Coffee	11,051	8,588	15,136
Raw Materials	462	499	541	Cotton	9,882	12,212	17,497
Petroleum Products . .	2,281	1,235	3,207	Diamonds	6,781	7,113	9,000
Animal and Vegetable Oils.	62	382	602	Cashew Nuts	3,290	4,124	5,218
Chemicals	3,229	3,871	4,582	Meat and Products . .	2,187	1,921	2,868
Manufactures	16,997	18,870	22,229	Tea	1,560	1,510	2,255
Machinery and Transport				Hides and Skins	1,281	1,516	2,145
Equipment	13,183	16,054	20,886	Animal Feed	1,241	n.a.	1,741
Miscellaneous	4,970	3,968	6,733	Gold	1,169	1,140	706
				Groundnuts	765	601	n.a.
				Castor Seed	623	n.a.	n.a.
				Sesame	473	672	n.a.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965
United Kingdom	10,840	14,571	16,242	United Kingdom	20,667	21,450	18,963
Japan	3,869	7,325	4,633	U.S.A.	4,314	5,941	3,801
German Federal Republic .	1,873	2,829	4,137	German Federal Republic .	4,723	5,738	4,818
U.S.A.	1,093	2,732	2,824	Hong Kong	4,643	4,461	5,080
India	2,073	2,606	3,424	India	2,686	4,264	4,779
Netherlands	1,472	1,726	2,145	Netherlands	3,229	3,755	2,922
China, People's Republic .	94	307	1,745	Belgium/Luxembourg . .	2,293	3,061	2,173
Hong Kong	876	787	837	China, People's Republic .	3,713	2,718	4,313

Imports (1966): United Kingdom 20,042.

Exports (1966): United Kingdom 22,948.

INTER-EAST AFRICAN TRADE

(£'000)

	IMPORTS FROM KENYA AND UGANDA	EXPORTS TO KENYA AND UGANDA
1964 .	15,702	5,131
1965 .	16,678	5,915
1966 .	16,402	4,648

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE OF ZANZIBAR

	1963	1964	1965
Imports (£) .	5,379,935	3,734,317	4,029,847
Exports (£) .	5,132,013	4,074,778	4,015,694

TRANSPORT

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

(Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)

TRACK MILEAGE

	MAIN LINES	PRINCIPAL LINES	MINOR AND BRANCH LINES	SINGLE TRACK LINES	WORKED BUT NOT OWNED BY ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL
1961 . .	2,713	611	720	4,045	107	4,152
1962 . .	2,564	690	720	3,974	107	4,081
1963 . .	2,689	754	720	4,163	107	4,270
1964 . .	2,690	845	696	4,231	98	4,329
1965 . .	2,697	846	723	4,266	98	4,364

ROADS

	1962	1963	1964
Cars	19,048	21,243	22,658
Jeeps, Land Rovers, etc.	6,105	6,410	6,850
Vans and Lorries	8,036	8,400	8,900
Buses	1,526	1,685	1,884
Motor Cycles, etc.	4,495	4,775	5,211
Other Vehicles	2,316	3,101	3,803
PRIVATE VEHICLES TOTAL	41,526	45,614	49,306
GOVERNMENT VEHICLES TOTAL	3,623	3,859	4,391
ALL VEHICLES	45,149	49,473	53,697

Shipping (1966): Cargo cleared 1,101,145 tons, Cargo loaded 613,841 tons, Total 1,714,986.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1962	1963	1964
Movements . .	25,040	29,532	34,525
Passengers			
Set down . .	80,651	83,885	88,856
Picked up . .	74,719	88,435	88,570
In transit* . .	93,904	146,658	151,763
Freight (kg.)			
Set down . .	1,720,337	1,851,350	1,872,198
Picked up . .	1,164,810	1,159,721	1,213,045
Mail (kg.)			
Set down . .	282,668	327,508	365,789
Picked up . .	232,849	359,719	371,455

* Passengers in transit counted twice.

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TOURISM (Tanganyika)

	TOTAL	EUROPEANS		ASIANS AND ARABS		OTHERS	
		Persons in Transit	Visitors	Persons in Transit	Visitors	Persons in Transit	Visitors
1962. .	9,257	2,377	3,569	1,227	1,156	363	565
1963. .	9,878	1,783	4,477	1,108	1,300	388	822
1964. .	9,161	961	3,382	757	946	303	812

EDUCATION

TANGANYIKA (1964)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary . .	3,639	12,044	633,678
Secondary . .	68	872	19,907
Vocational . .	3	152	2,955*
Teacher Training . .	21	305	2,261
Higher Education . .	1	n.a.	520

* Includes 1,599 part-time students

ZANZIBAR (1961)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary . .	76	697	20,551
Secondary . .	10	84	1,510
Vocational . .	4	17	182
Teacher Training . .	2	13	105
Higher Education . .	—	—	—

Source: Central Statistical Bureau, Dar es Salaam.

THE CONSTITUTION

Tanganyika became a Republic, within the Commonwealth, on 9th December, 1962, with an executive President, elected by universal suffrage, who is both the Head of State and Head of the Government. A presidential election will be held whenever Parliament is dissolved. Tanganyika is governed as a democratic society in which the Government is responsible to a freely-elected Parliament, representative of the people, and in which the courts of law are independent and impartial.

The structure of the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Government are set out in the Interim Constitution of 1964.

The legislative powers are exercised by a Parliament of the United Republic, which is vested by the Constitution with complete sovereign powers, and of which the present National Assembly is the legislative house.

The National Assembly comprises 107 Elected Members, 20 *ex-officio* Members (the Regional Commissioners), 47 Appointed Members (41 from Zanzibar) and 15 National Members elected by statutory bodies. Provision is made for the total to reach 204 members.

The President has no power to legislate without recourse to Parliament. The assent of the President is required before any Bill passed by the National Assembly becomes law. Should the President withhold his assent and the Bill be re-passed by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority, the President is required by law to give his assent within 21 days unless, before that time, he has dissolved the National Assembly.

To assist him in carrying out his functions the President appoints two Vice-Presidents from the elected members of the National Assembly and one of whom is usually resident in Zanzibar. The Second Vice-President is the leader of Government business in the Assembly. The Vice-Presidents and ministers comprise the Cabinet, which is presided over by the President.

The independence of the judges is secured by provisions which prevent their removal, except on account of misbehaviour or incapacity, after investigation by a judicial tribunal.

The Constitution also makes provision for the attainment of citizenship in accordance with the principles already approved by the National Assembly.

The Constitution can be amended by an act of the Parliament of the United Republic, when the proposed amendment is supported by the votes of not less than two thirds of all the members of the Assembly.

Until a Constituent Assembly adopts a new Constitution the United Republic will be governed according to the Tanganyika Constitution, modified to provide for Zanzibar a separate legislature and executive with competence over certain internal matters. The Central Government is responsible for external affairs, defence, police, emergency powers, citizenship, the public service, immigration, external trade and borrowing, income and other taxes, customs and excise, harbours, civil aviation, posts and telegraphs.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Mwalimu JULIUS K. NYERERE.

CABINET

(May 1968)

First Vice-President: Sheikh ABEID KARUME.

Second Vice-President: RASHIDI KAWAWA.

Ministers of State: L. N. SIJAONR, I. M. BROKE MUNANKA,
A. Z. NSILO SWAI, C. Y. MGONJA.

Minister of Commerce and Industries: A. M. MAALIM.

Minister of Communications, Labour and Works: JOB M.
LUSINDE.

Minister of Finance: A. H. JAMAL.

Minister of Home Affairs: S. A. MASWANYA.

Minister of Lands, Settlement and Water Development:
A. M. BABU.

Minister of Health and Housing: A. K. E. SHABA.

Minister of Local Government and Rural Development:
P. A. KISUMO.

Minister of Education: S. N. ELIUFOO.

Minister of Information and Tourism: Sh. HASNU MAKAME.

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives: D. N. M.
BRYCESON.

Minister for Economic Affairs and Planning: PAUL BOMANI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO TANZANIA

(Dar es Salaam unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Algeria: P.O.B. 2963, 34 Upanga Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:*
DEROUA ALI CHERIF.

Australia: P.O.B. 2996, 4th Floor, Barclays Bank Bldg.,
Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. W.
BULLOCK.

Austria: P.O.B. 30560, Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave.,
Nairobi (E).

Belgium: P.O.B. 9210, 26/28 Sulemani St. (E); *Ambassador:*
E. RITTWEGER DE MOOR.

Biafra: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* AUSTINE
OKWU.

Bulgaria: P.O.B. 9260, Plot No. 232, Malik Rd., Upanga
(E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DIMITAR HADJIEV.

Burundi: P.O.B. 2752, 397 United Nations Rd., Upanga
(E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE NTAHOKAJA.

Canada: P.O.B. 1022, Gailey and Roberts Bldg. (1st Floor),
Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. A.
IRWIN.

China People's Republic: P.O.B. 1649, Plot No. 77, Upanga
(E); *Ambassador:* HO YING.

Congo Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 975, Upanga Rd.,
Plot No. 291A (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL KANINDA.

Cuba: P.O.B. 9282, Plot No. 313, Upanga (near Palm Beach
Hotel) (E); *Ambassador:* A. Z. MAZORRA.

Czechoslovakia: P.O.B. 3054, Jubilee Mansion, 69 Upanga
Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* M. SURINA.

Denmark: P.O.B. 412, Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave.,
Nairobi (E); *Ambassador:* BIRGER ABRAHAMSON.

Ethiopia: P.O.B. 5198, Nairobi (E).

France: P.O.B. 2349, Standard Bank Bldg. (3rd Floor),
City Drive/Azikiwe St. (E); *Ambassador:* A. NAUDY.

Finland: P.O.B. 1017, Addis Ababa (E).

German Federal Republic: P.O.B. 2590, Standard Bank
Bldg., Azikiwe St., City Drive (E); *Ambassador:*
NORBERT HEBICH.

Guinea: P.O.B. 2969, Luthuli Rd., No. 10 (E); *Ambassador:*
MBAYE CHEIK.

Hungary: P.O.B. 30275, Arboretum Rd., Nairobi (E).

India: P.O.B. 2684 (HC); *High Commissioner:* V. C.
VIJAYARAGHAVAN.

Indonesia: P.O.B. 572, 299 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:*
(vacant).

Israel: P.O.B. 2474, Standard Bank Bldg. (1st Floor),
Azikiwe St., City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK
PUNDAK.

Italy: P.O.B. 2106, Nanji Stores Bldg., Independence Ave.
(E); *Ambassador:* VITTORIO ZADOTTI.

Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3668, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) (E).

Japan: P.O.B. 20202, Nairobi (E).

Korean Democratic People's Republic: P.O.B. 2690, Plot
297, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* PAK DUK WHA.

Liberia: Nairobi (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mali: P.O.B. 1206, No. 9 Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassa-
dor:* BOUBACAR DIALLO.

Morocco: P.O.B. 337, Addis Ababa (E).

Netherlands: P.O.B. 1174 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad
interim:* Count R. H. VAN LIMBURG STIRUM.

Norway: P.O.B. 6363, Silopark House, Queensway,
Nairobi.

Pakistan: (HC); *High Commissioner:* MIRZA RASHID
AHMED.

Poland: P.O.B. 2188, 4 Upanga Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:*
HENRYK BRZEZINSKI.

Rwanda: P.O.B. 2468, Baumann House, Obote St.,
Kampala, Uganda (E).

TANZANIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS, PARLIAMENT)

Somalia: P.O.B. 2031, Karimjee Bldg., Plot No. 2 (First Floor), Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN NUR ELMI.

Sudan: P.O.B. 2266, "Albaraka", 64 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* S. O. HASHIM.

Sweden: P.O.B. 9274, Dalgety Bldg., Second Floor, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* CARL G. BEVE.

Switzerland: P.O.B. 2454, Tancot House, City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. H. K. FREY.

Syrian Arab Republic: P.O.B. 2442, 28 Garden Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* YAHYA KASSAB.

Turkey: P.O.B. 1506, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 1905, Plot No. 73, Kenyatta Drive (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREI M. TIMOSCHENKO.

United Arab Republic: P.O.B. 1668, 21 Garden Ave. (near Pamba House) (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAFA FAHMY EL-ESSAWI.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 9123, Standard Bank Bldg. (4th Floor), City Drive/Azikiwe St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN H. BURNS.

Vietnam Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 2194, Plot 79, Upanga (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HOANG DUC PHONG.

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 2838, Plot No. 276, East Upanga Area (E); *Ambassador:* ZIVOJIN LAKIC.

Zambia: P.O.B. 2525, Plot 291, Upanga (HC); *High Commissioner:* WILTED PHIRI.

Tanzania also has diplomatic relations with: Austria, Burundi, Cyprus and Greece.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

(May 1968)

Arusha: A. W. MWAKAN'GATA, M.P.

Coast: M. M. SONGAMBELE, M.P.

Dodoma: J. B. M. MWAKANGALE, M.P.

Iringa: S. S. CHAMSHAMA, M.P.

Kigoma: P. S. SIYOVELWA, M.P.

Kilimanjaro: B. J. MAGGIDI, M.P.

Mara: A. L. S. MHINA, M.P.

Mbeya: O. M. MARWA, M.P.

Morogoro: C. M. KAPILIMA, M.P.

Mtwara: Dr. W. KLERRUU, M.P.

Mwanza: J. A. NAMATA, M.P.

Pemba: RASHID AMEIR, M.P.

Ruvuma: E. B. M. BARONGO, M.P.

Shinyanga: Chief HUMBI ZIOTA, M.P.

Singida: R. M. SEMVUA, M.P.

Tabora: J. W. L. MAKINDA, M.P.

Tanga: R. M. KUNDYA, M.P.

West Lake: P. C. WALWA, M.P.

Zanzibar: Sheikh NDUNGI USI, M.P.

Zanzibar Rural: Sheikh SULEIMAN AMEIR, M.P.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Chief ADAM MSAPI, M.B.E.

Elected Members: 107.

Nominated Members: 47.

Ex-Officio Members: 20.

National Members: 15.

ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 1965

PARTY	SEATS
Tanganyika African National Union* (TANU)	107

In 1965 41 members from Zanzibar were appointed by the President. Zanzibar also has its own regional assembly.

* Two candidates may contest each seat.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Tanganyika African National Union (TANU): P.O.B. 9151, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; aims to develop a socialist democratic state by self-help at all levels; over 1,000,000 mems.; Pres. JULIUS K. NYERERE.

Afro-Shirazi Party: P.O.B. 389, Zanzibar; f. 1956; mainly African party, dominant in the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; est. mems. 100,000; Pres. Hon. ABEID A. KARUME.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court: Has final jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases, subject only to the right of appeal to the East African Court of Appeal. Its headquarters are at Dar es Salaam but it holds regular sessions in all Regions. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges.

District Courts: These are situated in each district and are presided over by either a Resident Magistrate or District Magistrate. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the High Court.

Primary Courts: These are established in every district and are presided over by Primary Court Magistrates. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the District Courts and then to the High Court.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice P. T. GEORGES.

High Court of Zanzibar: a separate High Court.

Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Zanzibar: Mr. Justice AUGUSTINE SAIDI.

Judges: Mr. Justice M. C. E. P. BIRON, Mr. Justice ANTONY OKE EROKWU, Mr. Justice M. P. K. KIMICHA, Mr. Justice A. E. OTTO, Mr. Justice E. A. L. BANNERMAN, Mr. Justice H. G. PLATT, Mr. Justice A. MUSTAFA, Mr. Justice L. B. DUFF.

Registrar: S. A. OBI.

Senior Deputy Registrar: S. B. TUKUNJOBA.

Ombudsman: Chief ERASTO MANG-ENYA.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Archbishop:

Province of East Africa: Most Rev. L. J. BEECHER, C.M.G., D.D., M.A., B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (and Bishop of Nairobi); Bishopsbourne, P.O.B. 502, Nairobi, Kenya.

Bishops:

Central Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. ALFRED STANWAY, M.A., TH.L., P.O. Box 15, Dodoma, Tanzania.

Masasi: Rt. Rev. TREVOR HUDDLESTON, C.R., D.D., Masasi, Tanzania.

South-West Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. JOHN RICHARD WORTHINGTON POOLE-HUGHES, P.O. Box 32, Njombe Tanzania.

Victoria Nyanza: Rt. Rev. MAXWELL L. WIGGINS, B.A., L.Th., Box 278, Mwanza, Tanzania.

Zanzibar and Tanga: Rt. Rev. YOHANA JUMAA, M.A., Box 35, Korogwe, Tanzania.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Cardinal:

Cardinal LAUREAN RUGAMBWA, Bishop of Bukoba, Bishop's House, Bukoba.

Archbishop:

Dar es Salaam: Most Rev. EDGARD ARISTIDE MARANTA, P.O. Box 167, Dar es Salaam.

Bishops:

Arusha: Rt. Rev. DENNIS DURNING, P. O. Box 3044, Arusha.

Dodoma: Rt. Rev. ANTHONY PESCE, P.O. Box 922, Dodoma.

Iringa: Rt. Rev. ATTILIO BELTRAMINO, Tosamaganga, P.O. Box, 133, Iringa.

Mahenge: Rt. Rev. ELIAS MCHONDE, Kwirow, P.O. Mahenge.

Mbulu: Rt. Rev. PATRICK WINTERS, Ndareda, P.O. Box 3124, Arusha.

Morogoro: Rt. Rev. ADRIANI MKOBA, P.O.B. 640, Morogoro.

Moshi: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH KILASARA, P.O. Box 3041, Moshi.

Nachingwea: Rt. Rev. A. RALPH COTEY, P.O. Box 36, Nachingwea.

Ndanda: Rt. Rev. VICTOR HAELG.

Peramiho: Rt. Rev. EBERHARD SPIESS.

Tanga: Rt. Rev. EUGENE ARTHURS, P.O. Box 84, Tanga.

Archbishop:

Tabora: Most Rev. MARC MIHAYO, Archbishop's House, Tabora.

Bishops:

Bukoba: Cardinal LAUREAN RUGAMBWA, Bishop's House, Bukoba.

Karema: Rt. Rev. CHARLES MSAKILA, P.O. Box 34, Sumbawanga.

Kigoma: Rt. Rev. JAMES HOLMES-SIEDLE, Kabanga-Kasulu P.O.

Mbeya: Rt. Rev. JAMES SANGU, P.O.B. 179, Mbeya.

Musoma: Rt. Rev. JOHN JAMES RUDIN, P.O. Box 93, Musoma.

Mwanza: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH BLOMJOUS, P.O. Box 139, Mwanza.

Shinyanga: Rt. Rev. EDWARD ALOYSIUS MCGURKIN, P.O. Box 47, Shinyanga.

Rulenge: Rt. Rev. ALFRED LANCTOT.

There are some 1,900,000 Roman Catholics in Tanzania.

LUTHERAN

Bishop of the North Western Diocese, Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania: JOSIAH M. KIBIRA, P.O.B. 98, Bukoba; 75,000 mems.

Lutheran Church of Northern Tanzania: P.O.B. 195, Moshi; 300,000 mems.; President STEFANO MOSHI.

There are also Muslim and animist communities. Islam is the dominant religion in Zanzibar.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Daily Nation:** Dar es Salaam; f. 1960; English; local edition of Kenya newspaper; Editor JOHN BIERMAN.
- Nationalist:** P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; English; pro-Government; Editor J. MARKHAM.
- Ngurumo:** P.O.B. 937, Dar es Salaam; Swahili; Editor R. B. THAKER.
- Tanzania Standard:** P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1929; Editor-in-Chief K. G. N. RIDLEY; circ. 9,000.
- Uhuru:** P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; official organ of TANU; Swahili; Editor B. MKAPA; circ. 16,000.

Zanzibar Voice: P.O.B. 40, Zanzibar; f. 1922; three a week in Gujarati, weekly in English and Gujarati; Editor H. E. KASSAM.

SUNDAY PAPERS

- Sunday Nation:** P.O.B. 2151, Dar es Salaam; local edition of Kenya newspaper; Editor JACK BEVERLEY.
- Sunday News:** P.O.B. 33, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; by the publishers of the *Tanganyika Standard*; Editor K. G. N. RIDLEY.

WEEKLIES, MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES

- Afrika Kwetu:** Zanzibar; in Swahili; weekly; Editor M. REHANI.
- Gazette of the United Republic:** P.O.B. 2483, Dar es Salaam; weekly; official Government publication.
- Government Gazette:** P.O.B. 261, Zanzibar; f. 1964; official announcements; weekly.
- Journal of Modern African Studies:** Dar es Salaam; quarterly; Editors Dr. DAVID and Mrs. H. KIMBLE.
- Kipanga:** Zanzibar; Swahili; monthly; Editor ABEID SALIM.
- Kiongozi:** P.O.B. 355 and 226, Tabora; f. 1950; Swahili; fortnightly; Editors FRZ. VAN DAM, C. H. HAKILI; circ. 25,000.
- Maarifa (Knowledge):** P.O. Box 222, Zanzibar; f. 1952; official general news; weekly; Editor Press Officer; circ. 8,000.
- Mwananchi:** Dar es Salaam; weekly; Swahili; circ. 10,000.
- Mwongozi:** P.O. Box 568; f. 1942; in English, Arabic and Swahili; weekly; 2,000 copies.
- National Weekly:** Dar es Salaam; weekly; English; circ. 5,000.
- Nchi Yetu:** P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; Swahili weekly.
- News Review:** P.O.B. 9142, Dar es Salaam; weekly.
- Nyota Afrika:** P.O.B. 9010, Dar es Salaam; f. 1963; Swahili; monthly; circ. 50,000.
- Samachar:** P.O.B. 55, Zanzibar; f. 1902; in English and Gujarati; weekly; circ. approx. 7,342; Editor H. M. MASTER.
- Spotlight:** Dar es Salaam; organ of the African National Congress (South Africa).
- Tanganyika Times:** P.O.B. 520, Arusha; English; weekly; Editor Mrs. J. MILLER.
- Tanzania Trade and Industry:** P.O.B. 234, Dar es Salaam; English; quarterly.
- Ukulima wa Kisasa:** P.O.B. 2308, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; Swahili; monthly; agricultural; Editor M. J. SHANG'A; circ. 44,000.

Ushirika: Co-operative Union of Tanzania, P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; weekly.

Young Africa: P.O.B. 908, Dar es Salaam; f. 1952; weekly; Editor E. E. KAHAN.

There are in all about 22 monthly local newspapers published in vernacular (mostly Swahili) edited by Africans.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Novosti: P.O.B. 2271, Dar es Salaam; Chief V. PROKOPYEV. Četeka, Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass (Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar) also have bureaux in Tanzania.

RADIO

Radio Tanzania: P.O.B. 9191, Dar es Salaam; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. Y. KAZIBURI.

Broadcasts in Swahili on five wavelengths and in English and other languages on four wavelengths.

Radio Tanzania Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1178, Zanzibar; f. 1964; Broadcasting Officer J. R. NASIBU.

Broadcasts in Swahili.

There were 120,000 licences in 1966.

FINANCE

BANKING

On February 6th, 1967, all banks in Tanzania were nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK ORGANIZATION

Bank of Tanzania: Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; cap. £1m; new central bank; took over functions of the East Africa Currency Board June 1966, issues and controls the supply of currency in Tanzania; entirely Govt. owned; sole bank of issue; Gov. E. I. M. MTEI; Dir.-Gen. BORGE ANDERSEN.

East Africa Currency Board: P.O.B. 3684, Nairobi, Kenya; Chair. DUNSTAN OMARI, M.B.E.

STATE BANKS

Tanzania National Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 2142, Dar es Salaam; f. 1965; cap. £500,000; brs. Kigoma and Moshi.

Peoples Bank of Zanzibar: Zanzibar; f. 1966; run in conjunction with the Bank of Tanzania; Gov. E. I. MTEI.

OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd.: Azikiwe St., P.O.B. 2670, Dar es Salaam; f. 1961; cap. £125,000; Gen. Man. CHRISTIAN DERVICHIAN.

The National Co-operative Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 9244, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; brs. at Bukoba, Moshi and Mwanza; Pres. Hon. J. A. MHAVILLE, M.P.

Tanzania Post Office Savings Bank: Dar es Salaam; Offers banking facilities for small depositors throughout the territory.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nairobi Stock Exchange: Queensway House, Queensway, P.O. Box 3633, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1954; Chair. T. L. CHAMPION; serves Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Corporation: Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; nationalized 1967; handles all types of insurance business.

Some forty foreign insurance companies are represented in Tanzania.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Arusha Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** P.O. Box 141, Arusha; f. 1948; Pres. Lt. Col. H. S. WESTON, O.B.E.
- Bukoba Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 196, Bukoba.
- Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce:** Box 41, Dar es Salaam; f. 1919; 180 mems.; Pres. J. T. LUPEMBE, M.P.
- Dar es Salaam Merchants' Chamber:** Box 12, Dar es Salaam.
- Indian Chamber of Commerce:** Box 543, Tanga.
- Iringa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** Box 262, Iringa.
- Mbeya Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 176, Mbeya.
- Morogoro Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** P.O. Box 98, Morogoro; 35 mems.; Pres. L. HOLGATE.
- Moshi Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Box 280, Moshi. 58 mems.
- Mtwara District Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** P.O. Box 113, Mtwara.
- Mwanza Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Box 296, Mwanza.
- Southern Province Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** P.O. Box No. 15, Lindi.
- Tanga Chamber of Commerce:** Box 331, Tanga; Secs. A. L. LE MAITRE, O.B.E., L. E. LE MAITRE.

MARKETING AND PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONS AND BOARDS

- The Copra Board:** f. 1950; administers the proceeds of a cess on exported copra products for the benefit of the copra industry.
- Lint and Seed Marketing Board:** Dar es Salaam; Manager JOHN BELLAMY, M.B.E.
- Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Ltd.:** P.O. Box 277, Tanga.
- Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board:** P.O. Box 41, Dar es Salaam.
- Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association:** Private Bag, Tanga; f. 1931; Chair. H. P. AMMANN; Exec. Dir. B. LEECHMAN, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sec. R. H. L. MADDEN.
- Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association:** P.O. Box 2177, Dar es Salaam; Chair. R. B. MAGOR; Sec. H. J. WALSH.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

- Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation:** P.O. Box 9113, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; statutory body to take over the work of the Overseas Food Corporation and undertake commercial, development and settlement projects; Chair. H. M. LUGUSHA; Chief Executive Officer A. T. P. SEABROOK.
- Agricultural Credit Agency:** Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; Government owned.
- Commonwealth Development Corporation:** London and Dar es Salaam; to finance agricultural and industrial development projects.
- Tanganyika Development Corporation:** P.O.B. 2669, Dar es Salaam; f. 1963; government-owned; initial cap. £500,000; Chair. Hon. P. BOMANI, M.P.; Gen. Man. C. G. KAHAMA.

Tanganyika Development Finance Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 2478, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; issued share cap. £2,000,000 taken up equally by Tanganyika Government, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and agencies of the Federal German and Netherlands Governments; to assist economic development; Man. C. J. STEPHENSON.

Economic Development Commission: Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; Government-owned; to plan the development of the country's economy.

Mbeya Exploration Co.: financed jointly by the Colonial Development Corp., and Messrs. Billiton to develop pyrochlore reserves in the Southern Highlands Province.

Tangold Mining Co.: P.O. Musoma; f. 1953; financed by Commonwealth Development Corp. and New Consolidated Gold Fields Co.; gold mining in Musoma district; Gen. Manager C. J. MCFARLANE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Federation of Tanganyika Employers: P.O.B. 2971, Dar es Salaam; f. 1960; Exec. Dir. P. WEBSTER.

TRADE UNIONS

National Union of Tanganyika Workers: Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; sole Trade Union organisation; no international affiliation; Chair. Sheikh MUSELEM; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL KAMALIZA; Dep. Gen. Sec. ALFRED TANDAU.

INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS

- E.A.C.S.O. Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 2128; Dar es Salaam; Asst. Gen. Sec. K. Y. VUMU.
- Domestic and Hotel Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 15380, Dar es Salaam; Asst. Gen. Sec. (vacant).
- Central and Local Government Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 5376, Dar es Salaam; Asst. Gen. Sec. E. J. MASHASI.
- Mines and Quarry Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 98, Shinyanga; Asst. Gen. Sec. D. S. MWITA.
- Agricultural Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 2087, Tanga; Asst. Gen. Sec. H. K. M. NAFTAL.
- Dockworkers' and Seafarers' Section:** P.O.B. 353, Tanga; Asst. Gen. Sec. T. C. MABONESHU.
- Transport and General Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 15064, Dar es Salaam; Asst. Gen. Sec. D. S. MWITA; 15,884 mems.
- Teachers' Section:** Asst. Gen. Sec. C. TUNGAZA.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

- African Medical Workers' Union:** P.O. Box 719, Dar es Salaam; Pres. JOHN S. KIANOO; Gen. Sec. IDI S. MSANGI; 1,540 mems.
- Tanganyika European Civil Servants' Association:** P.O.B. 52, Dar es Salaam; Pres. Dr. W. C. D. LOVETT; Sec. J. O. WOLSTENHOLME; 960 mems.
- Tanganyika Railway Asian Union:** P.O. Box 20525, Dar es Salaam; Pres. FAKIR CHAND; Hon. Gen. Sec. N. K. KARMALI; 997 mems.
- Workers' Department of the Afro-Shirazi Party:** P.O.B. 389, Vikokotoni, Zanzibar; f. 1965; Pres. MOHAMED MFAUME OMAR; Sec. KHAMIS ABDULLA AMEIR.

TANZANIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operative societies operate in all regions. Their services include bulk marketing facilities, distribution of consumer goods, seed and planting material, agricultural requirements, loans, crop finance, savings facilities and education.

Tanganyika (1964): 53 co-operative unions, 1,300 primary societies, 500,000 mems.

Zanzibar (1962): 162 registered co-operative societies including 22 co-operative stores, 12 marketing and 86 rural credit societies.

Co-operative Development Office: Zanzibar; f. 1952; encourages and develops co-operative societies.

Co-operative Union of Tanganyika: P.O. Box 2567, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; a Co-operative Bank was formed in 1962; Sec.-Gen. WERNER KAPINGA; 500,000 mems.

PRINCIPAL SOCIETIES

Bukoba Native Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O. Box 5, Bukoba; 74 affiliated societies; 57,931 mems.

Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd.: f. 1932; 42 affiliated societies; 40,208 mems.

Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Ltd.: 16 mems. representing 153 societies; 162,413 mems.

Victoria Federation of Co-operative Unions Ltd.: P.O. Box 9, Mwanza; f. 1952; mems. 19 unions consisting of 435 societies with 277,500 mems.; Pres. A. M. SHIJA; Vice-Pres. V. M. KUNENGH; Gen. Man. E. E. BOMANI; Sec. H. M. MADANA; publ. *Sauti Ya Wakulima*; circ. 4,000.

Zanzibar State Trading Co-operative: P.O. Box 26, Zanzibar; f. 1934; has the financial backing of the Government and assists in the stabilisation of clove prices, distils and markets clove oil, and in addition, markets chillies, cocoa, coconut oil, copra, derris root, lime oil and lime juice; Chair. E. J. STIVEN; Acting Gen. Man. C. D. KNIGHT; publs. *Weekly Market Report*, *Quarterly Market Review*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

East African Railways and Harbours: P.O. Box 30121, Nairobi, Kenya; self-financing organisation. Control is exercised by the East African Common Services Organisation. The Executive is vested in the General Manager Dr. E. N. GAKUO.

Tanzanian Lines	Miles
Tanga-Moshi	219
Moshi-Arusha	53
Dar es Salaam—Kigoma	779
Mnyusi-Ruvu	117
Kilosa-Kidatu	68
Tabora-Mwanza	236
Kaliwa-Mpanda	131

Plans are being made for "The Tanzam Railway" to connect Tanzania to Zambia.

ROADS

TANZANIA

A network of passenger and goods road services (2,611 miles) is operated in the Southern Highlands, providing a link with Zambia, and there is a through service to Nairobi in Kenya.

Miles

Municipalities and Townships	691
Territorial main roads	3,863
Local main roads	5,862
District roads	10,833
Village roads (approx.)	8,500

Zanzibar has 387 miles of road, of which 276 miles are bitumen surfaced, and Pemba has 227 miles, 81 of which are bitumen surfaced.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Lake marine services operate on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Steamers connect with Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Burundi and Zambia.

SHIPPING

Harbours: Dar es Salaam (three deep-water berths), Mtwara (two deep-water berths), Tanga (lighterage), Lindi (lighterage). Tanzania Government steamers run between Zanzibar and Pemba.

British India Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; regular fortnightly service to Mediterranean, North Continental and U.K. ports; regular services to India.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O. Box 1906, Dar es Salaam; direct service to and from Canada and Great Lakes ports via South African ports.

Glan Line: Dar es Salaam; mainly cargo services to the United Kingdom.

Gie. des Messageries Maritimes: Dar es Salaam; cargo and passenger services to European continental ports.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): Dar es Salaam; services to Europe.

Farrell Lines: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; monthly services to North Atlantic and U.S.A. East Coast ports.

Harrison Line: Dar es Salaam; services to Europe.

Holland Afrika Lijn: P.O. Box 1906, Dar es Salaam; round-Africa services to and from European continental ports.

Indian African Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; mainly cargo services to India, Ceylon and Burma.

Lloyd Triestino Line: Cargo and passenger service between Italy and East Africa; Agent Mitchell Cotts & Co. (E.A.) Ltd.

Lykes Lines: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; services to U.S.A. Gulf ports via South African ports.

Moore-McGormack Line: Robin Line Service, Dar es Salaam; services to and from U.S.A., Atlantic, St. Lawrence and Great Lakes ports; Agent Mitchell Cotts Group.

Nedloyd Line: P.O.B. 1906, Dar es Salaam; serves U.S. Pacific ports and Vancouver.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line: Regular monthly service between Far East, Japan and East Africa; Agent Mitchell Cotts Group.

Oriental Africa Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; cargo services to South Africa, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha: Dar es Salaam; services to Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, South Africa and South America.

Royal Intercean Lines: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; services to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with connections to other Far East, Pacific and South American ports.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar mainly cargo services to Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

TANZANIA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Swedish East Africa Line: Dar es Salaam; regular services to Scandinavian, Baltic and North French ports.

Union-Castle Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; sailings once a month to and from the United Kingdom and South Africa.

CIVIL AVIATION

REGIONAL

Central African Airways Corporation: c/o East African Airways, Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O. Box 543, Dar es Salaam.

East African Airways Corporation: Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O. Box 543, Dar es Salaam; P.O. Box 773, Zanzibar.

Tim Air Charters (Tanganyika) Ltd.: Dar es Salaam.

INTERNATIONAL

Air France: Paris; Avalon House, Zanaki St., P.O.B. 2661, Dar es Salaam.

Air Malawi: Blantyre; Tancot House, P.O.B. 543, Dar es Salaam.

Alitalia: Rome; Barclays Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 9281, Dar es Salaam.

B.O.A.C.: London; First Floor, Tancot House, P.O. Box 2439, Dar es Salaam.

K.L.M.: The Hague; Coronation House, Azikiwe St., Dar es Salaam.

Sabena: Brussels; Branch Office: P.O.B. 1942, Dar es Salaam.

Union de Transports Aériens: Paris; Branch Office: P.O. Box 456, Dar es Salaam.

TOURISM

East Africa Tourist Travel Association: Headquarters P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, Kenya; revenue from tourists in 1963 totalled nearly £11,200,000.

Tanganyika National Tourist Board: Headquarters; P.O. Box 2485, Dar es Salaam.

UNIVERSITY

University College (University of East Africa): Dar es Salaam; 100 teachers, 700 students.

THAILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Thailand is situated in South-East Asia and extends far south down the narrow Kra peninsula to Malaya. It is bordered to the west and north by Burma, to the north-east by Laos and to the south-east by Cambodia. The climate is tropical and humid with an average temperature of 85°F (29°C). The language is Thai. Hinayana Buddhism is the predominant religion and there are a number of Muslim Malays in the south. There is a Christian minority, mainly in Bangkok and the north. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of red, white, blue, white and red, the central blue stripe being twice the width of the others. The capital is Bangkok.

Recent History

Formerly known as Siam, Thailand took its present name in 1948. Marshal Pibulsonggram assumed power after a coup in 1947 but was himself overthrown in 1957. A further coup a year later established a military junta under Marshal Sarit Thanarat; martial law was declared and all political parties dissolved. Following the death of Field-Marshal Sarit in 1963 General Thanom Kittikachorn became Prime Minister. In 1961 Thailand joined with Malaya and the Philippines to form the Association of South East Asia (ASA) and, in August 1967, these three countries joined with Indonesia and Singapore to form the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Thailand is also a member of the United Nations, the Colombo Plan, the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC).

Communist insurgency, which had previously been confined to the north-east area of the country, spread during 1967, and in December the Government imposed martial law in five provinces of central Thailand.

Government

Under the interim Constitution of 1959, the King is Head of State and exercises legislative power with the advice and consent of the National Assembly of 240 members. (A new Constitution is being drafted by the Assembly to replace that of 1959.) Executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers of which the Prime Minister is head. The country is divided into 71 Changwats or Provinces, each under a Governor.

Defence

The Armed Forces total 131,500; Army 85,000, Navy 23,000, Air Force 20,000, Reserves 3,500. Military service lasts two years between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. About 40,000 American troops, civilians and dependants are stationed in the country. There are about 13,000 Thai troops serving in South Viet-Nam (1968).

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural with about 85 per cent of the working population employed on the land. The most important crop is rice, which is the staple food and the chief export. Other crops include sugar cane, coconuts and maize. More than half the country is forest territory, and heavy timbers are a valuable export. Tin is the most important mineral and there are deposits of lead, iron, copper and salt. Industry is being developed but does not yet cover a wide range of manufactures.

The National Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-71) envisages an annual growth rate of 8.5 per cent. Of Baht 55,875 million to be spent on development projects under the Plan, 41,440 million is to be raised from domestic sources and 14,435 million from foreign grants and loans.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,765 km. of state railways which are being extended and modernized with the help of a World Bank loan of U.S.\$22 million. There were approximately 9,500 miles of roads in 1965 and a seven-year improvement and construction plan, covering 6,000 km. of highways, was announced in 1965. The port of Bangkok is an important ocean junction in South East Asia and also serves Laos. Baht 656 million has been allocated in the National Economic Development Plan to improve the port. Air transport is provided by Thai Airways, Thai Air International and numerous foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Government employees enjoy pension rights and sickness benefits. It is proposed to introduce a wider scheme under the Development Plans.

Education

Education between the ages of eight and fifteen is compulsory, wherever possible. In 1965, there were approximately 28,000 schools, five million students and 160,000 teachers. There are six universities and there are plans for a Southern University.

Tourism

Thailand is noted for its temples, palaces, and pagodas. The Royal Palaces in Bangkok have a world fame. The traditional dancing is very attractive.

Visas are not required to visit Thailand by nationals of the U.S.A.

Sport

Football, golf, badminton, Thai boxing (in which the feet are also used) and kite-flying are the most popular sports.

THAILAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 6 (Coronation Day), May 13 (Visakha Puja Day), July 1 (Banks' Half-Yearly Holiday), July 9 (Asalaha Puja Day), July 10 (Buddhist Lent), August 12 (Queen's Birthday), October 23 (Chullalongkorn Day), December 5 (King's Birthday), December 10 (Constitution Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), Chinese New Year, Makha Puja Day.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force, but a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the baht of 100 satang.
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 satang.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 baht.

Exchange rate: 49.5 baht = £1 sterling

20.745 baht = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
	TOTAL (1967)	BANGKOK (capital) (1967 est.)
514,000	34,205,000	2,600,000

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1961—'000 hectares)

GOVERNMENT FOREST AND GRAZING	CULTIVATED	OTHER FOREST	SWAMP
26,470	10,295	14,427	207

RICE (PADDY) PRODUCTION

AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 long tons)			
1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
6,354	5,940	5,924	6,878	9,871	9,350	8,984	11,659

OTHER CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	COTTON	SUGAR CANE	COCONUTS	PEANUTS	SOYA BEANS	MUNG BEANS	SESAME	MAIZE	TOBACCO	RUBBER
1963	49	4,733	1,147	113	33	116	15.3	858	47	188
1964	49	5,074	1,155	120	31	110	13	935	63	218
1965	50	3,500	1,170	121	18	120	17	1,000	62	215

LIVESTOCK

	1965	1966
Buffaloes	6,691,103	6,877,584
Cattle	5,103,854	5,167,350
Horses	173,848	174,509
Elephants	11,192	11,277

FISHING ('000 metric tons)

	FRESH- WATER	SEA	TOTAL
1964	100	330	430
1965	85.6	529.5	615.1
1966	85.1	635.2	720.3

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY (cubic metres)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Teak	123,324	143,977	143,000	223,393	134,416
Other timbers	1,234,771	1,539,095	1,674,000	1,849,000	1,934,566

MINING AND INDUSTRY (metric tons)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Tin	18,386	20,323	21,617	21,635	26,419	31,300
Wolfram Ore	475	394	380	391	450	520
Lead Ore	5,321	5,550	5,030	8,125	12,403	14,991
Antimony Ore	45	33	1,226	2,818	2,496	2,373
Iron Ore	55,793	45,308	15,741	190,955	750,474	692,000
Cement	646,305	967,475	996,491	1,059,100	1,248,000	1,475,700
Electricity generated ('000 kWh)	441,361	531,435	637,213	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar	13,161	151,346	125,062	167,973	320,000	269,000
Salt (from sea-water)	193,888	257,522	265,679	189,852	187,702	192,898

FINANCE

1 baht=100 satang.

100 baht=£2 os. 5d. sterling=U.S. \$4.81.

BUDGET, 1967 Estimate (million baht)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	9,700	Development	4,030
Other Revenues	4,040	Interior	2,881
Borrowing	3,500	Defence	2,500
Treasury Reserves	1,240	Education	2,428
		Health	545
		Finance	538
		Agriculture	495
TOTAL	18,480	TOTAL (inc. others)	18,480

1967: *Actual Receipts*: Baht 17,145 million (of which Baht 14,874 million from revenues, Baht 2,271 million from loans); *Actual Expenditure*: Baht 18,702 million.

1968: *Estimated Budget*: Baht 21,262 million; *Expenditure*: Ministry of National Development Baht 4,654.6 million, Ministry of Interior Baht 4,525.5 million, Ministry of Defence 3,264 million.

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PLANS (million baht)

REVENUE	FIRST PLAN (1961-66)	SECOND PLAN (1967-71)
Domestic Sources	22,019	41,440
Foreign Assistance	10,638	14,435
TOTAL	32,657	55,875
EXPENDITURE		
Agriculture and Co-operatives	4,622	11,300
Industry and Mining	2,584	885
Power	4,329	3,540
Communications, Transport	10,229	17,080
Community Development and Public Utilities	5,468	10,250
Public Health	1,363	2,570
Education	2,491	6,520
Commerce	—	180
Reserve	1,560	3,550
TOTAL	32,646	55,875

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (1965—million baht)

Agriculture	26,401
Mining and Quarrying	1,676
Manufacturing	9,834
Construction	3,839
Electricity and Water Supply	577
Transport and Communications	5,997
Trade	14,929
Commerce	2,935
Ownership of Dwellings	3,394
Public Administration and Defence	3,922
Other Services	6,939
TOTAL	80,443

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S.\$)

	1963	1964	1965
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	-142.7	-89.1	-104.2
Non-monetary gold	- 7.1	- 5.3	- 6.2
Travel	- 7.2	-10.5	- 5.7
Investment income	- 2.0	- 3.7	- 0.7
Government	27.8	35.8	55.8
Other services	14.4	13.8	13.0
Total	-116.8	-59.0	- 48.0
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	133.6	116.2	126.4
CURRENT BALANCE	16.8	57.2	78.4
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
IMF accounts	—	—	- 7.8
Private institutions	- 13.5	- 8.8	} - 83.8
Central institutions	- 52.7	-84.3	
Other liabilities	20.6	24.3	
Monetary gold	—	—	7.8
CAPITAL BALANCE	- 45.6	-68.8	- 83.8
Net Errors and Omissions	28.8	11.6	5.4

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT

(1959-66—million baht)

	DIRECT INVESTMENT	JOINT VENTURES	TOTAL
Japan	120.8	280.9	401.7
China, P.R.	1.2	148.3	149.5
U.S.A.	11.6	94.9	106.5
German Federal Republic	—	25.6	25.6
United Kingdom	1.7	23.8	25.5
Malaysia	0.3	20.7	21.0
Denmark	—	19.0	19.0
India	12.0	4.1	16.1
Italy	—	11.7	11.7
Portugal	—	9.1	9.1
Israel	—	7.0	7.0
Indonesia	—	6.0	6.0
Switzerland	—	5.1	5.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	147.7	704.0	851.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million baht)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports	11,504	12,803	14,253	16,179	25,347	29,000
Exports (including re-exports)	9,529	9,676	12,339	13,049	14,310	16,000

*Preliminary.

COMMODITY GROUPS

(million baht)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Foodstuffs	890.8	2,172.7	Foodstuffs	6,782.1	7,137.2
Beverages and Tobacco	201.4	859.4	Beverages and Tobacco	94.3	121.3
Raw Silk, Cotton, Minerals, etc.	477.4	520.7	Raw Materials, except Fuels	4,945.6	4,774.8
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	1,364.4	2,302.9	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	86.3	83.8
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	32.8	26.3	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6.8	12.9
Chemicals	1,667.4	3,448.7	Chemicals	20.7	97.4
Manufactured Goods	5,016.2	6,313.3	Manufactured Goods	635.3	1,579.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	4,924.1	6,909.9	Machinery and Transport Equipment	61.0	64.5
Miscellaneous	1,604.2	2,793.1	Miscellaneous	308.7	438.5
TOTAL	16,178.7	25,347.0	TOTAL	12,940.8	14,310.0

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED
(million baht)

	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Rice	4,389	4,376	4,021	4,183
Rubber	2,060	1,999	1,860	1,316
Tin Ore and Metal	962	1,178	1,315	1,550
Kenaf and Jute	495	1,121	1,613	723
Maize	1,346	980	1,521	990
Timber	269	279	295	213
Tapioca Products	653	686	646	604

* Jan.-Oct., preliminary.

COUNTRIES
(million baht)

	IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
German Federal Republic	888.2	1,093.0	1,543.5	1,458.0	460.8	571.0	636.9	585.7
United Kingdom	1,138.6	1,326.3	1,505.9	1,539.0	369.3	576.7	547.2	520.9
Hong Kong	334.4	401.8	402.8	379.4	936.3	979.1	856.5	932.4
Indonesia	788.2	472.5	360.6	577.0	707.9	994.6	260.7	462.9
Japan	4,073.5	4,704.3	5,199.8	6,743.5	1,826.4	2,672.9	2,359.0	2,940.5
Malaya	55.0	197.8	165.7	233.4	746.8	754.4	949.6	819.9
Netherlands	511.6	505.0	500.8	487.0	306.4	572.9	512.7	365.1
Singapore	112.6	263.3	139.2	301.0	771.5	890.9	799.5	1,020.6
United States	2,184.4	2,300.8	3,014.8	9,136.1	709.2	546.8	833.7	971.2

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF VISITORS	MONEY SPENT (U.S.\$ million)
1964	211,924	21.5
1965	225,025	25.3
1966	285,117	37.5*
1967	328,000	46.3*

* Includes U.S. Forces spending on leave.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
('000)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	2,492,839	2,697,161	2,797,526	2,846,880	3,172,750
Freight (ton kilometres)	1,337,972	1,307,238	1,411,375	1,534,283	1,607,073
Freight tons carried	4,231	4,106	4,216	4,435	4,695

ROADS
('000)

	1963	1964	1965†	1966
Cars	60.3	69.3	67.3	90.9
Lorries and Buses	72.4	84.4	75.7	97.6

† Jan.-Sept.

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING (Port of Bangkok)

	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (in ballast)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (in ballast)	CARGO TONS UNLOADED	CARGO TONS LOADED
1964 . .	2,158	1,730,411	2,173	1,469,811	3,552,507	4,463,688
1965 . .	2,262	2,203,569	2,293	2,098,630	4,373,579	4,753,154
1966 . .	2,439	2,419,925	2,465	3,191,264	6,106,159	4,863,345

CIVIL AVIATION (International and Internal Flights of Thai Airways)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	TOTAL LOAD TON/ KILOMETRES	PASSENGERS CARRIED		FREIGHT CARRIED	
			Number	Passenger kilometres	Tons	Ton/ kilometres
1964 . .	6,228,132	3,159,942	199,204	35,919,656	895,826	1,360,145
1965 . .	6,626,687	3,937,939	232,023	47,185,210	1,145,818	1,409,182
1966 . .	9,028,283	5,079,156	329,585	63,119,324	1,271,801	2,389,645

SERVICES (1966)

Number of Telephones (Bangkok and Thonburi only)	65,650
Number of Radio Sets	264,487
Number of Television Sets Imported	52,119
Number of Daily Papers	25

EDUCATION (1965)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Kindergarten	58	677	14,876
Lower Local	22,673	80,876	3,167,903
Upper Local	1,760	21,995	641,744
Municipal	480	6,845	239,387
Secondary	447	9,970	159,085
Private Regular	2,217	34,735	802,588
Private Special	605	2,275	58,065
Vocational	197	5,484	48,944

Sources: National Statistical Office, Bangkok, Bangkok Bank Limited, *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

Martial law was declared in Thailand on October 20th, 1958. Under a military junta, headed by the late Field-Marshal Sarit Thanarat, the Supreme Commander, all political parties of the National Assembly were banned. On January 28th, 1959, an interim constitution was promulgated and enforced by the King. It provided for the appointment of a Constituent Assembly of 240 members with power to draft a permanent constitution. This Constituent Assembly would, during the period of drafting, be empowered to act as the Legislative Assembly.

The interim Constitution provides that:

The sovereign power emanates from the whole Thai people; Thailand is a Kingdom, one and indivisible with the King as Head of State and of the Armed Forces of the

Kingdom, and the person of the King is in a position that is sacred and inviolable.

There shall be a Privy Council consisting of not more than nine persons who shall be appointed and relieved of their duties at the King's pleasure.

The King shall enact laws by and with the advice and consent of the National Assembly; the Council of Ministers exercises the executive power and the Courts of Law exercise the judicial power in the name of the King.

During the enforcement of this interim Constitution, the Prime Minister is also empowered, by resolution of the Council of Ministers, to issue orders or take steps in repressing or suppressing either internal or external actions which may jeopardize the national security or that of the Throne or subvert or threaten law and order.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ (King RAMA IX), born December 5th, 1927; succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother King Ananda Manidol, on June 9th, 1946. The Heir-Apparent is Prince VACHIRALONGKORN, born July 28th, 1952.

PRIVY COUNCIL

H.H. Prince DHANI NIVAT KROMAMUN BIDYALABH (President).

Gen. LUANG KAMPANART SANYAKORN.

Phya BORIRAKS VEJJAKARN.

Gen. LUANG SURANARONG.

SRI SENA SAMPATASIRI.

Phya MANAVARAT SEVI.

Chao Phya SRI DHAMATHIBET.

M. L. DEJ SNITWONGSA.

MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Field-Marshal THANOM KITTIKACHORN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: General PRAPHAS CHARUSTATHIEN.

Deputy Prime Minister: Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. KROMMUEN NARADHIP BONGSPRABANDH.

Minister of Finance: Dr. SERM VINICCHAIKUL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: THANAT KHOMAN.

Minister of Agriculture: PRAKAS SAHAKORN.

Minister of Communications: Gen. PONG PUNAKARN.

Minister of Justice: Phya ATTHAKARI NIPHON.

Minister of Education: MOM LUANG PIN MALAKUL.

Minister of Economic Affairs and National Development: POTE SARASIN.

Minister of Public Health: BAMLAS NARADOON.

Minister of Industry: Air Marshal MUNEE MNA SANTHANA VEJAYANTRANGSARIT.

ADMINISTRATION

Thailand is divided into 71 Changwat (provinces), each under a Governor.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THAILAND

(Bangkok unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Karachi, Pakistan.

Argentina: 6th Floor, Vongsvanij Bldg., 116/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* RUFINO LASPIUR (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).

Australia: 323 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ALLAN HENRY LOOMES.

Austria: Maneeya Bldg. (3rd Floor), 518 Ploenchit Rd., P.O.B. 27; *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF BAUMANN (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam and Malaysia).

Belgium: 44 Soi Phya Phipat; *Ambassador:* JACQUES GRAEFFE (also accredited to Laos).

Brazil: Maneeya Bldg., 518 Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* LEONARDO EULALIO DE NASCIMENTO E SILVA (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).

Burma: 132 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* U Po KUN (also accredited to Philippines).

Canada: *Ambassador:* JOHN CLELAND BRITTON (address not available).

Ceylon: Rangoon, Burma.

China, Republic of: 1126 New Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* LIU YU-WAN.

Cuba: Tokyo, Japan.

Denmark: 10 Soi Attakarn Prasit Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* EBBE MUNCK (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam, Philippines and Laos).

Finland: New Delhi 11.

France: Custom House Lane; *Ambassador:* ACHILLE CLARAC.

Germany: 64 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* HANS-ULRICH VON SCHWEINITZ (also accredited to Laos).

Greece: Asoka Hotel (Room 123), New Delhi.

India: 139 Pan Rd.; *Ambassador:* K. V. PADMANABHAN.

Indonesia: 600-602 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. ACHMAD YUSUF.

Iran: Silom Bldg. (7th Floor), 197/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANOUTCHEHR MARZBAN (also accredited to Malaysia).

Iraq: Karachi, Pakistan.

Israel: 31 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM DAROM (also accredited to Laos).

Italy: 92 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* ANDREA FERRERO.

Japan: 61 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* YOSHIO KASUYA.

Korea, Republic of: 349 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen SUN WHAN CHANG.

Laos: 193 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* LEUAM RAJA-SOMBAT.

Lebanon: 23/48 Panch Sheel Marg., Chanakya Puri, New Delhi 21, India.

Malaysia: 35 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* Tengku NGAH MOHAMED BIN SRI AKAR.

Netherlands: 106 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* BEREND JAN SLINGENBERG (also accredited to Laos).

New Zealand: 96 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. Sir STEPHEN WEIR, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (also accredited to Laos).

Norway: Thoresen Bldg., 448 Suriwongse Rd.; *Ambassador:* ARVID SVERIM.

Pakistan: 31 Soi Nana Nua, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* P. M. CHAUDHURI (also accredited to Laos).

Philippines: 760 Sukhumvit Rd.

Portugal: 26 Bush Lane; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. RUY G. DE BRITO E CUNHA.

Spain: 104 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO TABANERA (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).

Sweden: 197/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* AKE SJÖLIN (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam and Laos).

Switzerland: 35 North Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* RICHARD AMNA.

Turkey: 31 Soi Chidlom, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* HASAN ISTINYELI (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam and Laos).

Saudi Arabia: 2nd Floor, 385 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN AL-OMRAN.

Singapore: Victory Hotel, 322 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* TAN SIAK KEW.

U.S.S.R.: 108 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL M. VOLKOV.

United Arab Republic: 49 Ruam Rudee Rd.; *Ambassador:* AMIN M. MOUFTAH.

United Kingdom: Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* Sir ANTHONY RUMBOLD, Bart., K.C.M.G., C.B.

U.S.A.: 95 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* GRAHAM MARTIN.

Vietnam, Republic of: 78 Wat Samphya Lane, Samsen Rd.

Yugoslavia: Rangoon, Burma.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Magistrates' Courts (*Sarn Kwaeng*): Function is to dispose of small cases with minimum formality and expense. Judges sit singly

Civil Court (*Sarn Paeng*): Court of general original jurisdiction in civil and bankruptcy cases in Bangkok and Thon Buri. Two judges form a quorum.

Criminal Court (*Sarn Aya*): Court of general original jurisdiction in criminal cases in Bangkok and Thon Buri. Two judges form a quorum.

Provincial Courts (*Sarn Changvad*): Exercise unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters, including bankruptcy, within its own district which is generally the province itself. Two judges form a quorum. At each of the five Provincial Courts in the South of Thailand where the majority of the population are muslims (i.e., Pattani, Yala, Betong, Satun, and Narathiwat), there are two Dutch Yutithum or Kadis (muslim judges). A Kadi sits with two trial judges in order to administer Islamic laws and usages in civil cases involving family and inheritance where all parties concerned are muslims. Questions on Islamic laws and usages which are interpreted by a Kadi are final.

COURT OF APPEALS

Sarn Uthorn: Appellate jurisdiction in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal matters; appeals from all of the Courts of First Instance throughout the country come to this Courts. Two judges form a quorum.

SUPREME COURT

Sarn Dika: The final court of appeal in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal cases. The quorum in the Supreme Court consists of three judges. The Courts sits in plenary session occasionally to determine cases of exceptional importance and cases where there are reasons for reconsideration or overruling of its own precedents. The quorum for the full Court is half the total number of judges in the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Besides Buddhists, there are some Mohammedan Malays. Most of the immigrant Chinese are Ancestor Worshipers or Confucianists.

Christianity was first preached in the 16th century by Portuguese missionaries and later on by French Roman Catholics. Christians are found mainly in Bangkok and Northern Thailand and number about 149,655, of whom 116,011 are Roman Catholics.

BUDDHISTS

Supreme Patriarch of Thailand: His Holiness Somdej Phra ARIYAWONGSAKUTTAYARN Phra Sangharaja.

The Buddhist Association of Thailand: 587 Prasumaine Rd., Bangkok; f. 1934; 2,825 mems.; Pres. SANYA DHARMAAKTI.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bangkok: Archbishop: Most Rev. JOSEPH JOHN NITTAYO, 217-1 Sathorn Rd.

Tharé and Nonseng: Archbishop: Most Rev. MICHEL KIEN SAMOPHITHAK.

PROTESTANT

The Church of Christ in Thailand: 14 Pramuan Rd., Bangkok; f. 1934; communicant mems. 23,000; Moderator

Rev. CHAROON WICHAIDIST; Gen. Sec. WICHEAN WATAKEECHAROEN; affiliated mission mems.: United Presbyterian (U.S.A.), Disciples of Christ Mission, American Baptist, German Lutheran (Marburger), United Church of Christ in the Philippines, Presbyterian Church of Korea, Church of South India, United Church of Christ in Japan, East Asia Christian Conference and W.C.C.

THE PRESS

(Bangkok, unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Chao Thai: 555 Chakkrapadipongse Road; f. 1947; Editor CHALERM WUTHIKOSIT; circ. 12,000.

Daily News: 423 Siphya Rd.; Editor PRAPAN HETRAKUL.

Daily Trade News: Nr. Memorial Bridge; Editor NAI CHARAS CHATURAS; f. 1950; circ. 4,000.

Kiatti Sakdi: 108 Suapa Rd.; Editor ANANT KRITAYAKIEN.

Krung Teb: 450/8 Bumrungruang Road; Editor SANIT CHAENGKRACHANG.

Lak Muang: 522 Phra Sumane Road; Editor SALAO REAKARUJI; circ. 3,000.

Pim Thai: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor CHAIYONG CHAVALIT; circ. 28,000.

Pracha Thipatai: 450/6 Bamruangmuang Rd.; Editor SAWAI PHROMMI; circ. 5,000.

Siam Nikorn: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor CHARN SINSOOK; circ. 6,000.

Siam Rath: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave.; *suspended by the Government, September, 1967*; Editor PRACHUAB THONG-URAI; circ. 25,000.

Siam News (Khao Siam): 8-10 Khao Sarn Rd.; Editor SANONG MONGKOL; circ. 10,000.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bangkok Post: Post Publishing Co. Ltd., 1 Mansion 4 Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor TREVOR LATCHFORD; circ. 10,900.

Bangkok World: 522 Phra Sumane Rd.; f. 1957; Editor ROBERT UDICK; circ. 13,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Sing Sian Yit Pao; **Sing Thai Wan Pao**: 177-185 Charoen Krung Rd., Samyod; Editor KIENGHUNG SAE-YIENG; circ. 50,000.

Sakol: 31 Sikak Phya Sri, Bangkok; Editor EIENGLIEAK SAE-THA; circ. 10,000.

Tong Hua Yid Pao: 877-879 Talad Noi, Bangkok; Editor SOON SAE-TUNG; circ. 15,000.

Siri Nakorn: 984-8 Talad Noi, Bangkok; Editor PRASIT VAREEVES; circ. 40,000.

WEEKLIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Bangkok: 23 Lan Luang Rd.; Editor VICHIT ROJANA-PRABHA.

Bangkok Time: 37 Bamrungruang Rd.; Editor CHAROON KUVANONDH.

Daily Mail Wan Chandr: Siphya Rd.; Editor MANIT SRISAKORN.

Dara Thai: 9 Soi Bampen, Tung Mahamek; Editor SURAT PUKAVES.

THAILAND—(PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Mae Sri Ruen: 13/22 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor Mrs. NANTRA RATANAKOM.
Movie Stars and TV Magazine: 95/3 Nakorn Sawan Rd.; Editor KAOROP BUSAYAKORN.
Phadung Silp: 163 Soi Thesa, Rajbopit Rd.; Editor AKSORN CHUAPANYA.
Ploen Chitr: Siyaek Larn Luang Rd.; Editor BENJMAS U-DOMSILPA.
The Ring: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor SAMATHCHAI CHARUBHA.
Saen Sook: 103/1 Visutkrasat Rd.; Editor SUCHATI AMONKUL.
Sakul Satri: 399 Rama IV Rd.; Editor Miss PRANOM PHANTU-ROONROJ.
Sakul Thai: 185 Bamrung Muang Rd.; Editor PRAYOON SONGSERM-SWASDI.
Sapadah Sarn: 64 Unakarn Rd.; Editor NILAWAN PINTHONG.
Siam Rath Weekly Review: Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor PRAYAD S. NAKANAT.
Seo Ros: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor MANI CHINDANONDH.
Siam Samai: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor ARSA BOONYA MANOP.
Sri Sapadah: Soi Sri Yan 1, Nakorn Chaisri Rd.; Editor M. L. Y. CHITTI NOPAWONGSE.
Satri Sarn: (*Women's Magazine*): 64-66 Unakarn Rd.; Editor Miss NILAWAN PINTHONG.
T.V. Movies Weekly: 323/2 Ram Butri Rd., Banglampoo; Editor ANAND KHON JANART.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bangkok Bulletin.
Siam Rath Weekly: Rajadamnern Avenue, Bld. 6; Editor; M. R. KUKRIT PRANOJ.
Standard: 77 Pra Rama 5 Rd., Nr. Dusit Police Station; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Chaiya-Phruksa: 599 Maitrichit Rd.; f. 1953; Editor SINGTO PUKAHUTA, B.S.C., M.A.
Mae Barnkarn Ruan: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor Mrs. THONG MUAN CHINDANONDH.
Nakorn Thai: 13/3 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor SAKDI RATANAKOM.
Pharp Khao Taksin: 226 Samsen Rd.; Editor LUAN VIRAPHAT.
Sena Sarn: Army Auditorium, Ministry of Defence; Editor THANIT ONG-ART-ITHISHAI.
Standard Yawachon: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

MONTHLIES

Bangkok Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Rd.; Editor SANT SRONG-PRAPHA.
Chang Akhas (*Thai Engineers' Digest*): Air Force Engineering Dept., Sapan Daeng; Editor Wing-Commdr. PRASIT PRAPASANOBO.
Chao Krung: Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor Mr. NOP-PHOEN BUNYARIT.
Chaiyapruerk: Maitri Chit Rd.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.
Kasikorn: Dept. of Agriculture, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor ROEM BURANARUEK.
Kosana Sarn: Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; f. 1948; radio and T.V. magazine; Editor Mrs. CHA-OOM YAMNGARM.
The Lady: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

Navikasart: Royal Thai Navy, Thonburi; Editor Commodore YONG-YUT ANCHAVAKOM.
Satawa Liang: 689 Wang Burapa Rd.; Editor THAMRONG-SAK SRICHAND.
Varasarn Kru: 107 Tanee Rd., Banglampoo; Editor Mrs. CHARAS AUNGCHIT.
Villa Wina Magazine: 3rd Floor, Chalerm Ketr Theatre Bldg.; Editor BHONGSAKDI PIAMLAP.
Vithayu Sueksa: Ministry of Education, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.
Thai T.V. Mirror: Thai T.V. Co. Ltd., Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor ARCHIN PUNJAPHAN.
Thailand Illustrated: Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; Thai and English; Editor Dr. WITT SIWASARI-YANON.
Thammachaksu: Maha Makut Rajavithayalai, Phra-Sumane Rd.; Editor Lt. SA-ARD SOMBAT-SIRI.

EVERY TWO MONTHS

Silpakon (*Fine Arts*): Publicity and Statistics Section, Secretary's Office, Fine Arts Dept., Na Pra That Road; f. 1957; all arts, including traditional art and architecture, plastic arts, literature, history, archaeology, music and theatre; Editor PRAPAT TRINARONG; circ. 1,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 103 Pat Pong Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent ANTOINE YARED.
Central News Agency of China: 17 Soi II, St. Louis Lane, Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.
 Antara, The Jiji Press and Reuters also have bureaux in Bangkok.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Thailand: Bangkok.

PUBLISHERS

Aksorn Charoen Tasna Ltd.: Bamrung Muang Road 195, Bangkok.
Asia Educational Press: Asiap., Suriwongs Stall, P.O.B. 44, Chiangmai.
Chalermnit Press: 108 Sukumvit 53, Bangkok; f. 1957; dictionaries, history, literature, guides to Thai language for foreigners; Man. Mrs. CHALERMKWAN JUMSAI.
Educational Supplies Organization: Mansion, Rajdamnern Ave. 6, Bangkok.
Post Publication Co. Ltd., 55 Mansion 8, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok.
Pra Cha Chang & Co. Ltd.: Talad Noi 861-3, New Rd. Bangkok.
Prae Pittaya Ltd.: P.O.B. 914, 718 Wong Burapa Rd., Bangkok; children's books, picture books, belles-lettres, fiction.
Pramuansarn Publishing House: 703/15-16 Petchaburi Road, Bangkok; f. 1955; general books, fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks, guidebooks, children's books; Man. LIME TAECHATADA.
Ruamsarn: Wang Burapha, Bangkok.
Siam Directory: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave. 96, Bangkok; history, politics, economics, industry, directories.
Sie Kan Ka Co. Ltd.: Prayurawong Mansion 198, Mansion 1, Thonburi.

THAILAND—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Social Science Association Press: Chula Soi 2, Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1961; scholarly books, quarterly magazine; Man. and Editor SULAK SIVARAKSA.

Suekanka Ltd.: Practatipok Road 198, Thonburi.

Suksapan Panit (*Business Organization of Teachers' Institute*): Mansion 9, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1950; textbooks, children's books, pocketbooks; Man. KAMTHON SATHIRAKUL.

Thai Commercial Printing Press: Bangkok; law, administration, politics, economics, industry.

Thai Inc.: Mansion 96, Rajadamnern Ave. 2, Bangkok.

Thai Vatnapanis: Maitrijit Road 599, Bangkok; children's books, picture books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Thai National Broadcasting Station: Public Relations Department, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1938; under full Government control; Dir-Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; services in Thai, English, French, Vietnamese, Chinese, Malay, Laotian and Cambodian.

Ministry of Education Broadcasting Service: Division of Educational Information, Ministry of Education, Bangkok; f. 1954; Dir. of Division K. A. MEESOOK; evening programmes for general public; daytime programmes for schools including music, social studies and English.

Pitaksuntiradse Radio Station: Paruksakavun Palace, Bangkok; Dir. Gen. C. UMPATAMI; programmes in Thai and English.

Radio Station HS1JS: Bang-Sue, Bangkok; controlled by Government, permits advertising; Dir.-Gen. K. KENGRADOMYING.

Free Asia Radio Station: Saraburi Province; established 1967; 1,000 kW. broadcasting station built by Thailand and the U.S.; managed by Thailand; broadcasts in English, French, Thai and languages of several neighbouring countries.

In 1967 there were 2,766,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Thai Television Co. Ltd.: Mansion B. Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; transmissions from 1955; commercial programmes 5.00-12.00 p.m. daily, 10.00 a.m.-12.00 p.m. weekends; Man.-Dir. N. P. HONGSANAND.

Royal Thai Army: Pahol-yodhin Street, Sanam Pao, Bangkok; transmissions over a 75 miles radius since January 1958; daily 18.00-23.00 hours; Sundays 09.00-12.00 and 17.00-23.00 hours; Dir.-Gen. P. CHEUNBONN.

In 1967 there were about 210,000 TV receivers in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in baht).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Thailand: 273 Bang Khunprom, P.O.B. 154, Bangkok; f. 1942; Government-owned; cap. 20m.; dep. (Government and banks) baht 7,031m. (Dec. 1966); Gov. Dr. PUEY UNGPHAKORN.

BANKS INCORPORATED IN THAILAND

Asia Trust Bank Ltd.: 80-82 Anuwongse Road, P.O.B. 195, Bangkok; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 40m.; dep. 220m.; Chair. Princess CHUMHOT OF NAGOR SVAGA; Pres. TARNVANI-CHKUL.

Bangkok Bank Ltd., The: 9 Plapplachai, Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. 200m.; dep. 4,789m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CHIK SOPHONPANICH.

Bangkok Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 171 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 1,139m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Pol. Gen. PHRA PINIT CHONKADI; Man. Dir. M. C. AJAVADIS DISKUL; Gen. Man. M. C. ARJUNA SVASTI.

Bangkok Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 84-96 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1950; cap. 10m.; dep. 1,116m. (June 1967); Man. Dir. UDANE TEJAPAIBUL.

Bank of Asia for Industry and Commerce Ltd.: 601 Charoen Krung Rd., Bangkok, P.O.B. 112; f. 1939; cap. 50m.; Chair. Gen. SNIT DAYANANDA; Man. CHANA SMITTHI-ANAN.

Bank of Ayudhya Ltd.: P.O.B. 491, Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 100m.; dep. 1,304m. (June 1967); Chair. Pol. Gen. PRASERT RUJIRAVONGS; Man. Dir. CHUAN RATTANARAKS.

Krung Thai Bank Ltd.: 260 Jawaraj Rd., Bangkok; f. 1966 through merger of *Provincial Bank Ltd.* and *Agricultural Bank Ltd.*; cap. p.u. 200m.; dep. 4,333m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. LAUNG ATHAPRICHA CHANUPRAKARN.

Laem Thong Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 131, 289/9 Suriwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1948; cap. 12m.; dep. 460.7m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. BAISAL NANDHABIWAT; Chair. PHYA BORIRAK VEJJAKARN.

Siam City Bank Limited: 13 Anuwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 4m.; dep. 1,075m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. CHALERM CHEO-SAKUL; Man. Dir. VISIDTHA SRISOM-BOON.

Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.: 1280 Yodha Rd., P.O.B. 15, Bangkok; f. 1906; cap. 3.3m.; dep. 1,535m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Maj.-Gen. MOM DAVIWONGSE THAVALYASAKDI; Gen. Man. ABHORN KRISHNAMRA.

Thai Development Bank Ltd.: 276-278 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Cable address: Patanabank; cap. p.u. 35.1m.; Man. Dir. KUN KUNPALIN.

Thai Dahu Bank Ltd.: 943 Mahachai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 462 m. (June 1967); Chair. H.S.H. Prince UPALISAN JUMBALA; Gen. Man. CHALERM PRACHUABMOH.

Thai Farmers' Bank Ltd.: 142 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 1,252m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. BANCHA LAMSAM; Chair. PHRA NITKARN-PRASOM.

Thai Military Bank Ltd.: Mansion 2, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 657m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Field Marshal THANOM KITTAKACHORN; Gen. Man. SUKUM NAVAPA.

Union Bank of Bangkok Ltd.: 624 Jawaraj Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 538m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; Man. Dir. BANJURD CHOLVIJARN.

Wang Lee Chan Bank Ltd.: 1128 Chiangmai Rd., Wat Wat Thong Thammachat, Thonburi; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 0.25m.; dep. 9m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN SIEW TING.

FOREIGN BANKS WITH BRANCHES IN BANGKOK

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; Wanglee Building, Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; Man. J. M. AHRENS.

THAILAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Bank of Canton Ltd.: Hong Kong; 270-274 Jawaraj Rd., Bangkok; Man. T. C. HUANG.

Bank of China: Taipei; 95 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. T. F. WU.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Tokyo; 235 New Rd., Bangkok; Man. KENJI MIYASHITA.

Banque de l'Indochine S.A.: Paris; 57 Oriental Ave., P.O.B. 303, Bangkok; Man. GEORGES THERY.

Chartered Bank, The: London; 40 Chartered Bank Lane, Bangkok; Man. N. C. ECKERSLEY.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; 1153 New Rd., Bangkok; Second Vice-Pres. A. NOE.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd. (See Hai Tong Bank Ltd.): Hong Kong; 1378-1380 Songward Rd., Bangkok; Man. TAN PUAY LIANG.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; P.O.B. 57, 2 Bush Lane, Siphya, Bangkok; Man. A. D. VAUGHAN.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Madras; 221 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Man. A. J. SELLAKUMAR.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 45, Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. B. N. A. BAWDEN.

Mitsui Bank, The: Tokyo; 4-6 Nava Bldg., New Rd., Bangkok; Man. Y. SAITO.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Ltd.: Kuala Lumpur; 147-149 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. JOHN C. LING.

FINANCE CORPORATION

Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (I.F.C.T.): 101 Naret Rd., Bangkok; f. 1959 to assist industrial establishment, expansion, modernization and financing; a private financial institution; makes medium and long-term loans; cap. p.u. 46.75m. (Dec. 1967); loans approved 357.5m. (Dec. 1967); the Asian Development Bank has loaned Baht 100 million to augment the foreign exchange of the I.F.C.T.; Pres. PHYA SRIVISAR VACHA; Gen. Man. KRAISRI NIMMANAHAEMINDA.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Association of Thai Industries: Bangkok; f. 1967 to promote industrial development and the marketing of locally manufactured goods; to represent members in dealing with the Government in matters of legislation and in other aspects concerning local industries; mems. over 50 industries and business enterprises.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bangkok Stock Exchange: 197/1 Silom Bldg., Room 607, Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1962; 44 registered mems.; Chair. ALBERT LYMAN; Pres. WILLIS H. BIRD; Sec. P. D. HOWARD.

INSURANCE

Borisat Arkanay Prakan Pai Jumkat (South-East Insurance Co. Ltd.): South East Bldg., 708 Mahachai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. LUANG DAMRONG DURITAREKH; Man. Dir. VAI VATHANAKUL; cap. p.u. 2.5m.; life, marine, accident, fire.

International Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 291/293 Rajawongse Road, Bangkok; f. 1952; Chair. Gen. P. BORIBHANDH YUDDHANICH; Man. Dir. V. S. SAMAN; cap. p.u. 2.5m.; fire, marine, general.

International Life Assurance (Thailand) Ltd., The: 291/293 Rajawongse Road, Bangkok; f. 1951; Chair. CHOW PHYA RAM RAKOP; Gen. Man. SOMPONG TANTASETHI; cap. p.u. 2.2m.; life.

Ocean Insurance Company Ltd.: 1666 Krung Kasem Road, Bangkok; Gen. Man. KUNG PO YU; accident, fire, marine, life, motor car.

Oriental Life Assurance Ltd.: 497/503 Charoeh Krung Road, P.O. Box 88, Bangkok; Man. C. TUNGKAMANI.

Sinswad Assurance & Development Corporation Ltd.: 492/494 Mahachai Rd., P.O.B. 186, Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. J. TANPAIROD; Gen. Man. T. W. YOUNG; cap. p.u. 5m.; fire, motor car, accident, marine.

Thai Insurance Co. Ltd.: 933 Maha Chai Road, Bangkok; est. 1939; Man. PRAKOB VUDHIYADHANA.

Thai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mansion 8, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1942; Man. Dir. SMIT YAMASMIT.

Thoresen & Co. (Bangkok) Ltd.: Thoresen Building, Bangkok; f. 1937; shipbrokers, insurance agents; Man. Dir. A. K. M. MØRK; Gen. Man. R. ROSE ANDERSEN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Thai Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Road, Bangkok; f. 1946; 248 mems.; Pres. NAI BANJURD CHOLVIJARN; Vice-Pres. NAI CHUA CHANANOP, NAI KITCHA VADHANASINDHU; Hon. Sec.-Gen. Dr. SOMPHOB SUSANGKARN; publs. *Thai Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly), *Directory*.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions were abolished in November 1958 and workers are forbidden to organise new ones. In 1958 there were 136 registered unions with 25,000 members.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

State Railway of Thailand: Bangkok; f. 1888; 19,867 mem.; at Jan. 1st, 1968 there were 3,765 km. of open lines; gauge 1 metre; Chair. Gen. KRUEEN SUDDHANINDRA; Gen. Man. Col. SAENG CHULACHARITTA; Sec. NAI PRAMARN SUTAPUTRA.

ROADS

Total length of roads in 1965, 9,492 miles (concrete and asphalt 5,041, stone surfaced 853, laterite and earth 3,598).

SHIPPING

Port Authority of Thailand: Bangkok; 6 vessels; Chair. Adml. LUANG CHAMNARN ADHAVUDHA; Man. Dir. Maj.-Gen. PRACHUAB SUNTRANGKON.

Thai Maritime Navigation Co. Ltd.: 59 Janawa, Bangkok; services to Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Port Swettenham; 2 vessels; to Japan, 2 vessels; Chair. Lt.-Gen. PONG PUNAKARN; Dir.-Gen. NAI CHAROON VATHANAKORN.

Thai Mercantile Navigation Co. Ltd.: Bangkok; f. 1967; 2 vessels; services between Thailand and U.S.A.

CIVIL AVIATION

Thai Airways Co. Ltd.: Thai Airway Building, 6 Larn Luang Road, Bangkok; f. 1951 through the amalgamation of Siamese Airways Co. Ltd. and Pacific Overseas Airlines (Siam) Ltd.; Government controlled through the Ministry of Communications; internal services and to neighbouring countries from Don Muang airport; Chair. Board of Dirs. (Vacant); Acting Managing Dir. Lt.-Commr. PRASONG SUCHIVA; fleet of 2 HS-748.

THAILAND—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Thai Airways International Limited: 1101 New Road, Bangkok; f. 1960; Managing Dir. Comdr. PRASONG SUCHIVA; Exec. Man. HENRY JENSEN; fleet of 4 Caravelles.

Varanair Siam Air Co. Ltd. (Air-Siam): P.O.B. 4-155 (Rajprasong Trade Centre), Bangkok; f. 1966; twice weekly flights to commence in August 1968, with leased DC-8 or Boeing 707/320C aircraft; route network: Bangkok-Hong Kong-Tokyo-Honolulu-Los Angeles; Chair. Captain The Prince VARANAND.

Bangkok is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Air Viet-Nam, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways (C.P.A.), China Airlines, Civil Air Transport (C.A.T.), Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines Co. (J.A.L.), K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines (N.W.A.), Pan American World Airways (P.A.A.), Philippine Air Lines (P.A.L.), Qantas, Royal Air Cambodge, Royal Air Lao, Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.), Swissair, Trans World Airlines (T.W.A.), Union de Transports Aériens, Union of Burma Airways Board (U.B.A.).

TOURISM

The Tourist Organisation of Thailand (TOT): Head Office, Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. Lt.-Gen. CHALERMCHAI CHARUVASTR; Dep. Dir.-Gen. Col. SIRISAK SONTAROVAT; publs. *Thailand Travel Talk* (monthly, English), *Holiday Time in Thailand* (quarterly, English), *TOT's Magazine* (monthly, Thai), *Neswletter* (English).

OVERSEAS OFFICE

New York: 20 East 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028, U.S.A.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

One of the main aspects of the Thai cultural background and development has been the Buddhist religion of the majority of the inhabitants. The tolerance shown by Buddhists allowed complete freedom of religion in Thailand; Islam was introduced to the southern part of the country between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, Christianity came in the sixteenth century and the many Chinese immigrants brought their own religions of ancestor worship and Confucianism. These various religions, and to a certain extent their cultural traditions, have existed peaceably side by side and the tolerance shown to religions also shows itself towards foreign contacts. Trade contacts began in the middle of the thirteenth century and Europeans established trade contacts early in the sixteenth century. The Thai people have shown a remarkable ability to assimilate other nationalities—especially Chinese, of which Thailand has a large, integrated section—and yet preserve their own nationality, in spite of varying external pressures.

The written language has been influenced by, and in turn has influenced, Mon and Khmer. The influence of Buddhism on Thai life is also seen in the development of the literature of the country, a large proportion of early literary works being Buddhist-inspired. Verse was the general medium of literary expression until the last century, and one of the richest fields is the folk literature, which was passed on only by word of mouth.

Thai theatre has many traditional faces. The most ancient forms are the Hun and the Nang; Hun is a type of elaborate marionette theatre, with the story sung or recited by a singer, with chorus and musical accompaniment; Nang is a shadow drama, again with singer and chorus. Both of these have popular forms, with less elaborate figures and more modern stories. Classical drama originally came to Thailand from India. There are two main categories, the Khon and the Lakhon. The Khon was originally an epic religious manifestation, but it has been adapted to a certain extent; the characters, all men, wear masks and the story is told by a reciter, though a singing chorus is sometimes introduced. The Lakhon characters, men or women, but not acting together, do not wear masks, except when portraying demons, animals, etc.; the action is sung by a chorus, with a leader. Traditional music is closely bound up with Thai drama, with stylized, unvarying "action" and "singing" tunes played by a traditional orchestra of at least five players.

Popular festivals and ceremonies still held today have been a common manifestation of Thai culture for many centuries; the majority are of a religious nature, connected with the various phases of the life of Buddha.

Fine Arts Department: Ministry of Education, Chandra Kasem Palace, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok; promotes all sectors of the fine arts; Dir.-Gen. Nai DHANIT JUPHO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Thai Atomic Commission for Peace: Department of Science, Rama VI Rd., Bangkok; an experimental research reactor is in operation; Chair. Air Marshal M. M. VEJYANT-RANGSRISHT; Sec.-Gen. CHARNG RATANARAT.

National Energy Authority: Pibultham Villa, Kasatsuk Bridge, Bangkok; pilot nuclear plant; Sec.-Gen. BOONROD BINSON.

Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University and the University of Medical Sciences have atomic energy laboratories and are involved in nuclear activities.

UNIVERSITIES

Chiangmai University: Chiangmai; f. 1963; 250 teachers; 2,406 students.

Chulalongkorn University: Phya Thai Road, Bangkok; 707 teachers, 8,760 students.

Kasetsart University: Bangkok, Bangkok; 454 teachers, 3,239 students.

Mahavithayalai Silpakorn University: Nah Phra-Tat Rd.; 350 students.

Thammasat University: Bangkok; 553 teachers, 20,269 students.

University of Medical Sciences: Siriraj Hospital, Thonburi, Bangkok; 873 teachers, 4,168 students.

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Togo lies on the coast of West Africa forming a narrow strip stretching north to Upper Volta with Ghana to the west and Dahomey to the east. The climate is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 80°F (27°C) on the coast and 97°F (30°C) in the drier north. The official language is French and there are a number of native tongues. The majority of the population follow animist beliefs; there are about 300,000 Christians and 75,000 Muslims. The flag consists of five stripes of alternate green and yellow, with a red section in the upper hoist charged with a white star. The capital is Lomé.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trust Territory administered by France, Togo became an autonomous republic within the French Union in 1956 and achieved independence in 1960.

The leading political figure and first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, was assassinated by military insurgents early in 1963 and Nicolas Grunitzky returned from exile to become President. In May 1963 a popular referendum approved his appointment and elected a new National Assembly from a single list of candidates. Togo is a member of the United Nations and of the Organization for African Unity. In March 1965 Togo joined the Conseil de l'Entente. An army *coup d'état* took place in January 1967. A new government under Colonel Dadjo was appointed after the voluntary withdrawal from office of President Nicolas Grunitzky. In April 1967 Lt.-Col. Etienne Eyadema took over the Presidency.

Government

Following the army *coup d'état* of January 1967, the 1961 constitution was suspended. Executive power is in the hands of a President and a Cabinet, and elections to a new Parliament were promised as soon as possible. The country is divided into four Regions each administered by an Inspector assisted by an elected council.

Defence

Togo's Armed Forces total about 1,000, including an Infantry Battalion and a small naval force. Under military agreements with France, Togo is helped with training and equipment.

Economic Affairs

Togo's considerable natural resources are still largely undeveloped. The economy is agricultural, the chief crops being manioc, maize, coffee and yams. Much of the forests and mineral reserves still have to be surveyed, but phosphates are being mined in increasing quantities and now form the country's principal export. In 1967 major iron

ore deposits were discovered in the North-Central region. It is intended to set up industries, mainly for food processing. In 1961, Togo agreed with Dahomey to establish a customs union and make agreements on commodity prices.

Transport and Communications

There are 275 miles of railways, including three lines running inland from Lomé and a coastal line which joins with the Dahomey system. There are 3,200 miles of roads, of which about a quarter are all-weather roads. Three airports are in use and air transport is provided by four airlines.

Social Welfare

Medical services are provided by the Government and there is a General Hospital and 13 auxiliary hospitals.

Education

About half the schools provide free education and there are places for 40 per cent of children of school age. Mission schools are important and educate about half of the pupils. Scholarships are available to French universities.

Tourism

Big game hunting and fishing are the main attractions. There are a number of picturesque waterfalls.

Visas are not required to visit Togo by nationals of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Democratic Republic, Congo Republic, Dahomey, Gabon, German Federal Republic, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Sport

There is little organised sport but football and lawn tennis are popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (Memorial Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 7 (Easter Monday), April 27 (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Franc CFA.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA

Exchange Rate: 594 Francs CFA = £1 Sterling
244 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 56,600 square km.

Population (1964 estimate): Africans 1,584,000, Non-Africans 2,000, total 1,586,000; Lomé (capital) 100,000, Sokodé 23,000, Palimé 14,500, Anécho 13,000, Atakpamé 11,300 (1966 est.).

Main Tribes: Evhé 185,000, Ouatchi 152,000, Kabre-Losso 236,000.

Employment: Agriculture 741,000; Commerce 78,000; Industry 31,200.

Land Use ('000 hectares): Cultivated 2,300, Forests 500, Land capable of Cultivation 1,300, Waste Land 1,500.

Agriculture (1965—metric tons): Manioc 840,141, Maize 90,392, Millet and Sorghum 152,892, Rice 18,529, Beans 13,428, Sweet Potato 8,067, Groundnuts 24,991, Cotton 7,831, Cocoa 15,654, Copra 2,639, Palm Oil 369, Palmetto 11,925, Kapok 598.

Livestock (1964): Cattle 165,515, Sheep 564,748, Goats 473,512, Pigs 222,988.

Animal Produce (1965) (tons): Beef 1,007, Mutton and Goatsmeat 147, Pork 53.

Fisheries (1964): 54,000 metric tons.

Forestry (cubic metres): Firewood 28,060, Timber 6,700, Sawn lengths 4,000.

Mining (1965): The Compagnie Togolaise des Mines de Bénin produced 981,000 tons of Phosphate (Bauxite, Iron and Lime deposits are unexploited).

Currency: 1 Franc CFA=0.02 French Francs; 1,000 CFA = £1 13s. 8d. sterling=U.S. \$4.05.

Budget (1967): *Revenue* 5,274 million francs CFA; *Expenditure* 5,875 million francs C.F.A.

DEVELOPMENT

FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70
(C.F.A. million)

EXPENDITURE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Transport and Communications . . .	8,206	2,100	10,306
Town Planning, Housing . . .	1,734	2,800	4,534
Rural Economy . . .	5,141	800	5,941
Industry and Commerce . . .	1,416	2,400	3,816
Education . . .	1,336	300	1,636
Health . . .	1,195	140	1,335
Other Social and Cultural . . .	184	—	184
Administration . . .	840	—	840
TOTAL . . .	20,052	8,540	28,592

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Francs CFA)

Imports: (1964) 10,286; (1965) 11,100; (1966) 11,667.

Exports: (1964) 7,448; (1965) 6,626; (1966) 8,872.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Tobacco . . .	503	402	593	Raw Coffee . . .	2,525	1,365	1,951
Petroleum Products . . .	453	386	472	Phosphates . . .	1,948	2,198	3,771
Textiles . . .	2,041	1,771	2,068	Palmetto . . .	445	584	544
Machinery . . .	1,167	1,959	1,189	Cocoa . . .	1,632	1,687	1,688
Motor Vehicles . . .	443	630	620	Cotton (ginned) . . .	166	287	275
Electrical Equipment	303	572	510	Other Exports . . .	320	196	222

COUNTRIES

(tons)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
France . . .	2,896	3,470	3,596	France . . .	3,285	2,842	3,574
Franc Zone . . .	615	504	528	Franc Zone . . .	197	209	237
United Kingdom . . .	982	651	949	U.S.A. . . .	743	44	188
German Fed. Rep. . .	1,372	2,161	1,435	German Fed Rep. . .	430	604	517
Netherlands . . .	629	351	500	Italy . . .	591	597	666
U.S.A. . . .	324	365	352	Netherlands . . .	557	831	1,491

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers ('000)	1,842	1,689	1,735
Passengers—km. (million)	77.3	71.7	72.6
Freight ('000 tons)	116	115	95.2
Freight (million ton—km.)	12.2	8.4	8.6
Total receipts (million CFA)	268	247	247

Roads (1965): Cars 533, Lorries and Vans 401.

Shipping (1966): Vessels 389, Passenger arrivals 2,129, departures. 1,666. Freight loaded 59,900, unloaded 140,000

Civil Aviation (1966): Passenger arrivals 6,395, departures 6,651. Freight 237.

EDUCATION

Education (1964-65): *Primary:* Schools 754 (government 435, private 319), Pupils 149,657; *Secondary:* Schools 43 (government 17, private 26), Pupils 10,336; (1962-63) *Technical:* Schools 17 (government 3, private 14), Pupils 875.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated May 1963, suspended January 1967)

President of the Republic: The President of the Republic is the Head of State and the chief executive authority. He presides over the Council of Ministers, and appoints and dismisses the members of the government. They are responsible to him. He is the supreme commander of the armed forces, and has the power to pardon. He is responsible for the accrediting of ambassadors and all other external affairs. He is elected for five years by universal suffrage, and may be re-elected once. All Togolese over 21 may vote.

National Assembly: elected by universal suffrage for five years. It meets twice a year for two months, though the President of the Republic may summon it for special sessions, and prorogue it in case of emergency. The President of the National Assembly is elected by a two-thirds majority of the Deputies.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Général ETIENNE EYADEMA.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Minister of Defence: Général ETIENNE EYADEMA.

Minister of Justice: Col. KLEBER DADJO.

Minister of the Interior: Maj. JAMES ASSILA.

Minister of Public Health: Maj. ALBERT DJAFALO ALIDOU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOACHIM HUNLEDÉ.

Minister of Public Works, Mines, Transport, Posts and Telecommunications: ALEX MIVÉDOR.

Minister of Finance and Economy: BOUKARI DJOBO.

Minister of Education: SYLVAIN BABELÉ.

Minister of Trade, Industry, Tourism and Planning: PAULIN EKLOU.

Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Civil Service: BENOÎT MALOU.

Minister of Information and Press: BARTHÉLEMY LAMBONI.
Minister of Rural Economy and Minister Delegate to the Presidency: PIERRE ADOSSAMA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(Embassies in Lomé unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: B.P. 1800 Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Canada: B.P. 1639, Accra, Ghana.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Maison Dosseh, blvd. Circ.
Ambassador: PING-HSUN CHANG.

Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana.

France: rue Colonel Derroux; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE ROSTAIN.

German Federal Republic: rue d'Aflao, B.P. 289; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF VON WISTINGHAUSEN.

Ghana: Tokoin—route de Palimé; *Ambassador:* EDWIN DUPLAN.

Haiti: B.P. 1552, Dakar, Senegal.

India: P.M.B. 2322, Lagos, Nigeria.

Israel: 22 Ancien blvd. Circ., B.P. 1025; *Ambassador:* RACHAMINE TIMOR.

Italy: B.P. 1905, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Lebanon: P.O.B. 562, Accra, Ghana.

Liberia: Angle blvd. Circulaire et blvd. de la République;
Chargé d'Affaires: SAMUEL PERRY.

Netherlands: P.O.B. 2426, Lagos, Nigeria.

Nigeria: B.P. 1189; *Chargé d'Affaires:* VICTOR ADEGOROYE.

Pakistan: P.O.B. 2948, Lagos, Nigeria.

South Korea: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* WAN BOK CHOI.

Spain: Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos, Nigeria.

Switzerland: Ghana House, Accra, Ghana.

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Turkey: P.O.B. 3104, Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: route d'Atakpamé, B.P. 634; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS SMOLINE.

U.A.R.: Angle route Palimé et rue Affola, B.P.8; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MAHMUT DIKERDEM.

United Kingdom: Angle blvd. Circ. et blvd. de la République;
Ambassador: R. McKEEVER.

U.S.A.: rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 852; *Ambassador:* ALBERT W. SHERER.

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 1629, Accra, Ghana.

Togo also has diplomatic relations with Congo Democratic Republic and Congo Republic.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved in January 1967. Elections were then promised within three months, but by April 1968 the committee appointed to draw up a new constitution was still sitting.

Political activity was forbidden in January 1967 and the four parties: *Union Démocratique du Peuple Togolais*, *Parti de l'Unité Togolaise*, *Juvento* and *Mouvement Populaire Togolais* were formally dissolved in May; under the proposed new constitution it is expected that two legal parties will be allowed.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The independence of the judiciary is assured by the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature, set up in 1964, consisting of the President as Chairman, the Minister of Justice, the President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court, one Deputy, two Magistrates, and another person chosen for his "independence and competence".

Cour Supreme: Lomé; f. 1964; Pres. Dr. VALENTIN VOVOR.

CRIMINAL LAW

Cour d'Assises: Lomé.

Tribunal Correctionnel: Lomé and three other centres.

Tribunal de Simple Police: Lomé and seven other centres.

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Cour d'Appel de Lomé: f. 1961; Pres. M. PUECH.

Tribunal de Droit Moderne de Lomé: Sections at Sokodé, Anécho and Atakpamé.

Tribunal Coutumier de Premier Instance: Lomé and seven other centres.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Tribunal Administratif de Lomé.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Tribunal de Travail de Lomé.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 76 per cent of the population follow traditional Animist beliefs, 19 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 16 per cent of the total population) and 5 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: In the archdiocese of Lomé there are over 5,407 mission centres. Archbishop of Lomé Mgr. ROBERT DOSSEH ANYRON; Bishop of Sokodé Mgr. CHRÉTIEN BAKPESSI; Bishop of Dapango Mgr. BARTHÉLEMY HANRION, D.F.N.; Bishop of Atakpamé Mgr. BERNARD OGUKI-ATAKPAH; publ. *Présence Chrétienne* (fortnightly, circ. 2,500).

Protestant Missions: There are about 170 mission centres with a personnel of some 230, run by European and American societies.

PRESS

DAILIES

Togo-Observateur: B.P. 263, Lomé; f. 1959; French; political, economic and social; Dir. ANDRÉ B. SEDDOR; circ. 3,000.

Togo-Presse: B.P. 891, Lomé; f. 1962; French; political, economic and cultural; Dir. F. PATSON; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Journal Officiel de la République Togolaise: Editogo, B.P. 981, Lomé; official government publication; monthly; political; circ. 750.

Le Lien: Office of Education, Lomé; cultural; monthly; circ. 600.

Mia Holo: Lomé; Evhé monthly; Roman Catholic; Dir. R.P. B. ATAKPAH OGUKI.

Le National: 5 rue Bob Etienne, Lomé; French, political, social and cultural; twice weekly; Dir. T. HOLLARD; circ. 2,000.

Présence Chrétienne: B.P. 1205, Lomé; f. 1960; French; Roman Catholic fortnightly; Dir. R.P. ALEXIS OLIGER, O.F.M.; circ. 3,000.

La Réalité Togolaise: Lomé; monthly.

Sentinelle: Lomé; fortnightly.

Togo Xletivi: B.P. 413, Lomé; weekly political journal; Dir. S. JOSE PHAJAVON.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAU

D.P.A. is the only foreign bureau in Lomé.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion du Togo: B.P. 434, Lomé; f. 1953; Government station; programmes on three wavelengths in French and English, vernacular languages; Dir. GODFRIED EKUE; Tech. Dir. LUCIEN POENOLL.

In 1966 there were 30,500 radio sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; fr.=C.F.A. Francs)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: Paris; f. 1955; B.P. 120, Lomé; Manager M. CEZAC.

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque Nationale Togolaise: B.P. 65, Lomé; f. 1957 as *Crédit du Togo*, name changed 1966; cap. 112.5m CFA; Dir. PAUL AMENYAH.

Union Togolaise de Banque: B.P. 359, Lomé; f. 1964 by Deutsche Bank A.G., Crédit Lyonnais and Banca Commerciale Italiana; Pres. DJIBO BOUKARY.

FRENCH BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; B.P. 346, Lomé.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Lomé, B.P. 363.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Avenue de la Victoire, B.P. 33, Lomé.

INSURANCE

Some thirty of the major French and British insurance companies are represented in Lomé.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Togo: Avenue Albert-Sarrault, B.P. 360; f. 1921; Pres. ALLEN DJABAKU; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel*.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (C.A.T.C.): P.O. Box 142, Lomé; 600 mems.; Pres. BERNARD AKAKPO; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE ADUAYOM.

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo (U.N.T.T.): B.P. 163, Lomé; 7,500 mems.; 22 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT AMOUZOU.

MARKETING BOARDS

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de l'Arachide (Palm Oil Marketing Board): f. 1957.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Cacao: f. 1956.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Café: f. 1958.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Coton: f. 1955.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chemin de Fer Togolais: Lomé; total length 498 km., metre gauge, including three lines from Lomé—to Palimé (116 km.), to Aného (44 km.) and to Atakpamé and Blitta (276 km.); Dir. W. RÖHR.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,406 km. of main roads and 3,700 km. of secondary roads. Principal roads from Lomé to the borders of Ghana, Nigeria, Upper Volta and Dahomey.

SHIPPING

The Port of Lomé was due to complete a new deep water port in April 1968 which would enable it to handle 1.5 million tons of goods per annum.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Lomé, avenue Gallieni, B.P. 34.

Holland West Africa Line: c/o S.C.O.A., B.P. 347.

John Holt and Co. Ltd.: B.P. 343, Lomé.

Jugolinija: SOCOAPO, B.P. 821.

Société Navale de L'Ouest: S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 207.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: c/o Ets. R. Eychenne, B.P. 891.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Tokoin near Lomé, and there are smaller ones at Sokodé and Sansanné-Mango.

Air Togo: 17 rue Thiers, B.P. 1090, Lomé; agent for Alitalia and Lufthansa.

Air Afrique, B.U.A., K.L.M., and Nigeria Airways also serve Lomé.

TOURISM

Service de l'Information et de la Presse: Lomé; Dir. AYIKOE OSWALD AJAVON.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of National Education: Lomé; in charge of promoting cultural activities.

Comité National des Foires et Expositions: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Lomé; in charge of overseas representation of Togo's cultural achievements; Pres. JEAN AGBÉMÉGNAN; Sec.-Gen. SIMON AYIVOR.

THEATRE GROUP

Groupe du Théâtre et du Folklore Togolais (G.T.F.T.): Direction de la Jeunesse et des Sports, Lomé; f. 1962; comedy and African ballet; Dir. MATHIAS AITHINARD.

KINGDOM OF TONGA

Tonga is an independent Kingdom under British protection. The 150 islands of the Tonga group are about 400 miles east of Suva, Fiji, in the South Pacific.

STATISTICS

Area: 270 square miles (Tongatapu 99.2). There are 158 islands.

Population (1964): 71,472; Nuku'alofa (capital) approx. 17,000.

Agriculture (1966): Bananas 455,468 cases; Copra 9,258 tons; *Livestock*: Pigs 29,363; Horses 7,245; Cattle 2,037.

Finance: In April 1967 Tonga adopted a decimal currency with new monetary units, the Paanga and the Seniti. T\$2.14=£1 sterling.

Budget (1966): Revenue T\$1,968,184; Expenditure T\$1,872,356.

External Trade (1966): *Imports* T\$4,141,460 (mainly food and textiles); *Exports* T\$3,617,518 (mainly copra and bananas). Trade is chiefly with the British Commonwealth.

Transport: *Roads* (1966): Commercial Vehicles 326 Private Vehicles 243, Motorcycles 313; *Shipping* (1966): Tonnage entered and cleared 368,644 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1966): Aircraft arriving 145.

Education (1966): Primary Schools 126; Pupils 16,173; Post-Primary Schools 44; Pupils 7,539.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Tonga is based on that granted in 1875 by King George Tupou I. It provides for a government consisting of the Sovereign, a Privy Council and Cabinet, a Legislative Assembly and a Judiciary. Limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council and any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review by the Legislature. Tonga's relations with the United Kingdom are governed by the Treaty of Friendship, first signed in 1897 and revised in 1958.

The Cabinet consists of the Premier and the Privy Councillors.

The Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker (President), the Privy Councillors and Cabinet Ministers who sit as Nobles, the Representatives of the Nobles and the Representatives of the People. Privy Councillors and Cabinet Ministers are *ex-officio* members. There are no nominated members. Franchise is open to all male literate Tongans of 21 and over who pay taxes, and all female literate Tongans aged 21 or more. There are elections every three years, and the Assembly must meet at least once every year.

Tongan Ministers control all departments of State.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sovereign: King TAUFA'AHAU TUPOU IV, K.B.E.

MINISTERS

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Education and Works: H.R.H. TU'I PELEHAKE, O.B.E.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. M. U. TUPOUNIVA.

Minister of Police: Hon. MANOA HAVEA.

Minister of Lands and Health: Hon. S. LAUFILITONGA TUITA.

Governor of Ha'apai: Hon. VAEA.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. S. LANGI KAVALIKU.

Governor of Vava'u: Hon. MA'AFU TUPOU.

British Commissioner and Consul: A. C. REID, C.M.G.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. MA'AFU.

Ministers: 7.

Nobles: 7.

Elected Members: 7.

Elections were held in May 1966.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The courts consist of a Supreme Court, a Magistrate's Court and a Land Court. Persons who are not Tongan subjects are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tongan courts in criminal matters except when the punishment for an offence under Tongan law is punishable by death or imprisonment exceeding two years when the case, under the Anglo-Tongan Treaty of Friendship, 1958, is transferred to Her Britannic Majesty's Court in Tonga. All civil proceedings are taken before the Tongan Courts.

Chief Justice: (vacant).

RELIGION

The Tongans are Christian, 77 per cent belonging to sects of the Wesleyan faith.

PRESS AND RADIO

Press: *The Chronicle*: An illustrated weekly newspaper, sponsored by the Government; f. 1964.

There is a regular issue of Church newspapers by the various missions.

Radio: *Tonga Broadcasting Commission*: P.O. Box 36, Nuku'alofa; started operating July 1961; government and commercially sponsored; programmes from two 10kW. transmitters in English and Tongan with some Fijian and Samoan. Man. ALFRED E. F. SANFT.

FINANCE

BANKING

Government Savings Bank: Nuku'alofa; individual deposits are limited to £4,000 and no interest is paid on deposits exceeding £2,000.

There are no commercial banks but remittances may be sent abroad through the Treasury.

INSURANCE

Liverpool London Globe Co.: Agents for Tonga: E. M. Jones Ltd., P.O. Box 34; Nuku'alofa; also acts as agents for companies other than insurance.

Lloyds: Agents for Tonga: Burns Philp (S.S.) Co.

Queensland Insurance Co.: Agents for Tonga: Burns Philp (S.S.) Co.

Southern Pacific Insurance Co.: Agents for Tonga: Morris Hedstrom Ltd.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Tonga Copra Board: P.O. Box 27, Nuku'alofa; f. 1941; non-profit making board controlling the export of coconut and all coconut products.

Tonga Construction Company: P.O. Box 12, Nuku'alofa; f. 1958 to carry out the construction programme of the Copra Board as well as those of government, local bodies and private concerns; commission agents for imports and exports; Chair. H.R.H. Prince Tu'i PELEHAKE, O.B.E.; Manager S. H. BROWN.

Tonga Produce Board: Box 84, Nuku'alofa; formerly the Tonga Banana Board; non-profit making organisation controlling the export of bananas, pineapples and melons; Manager/Sec. A. JOHANSSON.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 120 miles of all-weather metalled roads on Tongatapu and 44 miles on Vava'u. Total mileage in Tonga including fair weather only dirt roads: 271.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by:

Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O. Box 4, Nuku'alofa; f. 1875; fortnightly passenger and cargo services between Auckland, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga; six-weekly cargo service from Australia to Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. Resident Agent J. G. BROWNE.

Bank Line: approximately six-weekly cargo services to the United Kingdom.

Periodic calls are made by ships of the Pacific Islands Transport Line bringing timber from Canada.

Local inter-island services are maintained by the Tonga Shipping Agency, jointly operated by the Government of Tonga and the Tonga Copra Board with three modern steel diesel-engined ships. Local sailing vessels also travel between islands in the groups.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a good airport on Tongatapu and limited seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa and Vava'u. There is a twice-weekly service from Fiji, run by Fiji Airways and a weekly service from Samoa run by Polynesian Airlines Ltd.

Fiji Airways: Suva; agents in Tonga E. M. Jones Ltd., P.O. Box 34, Nuku'alofa.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: Apia, W. Samoa; agents in Tonga U.S.S. Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 4, Nuku'alofa; Cables, Union-stream.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Trinidad, the southernmost of the Caribbean islands, lies within sight of the Venezuelan coast. The much smaller companion island of Tobago is 20 miles to the north-east. The climate is tropical with a dry season from January to May. Average annual temperature is 84°F (29°C). The language is English. Most of the population are Christians with Roman Catholics as the largest single group. There are Hindu and Moslem communities. The flag consists of three diagonal bands of white and black on a red background. The capital is Port of Spain.

Recent History

Trinidad and Tobago, formerly a British colonial possession, became a member in 1958 of the newly established Federation of the West Indies and in the following year achieved full internal self-government. With the secession of Jamaica from the Federation in 1961, Trinidad and Tobago withdrew and the Federation collapsed. In 1962 Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state within the Commonwealth, and in 1967 became a member of the Organization of American States.

Government

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Representatives are elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Governor-General in consultation with, and on the advice of, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Defence

There is a small militia of enlisted troops.

Economic Affairs

Crude oil is of paramount importance, Trinidad being the third largest oil producer in the Commonwealth. It is also a major world supplier of natural asphalt. The chief crops are sugar, citrus fruits, bananas, coconuts, cocoa and rice. Important industries are oil refining and the manufacture of sugar, molasses, rum, fruit juices and cotton textiles. A new Development Plan was drawn up in 1963 following extensive damage caused by Hurricane "Flora".

Further diversification of the economy is planned, and the Government has entered into agreements with other Caribbean countries to form a Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA) due to come into operation in May 1968.

Transport

Road transport is widely used for passengers and freight and there are many buses and lorries; the services of the state-owned railway are being phased out. Port of Spain has a deep-water wharf and there are regular sailings to all parts of the world. Numerous airlines use Piarco international airport.

Social Welfare

Old age pensions are paid, and there is some unemployment relief. State medical services are free. A new National Social Security Scheme to provide benefits for industrial injury, sickness, maternity and old age is under active consideration.

Education

Education is compulsory and free from the fifth to the fifteenth year. Many schools are run jointly by the state and religious bodies. The Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering and the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of the West Indies are at St. Augustine, Trinidad.

Tourism

The climate and coastline of Trinidad attract tourists and Tobago is also receiving a growing number of visitors. There are plans to construct a luxury resort on the north-west coast of Trinidad.

Visas are not required to visit Trinidad and Tobago by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States.

Sport

Cricket and football are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (May Day), June 3 (Whit Monday), June 13 (Corpus Christi), August 1 (Discovery Day), August 31 (Independence Day), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4 (Good Friday), April 7 (Easter Monday).

The holidays of Divali and Id ul Fitr are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar divided into 100 Cents. The new unit was introduced in 1965, but coins did not come into circulation until 1967.

The present rate of exchange was established in November 1967.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Dollars.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents.

Exchange rate: \$4.80 Trinidad and Tobago = £1 sterling.
\$2.00 Trinidad and Tobago = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1965 estimates)			
Trinidad	Tobago	Total	Port of Spain (capital)	San Fernando	Arima
1,864	116	974,000	93,300	39,300	11,000 (1960)

Africans 47%, East Indians 35%, Europeans 3%, Chinese 1%, Others 14% (1960 census).

EMPLOYMENT

(June 1967)

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	68,900
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	64,100
Construction	34,900
Commerce	49,100
Transport and Communications	24,200
Services	75,900

AGRICULTURE

(tons)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Sugar . . .	226,500	250,400	205,600	197,800
*Cocoa . . .	4,523	4,695	4,711	4,641
Coconuts and Copra .	12,098	12,403	12,235	12,378
*Citrus Fruits . . .	7,021	5,124	6,358	5,886

*(Exports)

MINING

	1965	1966	1967
Crude Petroleum . . (barrels)	48,900,000	54,611,000	64,995,000
Asphalt . . . (tons)	166,588	157,226	142,444

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Cement . .	tons	186,200	208,500	187,200
Cigarettes . .	lbs.	1,551,100	1,717,600	1,670,400
Rum . .	proof gals.	2,338,200	1,724,300	1,503,300
Bay Rum . .	"	37,300	32,200	30,400
Beer . .	gals.	1,918,000	1,744,000	1,792,000

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

T.T. \$1 = 100 cents

T.T. \$100 = £20 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$50.00

BUDGET

(1967)

REVENUE	T.T.\$	EXPENDITURE	T.T.\$
Income Tax, Purchase Tax, Company Tax, Customs and Excise, Registration and Licence Fees	174,743,000	Government Departments, Pensions, Public Debt, Defence, Development	
Non-tax Revenue	39,684,700		
Other	12,659,000		
TOTAL	227,086,700	TOTAL	288,467,996

Budget Estimate (1968): Revenue T.T. \$252.7m.; Expenditure T.T. \$327.8m.

Development Plan (1964-68): Total Expenditure T.T. \$320,000,000; Expenditure (1968) T.T. \$78,000,000.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(September 1960 = 100)

	WEIGHTING	1965	1966	1967
Food	490	110.8	115.1	116.8
Drink and Tobacco	77	122.3	125.3	127.4
Rent	25	106.6	111.5	118.6
Maintenance	52	119.1	125.2	128.4
Fuel and Lighting	29	112.0	113.2	115.5
Clothing	99	104.4	105.9	108.5
Household Supplies	67	106.8	109.4	111.2
Services	142	109.8	119.4	123.1
Drugs and Toilet Articles	19	106.7	109.1	115.4
ALL ITEMS	1,000	110.9	115.5	117.9

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million T.T.\$)

	1962	1963	1964
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (factor cost)	1,005.7	1,037.2	1,079.2
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, quarrying	108.3	111.8	111.7
Oil and asphalt	291.5	286.6	299.8
Manufacturing and construction	187.4	196.5	204.6
Others, including government	418.5	442.3	463.1

Gross Domestic Product: (1966) T.T.\$1,268m.; (1967) T.T.\$1,355m.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(T.T.\$'000)

	1963	1964	1965
Foreign Exchange Reserve	175,800	142,600	145,600
<i>of which:</i>			
IMF gold tranche	900	900	900
Currency in Circulation	33,242	36,958	35,555

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(T.T.\$ million)

	1964			1965		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	693.4	731.6	— 38.2	708.2	812.7	—104.5
Transportation	87.7	20.4	67.3	78.8	17.0	61.8
Travel	19.9	19.6	0.3	21.1	20.9	0.2
Investment income	8.8	130.2	—121.4	11.4	114.7	—103.3
Government transactions n.e.s.	8.9	1.9	7.0	10.3	2.1	8.2
Other miscellaneous services	17.3	18.0	— 0.7	18.1	17.8	0.3
Total	836.0	921.7	— 85.7	847.9	985.2	—137.3
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.0	0.6
Official	6.4	6.5	— 0.1	26.0	5.3	20.0
Total	9.0	7.8	1.2	28.6	7.3	21.3
CURRENT BALANCE	845.0	929.5	— 84.5	876.5	992.5	—116.0
<i>Capital:</i>						
<i>Private Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	57.7	—	57.7	107.4	—	107.4
Life insurance overseas investment	—	5.4	— 5.4	—	5.4	— 5.4
Total	57.7	5.4	52.3	107.4	5.4	102.0
<i>Public Sector:</i>						
Borrowing and amortization	28.4	22.2	6.2	12.0	5.3	6.7
Net appreciation of foreign investment	—	2.0	— 2.0	3.0	—	3.0
Total	28.4	24.2	4.2	15.0	5.3	9.7
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	86.1	29.6	56.5	112.4	10.7	111.7
Errors and Omissions	—	5.2	— 5.2	7.3	—	7.3
Overall Surplus or Deficit	—	33.2	— 33.2	3.0	—	3.0

SOURCES OF FOREIGN AID
(T.T.\$'000)

	1963	1964	1965
U.S. Assistance (capital)	—	900	5,800
Commonwealth Development and Welfare Schemes and other U.K. Assistance (capital)	200	600	—
Other (current)	1,900	600	500
TOTAL	2,100	2,100	6,300

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(T.T. \$'000)

Imports: (1965) 813,635; (1966) 778,611; (1967 est.) 714,738.

Exports: (1965) 688,873; (1966) 736,607; (1967 est.) 768,183.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
Food	87,588	89,727	86,488	58,384	52,654	58,294
Beverages and Tobacco	6,366	6,407	6,441	3,418	3,431	3,883
Crude Minerals, inedible	9,778	12,838	10,759	4,764	5,444	4,965
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	401,051	391,264	355,825	563,726	580,351	597,059
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	4,069	3,761	3,540	168	241	226
Chemicals	34,557	32,814	35,228	35,991	58,995	78,155
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	103,508	98,466	91,525	5,804	9,685	10,022
Machinery and Transport Equipment	129,137	102,410	86,252	143	7,522	4,776
Miscellaneous Manufactures	38,299	40,757	34,047	5,743	7,204	7,836
Miscellaneous Transactions, Commodities n.e.s.	3,478	4,663	4,633	173	4,936	2,967
TOTAL	817,831	783,106	714,738	678,314	730,462	768,183

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS		1966	1967	EXPORTS		1966	1967
United Kingdom		131,221	104,079	Netherlands		46,298	28,901
United States		110,290	108,679	United Kingdom		99,076	96,926
Venezuela		236,141	283,676	United States		248,859	298,138
Others		305,454	218,304	Others		336,229	344,221

TRANSPORT

Roads (1967): Motor vehicles registered: 84,297.

Shipping (1966): Entered 22,688,000 tons, Cleared 22,230,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers arriving 137,450, Passengers departing 146,760.

TOURISM

(1967)

Holiday and business visitors 77,790.

EDUCATION

(1964-65)

	PRIMARY	GOVERNMENT AND ASSISTED SECONDARY
Schools	460	37
Teachers	6,289	947
Students	209,366	21,139

In 1965-66 there were 461 primary schools, with 6,301 teachers and 216,063 pupils, and 42 Government and Assisted Secondary Schools.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Port of Spain.

THE CONSTITUTION

Trinidad and Tobago attained independence on 31st August, 1962. The Constitution provides for a Parliament consisting of Her Majesty, a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of 24 members appointed by the Governor-General; thirteen on the advice of the Prime Minister, four on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and seven on the advice of the Prime Minister after the Prime Minister has consulted those religious, economic or social bodies or associations from which the Prime Minister

considers that such Senators should be elected.

The House of Representatives consists of 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The duration of a Parliament is five years.

The Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, is responsible for the general direction and control of the Government. It is collectively responsible to Parliament. No more than two members of the Cabinet, apart from the Attorney-General, can be drawn from the Senate. The Cabinet must include the Attorney-General.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir SOLOMON HOCHOY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning and Development: Dr. the Rt. Hon. ERIC WILLIAMS.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Petroleum: JOHN O'HALLORAN.

Minister of Home Affairs and Personnel: GERRARD ALBERT MONTANO.

Minister for West Indian Affairs: KAMULUDDIN MOHAMMED.

Minister of Labour: ALEXANDER ALEXIS.

Minister of External Affairs: ARTHUR ROBINSON.

Minister of Education and Culture: Sen. DONALD PIERRE.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: Sen. GEORGE RICHARDS.

Minister for Public Utilities: E. MAHABIR.

Minister of Health: Dr. M. P. AWON.

Minister and Special Adviser to the Prime Minister: Sen. WILFRED ALEXANDER.

Minister of Housing: Mrs. ISABELLA TESHEA.

Minister of Local Government and Social Welfare: ALFRED THOMPSON.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries: LIONEL ROBINSON.

Ministers of State in the Ministry of the Prime Minister: F. C. PREVATT (responsible for finance), BENJAMIN PITT (responsible for Tobago affairs), ROBERT WALLACE (responsible for planning and development).

Minister of Works: VICTOR CAMPBELL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN PORT OF SPAIN

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy

Canada: Colonial Bldg., 72 South Quay (HC); *High Commissioner*: J. R. MCKINNEY (also accredited to Grenada).

France: 28 Alexandra St., St. Clair (E); *Ambassador*: PAUL LE MINTIER DE LEHELEC.

German Federal Republic: 90 Independence Square (E); *Ambassador*: FRITZ GAJEWSKI.

Ghana: Mexico D.F. (HC).

India: Salvatori Bldg., Frederick St. (HC); *High Commissioner* a.i.: MUNI LAL (also accredited to Jamaica).

Jamaica: 2 Newbold St., St. Clair (HC); *High Commissioner*: A. WIGHT.

Netherlands: Furness House, Office No. 90, Independence Square (E); *Ambassador*: I. C. DEBROT.

Senegal: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).

United Kingdom: Furness House, 90 Independence Square (HC); *High Commissioner*: G. P. HAMPSHIRE, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 2B Marli St., Newtown (E); *Ambassador*: WILLIAM A. COSTELLO.

Venezuela: 50 Independence Square (E); *Ambassador*: RAFAEL ECHEVERRIA.

Trinidad and Tobago also has diplomatic relations with Belgium (L), Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan (HC) and Switzerland.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: J. HAMILTON MAURICE.

Vice-President: L. E. BECKLES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: A. C. THOMASOS.

Deputy Speaker: BASIL PITT.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1966

PARTY	SEATS
People's National Movement .	24
Democratic Labour Party .	12

At a by-election in January 1968, the People's Democratic Party won a seat from the Democratic Labour Party.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Movement: 1 Tranquillity Street, Port of Spain; f. 1956; has a majority in the House of Representatives; nationalist party; Leader Dr. ERIC WILLIAMS; Chair. GEORGE A. RICHARDS.

Democratic Labour Party: 115 Charlotte Street, Port of Spain; opposition party; Leader Dr. R. CAPILDEO.

Liberal Party: 6 Ajax St., Port of Spain; minor opposition party; Leader P. G. FARQUHAR (no seats in Parliament).

People's Democratic Party: Port of Spain; Leader B. S. MARAJ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of Judicature of Trinidad and Tobago consists of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, who is *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court, and nine High Court Judges. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the English High Court of Justice.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice who is President and four other Judges. The Court of Appeal is deemed to be fully constituted if it consists of an uneven number of Judges, not less than three.

Appeal lies from the High Court of Justice to the Court of Appeal and to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Rt. Hon. Sir HUGH WOODING, P.C., Q.C., C.B.E.

Court of Appeal: The Hons. A. H. McSHINE, I. E. HYATALI, CLEMENT E. G. PHILLIPS, H. A. FRASER.

Puisne Judges: The Hons. M. H. A. CORBIN, K. P. DE LA BASTIDE, E. REES, C. E. ACHONG, G. M. SCOTT, E. S. CHERRIE, N. HASSANALI, D. MALONE, K. C. McMILLAN (acting), J. A. BRATIWAITE (acting).

District Courts: The Chief Magistrate, 4 Senior and 21 stipendiary magistrates preside over the District Courts established in various parts of the Colony. In these Courts the work of the Petty Civil Courts (which have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed \$240), the Magistrates' Courts and the Coroners' Courts is conducted.

Industrial Court: Chair. I. E. HYATALI (seconded from Appeal Court).

Registrar: E. J. A. MCCARTHY.

Attorney-General: The Hon. G. A. RICHARDS.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics 192,570, Anglicans 150,000, other Christians 67,283, Hindus 135,345, Muslims 32,615.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Trinidad: Dr. W. J. HUGHES, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Port of Spain: Most Rev. W. M. FITZGERALD, 27 Maraval Road, Port of Spain.

Christian Council of Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain; f. 1967; church unity organization formed by Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Moravian, Lutheran Mission and Salvation Army, with Ethiopian Orthodox and Baptist Union as observers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Evening News: 22 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1936; Independent; evening; circ. 26,925; Editorial Supervisor R. TARGETT; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad Guardian: 22 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1917; Independent; morning; Editor L. CHONGSING; circ. 53,714; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad and Tobago Express: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1967; Editor OWEN BAPTISTE.

PERIODICALS

Annual Statistical Digest: 2 Edward St., Port of Spain f. 1952; issued by the Central Statistical Office.

Caribbean Herald: 46 Henry Street, Port of Spain; weekly.

Caribbean Medical Journal: Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain; f. 1938; quarterly.

Catholic News: 34 Belmont Circular Road, Port of Spain; f. 1892; weekly; circ. 18,500; Editor Rev. Fr. B. M. FITZGERALD, O.P., S.T.B.; London Reps. S. S. Koppe and Co. Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Chiao Sheng: 10 Charlotte Street, Port of Spain; Chinese; weekly.

Democrat, The: 4 Wrightson Road, Port of Spain; monthly.

Nation, The: 90 Frederick Street, Port of Spain; weekly; organ of the People's National Movement; political and cultural; Chair. CARL LEGENDRE; Editor I. MERRITT; circ. 12,000.

New Statesman: Port of Spain; organ of Democratic Labour Party; weekly; Editor LEIGH RICHARDSON; circ. 2,000.

Observer: 91 Queen Street, P.O. Box 136, Port of Spain; circ. 3,000; f. 1941; monthly; Editor H. P. SINGH.

Quarterly Economic Report: 2 Edward St., Port of Spain; f. 1950; issued by the Central Statistical Office; quarterly.

Sportsman: 52 Part Street, Port of Spain; weekly (Sundays).

Sunday Guardian: 22 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain; f. 1917; Independent; morning; Editor J. A. INCE; circ. 87,993; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad and Tobago Gazette: 2 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain; weekly; official paper of the Government.

Tropical Agriculture: c/o Butterworth and Co. (Publishers) Ltd., 88 Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1924; journal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad; quarterly; Gen. Editor H. K. ASHBY, 7 Linton Rd., Oxford, England; Faculty Editor Prof. P. MAHADEVAN, University of West Indies.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Caribbean Press Association: Kent House, Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1947; Pres. E. L. CROZIER.

PUBLISHERS

Marshal Muir Ltd.: 64 Marine Square, P.O.B. 126, Port of Spain.

Trinidad Publishing Co.: 22-26 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; law, politics.

University of the West Indies: St. Augustine; education, textbooks.

Yuelles Printerie Ltd.: P.O.B. 543, Port of of Spain.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Trinidad: Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; island-wide commercial broadcasting service; two programmes; Man. P. E. M. HESKETH.

Radio Guardian: Abercromby Street, P.O. Box 610, Port of Spain; f. 1957; operated by the Trinidad Publishing Co. Ltd.; studios at Port of Spain, transmitter at Chaguanas; Man. P. A. PITTS.

Rediffusion (Trinidad) Ltd.: Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; commercial wired service in Port of Spain and other built-up areas; two programmes, one relaying Radio Trinidad, one (Voice of Rediffusion) also originating; 8,000 subscribers (1967); Man. B. M. ROSTANT.

Receiving sets (1967): 225,000.

TELEVISION

Trinidad-Tobago Television Co. Ltd.: Television House, Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1962; commercial station; Gen. Man. F. A. RAWLINS.

Receiving sets (1967): 35,500.

FINANCE

BANKING

Central Bank: Independence Square, P.O.B. 1250, Port of Spain; f. 1964; Governor Dr. ALEXANDER McLEOD.

Agricultural Credit Bank: 12 Abercromby Street, Port of Spain; Chair. F. AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER.

Agricultural Development Bank: Port of Spain; bill for establishment passed 1968; to provide long, medium and short term loans to farmers; eventually to be owned and operated by farmers.

Industrial Development Bank: legislation for the foundation of a development bank was passed in 1966, but its coming into operation has been shelved pending the establishment of a Caribbean area development bank.

Swiss-West Indies Bank: Port of Spain; f. 1961; cap. W.I. \$480m.

Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 80-84 Charlotte Street, Port of Spain; f. 1914; Pres. C. L. DUPREY, O.B.E.; Man. A. A. GEORGE.

BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Head Office: P.O. Box 1252, Nassau; Trinidad Offices: P.O.B. 718, Port of Spain and P.O.B. 127, San Fernando.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Trinidad Office: 1 Frederick St., Port of Spain.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, E.C.3; main branch: Independence Square, Port of Spain; Manager C. A. J. DEVAUX; 31 other offices in Trinidad, one in Tobago; Manager R. W. CHAN.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Port of Spain Office: 72 Independence Square; Man. T. V. GRINDLEY; 5 branches.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.; Port of Spain Office: 53 Independence Square; Manager D. L. PORTER.

First National City Bank: Head Office: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Port of Spain Office: 74 Independence Square.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, P.O.B. 6001, Montreal; Port of Spain Office: 55 Independence Square; Man. R. J. DE VERTEUIL; 13 other br. in Trinidad and Tobago.

STOCK EXCHANGE

West Indies Stock Exchange: Port of Spain branch; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

National Companies in Port of Spain:

Colonial Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Colonial Life Bldg., 32 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1936; Man. C. L. DUPREY.

Trinidad & Tobago Insurance Ltd.: 69 Independence Square, P.O.B. 600, Port of Spain.

Trinidad Distributors Ltd.: 7-9 Marii St., P.O.B. 617.

Trinidad Friendly Life Insurance Society: 30A St. Vincent Street.

Trinidad Motor Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25 Edward Street; Man. E. J. MARSDEN.

Trinidad Trading Co. Ltd.: 84/86 Independence Square; agents for a number of foreign companies.

The principal British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agencies in Port of Spain.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean: P.O. Box 499, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Pres. J. ANGUS MACKAY; Exec. Dir. KENNETH GORDON.

Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Chambers of Industry and Commerce: Port of Spain; publ. *Enterprise* (quarterly).

Trinidad Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O. Box 499, Port of Spain; f. 1879, inc. 1891; 229 company mems., 94 individuals; Pres. LOUIS B. FRASER; Gen. Man. K. GORDON; Sec. C. H. V. ROGERS.

South Trinidad Chamber of Industry and Commerce: P.O.B. 80, San Fernando; f. 1956; 362 mems.; Pres. W. M. MARSHALL; Gen. Man. ARTHUR L. McSHINE.

Tobago Chamber of Commerce: Pres. C. SARDINHA; Sec. R. POWDER.

ASSOCIATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: P.O. Box 174, Port of Spain; f. 1955; mems. Citrus Growers' Associations in Jamaica, British Honduras, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago; Chair. Sir HAROLD ROBINSON; Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad Ltd.: P.O. Box 346, Port of Spain; f. 1915; 197 members; Pres. F. L. DE VERTEUIL; Man. ARTHUR C. DE SILVA.

Coconut Growers' Association: P.O. Box 229; Port of Spain; f. 1936; 340 mems.; Pres. F. AGOSTINI, H.E.C.; Man. Dir. COLIN STUART.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: P.O.B. 174, Port of Spain; f. 1932; 600 mems.; Pres. Hon. Sir H. E. ROBINSON; Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

The National Association of Trinidad and Tobago Steelbandsmen: P.O.B. 914, Port of Spain; Pres. GEORGE GODDARD.

Shipping Association of Trinidad: Dock Road, Port of Spain; f. 1938; Pres. M. J. BLACKMAN; Gen. Man. P. L. CEZAIR.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.): 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1920; 3 mems.; Chair. F. H. B. BLACKBURN; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Trinidad Island-wide Cane Farmers' Association: Port of Spain; f. 1957; Pres. RAMGAN ALI.

Trinidad Manufacturers' Association: Pres. JOHN SELLIER; permanent exhibition at 1 Anderson Terrace, Maraval.

DEVELOPMENT

National Housing Authority: P.O.B. 555, Port of Spain; f. 1962; Chair. IVAN WILLIAMS; Vice-Chair. ALAN ALEXANDER.

Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 949, 6th Floor, Salvation Bldg., Port of Spain; f. 1959; encourages new industries and hotels and develops industrial estates, operates loan funds; Chair. Sir ALAN REECE, Kt., C.M.G.; Gen. Man. (vacant).

TRADE UNIONS

Trinidad and Tobago Labour Congress: Port of Spain; f. 1966 as the result of a merger between the *National Federation of Labour* and the *Trinidad and Tobago National Trades Union Congress*; affiliated to ICFTU; about 74,000 mems.; Pres. W. SUTTON.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATES

Agricultural and General Workers' Union: Bust Corner Hall, Siparia; about 1,000 mems.; Pres. A. W. ALEXIS; Gen. Sec. ALLAN SYLVESTRE.

Civil Service Association: 89 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. M. P. ADAMS; Gen. Sec. JAMES I. A. MANSWELL.

Trinidad and Tobago Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 5 Ajax Street, Port of Spain; about 5,000 mems.; Pres. V. A. STANFORD; Sec. I. DANIEL.

Amalgamated Workers' Union: 16 New St., Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres. CYRIL LOPEZ; Sec. W. W. SUTTON.

Federated Workers' Trade Union: 82-84 Frederick Street, Port of Spain; about 8,500 mems.; Pres. A. V. WILSON; Gen. Sec. CARLTON STEPHEN.

Oilfields Workers' Trade Union: 99A Circular Rd., San Fernando; about 10,500 mems.; Pres. Gen. GEORGE WEEKES; Gen. Sec. CYRIL GONZALES.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: 10 Wrightson Road, Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres.-Gen. Sen. CLIVE R. W. SPENCER (a.i.); Sec.-Gen. G. MUNROE.

All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factory Workers' Trade Union: 8 Mon Chagrin Street, San Fernando; about 7,000 mems.; Pres. A. R. GEOFFREY; Gen. Sec. RAMPRATAP SINGH.

Trinidad and Tobago Teachers' Union: 94 Frederick Street, Port of Spain; about 4,000 mems.; Pres. S. J. DEDIER; Sec. K. M. SYLVESTRE.

NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

There are three non-affiliated unions of which the main one is:

National Union of Government Employees: 68 Henry Street, Port of Spain; 12,454 mems.; Pres. N. CRICHLAW; Gen. Sec. JOHN M. HACKSHAW.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1960 there were 455 agricultural credit societies with 10,297 mems.; 388 co-operative societies with 21,000 mems. and assets of \$4,818,180.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Public Transport Service Corporation: Railway Bldg., South Quay, Port of Spain; f. 1965 to operate road and rail transport; Chair. Sen. CARL TULL; Gen. Man. JOHN COOPER; operates a fleet of approx. 300 buses; the rail service, on a 12-mile length of track, is being phased out. Some 24 million passengers were transported in 1967.

ROADS

There are 4,178 miles of roads; 3,025 miles suitable for wheeled traffic and 1,153 miles of bridle path.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Port of Spain in Trinidad and Scarborough in Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago Port Authority: Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; Gen. Man. CARL MOHIPP.

West Indies Shipping Service: c/o Furness, Withy and Co. Ltd., Furness House, Port of Spain.

The chief foreign shipping lines who call at Port of Spain are: Alcoa Steamship Co., Argentina State Line, Atlantic Lines, Boomerang Cargo Line, Booth Line, Buccaneer Line, Canadian Transport Co., Caribbean Pioneer Line, Compañía Transatlántica Española, French Line, Furness Lines, Fyffes Line, Great Lakes Transcaribbean Line, Grimaldi Siosa Lines, Hamburg-America Line, Harrison Line, Horn-Linie, Lampart and Holt Line, Lauro Line, Mamenic Line, Montreal Australia New Zealand Line, Moore-McCormack Lines, P. & O.-Orient Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways: Kent House, Long Circular Rd., Maraval; incorporated 1948; all Issued Shares are held by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago; points served include Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Grand Cayman, Georgetown, Surinam, Miami, New York; Fleet: 3 Boeing 727, 5 Viscount; Chair. Sir ELLIS CLARKE; Gen. Man. Capt. P. W. M. KELSHALL.

The following foreign airlines serve Trinidad and Tobago: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, B.O.A.C., Caribair, K.L.M., Pan Am and Varig.

TOURISM

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board: 56 Frederick St., P.O.B. 222, Port of Spain; f. 1958; Statutory Board, 11 mems. appointed by the Governor in Council; some on the recommendation of the various organizations representing the tourist industry; Pres. RAYMOND LANGE; Gen. Man. DONALD BAIN.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: 2 Carlton St., Toronto 2, Ontario.

U.S.A.: 48 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

There are approximately 1,100 hotel rooms available.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

National Conservatoire and Symphony Orchestra: f. 1967.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies (Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering; College of Arts and Sciences): St. Augustine, Trinidad; 120 teachers, 12,000 students.

TUNISIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Tunisia lies on the Mediterranean between Algeria and Libya. The climate is temperate on the coast with winter rain and hot and dry in the southern desert. Arabic is the official language and French is widely used. Islam is the state religion and embraces the vast majority of the population. There are Jewish, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Protestant minorities. The flag consists of a red field charged with a white disc containing a red crescent surrounding a red star. The capital is Tunis.

Recent History

Formerly a French Protectorate, Tunisia became autonomous in 1955 and achieved independence the following year. In 1957 the monarchy was abolished and Habib Bourguiba became the first President. In 1961, following repeated demands by President Bourguiba that France should withdraw its troops from the naval base at Bizerta, a blockade was set up. French reinforcements were sent and heavy fighting broke out. After discussion in the United Nations a cease-fire was arranged and French evacuation negotiated in October 1963. In May 1964 Tunisia appropriated all foreign-owned lands, and France in retaliation withdrew most of her economic aid. Economic aid from France recommenced after a cultural agreement was signed in 1966. Relations with the other Maghreb countries have been improved with the establishment of an Economic Council which will work for closer economic co-operation among the four North African states.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by direct suffrage, and a Cabinet of thirteen Secretaries of State and three Under-Secretaries. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 90 members, which is elected by universal suffrage for five years at the same time as the Presidential elections. All citizens of twenty or over are entitled to vote.

Defence

The National Army numbers about 13,000 men. Officer-training is carried out in the U.S.A. and France as well as in Tunisia. The Navy and Air Force have only recently been brought into existence and consist of training cadres of 500 and 1,000 men respectively.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the basis of the economy. The chief agricultural products are wheat, olive oil, wine and fruits. Phosphates, iron ore and lead are the principal minerals, and oil in commercial quantities was found in 1964. Planning has been introduced into the economy and is under the direction of the Secretary of State for Planning and National Economy. A Ten-Year Plan 1962-71 aims to double the national income. The industrial sector is expanding rapidly; the steel works at Menzel-Bourguiba, the only one in the Maghreb, has a capacity of 70,000 tons, and

chemical and paper industries, based on the local phosphates, oil and esparto grass, are being developed.

Transport and Communications

The total length of railways is 1,287 miles, of which 990 miles are State-owned. 9,650 miles of highways and roads connect all the major commercial centres. There are four major ports and a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. Air transport is provided by Tunis Air and several foreign lines.

Social Welfare

A state system of social security provides benefits for sickness, maternity and old age. Free health services are available to 80 per cent of the population. Regional committees for social security care for the aged, needy and orphaned.

Education

Primary education is free and in 1967-68 there were 794,000 pupils in primary schools, 78,000 in secondary schools, 41,000 in intermediate schools and 6,800 students at the University of Tunis. A quarter of the budget is spent on education. Arabic is the medium of instruction in primary schools, but French is generally used in secondary and higher education, and there are more than 2,500 French teachers.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent sandy beaches, oriental architecture and remains of the Roman Empire. Tunisia contains the site of the ancient city of Carthage.

Sport

Football, swimming and boxing are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), June 1 (National Day), June 20 (Birthday of the Prophet), July 25 (Republic Day), August 3 (Birthday of President Bourguiba), December 22 (Id ul Fitr).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 18 (National Revolution Day), February 28 (Id ul Adha), March 20 (Independence Day), March 20 (Ras El Am Hejri).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Dinar of 1,000 Millimes. The Dinar was devalued in September 1964.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Millimes.

Notes: ½, 1, 5 Dinars.

Exchange rate: 1.26 Dinars = £1 sterling.
0.52 Dinars = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1966 census.)		BIRTHS (1964)	DEATHS (1964)
	Total	Tunis (capital)		
164,150	4,457,862	600,000	206,046	43,656

Chief Towns: Sfax 66,000, Sousse 48,000, Bizerta 45,000, Kairouan 40,000, Menzel-Bourguiba 35,000.

EMPLOYMENT

Agriculture and Fishing . . .	695,000
Industry . . .	257,000
Business and Public Services . . .	268,000
TOTAL EMPLOYED . . .	1,220,000

In 1967 79,200 Tunisians were working abroad—60,000 in France, 11,000 in Algeria and 4,000 in Libya.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(’000 metric tons)

CROP	1962	1963	1964	1965
Soft Wheat . . .	75	107	} 380 {	100
Hard Wheat . . .	330	463		420
Barley . . .	106	235		180
Esparto Grass . . .	102.4	94	90	111
Citrus Fruits . . .	63	78.7	100.6	94
Dates . . .	25	41	41.5	54
Olive Oil . . .	45	89	95	9.5
Sugar Beet . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	38
Wine (’000 hectolitres) .	1,715	1,800	1,830	1,850

LIVESTOCK
(1965—’000)

CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	HORSES	MULES	GOATS	CAMELS
592	5	3,767	86	54	527	190

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1962	1963	1964
Fish . . .	18,674	20,932	18,977
Crustacea . . .	221	251	327
Sponges . . .	120	130	73

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Iron Ore . . . ('000 metric tons)	865	939.3	1,117	1,724
Lead Ore . . . (" " ")	21.9	20.1	25	n.a.
Phosphate Rock . . . (" " ")	2,265	2,750	3,040	2,732
Zinc (metric tons)	7,900	5,896	7,000	n.a.

Petroleum (1966): Production in the first year was 500,000 tons.

INDUSTRY

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Superphosphates, Ordinary . ('000 metric tons)	25	21	37	} 152
Superphosphates, Concentrated (" " ")	135	136	137	
Hyperphosphates (" " ")	69	27	97	
Cement (" " ")	359	362	361	454
Lead Smelter (" " ")	18	22	22	n.a.
Refined Oil (" " ")	—	—	n.a.	655
Electric Power (million kWh)	282	288	307	333
Gas (million cubic metres)	16	14	7	n.a.
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	n.a.	n.a.	150	n.a.
Cigarettes (millions)	n.a.	n.a.	2,490	n.a.
Wine ('000 hl.)	1,452	1,715	1,800	1,830
Olive Oil ('000 metric tons)	32	45	85	89

Also Sugar Refining, Flour Milling, Fish Canning and many small industries.

A 1 million ton oil refinery came on stream in 1963.

FINANCE

1 Dinar=1,000 millimes

100 Dinars=£79 7s. 3d. sterling=U.S. \$190.48.

BUDGET

(1966—'000 Dinars)

EXPENDITURE	
Development Plan and National Economy	35,212
Education	24,600
Health	8,938
Interior	8,019
Public Works and Housing	5,345
Defence	4,310
TOTAL (including others)	100,500

Budget Estimates—1967: Expenditure 108,000,000 dinars.

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1961-71

Aims at a 6 per cent annual rise in productivity.

FIRST STAGE 1962-64

Proposed expenditure in the Public Sector: 140 million dinars; in the Private Sector: 130 million dinars.

SECOND STAGE 1965-68

Aims at 6.5 per cent annual rise in productivity. National savings will supply 280 million dinars of the planned investments. 150 million dinars will be invested in industrialisation.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (million Dinars)

	1965	1966
Agriculture	26.4	29.4
Industries	54.7	29.4
Transport	8.0	17.0
Tourism	6.5	11.8
Government Ministries and Infrastructure	22.6	27.0
Other Services	14.8	14.4
TOTAL	133.0	129.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S.\$)

	1962	1963	1964
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	— 85	— 97	— 102
Transport and Insurance	— 12	— 13	— 17
Investment income	2	2	4
Other services	— 5	5	—
Total	— 100	— 107	— 123
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Private	—	— 2	1
Government	33	32	19
CURRENT BALANCE	— 67	— 77	— 103
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Private institutions	7	32	27
Central institutions	38	21	66
Total	45	53	93
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Private institutions	—	— 1	3
Central institutions	24	26	9
Total	24	25	12
CAPITAL BALANCE	69	78	105
Net Errors and Omissions	— 2	— 1	— 2

FOREIGN AID (million U.S.\$)

	PERIOD	TOTAL	1964
International Agencies	1949-64	19	4
United States—Grants	1945-64	263	17
United States—Credits	1945-64	60	29
United States—Other Aid	1945-64	14	— 1
Other Western Countries	1960-63	27*	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	1955-65	28†	n.a.
Eastern European Countries	1955-65	30†	n.a.

* Excludes loan of \$116 million shared with Morocco.

† Commitments. Total received 1945-64 \$48 million.

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 dinars)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	90,890	93,198	110,800	129,000	131,224
Exports	48,687	52,922	57,300	62,900	73,690

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Machinery	15,559	21,472	16,181
Iron and Steel Products	9,847	13,980	12,953
Petroleum Products	7,496	6,245	6,721
Wheat	2,267	6,654	6,933
Electrical Apparatus	4,780	6,966	6,934
Vehicles and Spares	5,670	5,845	7,476
Sugar	7,431	3,223	2,840
Pharmaceuticals	2,040	2,646	3,015
Vegetable Oils, excl. Olive Oil	1,557	2,018	4,123
Paper	2,178	2,804	2,852
Tea	2,118	1,470	2,201
Timber and Products	3,371	3,208	4,011
Cotton Textiles	2,523	2,183	1,970
Clothing	2,254	1,690	1,629
Glass and Ceramics	1,838	1,927	2,405

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Olive Oil	11,944	13,505	13,442
Wine	8,915	2,776	4,390
Calcium Phosphates	9,396	11,356	12,449
Super Phosphates	2,816	8,608	5,259
Wheat	2,786	335	3,605
Iron Ore	2,441	3,068	2,891
Vegetables	787	737	904
Lead and Products	135	209	471
Alfalfa	691	907	435
Flour and Semolina	977	1,234	1,218
Meat and Fish Pastes	1,098	1,077	n.a.
Dried Vegetables	1,038	1,146	853
Sponges	336	379	384
Barley	527	n.a.	710
Dates	1,195	267	931
Copper and Products	1,265	2,429	1,776
Citrus Fruits	2,230	2,567	2,953
Live Animals	137	1,226	938

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('ooo dinars)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Algeria	1,784	1,248	915
France	48,914	50,636	45,149
German Federal Republic	6,263	6,906	7,740
Italy	6,682	8,802	10,698
Netherlands	1,921	1,877	3,245
United Kingdom	4,571	5,403	3,868
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	3,018	5,108
U.S.A.	11,395	20,917	21,524
People's Republic of China	96	848	876
Yugoslavia	1,573	1,802	2,761
India	1,446	1,221	2,360
Libya	310	2,277	405
Czechoslovakia	1,842	1,160	1,597

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Algeria	2,097	2,265	1,357
France	29,379	19,603	25,493
German Federal Republic	1,440	2,101	5,100
Italy	5,873	7,551	9,498
Netherlands	559	1,294	897
United Kingdom	2,185	3,280	3,237
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	613	2,585
U.S.A.	404	1,009	1,003
People's Republic of China	135	1,297	420
Yugoslavia	1,445	2,652	2,664
India	838	2,207	1,545
Libya	2,144	1,608	3,622
Czechoslovakia	1,163	899	1,025

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1962	1963	1964
Passenger-km. (million)	409	443	430
Freight ton-km. (million)	959	1,023	1,126

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED	1960	1961	1962
Private Cars	43,955	46,711	48,756
Buses	23,465	25,898	27,649
Lorries			
Commercial Vehicles			
Motor Cycles	9,079	9,271	9,404

SHIPPING

	1962	1963	1964
Vessels Entered ('ooo net reg. tons)	3,294	3,311	5,547
Goods Loaded ('ooo metric tons)	3,469	4,104	4,853
Goods Unloaded (" " ")	1,614	1,525	8,193

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

CIVIL AVIATION

	1962	1963	1964
Passenger ('000) . .	171	201	258
Freight (metric tons) .	2,445	2,456	2,688
Mail (metric tons) . .	473	425	476

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Visitors	138,235	165,840	179,126

Tourist Accommodation: 6,800 beds in officially classified hotels.

Tourist Spending (1966): 15m. Dinars.

EDUCATION (1966-67)

TYPE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS*	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	1,742	770,049
Middle	66	27,345
Secondary	60	70,836
Technical	7	2,410
Teacher Training .	5	n.a.
University	1	7,485

* Figures for 1964-65.

THE CONSTITUTION

TUNISIA, which had been a French Protectorate since 1881, was given full internal autonomy in September 1955, and finally recognised as a fully independent sovereign State by the Protocol of Paris of March 20th, 1956, by which France abrogated the former treaties and conventions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution was proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly on June 1st, 1959. Tunisia is a free, independent and sovereign republic. Legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly which is elected (at the same time as the President) every five years by direct universal suffrage. Every citizen who has had Tunisian nationality for at least five years and who has attained twenty years of age has the vote. The National Assembly shall hold two sessions every year, each session lasting not more than three months. Additional meetings may be held at the demand of the President or of a majority of the deputies.

Note: A *Republican Council*, consisting of leading members of the Government and of the Destour Socialist Party, was established in March 1966 to advise the President and to designate an interim President in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is both Head of State and Head of the Executive. He must be not less than forty years of age and is not permitted to serve more than three terms consecutively. The President of the Republic is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army and makes both civil and military appointments.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Comprises two judicial bodies: (1) an administrative body dealing with legal disputes between individuals and State or public bodies; (2) an audit office to verify the accounts of the State and submit reports.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Deals with economic and social planning and studies projects submitted by the National Assembly. Members are grouped in seven categories representing various sections of the community.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: HABIB BOURGUIBA.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Head of the Cabinet: HABIB BOURGUIBA.

Secretary of State, Personal Representative of the President: TAIEB SLIM.

Secretary of State for the Presidency: BAHJ LADGHAM.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: HABIB BOURGUIBA, Jr.

Secretary of State for Justice: MONGI SLIM.

Secretary of State for the Interior: BEJI CAID ES-SEBSI.

Secretary of State for National Education: MAHMOUD MESSADI.

Secretary of State for Public Health: HEDI KHEFACHA.

Secretary of State for Housing and Public Works: AHMED NOUREDDINE.

Secretary of State for National Defence: MOHAMED MZALI.

Secretary of State for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: ABDULLAH FARHAT.

Secretary of State for Youth, Sport and Social Affairs: MONDHER BEN AMMAR.

Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs and Information and Guidance: CHADLI KLIBI.

Secretary of State for Planning and National Economy: AHMED BEN SALAH.

Under-Secretary of State for Finance and Development: ABDERRAZAK RASSAA.

Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: MANSOUR MOALLA.

Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture: LASSAAD BEN OSMAN.

Director of Protocol: TAHAR BRAHAM.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO TUNISIA

(Tunis unless otherwise indicated)

Algeria: 18 rue Parmentier; *Ambassador:* ABDELMALEK BEN HABYLES.

Argentina: 136 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* LEON SANTIAGO.

Austria: 17 ave. de France.

Belgium: 47 rue du 1er Juin.

Brazil: ave. de Lesseps, Belvédère.

Bulgaria: 137 ave. de la Liberté.

Cameroon: 3 ave. de Lesseps, Belvédère.

Canada: Notre Dame de Tunis, Cité el Mahdi.

Chile: 10 blvd. Beausite

Congo, Democratic Republic: 5 rue du Niger; *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. BAVASSA.

Czechoslovakia: 98 rue Courbet.

Finland: 23 rue Baudelaire, El Omrane.

France: pl. de l'Indépendance; *Ambassador:* JEAN SAUVAGNARGUES.

German Federal Republic: 18 rue Félicien Challaye.

Ghana: 103 ave de la Liberté.

Greece: 78 ave. Mohamed V.

Guinea: Algiers, Algeria.

Hungary: Algiers, Algeria.

India: 6 bis rue de Mauritanie.

Indonesia: 27 rue Broca.

Iran: rue du Dr. Burnet, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* ABDOL-AMIR RASHIDI HAERE.

Iraq: 125 ave. de la Liberté.

Italy: 102 ave. de la Liberté.

Ivory Coast: 1 pl. Pasteur; *Ambassador:* LOUIS KOUASSI KOUADIO.

Japan: Rome, Italy.

Jordan: 24 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED NAZAL ARMOUTI.

Kuwait: rue Jacques Cartier, Belvédère; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ISSA ABDEL RAHMAN AL ISSA.

Lebanon: 18 ave. Charles Nicolle.

Libya: 74 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* SALEM BEN LAMIN.

Mali: Rabat, Morocco.

Mauritania: 85 rue Courbet; *Ambassador:* EL HADJ OUMAR.

Mexico: Rome, Italy.

Morocco: 39 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* OMAR BOUCETTA.

Netherlands: 2 rue d'Artois.

Norway: Rabat, Morocco.

Pakistan: 80 ave. de Lesseps.

Peru: *Ambassador:* ADHEMAR MONTAGNE.

Poland: 78 ave. de Lesseps.

Romania: Algiers, Algeria.

Saudi Arabia: 16 rue de l'Autriche; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-RAHMAN EL BASSAM.

Senegal: 122 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* MALICK FALL.

Spain: 14 ave. des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO DELLA SERNA.

TUNISIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Sudan: Cairo, U.A.R.

Sweden: 17 ave. de France; *Ambassador*: LARS HEDSTROM.

Switzerland: 17 ave. de France.

Turkey: 47 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador*: KAMURAN ACET.

U.S.S.R.: 31 rue du 1er Juin.

United Arab Republic: 1 rue Dr. Calmette.

United Kingdom: 51 pl. de la Victoire; *Ambassador*: Sir EDWARD WARNER.

U.S.A.: 186 ave. de Paris.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 26 rue du Dr. Burnet, Belvédère.

Yugoslavia: 4 rue Magenta.

Tunisia also has diplomatic relations with Denmark, Monaco, Panama and Venezuela.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: SADOR MOKADDEM.

First Vice-President: FERDJANI BELHADJ AMMAR.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1964

All 90 seats were won by the Destour Socialist Party. There were no opposition candidates.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Destour Socialist Party: 10 rue de Rome, Tunis; f. 1934 by Habib Bourguiba, as a splinter Party from the old Destour ("Constitution") Party; moderate left-wing republican party, which achieved Tunisian independence; Pres. HABIB BOURGUIBA; Sec.-Gen. BAHJ LADGHAM; Admin. Dir. MOHAMED SAYAH; publs. *al-Amal* (daily), *L'Action* (daily).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour de Cassation: Tunis; has three civil and one criminal sections.

There are three Courts of Appeal, at Tunis, Sousse and Sfax, and thirteen courts of First Instance, each having three chambers except the Court of First Instance of Tunis which has eight chambers.

Cantonal Justices have been set up in 48 areas.

RELIGION

The Constitution of 1956 recognises Islam as the State religion, with the introduction of certain reforms, such as the abolition of polygamy. Minority religions are Jews (30,000), Roman Catholics (30,000), Greek Orthodox and a number of French and English Protestants.

TUNIS

Grand Mufti of Tunisia: Sheikh ABDELAZIZ DJAIT.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TUNIS

L'Action: 10 rue de Rome; organ of the Destour Socialist Party; French; Chief Editor MONCEF JAAFAR; circ. 40,000.

al-Amal (Action): 10 rue de Rome; organ of the Destour Socialist Party; Arabic; Chief Editor SLAHEDDINE BERR HAMIDA; circ. 30,000.

Journal Officiel Tunisien: 42 rue du 18 Janvier 1952; the official gazette; f. 1860; French and Arab editions published twice weekly by the Imprimerie Officielle (The State Press).

Le Petit Matin: 9 rue Ali Bach Hamba; French language; Founder-Dir. SIMON ZANA; Editor GUSTAVE DEJANNE; circ. 10,000.

La Presse de Tunisie: 55 Avenue Habib Bourguiba; f. 1956; taken over by government, April 1967; French; Editor RICHARD LISCIA; circ. 20,000.

al-Sabah (Morning): 4 rue Ali Bach Hamba; f. 1951; political; Arabic; Dir. HABIB CHEIKHROUHOV; circ. 38,000.

PERIODICALS

TUNIS

ach-Chaab: Trade union publication; Arabic; fortnightly.

ach-Chabab: 10 rue de Rome; publ. of the Destourian youth; Arabic language; monthly.

Bulletin Annuel: Service des statistiques du Secrétariat d'Etat au plan et aux finances, Tunis.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: 1 avenue Habib Thameur, Palais Consulaire; monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel: Banque centrale de Tunisie, 7 place de la Monnaie, Tunis.

Bulletin comparatif trimestriel: Service des statistiques du Secrétariat d'Etat au plan et aux finances, Tunis.

La Caravelle: 38 rue Kleber, Tunis.

Il Corriere di Tunisi: 4 rue de Russie; Italian; weekly.

Faiza: 45 avenue Habib Bourguiba; f. 1958; French; women's magazine; monthly; Dirs. Mmes SAMIA BEN AMMAR and DORRA BOUZID; circ. 12,000.

Femme: 56 blvd. Farhat Hached, Tunis; f. 1964; women's magazine; French; three issues a year; circ. 5,000.

TUNISIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

al-Fikr (*Thought*): B.P. 556, 13 rue Dar Djeld; f. 1955; cultural review; Arabic; monthly.

Ibla: 12 rue Djemaa el Haoua; social and cultural review on Maghreb and Muslim-Arab affairs; French and Arabic; quarterly.

Ici l'Afrique: Tunisian Hotel and Tourism Association; African affairs; French; monthly; circ. throughout Africa.

al-Idhaa wa Talvaza (*Radio and Television*): 71 ave. de la Liberté; broadcasting magazine; Arabic language; fortnightly; Editor ABDELMAJID ENNAIFAR; circ. 15,000.

al-Jaich: National Defence publication; Arabic language.

Jeune Afrique: Weekly; French; Dir. BECHIR BEN YAHMED.

al-Maraa (*The Woman*): 56 boulevard Farhat Hached; f. 1961; issued by the National Union of Tunisian Women; Arabic; political, economic and social affairs; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Progrès Social: issued by the Secretariat of State for Health and Social Affairs; French language; six issues a year.

Le Sport: 6 rue de Besançon; French language; weekly; circ. 15,000.

La Tunisie Economique: 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle; French; monthly; published by the Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat; circ. 1,000.

Voix de l'Etudiant: 9 rue Bach Hamba; French language.

SFAX

Bulletin Economique de la Chambre de Commerce du Sud.

SUSA

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce du Centre: bi-monthly in French and Arabic.

NEWS AGENCY

Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP): Tunis; Dir. HAMED ZGHAL; operates a news exchange service with the Libyan Press Agency.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Hotel Tunisia Palace, ave. de Carthage, Tunis; Chief ANDREA TRANCHIDA.

Novosti: APN office, 108 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; Chief O. BOGUSHEVICH.

DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Tunis.

PUBLISHERS

Abela et Cie.: 15 ave. de France, Tunis.

Hedi Abdelghani: ave. de France, Tunis.

Service des statistiques du Secrétariat d'Etat au plan et à l'économie nationale: Tunis; publishes a variety of annuals, periodicals and papers concerned with the economic policy and development of Tunisia.

Société Anonyme de Papeterie et Imprimerie: 12 rue de Vesoul, Tunis.

Société Nationale d'Edition et de Diffusion: 10 rue de Russie, Tunis.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Tunisienne: 71 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; government station; broadcasts in French, Arabic and Italian; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED M'ZALI.

Number of radio receivers (1967): 375,000.

TELEVISION

Television was introduced in northern and central Tunisia in January 1966, and is planned to cover the whole country by 1969. A relay station to link up with European transmissions was built at Ain Drahman in 1967.

Number of television receivers (1967): 5,600.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de Tunisie: 7 Place de la Monnaie, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. 1.2m. dinars, dep. 30.4m. dinars (Dec. 1964); Gov. HEDI NOUIRA; Dir. A. ZOUAOUR.

Banque de Tunisie: 3 avenue de France, Tunis; f. 1884; cap. 600,000 dinars, dep. 14.2m. dinars (Dec. 1966); Hon. Pres. CH. DANGELZER; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. BOUBAKER MABROUK.

Banque d'Escompte et de Crédit à l'Industrie en Tunisie: 74 avenue H. Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1963; cap. 350,000 dinars, dep. 10m. dinars; Chair. MAHMOUD EL MATERI; publ. *Rapport Annuel*.

Banque Franco-Tunisienne: rue Mokhtar Attia, Tunis.

Banque Nationale Agricole: 19 Avenue de Paris, Tunis; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 0.4m. dinars, dep. 20,506m. dinars; Pres., Dir.-Gen. HASSEN BELKODJA; Asst. Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED GHENIMA; 25 branches; publ. *Report* (annual).

Banque du Peuple: Tunis; f. 1965 by the Union Générale Tunisienne de Travail; cap. 270,000 dinars.

Caisse d'Epargne Nationale: 3 bis rue d'Angleterre, Tunis.

Compte Chèques Postaux: rue Es-Sadikia, Tunis.

Société Nationale d'Investissement: 68 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1959; development bank, now the main source of long term and equity finance for industrial and tourist enterprises; received \$10m. loan from World Bank in 1967; cap. 14m. dinars.

Société Tunisienne de Banque: 1 avenue Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 2m. dinars (May 1967); Chair. ABDELAZIZ MATHARI.

Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 7-9 rue Es-Sadikia, Tunis; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 600,000 dinars, dep. 14.7m. dinars; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED BADRA; publ. *Report* (annual).

Union Internationale de Banque: 65 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1967 as a merging of Tunisian interests by the Société Franco-Tunisienne de Banque et de Crédit Lyonnais and other foreign banks.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd., Tunis Branch: Amman, Jordan; 21 rue Al-Djaizar, Tunis.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; 70 avenue Habib Bourguiba, Tunis.

Crédit Foncier et Commercial de Tunisie: 13 ave. de France, Tunis.

Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque: 4 rue de Rome, Tunis.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit: Marseilles; 12 avenue de France, Tunis.

A national Stock Exchange was opened during 1967.

INSURANCE

Astrée, Compagnie Franco-Tunisienne d'Assurances Tous Risques et de Réassurances, S.A.: 43/45 avenue Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1950; Pres. MOHAMED BADRA; fire, marine, accident, motor car.

Caisse Tunisienne d'Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles: 6 avenue Habib Thameur, Tunis; Dir. SLAHEDDINE FERCHIOU.

Lloyd Tunisien: 7 ave. de Carthage, Tunis; f. 1945; Pres. A. MEHIRI; fire, accident, liability, marine.

Société Tunisienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 1 rue de Cannes, Tunis; f. 1958; Pres./Dir.-Gen. ABDELHAFID ZAAOUN; all kinds of insurance.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

About thirty of the major French and British insurance companies are represented in Tunisia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tunis

Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: Palais Consulaire, 1 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1925; 25 mems.; Pres. MAHMOUD ZERZERI; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Sousse

Chambre de Commerce du Centre: rue Chadly Khaznadar, Sousse; Pres. HÉDI BOUSLAMA; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED BEN CHERIFA; publ. *Bulletin Economique* (bi-monthly in French and Arabic).

Sfax

Chambre du Commerce du Sud: 15 rue Habib Thameur; f. 1895; 8 mems.; publ. *Bulletin Economique*.

Bizerta

Chambre du Commerce du Nord: 12 rue Ibn Khaldoun; f. 1903; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED TERRAS; Sec.-Gen. Mme. RACHIDA SFAXI.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat (U.T.I.C.A.): 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle, Tunis; f. 1946 by FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; mems. about 30,000 in 13 regional unions and federations (Industry, Commerce, Handicrafts); Pres. FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; Gen. Sec. AZZEDINE BEN ACHOUR; publs. *La Tunisie Economique* (monthly), *Economic Yearbook* (annual).

Union Nationale des Agriculteurs de Tunisie (U.N.A.T.): 6 avenue Habib Thameur, Tunis; Sec. Gen. TAHAR AZAIZ.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail (U.G.T.T.): 29 place M'Hamed Ali, Tunis; f. 1946 by FARHAT HACHED; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; mems. 150,000 in 23 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. BECHIR BELLAGHA.

Union Générale des Etudiants de Tunisie (U.G.E.T.): 11 rue d'Espagne, Tunis; f. 1953; 600 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED BEN AHMED; publ. *L'Etudiant Tunisien*.

Union Nationale des Femmes de Tunisie (U.N.F.T.): blvd. Farhat Hached; f. 1956; 32,000 mems.; Pres. Mme. RADHIA HADDAD.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

In June 1966 there were 216 production co-operatives with 13,998 worker members. Service co-operatives totalled 261 groups with a membership of 86,641.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens: 67 blvd. Farhat Hached, Tunis; f. 1957; State organization controlling 1,543 km. of railways; Pres. TIJANI CHELLY; Publs. monthly and annual reports.

Chemin de Fer de Gafsa (Compagnie de Phosphates de Gafsa): 9 rue Mazagran, Tunis; f. 1897; 455 km. of track; Pres. Dir.-Gen. OSMAN BAHRI.

Société Nationale des Transports: controls the electrified line from Tunis to La Marsa (39 km.).

In 1966 the total length of railways was 1,541 km.

ROADS

In 1965 there were 15,565 km. of roads. A 535-km. motorway linking Tunisia and Libya is to be built.

SHIPPING

Tunisia has 4 major ports: Tunis-La Goulette, Bizerta, Sousse and Sfax. There is a special petroleum port at La Skhirra.

La Compagnie Tunisienne de Navigation: P.O. Box 40, 5 avenue Dag Hammarskjöld, Tunis; brs. at Bizerta, La Skhirra, Sfax and Sousse.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aéro Voyage: R. Guedj, rue es-Sadikia, Tunis; internal charter flights.

Tunis Air (Société Tunisienne de l'Air): 47 ave. Farhat Hached, Tunis; services to Algiers, Amsterdam, Marseilles, Nice, Paris, Rome, Geneva, Tripoli, Casablanca, Djerba, Zürich, Brussels and Frankfurt; Dir.-Gen./Pres. MOHAMED KRAIEM.

Société Tunisienne de Réparations Aéronautiques et de Constructions: Tunis; internal charter flights.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air France, Alitalia, British Eagle, Interflug, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Royal Air Maroc, Sabena, Swissair, Tabso (Bulgaria), T.W.A., U.A.A. and U.T.A. also serve Tunis.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme et au Thermalisme: avenue Mohamed-V, Tunis; f. 1920; nationalised 1956; Dir. DRISS GUIGA; publ. *Bulletin d'Information*.

Direction de l'Information: rue de la Kasbah, Tunis; Dir. AMOR M'SADAK.

Tunisian Hotel and Tourism Association: 2 ave. de France, Tunis; Dir.-Gen. OMRANE AMOURI; publ. *Ici l'Afrique*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: Tunis; departments organize all national cultural events; Sec. of State CHEDLI KLIBI.

International Cultural Centre of Tunis: Hammamet; f. 1962; has built an amphitheatre at Hammamet and maintains a summer drama school for actors and students; Dir. NACEUR CHLIOUI.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre Municipal de Tunis: Tunis; has performed twice at the *Théâtre des Nations* festival, Paris; subsidized by the state.

Hammamet Theatre: Hammamet; open air theatre built 1963; organized by International Cultural Centre of Tunis.

CULTURAL FESTIVALS

Carthage Festival: Tunis; international festival of arts; held every July at the site of the ancient city.

Maghreb Theatre Festival: Monastir; f. 1964; open to theatrical groups from Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia; second Festival July-August 1966.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique: Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et aux Finances, Tunis; Dir.-Gen. BÉCHIR TORKI.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Tunis-Carthage: inaugurated 1966.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Tunis: Tunis; 225 teachers, 6,230 students.

UGANDA*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Uganda is an equatorial country in East Africa bordered by Sudan to the north, Congo Democratic Republic to the west, Kenya to the east and Rwanda, Tanzania and Lake Victoria to the south. The climate is tropical with temperatures, moderated by the 4,000 ft. altitude of the country, varying between 60° and 85°F. The official language is English and there are many local languages, the most important of which is Luganda. More than half the population follow Christian beliefs. There is a small Muslim minority. The flag consists of six alternate horizontal stripes of black, yellow and red. The capital is Kampala.

Recent History

Formerly a British Protectorate, Uganda became independent in 1962. A ministerial form of government was inaugurated in 1955 and the first direct elections were held in a limited number of constituencies in 1958. Country-wide elections were held in 1961 and 1962. Difficulties over the status of the semi-independent Kingdom of Buganda were resolved at the London Conference of 1961 when Buganda was given a federal relationship with the rest of the country. In October 1963 Uganda became an independent sovereign state, with the Kabaka of Buganda as first President. In February 1966 the Prime Minister, Dr. Obote, assumed full powers of government and revised the Constitution. The Buganda Lukiko (Parliament) rejected the new constitution, but after a military attack on the Kabaka's Palace in May 1967 the central government's control was restored and the Kabaka was forced to flee to Britain. Presidential power has since been strongly reinforced. Uganda is a member, with Tanzania and Kenya, of the East African Community.

Government

A revised constitution was issued in 1966 making the country a unitary state and abolishing the four regions. In September 1967, a new republican constitution giving wide powers to a President was promulgated. The former hereditary kingdoms have also been abolished and the country is now divided into eighteen administrative districts. Uganda is a member of the Commonwealth.

Defence

The defence forces consist of two battalions and total about 2,000 men. £1.5 million is to be spent on the recruitment and training of a third battalion and an air force. There is also a Presidential "Special Force".

Economic Affairs

Uganda has a thriving agricultural economy with coffee, tea, tobacco and cotton as the principal plantation and export crops. The rearing of livestock, and fishing on local lakes and on Lake Victoria are being developed. Copper is mined at Kilembe and is an important export which is now sent exclusively to Japan. Tin and other minerals are also mined. The chief industries are building and construction,

food and drink, manufactures and electricity. A Five-Year Plan 1967-71 aims to double national income.

Transport and Communications

There are 528 miles of railways, operated under the East African Common Services Organisation. The total length of made roads is 14,598 miles. Steamers ply on Lake Victoria linking Uganda ports with those in Kenya and Tanzania. Air transport from Entebbe air port is provided by East African Airways Corporation and fourteen other lines.

Social Welfare

Benefits are available for industrial accidents, sickness and unemployment. There are 26 Government hospitals with 4,857 beds and a large teaching hospital was opened at Kampala in 1962. A social security act was introduced in 1967.

Education

Education is sponsored by the Government and by Missions, most schools being Government-financed or aided. The University College of East Africa (Makerere College) forms part of the University of East Africa.

Tourism

The forests, lakes and mountains are the main tourist features. The River Nile has its source in Lake Victoria. There is a variety of wild life in the National Parks and Game Reserves and excellent opportunities exist for big game hunting and fishing.

Visas are not required to visit Uganda by nationals of Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and United Kingdom and Commonwealth, but a visitor's pass must be obtained.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), July 10 (National Day), October 9 (Independence Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in force. It is planned to introduce the metric system during the period 1967-71.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Uganda Shilling of 100 Cents. The former currency, the East African Shilling, ceased to be legal tender in September 1967.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents; 1 Shilling, 2 Shillings.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Shillings.

Exchange rate: 17.14 Uganda Shillings = £1 sterling.
7.17 Uganda Shillings = \$1 U.S.

* See also East African Community in Vol. I.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION							
			1967 (Estimates)				Provinces (1959 Census)			
Total	Land	Water	Total	African	European	Others	Buganda	Eastern	Northern	Western
91,076	74,712	16,364	7,934,000	7,829,000	9,700	95,600	1,881,149	1,902,697	1,249,310	1,503,375

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1959 Census)

Kampala (capital)	. 50,000	Kabale	. . . 11,000
Jinja . . . . .	. 30,000	Entebbe	. . . 11,000
Mbale . . . . .	. 14,000		

MAIN TRIBES OF UGANDA

(1959 Census)

TRIBE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Baganda	508,735	536,143	1,044,878
Iteso	257,134	267,582	524,716
Basoga	246,182	255,739	501,921
Banyankore	253,993	265,290	519,283
Banyaruanda	212,434	166,222	378,656
Bakiga	220,936	238,683	459,619
Lango	180,694	183,113	363,807
Bagisu	163,923	165,334	329,257
Acholi	141,643	143,286	284,929
Lugbara	116,114	120,156	236,270
Banyoro	93,907	94,467	188,374
Batoro	103,436	104,864	208,300
Karamojong	63,747	67,966	131,713
TOTAL (incl. other) .	3,236,902	3,212,656	6,449,558

LAND USE

(1966—sq. miles)

Land Allotted to Individual Africans	9,793
Restricted Sleeping Sickness Areas	620
Forest Reserve	5,652
National Parks, Game Reserves and Animal Sanctuaries	6,570
Other Land (mainly for African Use and Benefit)	52,077

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

(1966)

REPORTED AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT*

	PRIVATE INDUSTRY	PUBLIC SERVICES	TOTAL
Agriculture	43,418	5,869	49,287
Cotton ginning	5,098	—	5,098
Coffee curing	4,638	—	4,638
Forestry and Fishing	477	2,442	2,919
Mining and Quarrying	6,077	79	6,156
Manufacturing	29,298	239	29,537
Construction	8,351	19,902	28,253
Commerce	10,389	120	10,509
Transport and Communications	3,486	5,836	9,322
Government	—	35,076	35,076
Educational and Medical Services	22,959	15,368	38,327
Miscellaneous	8,976	3,775	12,751
TOTAL	143,167	88,706	231,873

*Large numbers of Africans are employed in subsistence farming.

TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYMENT

	AFRICAN	ASIAN	EUROPEAN
Private Employment	143,167	8,948	2,170
Public Employment	88,706	1,635	1,403
All Employment	231,873	10,583	3,573

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

		1964	1965	1966
Coffee	tons	136,000	106,624	112,702
Bugisu Arabica	"	10,001	4,257	14,356
Cotton Lint	'000 lb.	379,413	436,334	445,181
Cotton Seed	tons	118,257	122,301	133,045
Sugar, Refined	"	124,266	115,669	123,165
Tea	'000 lb.	16,789	18,444	24,747

Livestock (1966): Cattle 3,682,000, Goats 1,900,000, Sheep 784,000.

Forestry (1965-66): Hard Wood 4,323,000 cu. ft., Soft Wood 230,000 cu. ft.

MINING EXPORTS

	1965		1966		1967	
	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000
Blister Copper (tons)	16,733	8,738.6	16,041	6,995.5	14,392	5,593.0
Tin Ore ..	294	260.1	180	172.0	157	143.3
Beryl ..	268	21.2	222	21.6	310	30.3
Wolfram ..	64	41.5	100	65.0	130	84.2

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Uganda shilling = 100 cents.

100 Uganda shillings = £5 16s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$14.00.

(Note: £1 in this survey is used to indicate 20 Uganda shillings, which have not been equivalent to the £ sterling since November 1967.)

BUDGET

(1967-68 estimates)

REVENUE	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Customs and Excise	22,729,000	Administration, etc.	14,399,350
Income and other Direct Tax	7,487,150	Agriculture	1,984,000
Export Tax	6,960,050	Regional Administrations	5,395,300
Licences and Internal Revenues	1,716,850	Education	4,518,000
Interest	247,050	Health	2,479,700
Consumption Tax	1,111,500	Public Works	1,292,650
Miscellaneous	4,351,300	Other	6,093,450
TOTAL	44,602,900	TOTAL	36,162,450

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Five-Year Plan (1967-71): Total investment £230m. (Local Resources £145m., Private and Foreign Investment £85m.). Expenditure: Central Government £80m., Other State Organs £60m., Private Sector £90m.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(1967-68 estimates)

REVENUE	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Grants from Abroad	654,750	Administration	5,397,550
Miscellaneous	1,370,750	Agriculture	1,909,100
		Resources	1,041,650
		Regional Administrations	412,550
		Education	1,705,050
		Health	1,294,750
		Works	5,081,950
TOTAL	2,025,500	TOTAL (incl. Others)	16,842,600

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(million £)

	1963	1964	1965	1966 (est.)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	175.9	195.1	222.8	242.6
<i>of which:</i>				
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>				
Agriculture	40.7	47.3	63.8	58.9
Forestry and fishing	6.6	7.1	9.5	10.9
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>				
Agriculture	57.5	60.5	56.9	69.5
Processing	5.7	5.7	5.5	6.3
Forestry and fishing	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Mining and quarrying	2.8	5.3	7.3	5.7
Manufacturing	6.8	7.9	10.5	12.6
Electricity	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.8
Construction	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.5
Commerce	18.4	19.6	21.0	25.5
Transport and communications	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.3
Administration and defence	4.6	6.0	6.5	7.1
Local government	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8
Rents	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.9
Other services	12.1	14.0	17.5	20.1

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) (£'000)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	174,151	173,192	959	208,143	214,950	— 6,807
Non-monetary gold	1,313	138	1,175	885	188	697
Freight and transportation	15,457	10,925	4,532	17,969	12,133	5,836
Travel	11,263	11,282	— 19	16,208	9,894	6,314
Investment income	7,627	27,653	—20,026	6,964	30,515	—23,551
Other government transactions	6,916	4,035	2,881	8,405	6,971	1,434
Other services	3,848	6,784	— 2,936	6,118	6,935	— 817
Total	220,575	234,009	—13,434	264,692	281,586	—16,894
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	30,660	22,880	7,780	24,868	22,596	2,272
CURRENT BALANCE	251,235	256,889	— 5,654	289,560	304,182	—14,622
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private long-term	4,755	3,555	1,200	9,711	—	9,711
Private short-term	—	389	— 389	—	350	— 350
Government enterprises, long-term	—	1,503	— 1,503	12,914	—	12,914
Government enterprises, short-term	—	861	— 861	—	113	— 113
Local government	—	1,303	— 1,303	—	311	— 311
Central government, long-term	22,907	—	22,907	26,322	—	26,322
Central government, short-term	1,000	—	1,000	4,367	—	4,367
CAPITAL BALANCE	28,662	7,611	21,051	53,314	774	52,540
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	—	10,369	—10,369	—	10,985	—10,985
<i>Changes in Reserves:</i>						
Central monetary institutions	—	1,984	— 1,984	4	20,766	—20,762
Other monetary institutions	—	3,044	— 3,044	—	6,171	— 6,171
Total Change in Reserves			— 5,028			—26,933

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1964) £32,806,814; (1965) £40,869,573; (1966) £42,947,000.

Exports: (1964) £64,429,850; (1965) £62,713,851; (1966) £65,936,000.

INTER-EAST AFRICAN TRADE (£'000)

	IMPORTS FROM KENYA AND TANZANIA	EXPORTS TO KENYA AND TANZANIA
1964	13,602	9,687
1965	16,685	9,727
1966	17,682	10,457

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Food	1,101	1,227	1,846	2,567
Beverages and Tobacco	196	204	300	326
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	317	352	612	841
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related materials	2,382	1,407	446	530
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	302	340	860	474
Chemicals	2,169	2,768	3,099	3,402
Manufactures	10,725	10,271	13,186	13,177
Textiles	5,087	4,800	5,508	4,963
Machinery and Transport Equipment	9,340	11,510	14,847	15,701
Miscellaneous Articles	3,099	2,981	3,644	3,706
Other Transactions	1,290	1,748	2,031	2,223
TOTAL	30,922	32,807	40,870	42,947

EXPORTS	1963	1964	1965	1966
Food and Live Animals	31,434	39,656	35,206	41,433
Beverages and Tobacco	4	8	68	137
Coffee, unroasted	27,181	35,378	30,421	34,783
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	16,229	18,229	18,982	18,358
Cotton	14,330	15,857	16,762	15,345
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	—	—	—	—
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	90	168	120	13
Chemicals	5	7	9	15
Manufactures	3,703	6,338	8,297	5,917
Machinery and Transport Equipment	*	*	1	—
Miscellaneous Articles	11	6	8	36
Other Transactions	*	19	25	27
TOTAL	51,475	64,430	62,714	65,936

* Under £500.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS FROM	1964	1965	1966	EXPORTS TO	1964	1965	1966
United Kingdom	11,130	15,679	15,488	U.S.A.	18,239	14,092	17,039
Japan	4,900	4,157	2,314	United Kingdom	8,006	10,697	12,271
German Federal Rep.	3,729	3,812	4,803	Belgium	2,539	7,017	1,321
India	1,416	1,946	1,963	China, People's Rep.	3,702	6,588	1,334
U.S.A.	1,372	1,937	1,650	India	4,787	3,477	1,817
Italy	1,114	1,636	2,194	Canada	1,247	2,165	2,972
France	1,262	1,575	1,900	German Federal Rep.	4,354	1,902	2,543
Netherlands	595	993	985	Japan	1,790	1,635	3,265
Hong Kong	622	807	1,305	Australia	1,344	1,185	1,778
Pakistan	722	797	732	Sudan	1,103	1,159	328
Belgium	381	648	664	Israel	1,224	1,118	1,145
Switzerland	246	327	482	Netherlands	2,694	1,076	1,817
				Italy	1,321	951	1,974

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TOURISM NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

	EUROPEAN	INDO-PAKISTANI, ARAB	AFRICAN AND OTHER	TOTAL
1964 . .	7,797	1,679	1,070	10,546
1965 . .	5,581	1,447	733	7,761
1966 . .	7,678	2,189	775	10,642

TRANSPORT

Railways: (see Tanzania chapter).

ROADS

	CARS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	OTHER VEHICLES
1965 .	27,469	11,773	8,236
1966 .	27,971	13,008	7,778

CIVIL AVIATION EXTERNAL AIR TRAFFIC

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (kg.)	
	Arrival	Departure	Unloaded	Loaded
1964 . .	10,668	11,583	138,873	290,005
1965 . .	12,206	12,890	274,578	472,388
1966 . .	16,001	17,257	327,490	673,419

EDUCATION (1966—Aided Schools only)

SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary and Junior			
Secondary . .	2,676	17,821	633,546
Senior Secondary .	68	1,101	21,548
Teacher Training .	27	281	4,097
Technical and Vocational	31	280	2,703

Higher Education Abroad (1966): 2,328.

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Entebbe.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated September 8th, 1967)

This completely new constitution establishes Uganda as a Republic, and introduces the post of an executive President who is Head of State, Leader of the Government and Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The Parliament remains the supreme legislature, and now consists of the President and a National Assembly of 82 elected members. The Constitution provides for some specially elected members as may be required to give the party

having the greatest numerical strength of elected members a majority of not more than ten of all the members of the National Assembly.

The former regional governments have now been divided into the 18 Administrative Districts of Acholi, Ankole, Bugisu, Bukedi, Bunyoro, Busoga, East Mingo, Karamoja, Kigezi, Lango, Madi, Masaka, Mubende, Sebei, Teso, Toro, West Mingo and West Nile.

UGANDA—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

THE GOVERNMENT

President: APOLLO MILTON OBOTE.

Vice-President: JOHN K. BABIHA.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: S. N. ODAKA.

Minister of Defence: F. K. ONAMA.

Minister of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: J. K. BABIHA.

Minister of Economic Development and Planning: J. M. OKAE.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: W. W. KALEMA.

Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operatives: J. B. T. KAKONGE.

Minister of Labour: L. LUBOWA.

Minister of Health: JOHN LWAMAFU.

Minister of Mineral and Water Resources: MAX CHOUDRY.

Minister of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs: JOHN WAKHOLI.

Minister of Community Development and Culture: CONSTANTINE KATITI.

Minister of Regional Administrations: JAMES OCHOLA.

Minister of Works, Communications and Housing: SHABAN NKUTU.

Minister of Finance: L. KALULE-SETTALA.

Minister of Education and Attorney-General: Dr. J. S. LUYIMBAZI-ZAKE.

Minister of Internal Affairs: BASIL BATARINGAYA.

Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism: A. A. OJERA.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr. ERIA BABUMBA.

Minister of State for Public Service and Cabinet Affairs: E. Y. LAKIDI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO UGANDA

(Kampala unless otherwise indicated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* DEROUA ALI CHERIF.

Australia: P.O.B. 3036, Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: P.O.B. 30461, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Burundi: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* PROTAIS MANGONA.

Canada: P.O.B. 1022, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

China, People's Republic: 41, Prince Charles Drive, P.O.B. 4106 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN CHI-FANG.

Czechoslovakia: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* JAN STADLER.

Denmark: P.O.B. 412, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Ethiopia: P.O.B. 5198, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Finland: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* HENRICK BLOMSTEDT.

France: Ottoman Bank Bldg., First Floor, P.O.B. 3533 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL FLORY.

German Federal Republic: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7016 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILFRIED SARRAZIN.

Ghana: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 4062 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. Y. B. ATSU.

Guinea: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* BARRY BIRO.

Hungary: P.O.B. 30275, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

India: Bank of India Bldg., P.O.B. 7040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. R. P. SINGH.

Israel: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7052 (E); *Ambassador:* U. LUBRANI.

Italy: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* Signor ROMANY.

Japan: P.O.B. 20202, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Korea, Republic: Baumann House, P.O.B. 3717 (E); *Ambassador:* FEE BAHNG.

Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Netherlands: P.O.B. 1537, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Nigeria: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 4338 (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. O. HARRIMAN.

Norway: P.O.B. 6363, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Pakistan: (Address not available) (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. R. NOORE.

Poland: P.O.B. 2188, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Sudan: Embassy House, P.O.B. 3200 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Sweden: P.O.B. 432, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Switzerland: P.O.B. 20008, Nairobi, Kenya (E).

U.S.S.R.: Room C408, Amber House, P.O.B. 7022 (E); *Ambassador:* D. F. SAFONOV.

United Arab Republic: P.O.B. 4280 (E); *Ambassador:* GAMAL BARAKAT.

United Kingdom: 10/12 Obote Avenue, P.O.B. 7070 (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. A. SCOTT.

U.S.A.: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7007 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY E. STEBBINS.

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 4370 (E); *Ambassador:* LJUBO RELJIC.

Zambia: P.O.B. 2525, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

Uganda also has diplomatic relations with Liberia, Rwanda and the Vatican.

Diplomatic contacts with Kenya and Tanzania are maintained through the East African Community.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Uganda: Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, P.O.B. 2038, Kampala; transmits daily programmes in English, Luganda, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro and Ateso and Runyankore/Rukiga; weekly broadcasts in Lugbara and Hindustani; Chief Engineer H. F. HUMPHREYS.

TELEVISION

Uganda Television Service: P.O. Box 4260, Kampala; f. 1963; commercial service operated by the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism; transmits over a radius of 50 miles from Kampala; 5 relay stations have been built (1968); Gen. Man. R. COULTER.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Uganda: P.O.B. 7120, Kampala; f. 1966; bank of issue; Gov. J. M. MUBIRU; Gen. Man. G. P. LAMBIE.

STATE BANK

Uganda Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 973, Kampala; f. 1965; cap. p.u. Sh. 20m.; dep. Sh. 95.4m. (Sept. 1967); brs. at Arua, Fort Portal, Gulu, Jinja, Lira, Masaka, Mbale, Mbarara and Soroti; Acting Chair. S. Y. MUKASA; Sec. C. M. KABENGE, A.C.I.S.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Head Office: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1824; 41 Salisbury Rd., Kampala, Box 7090 (Manager A. J. DOORMAN).

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda, India; f. 1908; Uganda Office: P.O. Box 7197, Kampala (Manager N. A. PARIKH); branches at Jinja and Mbale.

Bank of India: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort Bombay, India; f. 1906; branches at Jinja (Manager A. U. SHAH) and Kampala (Manager D. N. SHUKLA).

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; est. by Royal Charter 1836, reincorporated by Act of Parliament 1925; branches at Fort Portal, Jinja (2), Kabale, Kampala (2), Kilembe, Mbale, Masaka, Mbarara, Soroti, Tororo and 7 agencies.

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd.: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Embassy House, Obote Ave., P.O.B. 4224, Kampala.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; brs. at Arua, Entebbe, Fort Portal, Gulu, Hoima, Jinja, Kampala, Masaka, Masindi, Mbale, Mbarara, Soroti and Tororo.

Ottoman Bank: Istanbul; P.O. Box 7099, Kampala.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1862; Speke Rd., P.O.B. 7111, Kampala; three other branches in Kampala, and others at Gulu, Jinja, Masaka, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Kasese; Chief Man. for Uganda A. I. ROBERTSON.

INSURANCE

East Africa General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Eagen House, 28 Allidina Visram St., P.O.B. 1392, Kampala; Chair. JAYANT MADHVANI; Gen. Man. B. C. THAKORE.

About twenty of the leading British insurance companies are represented in Uganda.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Jinja Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 167, Jinja; f. 1925; 75 mems.; Pres. J. B. LUBANDI (from July 1967 M. G. T. HART); Hon. Sec. S. C. BAXI.

Mbale Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 396, Mbale; Pres. J. S. PATEL; Sec. K. K. MISTRY.

Uganda Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 2369, Kampala.

Tororo Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 198, Tororo; f. 1959; Pres. A. WALKER; Sec. A. C. RIDDLE.

Central Council of Indian Associations: P.O.B. 160, Kampala; Pres. J. S. VISANA; Sec. J. F. DASTUR.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

National Housing Corporation: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 659, Kampala; f. 1964; Govt. agent for building works; aims to improve living standards, principally by building residential housing; Chair. J. BIKANGAGA; Chief Exec. A. S. N. KIWANA.

Uganda Development Corporation Ltd.: 9-11 Obote Ave., P.O.B. Box 442, Kampala; f. 1952; Chair. S. NYANZI; publ. *Crane* (Jan. and June).

TRADE UNIONS

Uganda Trades Union Congress: P.O. Box 2889, Kampala; affiliated to the ICFTU; about 102,000 mems. and 23 affiliated unions; Pres. H. LUANDE; Gen. Sec. D. G. NKUUTE.

Principal Affiliate:

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: P.O.B. 4327, Kampala; f. 1952; 31,450 mems.; Pres. SILAS EDYAU; Gen. Sec. R. N. IMANYWOHA.

Federation of Uganda Trade Unions: P.O.B. 3460, Jinja; f. 1964; 20,000 mems.; Pres. E. R. KIBUKA; Sec. J. W. TWINO.

Principal Affiliate:

Uganda Public Employees Union: P.O.B. 3460, Kampala; f. 1961; 17,000 mems.; Pres. Z. BIGIRWENKYA; Gen. Sec. E. KIBUKA.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Lint Marketing Board: P.O. Box 518, Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all cotton lint and cotton seed. Sales of lint to countries with State-controlled economies negotiated directly by Board, but for other countries lint is sold through auction to members of Cotton Exporters Association, P.O. Box 885, Kampala; Chair. E. K. K. NTENDE; Sec. E. J. H. KITAKA-GAWERA.

Coffee Marketing Board: P.O. Box 2853; Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all dry processed coffee produced in Uganda. Sales of coffee to ICA quota markets are made through auction to members of Hard Coffee Trade Association, P.O. Box 288, Mombasa, and directly by the Board; sales to non-quota markets are made directly by the Board. Chair. R. J. MUKASA; Sec. B. S. LUKWAGO.

In 1959 there were 1,598 co-operative societies, of which 15 were co-operative unions, with a total membership of 187,860. The producer movement, comprising agricultural marketing and processing societies, dairy, fishing and co-operative farming societies has 1,600 registered societies and there are other branches covering consumer co-operatives, thrift, credit and housing societies.

UGANDA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

The chief co-operative unions include the following:

Bwavumpologom Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O. Box 501, Masaka; f. 1953; 100 mem. socs.; Pres. JOSEPH MWANJE; coffee, cotton and agricultural produce marketing association.

Bugisu Co-operative Union Ltd.: 2 Court Road, P.O. Mbale; f. 1954; handles the Bugisu *Arabica* crop; 73 mem. socs.

Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O. Box 284, Masaka; f. 1951; 100 coffee-growing societies; Pres. A. KIWANUKA; Man. ALLEN M. KERA.

Mubende District Co-operative Union: coffee growers' association.

Nkoba Za Mbogo Farmers' Co-operative Association: coffee growers' association.

Uganda Growers' Co-operative Union: P.O. Box 7039, Kampala; f. 1948; general products growers' association; 300 mem. socs.; Pres. D. MAWEJJE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

See East African Common Services Organisation, Railways (Kenya Chapter).

ROADS

The road network is good by the standards of tropical Africa. The Ministry of Works maintains 520 miles of tarmac road and 2,444 miles of all-weather murram road. The African Local Governments maintain a further 4,418 miles of all-weather murram roads and 3,882 miles of lesser dirt roads. In 1967 The International Development Association granted Uganda a credit of \$5 million for road development.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Regular steamer services operate on Lake Victoria. On Lake Albert the port of Butiaba has services to Nimule on the river Nile and to Mahagi and Kasonyi in the Congo Republic (Léopoldville). Port Bell, Entebbe and Bukakata on Lake Victoria have services to Kisumu and Tanzania ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Uganda's international airport is at Entebbe, on the shores of Lake Victoria some 25 miles from Kampala. Distances within the country are too short for air transport to be used to advantage in general, but there are several small airstrips.

East African Airways Corporation (E.A.A.C.): Embakasi Airport, P.O.B. 19002, Kenya; joint national airline for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (see Kenya chapter or East African Community in Volume I).

The following foreign airlines also serve Entebbe: Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., Caspair (an E.A.A.C. associate), Ethiopian Airlines, Lufthansa, P.A.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Sudan Airways, Swissair, T.W.A. and U.A.A.

TOURISM

East Africa Tourist Travel Association: Headquarters P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi.

UNIVERSITY

University of East Africa: P.O.B. 410, Kampala; comprises Makerere University College, University College, Nairobi, Kenya and University College, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Makerere University College: P.O.B. 262, Kampala; part of the University of East Africa; 300 teachers, 1,591 students.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Arab Republic occupies the north-eastern corner of Africa. It is bounded to the north by the Mediterranean, to the north-east by Israel, to the east by the Red Sea, to the south by the Sudan, and to the west by Libya. The River Nile runs through the country from south to north, emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. The climate is arid, with a maximum rainfall of only eight inches around Alexandria. More than ninety per cent of the country is desert. Summer temperatures reach a maximum of 110°F (43°C), and winters are mild. Arabic is the official language. Many educated Egyptians speak English or French. Over 90 per cent of the population are Moslems. The remainder are mainly Christians, over a million of whom are Copts. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white, and black; the white stripe is charged with two green stars of five points. The capital is Cairo.

Recent History

In 1952 King Farouk of Egypt was overthrown and in the following year General Nguib became the first President of the Republic. Later in 1953 Colonel Nasser replaced General Nguib as President, which position he still holds. President Nasser swiftly established his authority with radical reforms at home and a bold foreign policy. In 1956 the Suez Canal was nationalised and in 1958 Egypt united with Syria to form the United Arab Republic. Syria seceded from the union in 1961, but Egypt continued to be called the United Arab Republic. From 1962 until 1967 Egyptian forces assisted Republican forces in the Yemen in their war against the forces of the Imam. In May 1964 a Joint Presidency Council was established with Iraq, and in December 1964 a unified political leadership was announced and the political parties were unified. The war with Israel in June 1967 resulted in a military defeat for the UAR, the closing of the Suez Canal and the Israeli occupation of the Sinai peninsula.

Government

The highest authority is the President, elected for a six-year term. The Executive Council consists of a Prime Minister, who is actually President Nasser, a Deputy Prime Minister and Ministers. Elections to the National Assembly were held in February and March 1964. Half the members must be workers or peasants. The Assembly has a five-year term.

Defence

The United Arab Republic has an army, navy and air force. There is a compulsory two year period of National Service. The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and the Ministry of War and the General Command of the Armed Forces are

responsible for administration and operation. Much equipment, particularly aircraft, was destroyed in the 1967 war, but this is now being replaced, mainly by the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

Most of the population are engaged in agriculture. The chief crops are cotton, onions, wheat, maize, millet, rice and sugar-cane. The country depends very largely on the waters of the Nile for its fertility, and the completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1968 will increase the fertile land of Egypt by one third. The planned creation of a huge artificial lake in the Qattara depression would make further substantial increases in Egypt's hydro-electric power resources. A programme of socialism has been substantially accomplished. All banks and insurance companies and most industrial and trading concerns have been nationalised, and steps have been taken to re-distribute land to the poorer peasants. The co-operative movement has been greatly encouraged and in 1964 there were 4,752 production co-operatives and 1,182 consumer co-operatives. In 1966 Suez Canal dues amounted to £95 million. The loss of the Canal revenues and of most tourism since the 1967 war, plus the cost of the war itself, have severely strained the economy. The Khartoum meeting of Arab leaders in October resulted in agreement by Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait that aid amounting to £75 million a year should be granted to the UAR to offset the costs of the war. The current loss of the Sinai oil deposits may be compensated for by the discovery of important oil fields in the mainland.

Transport and Communication

The area of the Nile Delta is well served by railways. Lines also run from Cairo southward along the Nile to Aswan, and westward along the coast to Sollum. Roads link the towns. The chief ports are Alexandria and Port Said. Over 21,000 vessels used the Suez Canal, linking the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, in 1965. The River Nile carries much domestic freight and there are long-distance passenger services. Cairo is an important air centre and United Arab Airlines have branches all over the world.

Social Welfare

Great progress has been made in social welfare services in the last five years. There are comprehensive state schemes for sickness benefits, pensions, health insurance and training. There is a maximum seven-hour day.

Education

Primary education is extended to all children between the ages of six and twelve, and is compulsory. Seventy-eight per cent of all children of primary school age now receive primary education. There are six universities. Education is free at all levels.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Tourism

The United Arab Republic has always been a considerable tourist centre. Historical remains of ancient civilisations include the Pyramids and the temples at Abu Simbel. The River Nile is popular for cruises. Over 570,000 people visited the United Arab Republic in 1966.

Visas are not required for visits to the U.A.R. by nationals of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria.

Sport

The chief recreations are football, athletics, basketball, horse-racing, tennis and swimming.

Public Holidays

1968: June 8 (Birth of the Prophet), June 18 (Evacuation Day), July 23–26 (Anniversary of the Revolution), December 22 (Ramadan Bairam), December 23 (Victory Day).

1969: February 22 (Union Day), February 28 (Courbann Bairam), March 20 (Muslim New Year).

Christian holidays include: Eastern Christmas (January), Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday (March–April).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Egyptian pound (£E) of 100 piastres each divided into 10 milliemes.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 milliemes; 2, 5, 10, 20 piastres.

Notes: 5, 10 piastres; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10 Egyptian pounds

Exchange rate: £E 1.04 = £1 sterling
£E 0.346 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (1966 census)				
Total	Inhabited	Total	Cairo	Alexandria	Port Said	Suez
1,002,000	36,158	30,075,858	4,219,853	1,801,056	282,977	264,098

GOVERNORATES

GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL	GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL
Cairo	214.2	Cairo	Munufia	1,514.2	Shibin el-Kom
Alexandria	289.5	Alexandria	Behera	4,592.5	Damanhur
Port Said	397.4	Port Said	Giza	1,078.5	Giza
Ismailia	828.8	Ismailia	Beni Suef	1,312.8	Beni Suef
Suez	306.9	Suez	Fayum	1,792.1	Fayum
Damietta	599.2	Damietta	Menia	2,273.9	Menia
Dakahlia	3,462.1	Mansura	Asyut	1,553.0	Asyut
Sharkia	4,701.5	Zagazig	Suhag	1,540.2	Suhag
Kalyubia	943.6	Benha	Kena	1,810.7	Kena
Kafr el-Sheikh	3,492.4	Kafr el-Sheikh	Aswan	882.2	Aswan
Gharbia	1,994.5	Tanta			

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 feddans*)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
Wheat	1,295	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,499	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Maize	1,660	1,451	1,575	n.a.	1,934	2,141	2,376	n.a.
Millet	494	500	518	n.a.	740	806	859	n.a.
Barley	121	125	98	107	141	130	102	100
Rice	962	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,036	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Clover	2,480	2,493	2,532	2,716	27	28	34	31
Beans	408	402	398	300	340	344	381	188
Lentils	79	89	75	66	52	61	44	34
Onions	48	46	54	37	647	670	701	535
Sugar Cane	134	129	133	136	5,150	4,739	5,189	n.a.

* 1 Feddan=1.038 acres.

Livestock (1966 estimates—'000): Cattle 1,630, Buffaloes 1,646, Camels 176, Sheep 1,947, Goats 791, Horses 57, Donkeys 1,162.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	
	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†
Karnak	206	737	—	—	—	—
Menoufi	572	3,147	711	4,143	741	3,460
Giza 31 "Dandara"	140	738	125	734	177	868
Ashmouni and Zagora	419	2,549	421	2,725	470	2,512
Others	290	1,662	81	428	512	2,693
TOTAL	1,627	8,833	1,611	10,081	1,900	9,533

* 1 Feddan=1.038 acres. † 1 Kantar=99.05 lbs.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

('000 tons)

COMMODITY	1963	1964	1965	1966
Crude oil ('000 cu. metres)	6,153	6,979	7,122	6,884
Benzine ('000 cu. metres)	713	757	859	849
Kerosene ('000 cu. metres)	810	984	853	923
Mazout ('000 cu. metres)	3,389	4,238	4,681	n.a.
Asphalt	143	151	134	134
Phosphate	612	613	594	661
Manganese	49	328	182	186
Common salt	392	675	494	627
Iron ore	489	447	507	440
Refined sugar	356	382	400	357
Cottonseed oil	139	102	148	132
Super phosphate	164	209	253	277
Caustic soda	18	16	19	19
Cement	2,527	2,263	2,319	2,628
Woollen fabrics	4	4	3	4
Cotton yarn	123	131	139	148
Cotton cloth	80	88	80	85
Electricity (million kWh.)	4,178	5,106	5,475	5,895

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES

(1964)

PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVES		CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVES	
	NUMBER		NUMBER
Agriculture	4,637	Household Goods	292
Sea-Food	50	Housing	112
Livestock	27	Secondary Schools and Universities	653
Industry	38	Utilities	125
TOTAL	4,752	TOTAL	1,182

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Egyptian Pound (£E) = 100 piastres.
£E100 = £95 2s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$228.32.

BUDGET 1967-68 (£E million)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
Services Budget			Agriculture		177.5
Income and Property Taxes	107.1		Industry		156.0
Taxes on Goods	233.3		Transport		107.5
Other Dues	333.5		Suez Canal		11.8
TOTAL	673.9		Housing and Utilities		63.2
Business Budget	539.1		Defence and Security		214.4
GRAND TOTAL	1,213.0		Other		427.7
			TOTAL		1,158.1

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN 1966-72 (£E million)

Industry and Power	1,667
Transport, Communications, Suez Canal	1,086
Agriculture	685
Housing and Services	624
Miscellaneous	90
TOTAL	4,152

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million £E at year end)

	1965	1966	1967
Gold Reserves	60.6	40.6	40.6
Currency in Circulation	467.0	464.0	464.0

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (million £E)

	1964			1965		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	227.6	399.4	-171.8	246.8	413.3	-166.5
Suez Canal	78.4	—	78.4	86.2	—	86.2
Other commercial payments	—	6.0	-6.0	—	5.1	-5.1
Insurance	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1
Shipping	8.8	8.9	-0.1	12.6	9.8	2.8
Investment income	7.2	15.0	-7.8	10.1	17.2	-7.1
Travel	51.0	12.3	38.7	46.7	13.3	33.4
Government	—	36.8	-36.8	—	35.5	-35.5
Other	—	17.8	-17.8	—	18.1	-18.1
Total	373.7	496.8	-123.1	402.6	512.6	-110.0

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID (million U.S.\$)

	PERIOD	TOTAL	1964
International Agencies	1947-64	78	3
U.S.A.—Grants	1945-64	209	12
U.S.A.—Credits	1945-64	470	156
Other United States Aid	1945-64	277	25
Other Western Countries	1960-63	85	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	1955-65	825*	n.a.
China, People's Republic	1955-65	85*	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	1955-65	205*	n.a.
Other Communist Countries	1955-65	252*	n.a.

* Commitments. Total received, 1955-64 \$1,282m.

EXTERNAL TRADE (£E million)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total Imports	243.8	300.9	398.4	414.4	405.9	440.9
Total Exports	168.9	158.3	226.8	234.4	263.2	263.1

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	£E MILLION		
	1964	1965	1966
Cereals and Milling Products	74.7	66.4	70.2
Animal and Vegetable Oils	13.9	10.3	10.0
General Grocery	13.0	14.5	16.2
Tobacco	7.5	8.1	8.2
Textiles	14.4	25.6	19.3
Paper and Paper Products	10.2	11.6	15.2
Pottery and Glassware	2.7	3.1	3.9
Clocks, Watches, Scientific Apparatus	3.9	3.1	3.4
Mineral Products	85.6	75.3	13.1
Chemical Products	39.6	49.1	56.5
Wood, Hides and Rubber	21.1	24.9	29.7
Machinery	73.9	61.6	83.5
Transport and Equipment	34.5	32.2	34.8
Crude Petroleum	30.6	25.5	24.5
Iron and Steel Textiles	33.9	30.0	33.4

(continued on next page)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (continued)

EXPORTS	1964		1965		1966	
	'000 tons	£E million	'000 tons	£E million	'000 tons	£E million
Cotton, raw	291	116.6	330	146.2	348	143.4
Cotton Yarn	28	18.1	47	31.1	41	30.9
Cotton Piece Goods	13	8.8	14	11.7	15	12.2
Artificial Silk Fabrics	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rice	527	30.4	330	19.8	347	21.2
Potatoes	61	1.6	44	1.2	77	2.5
Onions	178	6.0	165	6.8	152	6.1
Edible Fruits	21	0.9	14	8.0	18	0.9
Manganese and Phosphates	510	2.2	537	2.2	493	2.1
Crude Oil	3,030	12.4	1,618	6.6	1,534	6.1
Benzine, Kerosene and Mazout	1,637	8.5	2,215	10.2	1,742	9.2
Cement	176	1.0	310	2.0	375	2.3

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£E million)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Saudi Arabia	9.8	10.2	0.04
U.S.S.R.	32.1	36.5	34.6
Czechoslovakia	11.2	13.8	13.9
German Democratic Republic	6.5	10.4	16.7
Yugoslavia	8.3	8.0	11.9
United Kingdom	28.3	20.7	23.2
German Federal Republic	47.0	38.3	38.1
Italy	20.4	23.5	19.3
Japan	8.1	6.6	11.6
India	12.6	23.8	21.4
U.S.A.	123.5	82.0	92.3
Poland	6.7	4.6	6.9
Romania	4.0	6.2	7.4
France	7.8	21.1	22.9
China, People's Republic	7.8	11.6	17.5

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
U.S.S.R.	41.9	56.7	62.0
Czechoslovakia	22.6	27.0	26.2
German Democratic Republic	8.3	10.0	10.5
Yugoslavia	8.4	8.2	8.8
United Kingdom	9.6	7.4	7.4
German Federal Republic	12.9	14.9	10.4
Italy	10.6	11.6	10.5
Japan	7.7	9.0	6.3
India	13.3	11.3	17.8
U.S.A.	7.8	8.3	6.8
Saudi Arabia	1.5	1.6	2.0
Poland	6.9	7.0	5.6
Rumania	5.6	8.1	8.0
France	5.3	6.4	5.1
China, People's Republic	7.3	19.6	14.2

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS OF COTTON (‘000 kantars) (Kantar=99.05 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	EXPORTS FOR WHOLE SEASON			
	1938-39	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Austria	—	39	9	56
Belgium	91	39	48	39
China (People's Republic)	192	462	366	414
Czechoslovakia	—	722	729	545
France	948	222	208	199
German Dem. Republic	1,014	230	142	166
German Fed. Republic		421	311	182
Hungary	118	166	134	137
India	414	488	659	619
Italy	537	288	335	372
Japan	758	502	244	415
Poland	217	230	210	223
Romania	245	244	328	209
Spain	98	98	160	209
Switzerland	404	64	79	118
United Kingdom	2,706	152	101	107
U.S.S.R.	—	1,810	2,164	1,599
U.S.A.	190	113	247	123
Yugoslavia	34	286	205	264
Other countries	403	140	111	331
TOTAL	8,484	6,716	6,850	6,327
VARIETIES:				
Ashmouni	3,544	392	87	183
Zagora	1,664	—	—	—
Giza 31 "Dandara"	—	744	855	389
Giza 30	—	—	—	—
Karnak	—	53	5	—
Menoufi	—	3,493	3,202	2,314
Others	3,276	2,034	2,691	3,441
TOTAL	8,484	6,716	6,850	6,327

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS 1965-66

Total Freight (million ton km.)	3,387
Total Passengers (million passenger km.)	6,170
Track length (km.)	4,230

ROADS 1965-66

Buses	6,500
Lorries	22,700
Cars	75,500
Motor Cycles	20,200

SHIPPING
SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC

YEAR	NO. OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (⁰⁰⁰)	NO. OF PASSENGERS (⁰⁰⁰)	RECEIPTS (£E ⁰⁰⁰)
1954 . .	13,215	102,493	537	30,339
1955 . .	14,666	115,756	521	32,032
1956: Jan.-Oct. .	13,291	107,005	320	29,396
1957: April-Dec. .	10,958	89,911	188	24,480
1958 . .	17,842	154,479	342	42,141
1959 . .	17,731	163,386	326	44,502
1960 . .	18,734	185,322	366	50,408
1961 . .	18,148	187,059	323	51,887
1962 . .	18,518	197,837	270	53,957
1963 . .	19,146	210,498	298	71,294
1964 . .	19,943	227,991	270	77,697
1965 . .	20,289	246,817	291	85,792
1966 . .	21,250	274,466	300	95,000

CIVIL AVIATION
(tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cargo . . .	7,653	8,056	8,999	9,640
Mail . . .	852	1,040	1,202	1,404

TOURISM

	TOTAL VISITORS	ARABS	EUROPEANS	AMERICANS	OTHERS	TOTAL (guest-nights) (⁰⁰⁰)	TOTAL INCOME (£E ⁰⁰⁰)
1963 .	404,109	151,393	132,682	60,984	59,050	4,223	26,800
1964 .	497,400	208,200	165,100	66,400	57,700	7,024	37,500
1965 .	542,000	246,200	179,000	62,800	54,100	10,401	50,000
1966 .	579,000	256,000	197,000	73,000	53,000	9,783	n.a.

Tourist Accommodation (1966): 23,828 hotel beds.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(THE CONSTITUTION)

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	7,812	3,413,980
Intermediate:		
General	1,187	665,321
Technical	17	16,676
Secondary:		
General	272	234,619
Technical	198	119,810
Teacher Training	72	42,549
University	5	144,981

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN U.A.R. UNIVERSITIES

Arab World	24,745
Africa	1,360
Asia	788
Europe	5,700
America	574
Others	248
TOTAL	33,415

Sources: Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, Cairo;
Research Department, National Bank of Egypt, Cairo.

THE CONSTITUTION

Summary of the new Interim Constitution issued in Cairo on March 25th, 1964.

CHAPTER I

The State

The United Arab Republic is a democratic socialist State based on the alliance of the working powers of the people.

The Egyptian people is part of the Arab nation. Islam is the religion of the State and Arabic is its official language.

CHAPTER 2

The Fundamental Elements of Society

Social solidarity is the basis of Egyptian society. The family is the foundation of society. The State ensures equality of opportunity for all Egyptians. The economy of the State is based on the socialist system, which prohibits any form of exploitation, thus securing the building of a socialist society based on sufficiency and justice. The entire national economy will be guided in accordance with the development plan set by the State. Natural wealth contained in the subsoil and the territorial waters and all its resources and substance belongs to the State which undertakes its proper exploitation. The people control all means of production and dispose of the surplus production according to the development plan set by the State to increase wealth and realise a constant rise in the living standard. Ownership takes one of the following forms:

- State Ownership: which is the ownership of the people and is achieved by creating a strong and effective public sector leading to progress in all fields and shouldering the main responsibility in the development plan.
- Co-operative Ownership: which is the ownership of all those participating in co-operatives.
- Private Ownership: which implies the private sector partaking in development within the framework of the development plan without exploitation. All three sectors should be under the people's control.

Private ownership is protected; its social function is to be stipulated by law. Ownership is not to be expropriated except for public interest and in return for an equitable compensation as stipulated by the law. The law defines the maximum limit of land ownership and determines means of protecting small land holdings. The State encourages co-operation and looks after all co-operative organisations

in all their forms. The State ensures, in conformity with the law, the protection of the family. The State ensures all social insurance services. Egyptians have a right to aid in old age, sickness, incapacity for work or unemployment.

Work in the U.A.R. is the right, duty and honour of every able-bodied citizen. Public posts are an obligation for those holding them. Government officials in the performance of their work should have the service of the people as their aim. The Armed Forces of the U.A.R. belong to the people. Their mission is to protect the socialist gains of the people's struggle, to protect the country, the safety of its land and its security.

CHAPTER 3

Public Rights and Duties

Egyptians are equal before the law, being equal with regard to rights and public obligations without any distinction in that respect with regard to race, origin, language, religion or belief. No criminal indictment or punishment is valid except in conformity with the provisions of the law, nor is punishment permissible except for offences committed after the issue of the law incriminating such acts. No person shall be liable to arrest or imprisonment except in conformity with the provisions of the Law. The right of defence by the person himself or by proxy is guaranteed by law. An Egyptian shall not be deported from the country or banned from returning thereto. An Egyptian shall not be forbidden residence in any locality or forced to live in any specific place except in respect of conditions set forth by the law. The extradition of political refugees is prohibited. The sanctity of a home is inviolable nor can it be entered except in the circumstances specified by law and in the manner specified thereby.

Freedom of belief is absolute, the State ensuring the free practice of religious rites, in conformity with establishing customs, provided such practice does not violate public order or morals. Freedom of opinion and of scientific research is guaranteed, every individual having the right to express his opinion and diffuse it by written, oral or any other means within the limits of the law. The freedom of the Press, printing and publicity is guaranteed within the limits of the law. Egyptians have the right of assembly

without giving advance notice provided they observe calm and carry no firearms.

All Egyptians are entitled to education to be provided by the State, establishing all categories of schools, universities, cultural and educational organisations and expanding them and attaching particular importance to the physical, mental and moral development of the country's youth. The State shall exercise control over public education, to be regulated by law and to be free in all its stages in schools and universities. The State ensures Egyptians equitable treatment in accordance with the work they perform, fixes working hours and rates of wages, providing social insurance, health insurance, insurance against unemployment and leaves of absence. The establishment of professional and labour unions is a guaranteed right and they are to be considered bodies corporate under the terms stipulated by law. Medical care is a right to be enjoyed by all Egyptians, through state action by the establishment and expansion of all kinds of hospitals and sanatoria. Defence of the homeland is a sacred duty and military service is an honour for all Egyptians, being also compulsory in conformity with the provisions of the law. Payment of taxes and fulfilment of public obligations is a duty in accordance with the law. Voting is a right for all Egyptians in the manner specified by law and their participation in public life is a patriotic duty incumbent upon them.

CHAPTER 4

System of Government

Section I—Head of the State

The Head of the State is the President of the Republic and exercises his prerogatives in the manner prescribed in this Constitution.

Section II—The Legislative Authority

The National Assembly is the authority which exercises the legislative authority in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. It shall exercise control over the activities of the executive authority in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. It shall be formed of members to be chosen by general secret elections. The number of elected members and conditions of membership as well as the method of election and its rules shall be fixed by law. The President of the Republic has the right to appoint a number of members not exceeding ten. It is stipulated that at least half of the number of members of the National Assembly should be workers and farmers. The age of a member of the National Assembly on the date of election should not be less than 30 calendar years. The term of the National Assembly shall be five years from the date of its first meeting. Elections for the renewal of the Assembly shall take place during the 60 days preceding the end of its term. Should the seat of a member fall vacant before the end of his term a successor is to be chosen in the manner specified in the Constitution within 60 days from the date of the notification of the National Assembly of the seat falling vacant. The term of the new member lasts only until the end of his predecessor's term. The President of the Republic shall convene the National Assembly and terminate its session. The National Assembly shall be situated in the City of Cairo. In exceptional circumstances it may be convened in another locality at the request of the President of the Republic. The National Assembly shall be invited to convene for its annual session before the second Thursday in November. If it is not invited it shall convene by force of law on the date mentioned. The ordinary session shall be seven months at least. It cannot be terminated before approving the Budget. The President of the Republic shall convene the National Assembly to an extraordinary session in case of necessity or on a request

to this effect signed by a majority of the members of the National Assembly. Every member of the National Assembly shall take the following oath before the Assembly at an open sitting before performing his duty:

"I swear by Almighty God to sincerely safeguard the Republican régime, look after the interests of the people and the safety of the nation and respect the Constitution and law."

It shall be the duty of the National Assembly to decide on the validity of the membership of its members. A Supreme Court to be appointed by law shall be concerned with making investigation into the authenticity of the protests submitted to the National Assembly upon the request of its Speaker. The result of the investigation is to be submitted to the National Assembly for it to take a definite decision on the protest. Membership shall not be invalid except by a decision declared taken by a majority of two-thirds of the number of members of the National Assembly. The sittings of National Assembly shall be open sittings. However, it will be possible to hold meetings in camera upon the request of the President of the Republic, the Government, the Speaker of the Assembly, or 20 of the members of the National Assembly. It remains to the Assembly to decide whether the subject of the debate should be debated in an open meeting or in camera.

The National Assembly shall not take any decisions unless the meeting is attended by the majority of its members or in cases where no particular majority is required. The decisions shall be issued according to the absolute majority of those present. When votes are equal, the subject of the debate shall be considered as rejected. Every draft law shall be referred to one of the Assembly's committees for examination and submission of a report on it. No law shall be issued unless it is approved by the National Assembly. No draft law shall be approved unless each of its articles are voted for one by one. No draft law, proposed by a member and rejected by the National Assembly, shall be submitted again at the same session of the Assembly.

The levying of general taxes, the amendment or the cancellation of such taxes, shall only be effected by means of a law. Nobody shall be exempted from paying taxes except in the cases indicated in the law. No one shall be asked to pay additional taxes and duties except within the limits of the law.

The Government shall not conclude any agreement for loans and shall not commit itself to any project entailing the expenditure of State funds in a future year or years, without the approval of the National Assembly.

The general budget estimates shall be submitted to the National Assembly at least two months prior to the end of the fiscal year for discussion and approval. Each item of the budget estimates shall be approved one after the other. The National Assembly shall not make any amendment to the budget estimates except by the approval of the Government. In case the approval of the new budget is not obtained before the beginning of the fiscal year, the old budget will be effective until the new one is approved. Separate budgets, supplementary budgets and their accounts shall be subject to the rules and regulations related to the general State Budget and its estimates.

After its appointment, the Government shall submit its programme to the National Assembly for approval. The National Assembly shall supervise the work performed by the Government. The Government and its members shall be held responsible for their work to the National Assembly. The National Assembly shall discuss the political reports of the members of the Government.

The National Assembly shall have the right to withdraw confidence from the Government or any of its members.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall have the right to address the National Assembly or its committees whenever they wish to do so. They may seek the help of any of the leading civil servants whom they may also delegate to talk on their behalf. The vote of any Minister shall not be counted when any subject is put to the vote, unless the Minister is a member. Every member of the National Assembly shall have the right to direct questions or interpellations to the Prime Minister or the Ministers with regard to any question within their jurisdiction. The Prime Minister and the Ministers must give answers to members' questions. Any interpellation shall be debated at least seven days after the date of its submission except in urgent cases and with the agreement of the Government. Twenty members of the National Assembly shall have the right to ask for a debate on a general subject with a view to clarifying the Government's policy towards it, and to compare notes regarding it. The Prime Minister shall have the right to ask the National Assembly for a vote of confidence in the Government on the occasion of submitting his programme, or on the occasion of submitting any Government statement dealing with the general policy of the country. The Prime Minister shall have to submit the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic in case the National Assembly withdraws confidence from it. If the National Assembly decides to withdraw confidence from any Minister, he shall have to resign.

The President of the Republic shall have the right to dissolve the Assembly. Any decision in this respect shall call the electors to hold new elections within a maximum period of 60 days, and shall fix a date for the meeting of the new Assembly within the ten days following the completion of the elections.

Except in the case of *flagrante delicto*, no criminal action may be taken against any member of the Assembly, when it is in session, except with permission of the Assembly. If any such action is taken when the Assembly is not in session, it should be notified to it. No action may be taken against members of the National Assembly for the views and opinions they express while carrying out their duties in the Assembly or in its committees. Membership can be withdrawn only by a decision of a two-thirds majority and at the request of 20 members if a member has lost the confidence of the Assembly or his civil status, has failed to carry out the duties of his membership, has lost the status of worker or farmer on the basis of which he was elected, or has not attended regularly the meetings of the National Assembly or its committees.

No member of the National Assembly may at the same time assume a public position in the Government or the units of local administration. Other posts which may not be occupied by a member of the Assembly may be defined by law. No member of the National Assembly may be appointed to an organisation or a company during the term of his membership except in the cases defined by law. No member of the National Assembly, during the term of his membership, may buy or rent any State property or sell, lease or barter to the State any of his property.

Sub-Section I—President of the Republic

It is stipulated that the person who is to be elected President of the Republic should be Egyptian of Egyptian parents, enjoying his civil and political rights and of an age not less than 35 calendar years. The National Assembly shall nominate the President of the Republic and the nomination shall be submitted to the country for referendum. The referendum shall be held in the National Assembly for the position of the President of the Republic upon the proposal of a third of its members at least. The

candidate obtaining the majority of two-thirds of the members of the Assembly shall be introduced to the country for a referendum. Should no candidate obtain the majority referred to the nomination is to be repeated after two days from the date of the first voting. The candidate shall be considered President of the Republic by obtaining the absolute majority of those who cast their votes in the referendum. If the candidate has not obtained this majority another candidate is to be nominated by the Assembly and the same method is to be adopted in this respect.

The term of the Presidency is six calendar years beginning from the date of the announcement of the result of the referendum. The President shall take the following oath before exercising duties of his position:

"I swear by Almighty God to safeguard sincerely the Republican system, respect the Constitution and the law, look fully after the interests of the people and safeguard the independence of the nation and the safety of its territories."

The law shall fix the salary of the President of the Republic. An amendment of the salary during the Presidential term in which the amendment is made shall not apply. The President of the Republic is not to receive any other salary or remuneration. During his term of presidency, the President of the Republic shall not be allowed to exercise any liberal profession, any commercial, financial or industrial work, purchase or hire any State property, or rent, sell or barter such property to the State.

The President of the Republic shall have the right to appoint one or more Vice-Presidents, and also to dismiss them.

The measures for the election of a new President of the Republic shall be started 60 days before the expiration of the term of the President of the Republic. The election of the new President will have to be made at least a week before the expiration of the term of the President. If the term expires before the election of the new President for one reason or another, the former President shall continue to exercise the duties of his post until a successor is elected. If any temporary bar should prevent the President of the Republic from exercising his duties, he shall delegate the Vice-President to assume his jurisdiction. In case of the resignation of the President, his permanent disability or death, the first Vice-President of the Republic shall take over temporarily. The National Assembly, by the majority of two-thirds of its members, shall decide that the post of the President is vacant. The choice of the new President of the Republic shall be completed within a maximum period of 60 days from the date when the post falls vacant. In case the President resigns his post, he should submit his resignation to the National Assembly.

Charging the President of the Republic with high treason or disloyalty to the Republican system shall be effected in accordance with a proposal submitted by at least one-third of the members of the National Assembly. The bill of indictment shall only be issued by the majority of votes of the members of the Assembly. The President shall cease to perform his duties immediately after the issuance of the bill of indictment. The first Vice-President of the Republic shall take over temporarily. The President shall be referred for trial before a special court appointed by law. If he should be condemned, the President shall be dismissed without prejudice to other punishments.

The President of the Republic in collaboration with the Government draws up the general policy of the State as regards all the political, economic, social and administrative aspects, and supervises its execution. The President appoints and relieves the Prime Minister of his office. The President also appoints and relieves Cabinet Ministers of

their office. The same rules apply to the appointment of Deputy Prime Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. The President of the Republic has the right to call for the meeting of the Cabinet, to attend its meetings and preside over the meetings he attends. Also he has the right to ask for reports to be submitted by the Government and Cabinet Ministers.

The President of the Republic has the right to suggest, issue and protest against laws. If the President of the Republic objects to a bill, he returns it to the National Assembly within 30 days from the date of its notification to him. If the bill is not returned within that period, the bill is considered law and is promulgated. If the bill is returned to the Assembly within the above-mentioned period and is again supported by two-thirds of the members, it is considered law and is issued.

If during the recess of the National Assembly or when it is dissolved anything happens that necessitates immediate action, the President of the Republic is allowed to issue decisions having the force of law. These decisions must be submitted to the National Assembly within 15 days of their issue if the Assembly still stands; or at its first meeting if the Assembly has been dissolved. If these decisions are not submitted to the Assembly, they shall retroactively lose their power as law, without the need for a further decision to be taken. In the event of the decisions being submitted to and rejected by the Assembly, they shall lose their power as law with effect from the date of their rejection. The President of the Republic, in exceptional circumstances, upon the mandate of the National Assembly has the right to issue decisions having the force of law. The mandate should be for a limited period; the subjects and bases of these decisions have to be determined.

The President of the Republic issues all security regulations and the procedure for enforcing the laws. The President of the Republic is *ex officio* the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The President of the Republic declares war after approval by the National Assembly. The President of the Republic ratifies treaties and refers them to the National Assembly with any appropriate comment. They shall have the power of law after their adoption, ratification and publication in conformity with established usage. However, treaties of peace, alliance, trade, navigation, as well as all treaties involving modification in the territory of the State, relating to sovereignty rights or entailing financial expenditure not allocated by the State budget, shall not be valid if not adopted by the National Assembly.

The President of the Republic has the right to commute a penalty or reduce it; but a full pardon is not granted except by the issue of a law.

The President of the Republic appoints members of the Civil Service and officers of the Armed Forces and discharges them; he also accredits the foreign diplomatic envoys.

The President may order a plebiscite in order to consult the people on important issues involving the higher interests of the State; the manner in which the plebiscite is to be carried out shall be determined by the law.

Sub-Section II—The Government

The Government consists of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Premiers and the Ministers. The Prime Minister administers Government affairs and presides at the meetings of the Council of Ministers. The Government exercises the following functions:

1. Guiding, co-ordinating and revising the Ministers' work as well as that of the general organisations and authorities.

2. Issuing the administrative and executive decisions according to the laws and decrees and checking their implementation.
3. Preparing draft laws and resolutions.
4. Appointing and dismissing employees according to the law.
5. Preparing the draft of the general budget of the State.
6. Preparing the draft of the State's general plan for the development of the national economy and taking all necessary measures to ensure its execution.
7. Supervising the organisation and administration of the currency and credit systems, and of insurance operations.
8. Contracting and extending loans within the limits of the State's general policy.
9. Supervising all the general organisations.
10. Supervising the enforcement of laws, preserving the security of the State and protecting the rights of the citizens and the interests of the State.

The Government controls the work of the Ministries, as well as that of the local and general departments and authorities. It has the right to cancel or modify decisions which prove to be unsuitable in the light of the law. The control and inspection authorities are directly responsible to the Prime Minister.

Anyone who is to be appointed as Minister must be an Egyptian who is at least 30 years of age and who enjoys all civil and political rights.

The President and the National Assembly have the right to put a Minister on trial for any offences he may commit while conducting his duties. A National Assembly decision to level an accusation against a Minister should be at the request of at least five members. The accusation decision is not to be passed unless it obtains the support of two-thirds of the Assembly's members. The accused Minister will be suspended until his case is decided. The law appoints the authority which would undertake the trial of Ministers. It also provides for the accusation and trial procedures.

The Cabinet Ministers and the Deputy Ministers may be members of the National Assembly. Members of the National Assembly may be appointed Under-Secretaries of State for National Assembly Affairs. The law defines the rules relating to them.

Sub-Section III—National Defence

(a) *Council of National Defence*: A Council shall be set up to be called "Council of National Defence". The President of the Republic shall assume its command. The Council of National Defence is concerned with considering affairs relating to the means of safeguarding the country and its safety. The other jurisdiction is prescribed by the law.

(b) *The Armed Forces*: It is the State that raises the Armed Forces. No body or group is permitted to form any military or quasi-military formations. The State, in compliance with the law, organises the military training of youth, and regulates the National Guard. General mobilization will be organised in compliance with the law.

Sub-Section IV—Local Administration

The United Arab Republic is divided into administrative units. It is permissible for each or some of them to have corporate personality in compliance with the law.

The bodies representing the administrative units participate in the implementation of the general plan of the State. They are entitled to establish and administer public utilities and economic, social and health projects as prescribed by the law.

CHAPTER 5

The Judicial Authority

Judges are independent, with no power above them in making judgments except the law. It is not permissible for any authority to interfere in cases or in the affairs of justice. The court sittings are public unless the court decides to make them closed in the interests of public order and morality.

Judges are not subject to dismissal except as prescribed in the law. The law organises the function and jurisdiction of the Public Prosecution and its relation with the judiciary. The appointment of members of the Public Prosecution department, taking any disciplinary action against them or their dismissal are effected in compliance with the conditions approved by the law. The law organises the arrangement of the State Security Courts, and determines their jurisdiction and the qualifications of those who sit in judgment in these courts.

CHAPTER 6

General Provisions

The City of Cairo is the capital of the United Arab Republic.

The law prescribes the national flag and the provisions relative thereto.

The provisions of laws shall be applicable from the dates of their enforcement, and shall not be effective with respect to acts having taken place prior to these dates. However, in non-criminal provisions, laws may stipulate otherwise with the approval of the majority of the National Assembly members. Laws shall be published in the "Official Journal" within a fortnight from the day of their promulgation.

The President of the Republic and the National Assembly shall have the power to demand the amendment of one or more articles of the Constitution. The demand for amendment must show the articles required to be amended and the reasons for such amendments. In the case of the demand for amendment being made by the National Assembly, it shall be signed by at least one-third of the members of the Assembly. In all cases, the Assembly shall debate the principle of the amendment, passing its decision by a majority of votes. If the demand is rejected, another demand for the amendment of the same articles may not be put forward before the lapse of one year following the rejection. If the National Assembly approves the principle of the amendment, it shall, after two months of the approval, debate the articles required to be amended. The amendment shall become effective if two-thirds of the members of the Assembly approve it.

All provisions contained in laws, decrees, orders and regulations prior to the issue of this Constitution shall remain in force. Notwithstanding such laws, decrees, orders and regulations may be rescinded or amended in accordance with the principles and procedures laid down by this Constitution.

CHAPTER 7

Transitional Provisions

The term of office of the present President of the Republic shall end on March 26th, 1971.

The application of the Provisional Constitution issued on March 5th, 1958, and the Constitutional Declaration on the political organisation of the higher authorities of the State, issued on September 27th, 1962, shall lapse.

U.A.R.—IRAQ PRESIDENCY COUNCIL

(Established May 26, 1964)

An agreement was signed in Cairo on May 26th, 1964, setting up a joint Presidency Council for the two countries. The text of the agreement is given below:

PREAMBLE

Believing in the unity of the Arab nation as a unity springing from the common language and history and from the common Arab struggle and destiny, and realising the forgery of the artificial scheme reflected in the current political divisions on the Arab soil and which had been imposed by colonialism in accordance with its interests in exploitation and domination, the Arab nation finds itself bound by its unity stemming from historical facts and from experience. The aspirations of the Arab nation were embodied in a pioneering experience, namely that of the rise of the United Arab Republic between Syria and Egypt, to prove to the whole world that the slogan of unity was not a hope difficult to achieve but a fact which can be established in reality.

The elements of evil in co-operation with imperialism and reaction carried out the crime of secession. But the lesson of secession left behind a rich experience which in itself constitutes a shield protecting the future of and boosting the vigilance over unity. The banners of unity continued to rise, and the unity slogans continued to be repeated in the heart of every Arab in spite of the rash attempts to obstruct them. Then came the agreement of April 17th, 1963, to fulfil the unity between Syria, Egypt and Iraq. However, the lack of goodwill on the part of some also destroyed this attempt and the experience proved that the mere slogans of unity are not enough for

the fulfilment of unity itself. Popular organisations aware of unity must be founded. Popular organisations must be united on the national level so they may have common and clear concepts. Unity of mind leads to unity of action, which must be based on realism and carried out in a revolutionary manner so it may render a chance for fulfilment of an all-embracing unity.

The revolutionary concept of unity is based on unity of peoples, unity of the working popular forces which have the interest and right in revolution. It is the unity of the Arab socialist society, the society of sufficiency and justice which seeks Arab social struggle so Arab unity may have a social framework to go hand in hand with its political framework, in expression of the Arab people's determination to establish a new and free tomorrow for the free Arab human being.

Moving from these principles, and on behalf of the people and Governments of the U.A.R. and Iraqi Republic, President Abdal Salam Muhammad Aref, President of the Iraqi Republic, and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, have agreed on the following:

AGREEMENT

Article 1. A Joint Presidency Council of the United Arab Republic and the Iraqi Republic shall be formed of the President of the United Arab Republic, the President of the Iraqi Republic and a number of members.

Article 2. (a) The Council shall meet once every three months, and shall also meet under necessary circumstances

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(PRESIDENCY AND CO-ORDINATING COUNCILS)

as per agreement of the Presidents of the signatory countries.

(b) Cairo is the centre of the Joint Presidency Council; the Council can be invited to meet somewhere else by the agreement of the two Presidents.

Article 3. Resolutions of the Joint Presidency Council are binding and shall be in effect on ratification by the Council; this excludes the resolutions which require issuance of laws; this shall be carried out after their ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures applied in each one of the two countries.

Article 4. Action in the Presidency Council shall be in accordance with the by-laws to be laid down by the Council and which shall be in effect upon ratification by the Council.

Article 5. The Presidency Council shall:

(a) Study and carry out the necessary steps for the establishment of unity between the two countries.

(b) Plan and co-ordinate policy of the two countries in the political, military, economic, social and cultural affairs and in the field of information.

(c) Fulfil unity of thought between the peoples of the United Arab Republic and the Iraqi Republic through the two popular organisations inside the two countries, and seek unity of the two organisations in future.

Article 6. (a) Each Government shall appoint their representatives in the Presidency Council according to the following manner: (1) Three full-time members with the ranks of Minister; (2) Three attending members from members of the Government.

(b) Full-time members shall follow-up the implementation of resolutions of the Presidency Council, shall co-ordinate work of the joint committees and shall submit studies and recommendations to the Presidency Council when it meets.

(c) The Presidency Council or the joint committees can invite technicians from both countries to attend the meetings if this is deemed necessary.

Article 7. The following organisations shall be established:

(a) The Political Committee,

(b) The Military Command,

(c) The Economic Committee,

(d) The Cultural and Information Committee,

(e) Committee for Socialist Thought,

(f) The Committee for Popular Organisation,

(g) Other committees the establishments of which may be deemed necessary.

These Committees shall study and prepare the various subjects for the purpose of fulfilment of this agreement, and shall also study the subjects referred to them by the Presidency Council.

Article 8. (a) The Joint Military Command shall co-ordinate armament, training and equipping the armed forces of the two countries, and shall lay down operation plans and movement of the armed forces, and shall assume their command in time of war.

(b) The Joint Command shall take the necessary measures to face a state of war or danger of war, and any aggression or threat of aggression against either one of the countries is directed against the other.

Article 9. The Presidency Council shall have a Secretariat-General with headquarters in Cairo. It shall be headed by a Secretary-General with the rank of Minister, and shall practice the following:

(a) Issue invitations for meetings of Presidency Council;

(b) Prepare subjects for discussion by the Council;

(c) Register minutes of meetings of the Presidency Council and the joint committees, and publish the Resolutions after their ratification according to procedures in practice in both countries;

(d) Prepare budgets of the Presidency Council, the Secretariat-General, and the joint committees listed in Article 7.

Article 10. (a) Budget of the Presidency Council and the joint committees shall be shared equally by the two countries.

(b) Each country shall alone bear the salaries and remunerations of members and officials appointed by her, in accordance with its own fiscal regulations.

Article 11. There is nothing in rules of this agreement that infringe on rights and obligations borne by the two states under the UN Charter, nor do the aforementioned rules violate rules of any agreement signed within the framework of the Arab League.

Article 12. This agreement shall remain in effect until the necessary arrangements have been made to establish the union.

Article 13. This agreement shall be considered standing when ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedures in practice in both countries.

ORGANISATION

U.A.R. Members: President GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, KAMAL EL DIN EL HENNAWI, SHARAWAY GOMAA, ALI EL SAYED ALI.

Iraq Members: President ABDUL RAHMAN MUHAMMAD AREF, Gen. NAJI TALIB, ADIB AL-JADIR, ABDUL SATTAR ALI AL-HUSSEIN.

Secretary-General: HAMED FATHY EL DEEB (U.A.R.).

The Secretariat-General of the Council is situated in Cairo.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(THE GOVERNMENT)

THE GOVERNMENT

THE PRESIDENCY

President: GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Gen. MOHAMMED FAWZI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: President GAMAL ABDEL NASSER.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Religious Foundations: HUSSEIN EL SHAFEL.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Industry, Electricity and the Aswan Dam: MOHAMMED SIDKI SOLIMAN.

Minister of Interior: SHARAWY MOHAMMED GOMAA.

Minister of War: Gen. MOHAMMED FAWZI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MAHMOUD RIAD.

Minister of Planning: Dr. MAHMOUD GABLAH.

Minister of Treasury: Dr. ABD AL AZIZ MOHAMMED HIJAZI.

Minister of Petroleum, Industry, Minerals and Construction: Dr. AZIZ SIDQI.

Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade: HASSAN ABBAS ZAKI.

Minister of Labour: KAMALUDDIN RIFAAT.

Minister of Local Administration: ABDEL MOHSEN ABU EL NUR.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: SAYED MAREI.

Minister of Culture: Dr. THARWAT OKASHA.

Minister of Education: MOHAMMED HILMI MURAD.

Minister of Health: Dr. MOHAMMED EL NABAWI EL MOHANDES.

Minister of Higher Education: Dr. MOHAMMED LABIB SHUKEIR.

Minister of Justice: MOHAMMED ABU NUSAYR.

Minister of Supply and Home Trade: MOHAMMED ABDULLAH MARZABAN.

Minister of Guidance: MOHAMMED AHMED FAYEK.

Minister of Communications: KAMEL HENRY ABADIEIR.

Minister of Tourism: MOHAMMED HAFIZ GHANIM.

Minister of Youth: MOHAMMED SAFI ADIN ABDUL-IZZ.

Minister of Irrigation: IBRAHIM ZAKI QUINAWI.

Minister of State: AMIN HAMID HUWAYDI.

Minister of War Production: MOHAMMED ABDUL WAHHAB EL BISHRI.

Minister of Transport: ALI ZAYN EL ABIDIN SALIH.

Minister of Scientific Research: Dr. AHMED MUSTAFA AHMAD.

Minister of Housing and Public Utilities: Dr. HASSAN MUSTAFA.

Minister of Land Reclamation: Dr. MOHAMMED BAKR AHMAD.

Minister for Social Affairs and the National Assembly: DIYA ADIN MOHAMMED DAWUD.

Deputy Minister for Religious Foundations: Dr. ABDUL AZIZ KAMIL.

U.A.R.—IRAQ UNIFIED POLITICAL COMMAND

(Established December 20, 1964)

The Command supervises foreign policy, armed forces, defence, planning, education, security, and common internal problems. It meets every two months in regular session. The Command is designed to take the steps needed to achieve complete political unification of Egypt and Iraq.

Secretary-General: Dr. ABDUL RAZZAQ MOHIEDDIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN CAIRO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** 59 Sh. Oroba (Heliopolis) (E); *Ambassador:* SHAMSUDDIN MAGRUH.
- Albania:** 29 Sh. Ismail Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ULVI LULO.
- Algeria:** 14 Sh. Brézil (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* LAKHDAR BRAHIMI.
- Argentina:** 8 Sh. As-Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS M. BOLLINI SHAW.
- Australia:** 1097 Corniche el Nil (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENCE LAWREY.
- Austria:** 21 Sh. Sadd El-Aaly (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* GORDIAN GUDENUS.
- Belgium:** 8 Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES CARLIER.
- Bolivia:** 6 Rue Nawal (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Brazil:** 27 Rue El Guézira El Wosta (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* HELIO DE BURGOS CABAL.
- Bulgaria:** 141 Rue El Tahrir (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* GUEORGUI TANEV.
- Burma:** 24 Rue Mohamed Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* AUNG SHWE.
- Burundi:** 9 Rue Mahmoud Hassan (Heliopolis) (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE NTAHOKAJA.
- Cambodia:** 2 Sh. Tahawia (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SARIN CHHAK.
- Cameroon:** 14 Sh. Wodi El Nil (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM FORCHO LIMA.
- Canada:** 6 Sh. Mohamed Fahmy El Sayed (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS LE MESURIER CARTER.
- Ceylon:** 8 Sh. Yehia Ibrahim (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* A. M. MUTTU KUMARU, O.B.E., E.D.
- Chile:** 5 Sh. Chagaret El-Dorr (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL GARAY FIGUEROA.
- China, People's Republic of:** 14 Sh. Bahgat Aly (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* HUANG HUA.
- Colombia:** 15 Sh. Aboul Feda (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME R. ECHAVARRIA.
- Congo, Democratic Republic:** 23 Sh. Mecca El-Mokarrama (Dokki) (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).
- Congo Republic:** 16 Sh. Téba, Cité des Ingénieurs (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* AUXENCE ICKONGA.
- Cuba:** Villa No. 1, Sh. Sennan (Dokki) (E).
- Cyprus:** 3 Sh. Nabil El-Wakkad (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ANTIS G. SOTERIADES.
- Czechoslovakia:** 43 Sh. Mohamed Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MECISLAV JABLONSKY.
- Denmark:** 12 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* EYVIND BARTELS.
- Dominican Republic:** Maison Jacques, Midan Mustafa Kamel (L).
- Equador:** 15 Sh. Aboul Feda (Zamalek) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LEONARDO ARIZAGA.
- Ethiopia:** 12 Midan Bahlawi (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Ato MALLAS MIKAEL ANDOM.
- Finland:** 2 El-Malek El-Afdal (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SOINI PALASTO.
- France:** 29 Sh. Guizeh (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES ROUX.
- German Democratic Republic:** 13 Sh. Hussein Wassef (Dokki) (L).
- Ghana:** Villa 24, Sh. 22 (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ALHAJI ABU WEMAH.
- Greece:** 18 Sh. Aicha El-Taïmouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* AGIS KAPSAMBELIS.
- Guinea:** 46 Sh. Mohamed Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* EL HADI HABIB TALL.
- Hungary:** 29 Sh. Mohamed Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* PAL RACZ.
- India:** 5 Mahad El Swissri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* APA B. PANT.
- Indonesia:** 13 Sh. Aicha El Taïmouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD JUNUS MOKOGINTA.
- Iraq:** 9 Sh. Mohamed Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUL HASSAN ZALZALAH.
- Italy:** Sh. El Salamlik (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* FELICE CATALANO DI MELILLI.
- Japan:** 10 Sh. Ibrahim Naguib (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* YASHIMITSU ANDO.
- Jordan:** 6 Sh. El-Gohainy (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ADEL EL SHAMAILA.
- Kuwait:** 12 Sh. Nabil El-Wakkad (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* HAMAD ISSA EL-RUJAIB.
- Lebanon:** 5 Sh. Ahmed Nessim (Guizeh); *Ambassador:* Dr. HALIM ABUIZZEDDIN.
- Liberia:** 2 Sh. 22, Cité Awkaf (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN W. GRIGSBY.
- Libya:** 7 Sh. Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUSSALAHM H. BESEKRI.
- Malaysia:** 34 Sh. El Messaha (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN HAJI TALIB.
- Mali:** 4 Sh. Margil (Zakalek) (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBACAR KASSÉ.
- Mauritania:** 37 Sh. Ismail Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH OULD EREBIH.
- Mexico:** 5 Sh. Dar El Shifa (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL DE ARAOZ.
- Mongolian People's Republic:** 46 Sh. Gamcat El Dowal El Arabia (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* BAYARYN JARGAL-SAIHAN.
- Morocco:** 10 Sh. Saleh El Dine (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MAHDI MRANI ZENTAR.
- Nepal:** 24 Sh. Syria (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* ANIRUDH PRASAD SINGH.
- Netherlands:** 18 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TH. P. BERGSMAN.
- Nigeria:** 13 Sh. Gabalaya (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Norway:** 2 Sh. Chafik Mansour (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MARTIN ANKER.
- Pakistan:** 22 Sh. Mansour Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SAJJAD HYDER.
- Panama:** Villa No. 20 Sh. 75 (Maadi) (E); *Ambassador:* SAIMUNDO ORTEGA VIETO.
- Peru:** 9 Sh. El Kamel Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO SOSA PARDO DE ZELA.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ETC.)

Philippines: 5 Sh. Ibn El-Walid (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN M. ARREGLADO.

Poland: 5 Sh. Aziz Osman (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT MORSKI.

Romania: 6 Sh. El Kamel Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Saudi Arabia: Villa 12, Sh. El Kamel Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A. ALIREZA.

Senegal: 2 Sh. Ahmed Ragheb (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* ALIOUNE SENE.

Sierra Leone: 56 Sh. Amman (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Singapore: 6 Sh. Nawal (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAJI AHMEN BIN MOHAMED IBRAHIM.

Somalia: 9 Sh. Rawakeh (Engineer's City) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD HAJI DUALEH.

Southern Yemen: (address not available); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED HADY.

Sudan: 3 Sh. El Ibrahim (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OSMAN OMAR EL-HADARI.

Sweden: 4 Sh. Sadd El Aali (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* TORD HAGEN.

Switzerland: 10 Sh. Abdel Khalek Saroit (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE PARODI.

Syria: 17 Sh. Ahmad Sabry (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAMI DROUBI.

Tanzania: 18 Sh. Ahmed Hechmat (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED DIRIA HASSAN.

Thailand: 2 Sh. El Malek El Afdal (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SOMCHAI ANUMAN-RAJADHON.

Trinidad and Tobago: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Tunisia: 26 Sh. El Guezira (Zamalek) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* OMAR EL-FAZZANI.

Turkey: Avenue El Nil (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SEMIH GUNVER.

Uganda: 9 Midan El Missaha (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* PAULO MUWANGA.

U.S.S.R.: 95 Sh. El Giza (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SERGI ALEXANDROVITCH VINOGRADOV.

United Kingdom: Sh. El Zahra (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* Sir HAROLD BEELEY.

Uruguay: 6 Sh. Loutfallah (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS MARIA ROMBERO.

Vatican City: 5 Sh. Mohamed Mazhar (Zamalek) (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. LINO ZANINI.

Venezuela: 5 Sh. Mansour Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO OCHOA BRICEÑO.

Democratic Republic of Vietnam: 21 Sh. Giza (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN XUAN.

Yemen: 28 Sh. Amin El Rafei (Doqqi) (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAPHA AHMED YACOB.

Yugoslavia: 33 Sh. El Mansour Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* DANILO LEKIC.

Zambia: 30 Sh. Montazah (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MORRIS KATOWA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elections to a new National Assembly were held in February 1964 and the first session was in March 1964. Three hundred and fifty members, two from each of 175 electoral districts, were elected for a five-year term. One half of the members must be workers or farmers, or of comparable status.

President of the Assembly: ANWAR EL SADAT.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

There are no political parties in the ordinary sense, the old parties having been dissolved in January 1953. In November 1957, President Nasser established an organization in Egypt known as the National Union. The aims of the Union were to realise the objectives of the 1952 revolution and to establish a socialist, democratic and co-operative society. In 1961 this Union was re-formed as the Arab Socialist Union, with President Nasser as Chairman of the Supreme Executive Committee. A referendum in May 1968 approved the President's new plan for contested elections for local representatives. These will in turn elect the party's National Congress. The Secretary-General of the Arab Socialist Union is ALI SABRY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law in the United Arab Republic are basically divided into four categories as follows:

1. *The Supreme Court* (Called *The Court of Cassation*)
2. *The Courts of Appeal*
3. *The Primary Tribunals*
4. *The Summary Tribunals*

Each Court contains criminal and civil chambers.

1. The Supreme Court

The highest Court of Law in the United Arab Republic. Its sessions are held at Cairo and its jurisdiction covers the whole United Arab Republic territory.

Final judgements rendered in criminal and civil matters may be referred to the Supreme Court—by the accused or

the Public Prosecution in criminal matters, and by any of the litigants in civil matters—in cases of misapplications or misinterpretations of the law as applied by the competent court in final judgement, as well as in case of irregularity in the form of the judgement or the procedures having effect on that judgement.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, four Deputy-Chief Justices and thirty-six Justices.

Chief Justice: FOUAD GABER.

2. Courts of Appeal

There are six Courts of Appeal situated in the more important Governorates of the United Arab Republic: Cairo, Alexandria, Asyut, Mansura, Tanta, and Beni-Suef. Each of these courts contains a criminal chamber, *The Assize Court*, to try cases of felonies, and a civil

chamber to hear appeals filed by any of the litigants in civil matters against a judgement rendered by the primary tribunal, where the law so permits.

President in Cairo: M. MAHMOUD ABD-EL-LATIF.

3. Primary Tribunals

In each Governorate, there is a Primary Tribunal, each of which contains several chambers. Each chamber is composed of three Judges. Some of these chambers try criminal cases, whilst others hear civil litigations.

Primary Tribunals sit as Courts of Appeal in certain cases, according to certain details.

4. Summary Tribunals

Summary Tribunals are branches of the Primary Tribunals and are situated in the different districts of the Republic. Each of these tribunals is composed of a single Judge.

Summary Tribunals hear civil and criminal matters of minor importance according to certain details.

The *Sharia Courts* or courts of Islamic Law, and the religious courts maintained by non-Muslim minorities have been abolished since 1955.

The Public Prosecution

The Public Prosecution is headed by the Attorney-General and consists of a large number of Attorneys, Chief Prosecutors and Prosecutors; who are distributed among the various districts of the Republic. The Public Prosecution is represented at all criminal Courts and also at litigation in certain civil matters. Furthermore, the enforcement of judgement rendered in criminal cases is controlled and supervised by the Public Prosecution.

Attorney-General: AHMAD MUSA.

The Supreme Judicial Council

This Council exists to guarantee the independence of the judicial system from outside interference. Under the presidency of the Chief Justice, the Supreme Judicial Council contains the following members:

- the Chief Justice
- two Deputy Chief Justices
- the Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Justice
- the Attorney-General
- the President of the Court of Appeal in Cairo
- the President of the Primary Tribunal in Cairo.

All matters concerning the promotion, discipline or otherwise of the members of the judicial system are referred to this Council.

An Arbitration Bureau was set up in 1966 to investigate cases between state and public sector organizations.

RELIGION

Over 90 per cent of Egyptians are Muslims, and almost all of these follow Sunni tenets. Amongst the villages there are persistences of non-Islamic fertility rites, and to certain groups of Muslims in other countries Egyptian liking for ornamentation in the building of mosques, and broadness of religious outlook are matters for some mis-giving. The Coptic Church in Egypt claims descent from converts of St. Mark's mission to Egypt in the first century and it has been an independent monophysite Church since the fifth century. Its members number over a million, forming the largest religious minority; there is no discrimination of any kind against them, and they have contributed greatly to the cultural life of Egypt. Besides the Copts there are other Christian minorities, numbering about a quarter of a million and consisting of Orthodox Greeks, Roman Catholics, Armenians and Protestants. There is also a small Jewish minority.

CAIRO

Grand Sheikh of Al Azhar: HASSAN MAMOUN.

Mufti of Egypt: Sheikh AHMAD HOREIDI.

Coptic Orthodox Church: Azbakia, Cairo; f. 61 A.D.; Patriarch KYRILLOS VI.

Coptic Catholic Church: Patriarch Cardinal STEPHANOS I SIDAROISS, 34 Sh. Ibn Sandar, Koubbeh Bridge; 4 dioceses; 120,000 mems.; publ. *Al Salah*.

Greek Catholic Church: 16 rue Daher, Cairo; Patriarch of Antioch, of Alexandria and of Jerusalem H.E. Cardinal MAXIMOS IV SAIGH; 440,000 mems.

Greek Orthodox Church: Patriarch CHRISTOPHOROS II.

Armenian Apostolic Church: 179 Ramses Ave., Cairo; Archbishop MAMPRÉ SIROUNIAN.

Armenian Catholic Patriarchate: 36 Mohammed Sabri Abou Alam Street, Cairo; Archbishop RAPHAEL BAYAN.

Maronite Church: Archbishop PIERRE DIB.

Jewish Community: Office of the Chief Rabbi, Rabbi HAIM DOUEK; 13 Sebil-el-Khazindar Street, Abbassia.

THE PRESS

The press of Egypt is far more advanced than that of any other country in the Arab Middle East. Circulation of the leading newspapers such as *al-Ahram*, *Akhbar al-Yom* and *al-Akhbar* reach figures of 300,000 and more, whereas even the bigger newspapers in other Arab countries sell no more than about 20,000 per issue.

Several of the Cairo newspapers and magazines have important circulations in other Arab countries although entry in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Tunisia is at present either restricted or altogether banned for political reasons.

Newspapers were placed under the control of the National Union (later reformed as the Arab Socialist Union) by a decree issued by President Nasser in May 1960. Journalists were obliged to obtain licences from the National Union and publishing houses, hitherto free, were placed under its control. All the important newspapers and magazines are now owned and controlled by the Government, although the four big publishing houses of *al-Ahram*, *Dar al-Hilal*, *Dar Akhbar al-Yom* and *Dar al-Gomhouriya*, operate as separate entities and compete with each other commercially. The Government allows the publishing houses a considerable amount of freedom in dealing with domestic affairs but comment on foreign affairs entirely reflects the views of the Government. *Dar al-Hilal* is concerned only with magazines and publishes *al-Mussawar*, *Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*. *Dar Akhbar al-Yom* publishes the daily newspaper *al-Akhbar* and the weekly newspaper *Akhbar al-Yom*, the weekly magazines *Akher Saa* and *El Guil el Gedit*.

Dar al Gomhouria publishes the daily *al-Gomhouria*, the daily English language paper *Egyptian Gazette*, the daily French newspaper *Le Progrès Egyptien* and the afternoon paper *al-Misaa*.

The most authoritative daily newspaper is the very old established *al-Ahram*. Other popular large circulation magazines are *Rose al-Youssef*, *Sabah al-Kheir* and *Izaa w'al Television*. Minority language groups are catered for by the Greek language papers *Tachydromos* and *Phos* and the Armenian language papers *Arev* and *Houssaper*.

DAILIES

ALEXANDRIA

Barid al-Charikat: P.O.B. 813; f. 1952; Arabic; evening; commerce, finance, insurance and marine affairs, etc.; Editor S. BENEDEUCCI; circ. 15,000.

al-Ittihad al-Misri: 13 Sharia Sidi Abdel Razzak; f. 1871; Arabic; evening; Propr. ANWAR MAHER FARAG; Dir. HASSAN MAHER FARAG.

Journal d'Alexandrie, Le: 1 Sharia Rolo; French; evening; Editor CHARLES ARCACHE.

Phare Egyptien, Le: 26 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1926; Greek-owned, French language; morning; independent; Editor ANTOINE GERONIMO.

Réforme, La: 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1895; French; noon; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 7,000.

al-Safeer: Arabic; evening; three times per week.

Tachydromos-Egyptos: 4 Sharia Zangarol; f. 1882; Greek; morning; liberal; Publisher B. TINIOS; Editor NIKITAS KLADAKIS; circ. 11,000.

CAIRO

al-Ahram: United Arab Press, 14 Sharia Mazloum; f. 1875; Arabic; morning; independent; Editor HASSANEIN HEIKAL; circ. 250,000.

al-Akhbar: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1952; Arabic; independent; circ. 250,000.

Arev: 3 Sharia Soliman Halaby; Armenian; evening; Editor EDMOND GODALAZIAN.

Egyptian Gazette: 24 Sharia Galal; f. 1880; the only English daily; morning; Editor Dr. AMIN MOHAMED ABOL-ENEIN; circ. 8,500.

al-Gomhouria (the Republic): 24 Sharia Galal; f. 1953; Arabic; morning; official organ of the Arab Socialist Union; Editor IBRAHIM NAWAR.

Houssaper: Armenian; circ. 1,500.

Journal d'Egypte, Le: 1 Borsa Suedida St.; f. 1936; French; morning; Propr. and Editor EDGARD GALLAD; circ. 11,000.

al-Misaa: 11 Sharia al Sahafa; Arabic; evening; Editor N. MESTIKAOU; circ. 40,000.

Phos: 14 Zakaria Ahmed St.; f. 1896; Greek; morning; Editor D. EFSTATHIADIS; Man. BASILE A. PATERAS.

Progres Egyptien, Le: 24 Sharia Galal; f. 1890; French; morning including Sundays; Editor MAURICE YACCARINI; circ. 14,500.

PERIODICALS

ALEXANDRIA

al Ahad Al Gedit: 88 al-Tatwig Street; Editor-in-Chief MAHMUD ABDEL MALAK KORITAM; General Manager MOHAMED KORITAM.

Alexandria Medical Journal: 4 Ibn El-Saigh; English, French and Arabic; quarterly; publ. by Alexandria Medical Asscn.; circ. 1,500.

Amitié Internationale: 59 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1957; publ. by Asscn. Egypt. d'Amitié Inter.; Arabic and French. quarterly; Editor Dr. ZAKI BADAOU.

L'Annuaire des Sociétés Egyptiennes par Actions: 23 Midan Tahrir; f. 1930; annually in December; French; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor OMAR EL-SAYED MOURSIS.

L'Echo Sportif: 7 rue de l'Archevêché; French; weekly; Propr. MICHEL BITTAR.

L'Economiste Egyptien: 11 rue de la Poste, Alexandria; P.O. Box 847; f. 1901; weekly; Propr. MARGUERITE HOSNY.

Egypte-Sports-Cinéma: 7 Avenue Hourriya; French; weekly; Editor EMILE ASSAAD.

Egyptian Cotton Gazette: P.O.B. 433; organ of the Alexandria Cotton Exporters Association; English; three times yearly; Editor M. HASSOUNA.

Egyptian Cotton Statistics: English; weekly.

Gazette d'Orient, La: 5 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse; Propr. MAURICE BETITO.

Guido des Industries: 2 Sharia Adib; French; annual; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

Informateur des Assurances: 1 Sharia Adib; f. 1936; French, monthly; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor SIMON A. BARANÉS.

Journal Suisse d'Egypte, Le: 18 Sharia Saleh El-Dine; Editor M. MAURICE FIECHTER.

Médecine d'Egypte: 298 rue Port Said, Cléopatra; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE; French.

Réforme Illustrée, La: 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1925; French; weekly; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 20,000.

Répertoire Permanent de Législation Egyptienne: 27 Avenue El Guesch, Chatby-les-Bains; f. 1932; French and Arabic; Editor V. SISTO.

Revue des Questions Douanières: 2 Sharia Sinan; Arabic; monthly; economics and agriculture; Propr. ALY MOHAMED ALY.

Revue Economique Trimestrielle: c/o Banque de Port-Said, 18 Talaat Harb Street; French and Arabic; quarterly; Editors: MAHMOUD ALI MOURAD (French edition), MAHMOUD SAMY M. EL ADawy (Arabic edition).

Sanaat El-Nassig (L'Industrie Textile): 5 rue de l'Archevêché; Arabic and French; monthly; Editor PHILIPPE COIAS.

L'Universitaire—Science et Techniques: 298 Sharia Port Said, Cléopatra; French; scientific and technical; quarterly; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE.

Voco d'Italia: 90 Sharia Farahde; Italian; fortnightly; Editor R. AVELLINO.

CAIRO

Actualité: 28 Sharia Sherif Pasha; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES TASSO.

Akhbar al-Yom: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOHAMED HASSANEIN HEIKAL; circ. 250,000.

Akhor Saa: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1934; Arabic; weekly; independent; Editor-in-Chief AHMED EL-SAWI MOHAMED; circ. 80,000.

al-Ahd al-Goumhouri: 132 Sharia Kalaa; Editor ABDEL-KHALEK TAKIA.

al-Azhar: Sharia al-Azhar; Arabic; Dir. MOHAMED FARID WAGDI.

al-Doctor: 8 Hoda Shaarawy St.; f. 1947; Arabic; monthly; Editor Dr. AHMAD M. KAMAL; circ. 25,000.

al-Fussoul: 17 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. and Chief Editor MOHAMED ZAKI ABDEL KADER.

al-Garida al-Togaria al-Misriya: 25 Sharia Nubar Pasha; f. 1921; Arabic; weekly; circ. 7,000.

al-Hilal: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; f. 1895; Arabic; monthly; Editor EMILE ZEIDAN.

al-Izaa wal-Television: 13 Sharia Mohammed Ezz el-Arab; f. 1935; Arabic; weekly; Editor RAGA EL AZABI; circ. 120,000.

al-Kawakeb: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; f. 1952; Arabic; Editor FAHIM NAGIB; circ. 38,500.

al-Mukhtar: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1956; Arabic edition of *Readers' Digest*; Editor MOHAMED ZAKI ABDEL KADER; circ. 50,000.

al-Mussawar: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; f. 1924; Arabic weekly; Editor AHMED BAHAEDDINE.

al-Sabah: 4 Sharia Mohamed Said Pasha; f. 1922; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOSTAFA EL-KACHACHI.

Al-Tahrir: 5 Sharia Naguib-Rihani; Arabic; weekly; Editor ABDEL-AZIZ SADEK.

al-Talia (Vanguard): f. 1965; Communist; weekly.

al-Tigara al-Arabiya al-Inkleezya (Anglo-Arab Trade): Arabic; bi-monthly; publ. by British Industrial Publicity Overseas Ltd., London, W.C.2.

Ana Wa Inta: Sharia Central; Arabic; monthly; Editor MOHAMED HASSAN.

Arab Observer: published by the Middle East News Agency, 11 Sh. Sahafa; f. 1960; weekly international news magazine; English; has now incorporated *The Scribe*; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ABDEL HAMID EL-BATRIK.

Echos: 15 Sharia Mahmoud Bassiouni; f. 1947; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES ORFALI.

Egyptian Directory, The: 19 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, B.P. 500; f. 1887; French and English; annual; Man. and Editor TAWHID KAMAL.

Egyptian Mail: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1910; English; weekly; Editor Dr. AMIN ABOUL-ENEIN.

Egypt's Medical Digest: 56 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat; monthly; English; Editor Dr. KAMEL MIRZA.

Femme Nouvelle, La: 48 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; French; twice yearly; Editor DORIA SHAFIK.

Gazette of the Faculty of Medicine: Sharia Kasr El-Aini; Kasr El-Aini Clinical Society; English; quarterly.

German-Arab Trade: 2 Sharia Sherif Pasha; German, English, French, Arabic; Editor Dr. ALBERT DEGENER; circ. 6,000.

El Guil el Gedid: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1945; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOUSSA SABRI; circ. 50,000.

Ghorfet al-Kahira (Journal of Cairo Chamber of Commerce): 4 Midan Falaky; Arabic; monthly.

Hawa'a: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; women's magazine; Arabic; weekly.

Images: Dar Al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; French; illustrated; weekly; Editors EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Industrial Egypt: 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha St., P.O.B. 251, Cairo; f. 1924; Bulletin of U.A.R.; Federation of Industries; English and Arabic; quarterly; Editor FAROUK EL-BAKARY.

Industry and Trade Information: 13 Sharia Abdel Hamid Said; English; weekly; commercial and industrial bulletin; Dir. and Propr. NICOLAS STAVRI; Editor N. GHANEM.

Informateur Financier et Commercial: 24 Sharia Soliman Pasha; f. 1929; weekly; Dir. HENRI POLITI; circ. 15,000.

Kitab al-Hilal: 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Kuwat al-Mussalaha: P.O.B. 827, Cairo; f. 1954; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor M. A. RAHMAN; circ. 80,000.

Lewa al-Islam: 11 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. AHMED HAMZA; Editor MOHAMMED ALY SHETA.

Magalet al-Mohandeseen: 28 Avenue Ramses; f. 1945; published by The Engineers' Syndicate; Arabic and English; ten times a year; Editor and Sec. MAHMOUD SAMI ABDEL KAWI.

Megakkah al-Zerayia: monthly; Arabic; circ. 30,000.

The Middle East Observer: 8 Chawarby Street; f. 1955; weekly; English; industrial, maritime and commercial; Propr. AHMED FODA; Editor-in-Chief AHMED SABRI; circ. 30,000.

Phos-Chronos: 14 Sharia Galal; Greek; Editors B. PATERAS, S. PATERAS.

Progrès Dimanche: 24 Sharia Galal; French; weekly; Editor M. YACCARINI.

Riwayat al-Hilal: 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; Arabic; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Rosel Youssef: 89A Kasr el Ainci St.; f. 1925; Arabic; weekly; political; Chair. AHMED BAHALDINE; Editor A. HAMROUCH; Man. ABDEL GHANI ABDEL-FATTAH.

Sabah al-Kheir: Arabic; weekly.

Tchehreh Nema: 14 Sharia Hassan El-Akbar (Abdine); f. 1904; Iranian; monthly; political, literary and general; Editor MANUCHEHR TCHEHREH NEMA MOADEB ZADEH.

Up-to-Date International Industry: 10 Sharia Galal; Arabic and English; foreign trade journal.

NEWS AGENCIES

Arab News Agency: Immobilia Building, 26 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; agents in the Middle East for Reuters; publ. *Middle East Mirror*, a weekly survey of Middle East events.

Middle East News Agency: 1 Sharia Talaat Harb, Cairo; f. 1955; regular service in Arabic and English; Director-

Gen. Dr. FATHI GHANIM; Managing Editor MOHAMED ABDEL GAWWAD.

Misr Egyptian News Agency: 43 Sharia Ramses, Cairo.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: 19 Sh. Abdel Khalek Sarwat, Cairo; Chief CARLO SCARSINI.

AP: 33 Kasr El Nil, Cairo; Chief GARVEN HUDGINS.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: 13 Sh. Mohamed Kamel Morsi, Aguza, Cairo; Chief DIMITER MASLAROV.

Četeka (Czechoslovak News Agency): 7 Sh. Hasan Asem, Zamalek, Cairo.

Kyodo News Service: Flat 12, 33 Abdel Khalek Tharawat, Cairo; Chief HIDEO YAMASHITA.

Reuters: Apt. 43, Immobilia Bldgs., 26 Sh. Sherif Pasha, Cairo, P.O.B. 2040.

UPI: 4 Sh. Eloui, P.O.B. 872, Cairo; Chief RAY N. MOSELEY. Antara and DPA also have bureaux in Cairo.

PUBLISHERS

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria University Press.

Artec: 10 Sharia Stamboul.

Dar Naschr ath-Thagata.

Egyptian Book Centre: A. D. Christodoulou and Co., 5 Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Egyptian Printing and Publishing House: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, 59, Safia Zaghoul; f. 1947.

Maison Egyptienne d'Editions: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Maktab al-Misri al-Hadith li-t-Tiba wan-Nashr: 7 Nobar St.; Man. AHMAD YEHIA.

Munshaat al Marif.

CAIRO

Dar Akhbar al-Yom: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1944; publishes *al-Akhbar* (daily), *Akhbar al-Yom* (weekly), and magazines *Akher Saa*, *El Guil el Gedid* and *Al-Mukhtar*; Pres. and Dir. MOHAMED HASSANEIN HEIKAL.

Dar al-Gomhouriya: 24 Sharia Galal; publications include the dailies, *al-Gomhouriya*, *al-Misaa*, *Egyptian Gazette* and *Le Progrès Egyptien*; Pres. KAMEL EL HENNAWI.

Dar al-Hilal: Al Hilal Bldg., 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; f. 1892; publishes magazines only, including *al-Mussawar*, *Hawa'a* and *al-Kawa'eb*; Dir. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Dar al Maaref: 5 Sharia Maspero; Propr. CHAFIK MITRI.

Documentation and Research Centre for Education (Ministry of Education): 33 Falaky St.; f. 1956; Man. MOHAMED WASIF HOMMOS; bibliographies, directories, information and education bulletins.

Editions Horus: 1 Midan Soliman Pasha.

Editions le Progrès: 6 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Propr. WADI CHOUKRI.

Editions Universitaires d'Egypte, Les: Alla El-Dine El-Chiati and Co.; 41 Sharia Sherif Pasha.

Higher University Council for Arts, Letters and Sciences: University of Cairo.

Imprimerie Argus: 10 Sharia Galal; Propr. SOCRATE SARRAFIAN.

Lagnat al Taalif Wal Targama Wal Nashr (Committee for Writing, Translating and Publishing Books): 9 Sharia El-Kerdassi (Abdine).

Libraririe La Renaissance D'Egypte (Hassan Mohamed & Sons): 9 Adly St., P.O.B. 2172; f. 1930; Man. HASSAN MOHAMED; religion, history, geography, medicine, architecture, economics, politics, law, children's books, atlases, dictionaries.

Middle East Publishing Co.: 29 Rue Abdel Khalek Sarwat.

Mohamed Abbas Sid Ahmed: 55 Sharia Nubar.

New Publications: J. Meshaka and Co., 5 Sharia Maspero.

The Public Organization for Books and Scientific Appliances: 30 Gami el Ismaili, Lazoughly; f. 1965; Man. Dr. ABD EL AZIZ HEGAZI; academic books, theses, and periodicals.

Senouhy Publishers: 54 Sharia Abdel-Khalek Sarwat; f. 1956; Dirs. LEILA A. FADEL OMAR RASHAD.

Other Cairo publishers include: *Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi*, *Dar al-Fikr al-Hadith Li-t-Tab wan-Nashr*, *Dar wa Matabi*, *Dar al-Nahda al-Arabiya*, *Dar al-Misriya Li-t-Talif wat-Tardjma*, *Dar al-Qalam*, *Dar ath-Thagapa*, *Majlis al-Ala Li-Riyyat al-Funun*, *Maktaba Ain Shams*, *Maktaba al-Andshilu al-Misriya*, *Maktabat al-Chandski*, *Maktaba Misr*, *Maktabat al-Nahira al-Hadith*, *Markaz Tasjil al-Athar al-Misriya*, *Matbaat ar-Risala*, *al-Qaumiya li-t-Tibas wan-Nashr*, *Wizarat az-Ziraa Maslahat al-Basatin*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

U.A.R. Broadcasting and TV Corporation: P.O.B. 1186, Cairo; Chair. A. H. EL HADIDI.

Home service programmes in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek and Italian; foreign services (The Voice of the Arabs) in Arabic, Indonesian, Malay, Thai, Bengali, English, Urdu, Sudanese dialects, Swahili, Amharic, Somali, Kurdish, Turkish, Persian, French, German, Italian, Brazilian, Spanish and Hebrew; cultural programme in Arabic.

Middle East Radio: Mansoura, Port Said; f. 1964; commercial service with 500-kW. transmitter; U.K. A1 Radio and Television Services (Middle East) Ltd Hertford Street, London, W.1.

In 1967 there were 4,260,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

U.A.R. Broadcasting Corporation of Cairo: Maspero St. Cairo; f. 1960; 28 hours daily (three channels); HASSAN HILMY.

In 1967 there were about 475,000 television sets.

FINANCE

In July 1961 the United Arab Republic Government promulgated laws nationalising all banks and insurance companies.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in £ Egyptian)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Egypt: 31 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; f. 1961; cap. 3.0m., dep. 217.7m. (June 1966); Governor A. NAZIMI ABDEL HAMID.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Alexandria, S.A.E.: 6 Salah Salem St., Alexandria; f. 1957; cap. 2m.; dep. 140m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. AHMED ABDEL GHAFFAR.

Banque du Caire: 22 Sharia Adly, P.O.B. 1495, Cairo; f. 1952; cap. and reserves 2.26m.; dep. 98.4m. (June 1967); Chair. MOHAMED A. MERZBAN; Man. Dir. MOHAMED EZZAT FAHMY.

Banque de Port Said (formerly Banque Belge et Internationale en Egypte): 18 Talaat Harb Street, Alexandria; f. 1929, nationalised 1961; incorporated the Bank Al Gomhouria 1964; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED SABEK.

Banque Misr, S.A.E.: 151 Sharia Mohamed Farid, Cairo; f. 1920; nationalized 1960; incorporated Bank of Suez and Banque Collectivité Financière 1964; cap. 2m., dep. 165m. (June 1967), Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED ROUCHDY; publ. *Economic Bulletin*.

National Bank of Egypt: 24 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1898; nationalized 1960; incorporated Banque de Commerce 1964; cap. and reserves 6.4m.; dep. 193m. (June 1967); 81 branches; Chair. MOHAMED ABU SHADI; Man. Dir. M. A. SHALABY; publ. *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Arab African Bank: 44 Abdel-Khalek Sarwat Street, Cairo; f. 1964; cap. 10m.; undertakes all banking activities through its branches in the U.A.R. free zones and abroad, and participates in development programmes in Arab and African countries; Chair. and Man. Dir. SULAIMAN AHMED AL HADDAD; branch in Beirut.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Cairo Stock Exchange: 4A Cherifein St., Cairo; f. 1911; Pres. SHOUHDI AZER.

Alexandria Stock Exchange: Pres. M. HASSAN HAGGAG.

INSURANCE

General Egyptian Insurance Organisation: 1 Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; f. 1961; Chair. ABD-EL-HAMID EL SARRA.

Al Chark Insurance Company, S.A.E.: Cairo; 15 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; f. 1931; Pres. and Man. Dir. Dr. MOHAMED HASSAN EL GAMAL; general and life; incorporates Al Insurance Co.

Commercial Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 7 Midan E. Tahrir, Cairo; f. 1947; life, fire, marine, accident; Managing Dir. AHMED ZAKY HELMY.

Egyptian Reinsurance Company, S.A.E.: 28 Talaat Harb St., P.O.B. 950, Cairo; f. 1957; Man. Dir. A. A. I SHAFAI.

L'Epargne, S.A.E.: Immeuble Chemla Sharia 26 Jul. P.O. Box 548, Cairo; all types of insurance.

Al Gomhouria Insurance Co.: 1 Midan Talaat Harb, Cairo; life, fire, marine, accident; Man. Dir. AHMED SABEK merged with the *Misr Insurance Co.*

Al Iktisad el Shabee, S.A.E.: 11 Sharia Emad El Dine, P.O. Box 1635, Cairo; f. 1948; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. W. KHAYAT.

Al Mottahida: 9 Sharia Soliman Pasha, P.O. Box 804, Cairo; f. 1957.

National Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 33 Sharia Nabi Danial, P.O.B. 446, Alexandria; f. 1900; incorporates the Alexandria Insurance Co. and the Cairo Insurance Co.; cap. 750,000; Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMED CHOUKRI EL HAKIM.

Provident Association of Egypt, S.A.E.: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha, P.O. Box 390, Alexandria; f. 1936; Man. Dir. C. G. VORLOOU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Since July 1961 the U.A.R. Government has been nationalising trading and industrial enterprises, and by 1965 small retailing was the only branch of the economy left substantially in private hands.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ALEXANDRIA

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria: El-Ghorfa Eltegarcia Street; Pres. MOHAMED KAMEL BADAWI; Vice-Pres. MAHMOUD LOUTFI MANSOUR, FARID MOUSTAFA; Treas. MOHAMED AHMED CHANINE, EL-SAYED CHEKATA ABOUL-DAHAB; Sec. AHMED EL ALFI MOHAMED; Gen. Dir. HASSAN HOSNI AFIFI.

Camera di Commercio Italiana di Alessandria: P.O. Box 1763; f. 1885; 173 mems.; Pres. Cav. LUIGI F. POLVARA; Vice-Pres. Ing. ROBERT MITROVICH, Sig. EMILIO LINDI; Sec. of Council Ing. CARLO SCARPOCCHI; Treas. PIER LUCA CAPPICELLO; Sec.-Gen. PIERO FAZZI; publ. *Rivista degli Scambi Italo-Egiziani*.

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique: 19 Sharia Sherif Pasha; f. 1901; Pres. YANKO CHRYSOVERGHI; Vice-Pres. C. GEORGIAFENDIS, C. NANOPOULOS; Treas. CHR. KOKKINOS; Hon. Sec. ALEX M. CASULLI.

Chambre de Commerce Turque: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Hon. Pres. TAHA CARIM; Pres. ILHAMI CAKIN; Vice-Pres. IZZET LEVENDER and KASSIM KUTAY; Treas. HABIB ALEX. DIAB; Sec.-Gen. ZIYA SÖNMEZ.

CAIRO

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Cairo: El Falaki St.; Pres. MOHAMMED SAYED YASSIN; Vice-Pres. ALY EL BEREIR, AHMED ABDEL-NABI EL-ISKANDARANI; Sec.-Gen. KAISSAR BOULOS GAD-EL-KARIM; Treas. MOHAMMED A. R. SAMAHA; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Cairo Chamber of Commerce: 4 Midan El Falaki St.; f. 1913; Pres. ABDEL MEGUID EL REMALI; Vice-Pres. ABRAHIM MOUBAREK EL GABRI, AHMED ABDEL-NABI EL-ISKANDARANI; Treas. MOHAMED AHMED MEETKIS; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED MOUSTAFA EL-BELEDI; 133,240 mems.; publs. *Protesto Review* (weekly), *Monthly Bulletin*.

Camera di Commercio Italiana per l'Egitto: 33 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, P.O. Box 19; f. 1947; Pres. GIUSEPPE SCHIRALLI; Vice-Pres. Ing. ITALO RAGNI; Sec. GIOVANNI ZOLI; Sec.-Gen. DR. ERNESTO RAVIDA; 158 mems.; publs. *Rivista degli Scambi Italo-Egiziani* (every three months).

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique: 17 Sharia Soliman El Halabi; f. 1923; Pres. P. ARSLANOGLU; Vice-Pres. N. ELEFTERIS; Sec. G. SAMARAS.

German-Arab Chamber of Commerce in the U.A.R.: 2 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1951; Pres. ALOIS WÜST; Sec.-Gen. DR. A. DEGENER; publ. *German-Arab Trade*.

Representation of Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia: 47 Sharia Ramses, P.O. Box 448, Cairo; f. 1954; Sec.-Gen. D. STANKOVIĆ.

OTHER TOWNS

Aswan Chamber of Commerce: Abtal El-Tahrir Street, Aswan.

Asyut Chamber of Commerce: Asyut.

Behera Chamber of Commerce: Gumhouria Street, Damanhour.

Beni-Suef Chamber of Commerce: Mamdouh Street, Moqbel El-Guedid, Beni-Suef.

Dakahlia Chamber of Commerce, Mansura: El-Saleh Ayoub Square, Mansura.

Damietta Chamber of Commerce: Damietta.

Fayum Chamber of Commerce: Fayum.

Gharbia Chamber of Commerce: Tanta.

Giza Chamber of Commerce: El-Saa Square, Giza.

Ismailia Chamber of Commerce: Ismailia.

Kafr-el-Sheikh Chamber of Commerce: Kafr-el-Sheikh.

Kena Chamber of Commerce: El-Gamil Street, Kena.

Menia Chamber of Commerce: Menia.

Munufia Chamber of Commerce: Sidi Fayed Street, Shibin-El-Kom.

Port Said Chamber of Commerce: Port Said.

Kalyubia Chamber of Commerce: Benha.

Sharkia Chamber of Commerce: Zagazig.

Suez Chamber of Commerce: Suez.

Suhag Chamber of Commerce: Suhag.

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

General Organizations under the Ministry of War:

Military Factories: 8 Gemaa St., Garden City, Cairo.

Air Transport: 11 Emmad El-Din St., Cairo.

Aquatic Resources: Medinet Nasr, Cairo; 3 companies.

Armed Forces: 90 Sh. Al-Azhar, Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Industry, Mineral Resources and Electricity:

Food Industries: 6 Salem Salem St., Doqqi, Cairo; 26 companies; Dir. DR. HASSAN ASHMAWI.

Spinning and Weaving: 5 Tolombat St., Garden City, Cairo; 33 companies.

Technical Industries: 28 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 12 subsidiary companies working in transport, steel, electric cable and other industries.

Electrical and Electronic Industries: 26 Adly St., Cairo; 8 companies.

Productive Co-operation and Minor Industries: 8 Ahmed Amin St., Doqqi, Cairo; f. 1960; 12 Sectors; 45,840 mems.; Chair. SAYED EL MENSRAWI; Dir.-Gen. HASSAN SALEM.

Chemical Industries: 49 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; 28 companies.

Building Materials and Ceramics: 49 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; 9 companies.

Metal Industries: 5 July 26th St., Cairo; 8 companies.

Petroleum: Osman Abdul-Hafiz St., Medinet Nasr, Cairo; 8 companies.

Mining: 5 Tolombat St., Garden City, Cairo; 11 companies.

Geological Survey: Abbasiya Post Office, Cairo; f. 1908; section of General Egyptian Organization for Geological Researches and Mining; Dir.-Gen. OSMAN MOHARRAM MAHMOUD; publs. five to eight geological works per year.

Electricity: Cairo.

General Organization under the Ministry of Local Administration:

Alexandria Harbour: Governorate Bldg., Alexandria.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

General Organization under the Ministry of Labour.

Social Securities: 1 26th July St., Cairo; 5 Zones.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Economy:

Trade: 9 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 7 general companies; 2 agricultural products companies; 1 car company; 1 timber company; 3 engineering companies.

Cotton: 19 El-Gomhouria St., Cairo; 6 Export companies, 5 Ginning companies and 1 Pressing company; Pres. ZAKARIA TEWFIK.

Insurance: 9 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 16 companies.

General Organization under the Ministry of Health:

Drugs, Chemicals and Medical Equipment: 9 Emad El Din St., Cairo; 7 companies.

General Organizations under the Suez Canal Authority:

Maritime Transport: 1 Alfi St., Cairo.

Inland Transport Organization: 4 Yousef Abbas St., Nasr Town, Cairo; f. 1961; 4 goods transport companies; 4 fluvial transport companies; 4 road construction companies; 1 vehicle repairs company; Chair. M. EL-B. FOUAD; Dir. Gen. A. M. EL-MADANI.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Housing:

Housing and Rehabilitation: 18 El Borsa El Kadima, Tawfikeia, Cairo; 5 companies.

Co-operative Housing: 12 Gamet el-Dowal el-Arabiya, Cairo.

Construction and Building Works: 14 Talaat Harb, Cairo.

Public Amenities: 15 Kasr el-Nil St., Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Culture and Public Guidance:

Literature, Translations, Printing and Publishing: 117 Corniche St., Cairo.

Tourism and Hotels: Semiramis Hotel Bldg., Garden City, Cairo.

Cinematography and Broadcasting: Television Bldg., Maspero St., Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Land and Agrarian Reform:

Land Reclamation: 22 Murad St., Giza, Cairo; 5 companies.

Land Development: El Mogamma Bldg. of Doqqi, Doqqi, Cairo; Pres. MUHSIN IDRIS.

Desert Development: 70 El Gumhouria St., Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Agriculture:

Agricultural Credits and Co-operatives: 11 Sabri Abu-Alam St., Cairo; f. 1964; formerly *Credit Agricole*.

Co-operative Agriculture: Misr Insurance Bldg., Giza Square, Giza, Cairo; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. ABDEL LATIF MANDOUR; publ. *Agricultural Co-operation* (monthly).

Poultry: Kasr Yousef Kamal, Matariya.

Meat: 29 Yehya Ibrahim St., Zamalek, Cairo.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of Industries of the United Arab Republic: P.O.B. 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo, and P.O.B. 1658, 19 rue Gare du Caire, Alexandria; f. 1922; Pres. Dr. Eng. MAHMOUD ALY HASSAN; represents the industrial community in the U.A.R.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Chamber of Alimentary Industries: Pres. Dr. HUSSEIN TEWFIK TAPOZADA.

Chamber of Building and Construction Industry: Pres. Eng. HASSAN MOHAMED HASSAN.

Chamber of Cereals and Related Products Industry: Pres. MURAD RUSTOM GREIS.

Chamber of Chemical Industries: Pres. Dr. HASSAN IBRAHIM BADAWI.

Chamber of Engineering Industries: Pres. Eng. MOHAMED ABDEL BAKI EL-KOSHEIRY.

Chamber of Leather Industry: Pres. MOHAMED ABDEL AZIZ EL-SAYED.

Chamber of Metallurgical Industries: Pres. Eng. Dr. ABDEL FATTAH NAGUIB.

Chamber of Petroleum and Mining: Pres. Eng. ALI MOHAMED AMIN WALI.

Chamber of Printing, Binding and Paper Products: Pres. YOUSSEF BAHGAT.

Chamber of Spinning and Weaving Industry: Pres. HAMED EL MAAMOUN HABIB.

Chamber of Tobacco and Cigarettes Industry: P.O.B. 251, Cairo; Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. MAHAMED ALY RIFFAAT.

Chamber of Wood Products Industry: P.O.B. 251, Cairo; Pres. Eng. SAYED ABDEL MOATI MAHMOUD.

TRADE UNIONS

U.A.R. Federation of Labour (U.A.R.F.L.): 70 Gomhouria St., Cairo; f. 1957; 27 affiliated unions; 1.5 million mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Pres. AHMED FAHIM; Sec.-Gen. ABDEL-LATIF BOULTIA; publ. *Misrlab News* (monthly, English).

Federation of Arab Engineers: Cairo; budget 1965-66: £E 15,000; Sec. MUHAMMAD SAKA.

General Trade Union of Agriculture: 31 Mansour St., Bab al-Louk, Cairo; 350,000 mems.; Pres. SALAH AL DIN ABU AL-MAGI; Gen. Sec. NASR AL DIN MUSTAPHA.

General Trade Union of Banking and Insurance: 2 Al Qadi al Fadl St., Cairo; 32,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMMED FATHI FOUDA; Gen. Sec. MUNIR HABASH.

General Trade Union of Building Industries: 9 Emad el Din St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. ABD AL MUTALE SALEM; Gen. Sec. HAMED HUSSAIN BARAKAT.

General Trade Union of Business and Management Services: 387 Port Said St., Bab al Khalk, Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. AWAD ABD AL QADER; Gen. Sec. ABL AL RAHMAN KHEDR.

General Trade Union of the Chemical Industries: 76 Gomhouria St., Cairo; 40,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ASAAD RAGEH; Gen. Sec. ALI SAYYED ALI.

General Trade Union of Engineering, Electrical and Metal Industries: Nasser Bldg., Galaa St., Cairo; 32,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ABU KHALIL; Gen. Sec. SAID GOMAA ALI MANSOUR.

General Trade Union of Nutritional Industries: 3 Hosni St., Qubba al Hadaek, P.O.B. 2230, Cairo; 120,000 mems.; Pres. SAAD MOHAMED AHMED; Vice-Pres. HASSAN EL FAYOUMI; publ. *El Ghezaieh* (monthly).

General Trade Union of Railways: 47 Al Tera al Boulaquiya St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ATITO; Gen. Sec. AHMAD FAWZI ALI.

General Trade Union of Textiles: Ramses Bldg., Ramses Square, Cairo; 200,000 mems.; Pres. AHMAD FAHIM; Gen. Sec. SALAH AL DIN MUHAMMAD GHARIB.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Egyptian Railways (E.R.): Cairo Station, Cairo; f. 1852; Mileage and gauge: 2,900 miles, 4 ft. 8½ in., main lines; 213 miles, 4 ft. 8½ in., auxiliary lines; 121 miles, 2 ft. 6 in., Western Oases Branch; Dir.-Gen. Ing. MOHAMMED AFIFY.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd.: 5 Sharia Gare du Caire, Alexandria; f. 1897; local lines serving the villages of the Delta; mileage and gauge, 607 miles, 2 ft. 6 in.; Gen. Man. GAMAL EL-DIN BADAWY HAMDY.

Fayum Light Railways Company: 26a Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; main lines, Fayum to Minet-el-Heit, Agamine, Kalamsha, Lahoun and Sennoures, and Minet-el-Heit to Shawashna; mileage and gauge, 97 miles, 2 ft. 6 in.; Managers J. J. ARNAUD, MOHAMMED GAWHARY, J. KHOURY.

Société Anonyme des Chemins de Fer de la Basse Egypte: P.O. Box 126, Mansura; main lines, Mansura to Mataria, Damietta and Kafr Sarw; Meballet Ingak to Godoyeda; Mit-el-Khouli Moamen to Mit-el-Khouli Abdalla; mileage and gauge 157 miles, 1 metre; Pres. FAYED LOUFTI; Managing Dirs. AHMED IBRAHIM EL DABEL, MICHEL CHENOUDA.

ROADS

Administration of Roads and Land Transport: Sharia Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo; Dir.-Gen. Ing. MOHAMMED EL-BEDEWI FUAD.

There are good metalled main roads as follows: Cairo-Alexandria (desert road); Cairo-Benna-Tanta-Damanhur-Alexandria; Cairo-Suez (desert road); Cairo-Ismailia-Port Said or Suez; Cairo-Fayum (desert road); in 1962 there were 2,200 km. of roads and desert highways.

Automobile Club d'Egypte: 17 rue Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM RACHID.

Public Authority for the Free Zone of Port Said: f. 1965; to supervise the development of the free port of Port Said.

SHIPPING

United Arab Maritime Co.: 2 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria; f. 1930; services Alexandria/Europe, Canada, Black Sea, Adriatic Sea and Africa; Chair. M. Y. RAMADAN.

American Eastern Trading and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: 17 Sharia Sesostri, Alexandria; Pres. M. E. WAGNER; Manager, Egypt, AHMED LABIB TAHIO.

Egyptian Stevedoring and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: 17 Sharia Sesostri, Alexandria; f. 1946; Pres. J. H. CHALHOUB; Manager MOHAMED FAHMY TAHIO.

Thebes Shipping Agency: P.O. Box 45, 41 Sharia Nebi Daniel, Alexandria; maritime transport.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Suez Canal Authority (*Hay'at Canal Al Suez*): Ismailia; Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. MASHUR AHMED MASHUR.

Length of Canal: 107 miles. Maximum depth: 53 ft. Maximum width (at water level): 660 ft. Minimum width (at depth of 36 ft.): 316 ft. The Canal has been closed since the war in June 1967.

CIVIL AVIATION

United Arab Airlines (Misrair): Head Office: Almaza Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo; f. 1932 (1961 as UAA); operates internal services in the United Arab Republic and external services throughout the Middle East and Europe; Man. Dir. ABDEL RAHMAN ANAN; Gen. Man. MOHAMED SOLIMAN EL HAKIM; the fleet consists of seven Comet 4C jets and seven DC-6s.

FOREIGN AIRLINES OPERATING THROUGH THE U.A.R.

The following foreign airlines serve the U.A.R.: Aeroflot, Air Ceylon, Air France, Air India, A.L.I.A. (Royal Jordanian Airlines), Alitalia, A.U.A. (Austrian Airlines), B.E.A., B.O.A.C., B.U.A., Č.S.A. (Ceskoslovenské Aerolinie), Cyprus Airways, Ethiopian Air Lines, Garuda, Ghana Airways, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L. (Japan Airlines), J.A.T. (Jugoslovenski Aero-Transport), K.L.A. (Kingdom of Libya Airlines), K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, L.O.T. (Polskie Linie Lotnicze), Lufthansa, MALÉV (Magyar Legiközlekedési Vállalat), M.E.A., Olympic Airways, Pan Am, P.I.A. (Pakistan International Airlines), Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabia Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, TAROM (Transporturile Aeriene Române), T.W.A., and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: 110 Sh. Kasr el Eini, Cairo; f. 1964 to replace the *State Tourist Administration*, f. 1936; branches at Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor and Aswan; Minister of Tourism MOHAMMED HAFIZ GHANIM.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: Cairo; Minister SARWAT OKASHA.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES AND ORCHESTRA

Pocket Theatre: Cairo; f. 1961.

Cairo Opera House: Cairo; Gen. Man. SALEH ABDOUN.

Home of the following:

Opera Lyric Troupe.

Opera Ballet.

Opera Chorale.

Cairo Symphony Orchestra.

Members frequently take part in performances with visiting opera companies.

National Puppet Theatre: Cairo.

NATIONAL DANCE TROUPS

National Folklore Dance Troupe: Cairo; frequently performs on tours abroad.

Reda Folklore Dance Troupe: 50 Kasr el Nil St., Cairo; f. 1959; frequently performs on tours abroad; Dirs. MAHMOUD REDA, ALI REDA; Principal Dancers FARIDA FAHMY, MAHMOUD REDA; Composer and Conductor ALI ISMAIL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Organization: Dokki, Cairo; f. 1955; Dir. Dr. SALAH HEDAYET. First reactor with 2,000 kW. power, opened at Inchass in 1961.

Regional Radioisotope Centre: Cairo; f. 1957; eleven laboratories for research and development in scientific, medical, agricultural and industrial fields; in 1963 the

Centre was transformed into a Regional Centre for the Arab countries of the Middle East, in co-operation with UN I.A.E.A.

The Institute of Nuclear Engineering at Alexandria University is to use a loan of £E 250,000 from Kuwait to purchase an atomic reactor and laboratory facilities.

UNIVERSITIES

Ain Shams University: Kasr el Zaafran, Abbasiyah, Cairo; 1,025 teachers, 31,240 students.

Alexandria University: Shatby, Alexandria; 930 teachers, 37,705 students.

Al-Azhar University: Cairo; 705 students, 33,020 students.

American University in Cairo: 113 Sh. Kasr el Aini, Cairo; 65 teachers, 732 students.

University of Cairo: Orman, Ghiza; 2,379 teachers, 57,440 students.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United States of America occupies the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. Alaska to the north-west of Canada, and Hawaii in the central Pacific are two of the 50 States of the U.S. The climate is continental inland, temperate at the coasts (New York ranging from 0° to 90°F (-18° to 32°C)) but subtropical conditions prevail in the south. Much of Texas and Arizona is desert. The language is English, and Christianity is the predominant religion. Nearly all the 20 million negroes are Christians. There are five and a half million Jews. The flag is the Stars and Stripes, 13 alternating red and white stripes with 50 white stars on a rectangular blue field in the upper hoist. The capital is Washington.

Recent History

The U.S. entered World War Two in December 1941. By means of gigantic programmes of aid, including the re-habilitation of Japan and the Marshall Plan for Europe, America has financed the post-war recovery of much of the world. From 1950 to 1953 the U.S. provided large supplies of men, money and materials to support the United Nations forces in the Korean War. The U.S. has not yet recognised the People's Republic of China established in 1949 and gives recognition and much help to the island Republic of China (Taiwan). Since the death of Stalin, there has been some amelioration of the cold war between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. although a point of crisis was reached in 1962 when President Kennedy successfully demanded the dismantling of the nuclear rocket sites erected by the U.S.S.R. on the island of Cuba. In November 1963 President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. His successor, President Johnson, has carried through Congress a wide programme of Federal intervention on behalf of under-privileged sectors of the community, though racial friction remains a potential source of domestic tension. Abroad, President Johnson has committed huge quantities of military and financial aid to the Republican Government in Viet-Nam. The U.S. space research programme in 1965-66 included a successful rendezvous in orbit between two craft, and high-resolution photographs of the Moon and Mars. In January 1967 the U.S., United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. signed a treaty for the peaceful use of outer space. In April 1968 Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill inaugurated by President Kennedy and carried through by President Johnson.

Government

The U.S.A. is a federal republic. Each of the fifty member states exercises a measure of internal self-government. Defence, foreign affairs, coinage, posts, the higher levels of justice, and internal security are the responsibility of the Federal Government. The President is head of the executive and is elected for a four-year term by a college of representatives elected directly from each state. The President nominates the other members of the executive. The Congress is the seat of legislative power and consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Two

Senators are chosen by the Legislature of each state, to serve a six-year term, and one third of the membership is renewable every two years. Representatives are elected by direct and universal suffrage for a two-year term. Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Defence

In 1966 United States active forces comprised 1,159,043 Army, 854,498 Air Force, 723,723 Navy and 250,079 Marine Corps. The Strategic Air Command and Polaris nuclear submarines are equipped with nuclear weapons. The defences of the United States are organised on a global basis. It is a member of the NATO, SEATO and ANZUS Pact defensive organisations and co-operates closely with the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO).

Economic Affairs

The United States of America is the world's leading economic power. Its chief imports are petroleum, non-ferrous metals, coffee, machinery, textiles and newsprint. In most other materials the country is self-supporting. This is reflected in the extreme diversification of the economy. Leading industries include steel, motor vehicles, aerospace industries, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics and all kinds of consumer goods. There are more than 30 million employed in services: clerks, shopkeepers, salesmen and professional men. The chief agricultural products are cereals, cotton and tobacco. Part of the large farm surpluses are given away to poor countries. The United States produces oil, coal, copper, iron, uranium, silver and many other minerals.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive but diminishing network of railways operated by private companies. Long-distance buses provide swift and cheap travel to all parts of the country. Water transport is used on the Mississippi and other rivers and on the Great Lakes. Major ports include New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco and Seattle. Chicago at the head of Lake Michigan handles large quantities of agricultural freight. Domestic air services are widely used and very frequent international services are provided by a large number of home and foreign companies.

Social Welfare

The Federal Social Insurance Act of 1935 provides for insurance to cover unemployment, old age, survivors and disability. Public assistance is granted by the fifty states. The 89th Congress laid the legislative foundations for the most far-reaching expansion of welfare services since the 'New Deal' of the 1930's. The Medicare Bill provides health-care insurance for the over-65s and increased social security pensions; millions of people are protected by private or company schemes. A special Bill passed in 1965 will enable redevelopment of the depressed Appalachian hill region.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Education

Education is still largely the concern of individual states, but the Education Bill passed in April 1965 makes federal funds available, for the first time, for general improvement of primary and secondary schools. All states have elementary, junior high, and high schools and most states have kindergartens. Education is free except at private schools. The period of education varies from state to state, but in 37 states attendance until the age of sixteen years is compulsory, and in four this limit is eighteen years. There are over 1,600 universities and colleges.

Tourism

The U.S. affords every kind of interest to tourists from winter sports to tropical beaches. The natural marvels include the Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls and the large protected parks of the north-west. Modern architecture, museums and art galleries, night life in the big cities, these are only a few of the innumerable attractions. The U.S. has now begun to arrange inexpensive all-in tours for foreign visitors.

Visas are not required to visit the U.S. by nationals of Canada.

Sport

The most popular sports are baseball, American football,

basketball and volleyball. Athletics, golf, tennis, boxing and horse racing are also widely followed and there are facilities for many other sports.

Public Holidays

1968: July 4 (Independence Day), September 4 (Labor Day), November 11 (Veterans' or Armistice Day), November 28 (Thanksgiving), December 25 (Christmas).

1969: January 1, January 20 (Inauguration Day), February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 22 (Washington's Birthday), April 4 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the Imperial system is in force. One U.S. billion equals one thousand million; one U.S. cwt. equals 100 lbs.; long ton equals 2,240 lbs.; short ton equals 2,000 lbs.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Dollar, divided into one hundred cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; \$1.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 Dollars.

Exchange rate: \$1 = 8s. 4d. sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: (square miles) 3,615,223.

Population: (May 1967 est.) 198,765,000.

Region and State	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) IN '000 SQ. MILES	POPULATION ESTIMATES 1966 ('000)
<i>New England</i> . .	66.6	
Maine . .	33.2	983
New Hampshire . .	9.3	681
Vermont . .	9.6	405
Massachusetts . .	8.3	5,383
Rhode Island . .	1.2	898
Connecticut . .	5.0	2,875
<i>Middle Atlantic</i> . .	102.7	
New York . .	49.6	18,258
New Jersey . .	7.8	6,898
Pennsylvania . .	45.3	11,582
<i>East North Central</i> . .	248.3	
Ohio . .	41.2	10,305
Indiana . .	36.3	4,918
Illinois . .	56.4	10,722
Michigan . .	58.2	8,374
Wisconsin . .	56.2	4,161
<i>West North Central</i> . .	517.3	
Minnesota . .	84.1	3,576
Iowa . .	56.3	2,747
Missouri . .	69.7	4,508
North Dakota . .	70.7	650
South Dakota . .	77.0	682
Nebraska . .	77.2	1,456
Kansas . .	82.3	2,250
<i>South Atlantic</i> . .	279.1	
Delaware . .	2.1	512
Maryland . .	10.6	3,613
District of Columbia . .	0.1	808
Virginia . .	40.8	4,507
West Virginia . .	24.2	1,794
North Carolina . .	52.7	5,000

Region and State	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) IN '000 SQ. MILES	POPULATION ESTIMATES 1966 ('000)
South Carolina . .	31.1	2,586
Georgia . .	58.9	4,459
Florida . .	58.6	5,941
<i>East South Central</i> . .	181.9	
Kentucky . .	40.4	3,183
Tennessee . .	42.2	3,883
Alabama . .	51.6	3,517
Mississippi . .	47.7	2,327
<i>West South Central</i> . .	438.8	
Arkansas . .	53.1	1,955
Louisiana . .	48.5	3,603
Oklahoma . .	69.9	2,458
Texas . .	267.3	10,752
<i>Mountain</i> . .	863.8	
Montana . .	147.1	702
Idaho . .	83.6	694
Wyoming . .	97.9	329
Colorado . .	104.2	1,977
New Mexico . .	121.7	1,022
Arizona . .	113.9	1,618
Utah . .	84.9	1,008
Nevada . .	110.5	454
<i>Pacific</i> . .	323.9	
Washington . .	68.2	2,980
Oregon . .	97.0	1,955
California . .	158.7	18,918
<i>Outlying States</i> . .	592.8	
Alaska . .	586.4	272
Hawaii . .	6.4	718
TOTAL . .	3,615.2	195,857

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1965	1966	1967*
Professional and technical	9,035	9,322	9,942
Farmers and farm managers	2,226	2,095	1,860
Other managers, officials and proprietors	7,483	7,405	7,292
Clerical and kindred workers	10,963	11,846	12,031
Sales workers	4,547	4,759	4,454
Craftsmen, foremen	8,721	9,598	9,572
Operatives and kindred workers	13,132	13,880	13,610
Private household workers	2,175	2,249	1,850
Service workers	6,843	7,440	7,523
Farm labourers and foremen	1,483	1,781	1,293
Labourers, except farm and mine	3,563	3,691	3,130
TOTAL	70,169	74,065	72,560

*March

AGRICULTURE

CROP PRODUCTION

(preliminary figures)

	1965			1966		
	Acreage ('000)	Harvest ('000 short tons)	Value (\$ '000)	Acreage ('000)	Harvest ('000 short tons)	Value (\$ million)
Maize	57,049	131,791	4,553,260	56,888	123,090	5,285
Wheat	49,313	38,802	1,770,138	49,843	39,330	2,142
Oats	19,106	15,347	608,682	17,848	23,740	539
Barley	9,478	9,886	409,654	10,227	11,700	408
Rice	1,793	4,308	377,260	1,967	2,550	405
Sorghum	13,323	18,650	665,627	12,837	21,600	747
Cotton Lint	13,621	3,785	2,196,465	9,554	2,400	991
Cotton Seed	—	6,212	288,025	—	4,000	261
Hay	68,076	124,032	2,931,582	65,192	121,000	2,891
Beans, dry	1,533	934	147,627	1,519	1,100	142
Soybeans	34,551	23,629	2,001,981	36,644	27,930	2,583
Potatoes	1,403	16,180	666,980	1,479	16,900	663
Tobacco	978	957	1,228,075	976	945	1,254
Peanuts	1,441	1,245	284,982	1,436	1,205	271
Sugar Cane	622	23,847	107,364	625	25,000	101
Sugar Beet	1,252	20,935	236,566	1,161	20,000	247
Tomatoes	403	5,429	351,169	449	5,680	355

FRUIT PRODUCTION

('000)

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Apples	Bushels	140,345	135,720	129,680
Peaches	"	74,544	74,097	71,429
Pears	"	29,977	20,117	30,673
Oranges	Boxes	113,210	129,100	184,900
Grapefruit	"	40,600	44,200	51,500
Lemons	"	13,800	15,700	17,500
Pecans	lb.	137,000	264,000	162,000

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCTS

YEAR	CATTLE (^{'000})	HOGS (^{'000})	SHEEP (^{'000})	CHICKENS (^{'000})	MILK (million lb.)	BUTTER (million lb.)	CHEESE (million lb.)	EGGS (millions)
1963 .	103,754	58,695	26,129	366,823	125,202	1,420	1,631	63,144
1964 .	106,743	58,119	24,348	369,959	126,967	1,442	1,724	63,210
1965 .	107,152	53,052	23,341	376,714	124,173	1,323	1,756	64,546
1966 .	106,557	51,230	23,117	371,439	120,230	1,119	1,874	64,588

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

(million lb.)

	1964	1965	1966
Cod	38	35	36
Haddock	133	134	134
Herring, Sea	112	111	81
Mackerel	116	72	44
Menhaden	1,567	1,704	1,310
Pilchards, Sardines	13	2	1
Salmon	353	327	405
Tuna and similar Fish	296	319	267
Ocean Perch	89	84	81
Crabs	269	320	365
Shrimp	208	242	235
Oysters	60	54	50
TOTAL (incl. Others)	3,580	3,761	3,324

MINING

MINERALS	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Bitumen	^{'000} short tons	1,935	1,912	2,041
Coal	mill. short tons	504	512	534
Natural Gas	^{'000} mill. cu. ft.	15,547	16,040	n.a.
Crude Oil	mill. barrels	2,787	2,848	3,039
Phosphate Rock	^{'000} long tons	22,960	24,414	34,716
Sulphur	"	5,859	8,212	7,721
Bauxite	"	1,601	1,990	1,796
Iron Ore	"	84,300	87,842	90,040
Copper	^{'000} short tons	1,247	1,352	1,429
Lead	"	286	301	327
Zinc	"	575	611	573
Uranium	"	5,666	4,300	4,353
Gold	^{'000} troy oz.	1,456	1,705	1,803
Silver	"	36,334	39,806	43,669
Molybdenum	^{'000} lbs.	65,097	77,310	91,670
Ilmenite	^{'000} short tons	1,004	1,010	868

FORESTRY

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966
Soft Wood	million board ft.	29,517	29,240	29,002
Hard Wood	"	7,275	7,655	8,481
Wood Pulp	^{'000} short tons	31,745	33,296	35,636
Paper and Paperboard	"	41,272	43,458	46,541

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

(1966—'000 acres)

Alabama	632	New Hampshire	6
Alaska	20,736	New Mexico	9,0
Arizona	11,422	New York	1,1
Arkansas	2,430	North Carolina	1,1
California	19,990	North Dakota	1,1
Colorado	14,337	Ohio	1
Florida	1,075	Oklahoma	2
Georgia	790	Oregon	15,4
Idaho	20,342	Pennsylvania	4
Illinois	213	South Carolina	5
Indiana	130	South Dakota	1,9
Kansas	107	Tennessee	6
Kentucky	462	Texas	7
Louisiana	592	Utah	7,9
Maine	50	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	2	Virginia	1,4
Michigan	2,594	Washington	9,6
Minnesota	2,782	West Virginia	9
Mississippi	1,134	Wisconsin	1,4
Missouri	1,379	Wyoming	9,1
Montana	16,670		
Nebraska	340		
Nevada	5,059		
		TOTAL (incl. Puerto Rico)	186,4

The total area under forest, including non-national forests, is 226,519,000 acres.

INDUSTRY

INDEX OF VALUE

(1957-59=100)

	1957-59	1966	1967
Manufactures	86.45	158.6	163.7
Mining	8.23	120.5	123.1
Utilities	5.32	173.9	191.5
TOTAL	100.00	156.3	161.8
Durable Manufactures			
Primary and Fabricated Metals	12.32	151.5	150.3
Machinery	27.98	176.1	181.8
Clay, Glass and Lumber	4.72	132.9	135.5
Furniture and Miscellaneous	3.05	165.0	164.1
Non-durable Manufactures			
Textiles and Leather	7.60	141.6	146.5
Paper and Printing	8.17	146.4	150.0
Chemicals, Petroleum and Rubber	11.54	181.9	197.4
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	11.07	128.1	131.9
Mining			
Coal, Oil and Gas	6.80	117.8	123.2
Metal, Stone and Earth	1.43	133.5	122.6
Utilities			
Electricity	4.04	179.6	191.8
Gas	1.28	156.1	200.8
TOTAL INDEX	100.00	156.3	161.8

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES

(Added Value—\$ million)

	1964	1965
Food and Beverages	23,055	23,383
Tobacco Products	1,772	1,768
Textile Products	6,736	7,469
Apparel	8,150	8,427
Lumber and Wood Products	4,361	4,388
Furniture and Fixtures	3,225	3,620
Paper and Allied Products	7,805	8,400
Printing and Publishing	11,065	11,888
Chemicals and Allied Products	19,133	19,721
Petroleum and Coal Products	3,774	4,154
Rubber and Plastic Products	4,984	5,057
Leather and Products	2,270	2,325
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	7,520	7,922
Primary Metal Industries	16,732	18,759
Steel Rolling and Finishing	9,422	10,507
Iron and Steel Foundries	2,254	2,562
Non-Ferrous Rolling and Drawing	2,229	2,562
Fabricated Metal Products	12,636	14,208
Machinery, excluding Electrical	19,763	22,819
Construction	3,232	3,594
Metalworking	3,586	4,006
Industrial	2,204	3,626
Electrical Machinery	18,040	20,222
Household	2,183	2,394
Communications Equipment	5,674	5,751
Transport Equipment	23,961	27,727
Motor Vehicles	13,677	16,495
Aircraft and Parts	7,825	8,493
Instruments and Related Products	4,333	5,046
Miscellaneous Manufactures, incl. Ordnance	6,647	7,462

FINANCE

1 dollar = 100 cents

£1 sterling = 2.4 U.S. dollars

FEDERAL BUDGET

(1968 Estimates)

REVENUE	million \$	EXPENDITURE	million \$
Individual Income Tax	73,200	National Security	75,487
Corporation Income Tax	33,900	International Affairs	4,797
Excise Taxes	8,800	Space Technology	5,300
Other Receipts	11,037	Agriculture	3,173
		Natural Resources	3,518
		Commerce and Transport	3,089
		Housing	1,023
		Health, Labour and Welfare	11,304
		Veterans' Services	6,124
		Interest	14,152
		Administration	2,781
		Education	2,816
		Allowances	2,150
TOTAL	126,937	TOTAL	135,033

Budget 1969: Estimated Expenditure \$186,062m. (National Security 79,789m., International Affairs 5,153m., Space Technology 4,573m., Agriculture 5,609m., Health, Labour and Welfare 51,407m.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRUST FUNDS
(1968 est.—\$ million)

Employment Taxes	28,392	Health, Labour, Welfare	37,111
Unemployment Insurance	3,000	Commerce, Transport	3,738
Excise Taxes	4,946	National Defence	1,370
Federal Employees Fund	2,360	Housing, Community Development	981
Interest on Investments	2,690	Veterans	557
Veterans' Premiums	515	Agriculture	1,224
Other Trust Funds	6,969	Others	378
Sub-total	48,872	Sub-total	45,359
Interfund	-730	Interfund, Deposits	-852
TOTAL	48,142	TOTAL	44,507

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1957-59 = 100)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Food	106.4	108.8	114.2	114.2
Housing	107.2	108.5	111.1	113.3
Rent	107.8	108.9	110.4	111.8
House ownership	109.1	111.4	115.7	118.6
Fuel and utilities	107.3	107.2	107.7	108.7
Furnishings and maintenance	102.8	103.1	105.0	107.3
Apparel and Upkeep	105.7	106.8	109.6	112.6
Transportation	109.3	111.1	112.7	114.2
Health and Recreation	113.6	115.6	119.0	122.0
Medical care	119.4	122.3	127.7	134.6
Personal care	109.2	109.9	112.2	114.4
Reading and recreation	114.1	115.2	117.1	118.9
Other goods and services	108.8	111.4	114.9	116.4
GENERAL INDEX	108.1	109.9	113.1	115.0

Figures refer to complete years, except 1967, which is first quarter only.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(\$'000 million)

	1964	1965	1966
NET NATIONAL INCOME	514.4	554.7	609.9
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	17.6	19.9	22.2
Mining and construction	32.4	34.6	37.7
Manufacturing	154.7	169.6	188.2
Transport	21.0	22.6	24.8
Communications and public utilities	21.4	22.9	24.6
Wholesale and retail trade	78.1	83.2	89.2
Finance and real estate	57.0	60.6	65.5
Services	58.0	61.8	68.8
Government	70.0	74.9	88.8
Taxes less subsidies	58.6	62.8	66.6
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	573.0	617.5	676.5
Depreciation allowances	55.7	58.7	63.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	628.7	676.2	739.6
<i>of which:</i>			
Business	544.5	586.7	639.5
General government	62.9	67.2	76.2
Households and institutions	17.3	17.8	19.5
Rest of world	4.1	4.6	4.4
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-8.6	-7.1	-4.7
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	620.1	669.2	734.9
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	398.9	428.7	464.9
Government consumption expenditure	128.4	134.8	153.0
Gross domestic investment	92.9	105.7	117.0

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(\$ million)

	1964 (Dec.)	1965 (Dec.)	1966 (Dec.)	1967 (March)
Gold Stock	15,471	13,806	13,235	13,184
Foreign Currency Holdings	432	781	1,321	314
Currency in Circulation	34,882	36,999	38,300	37,600

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(\$ million)

	1963			1964			1965*	1966* (Jan.-June)
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Balance	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>								
Merchandise	22,069	16,913	5,156	25,288	18,519	6,769	4,788	4,042
Non-monetary gold	—	79	— 79	—	100	— 100	—	—
Freight and transport	2,115	2,313	— 198	2,317	2,464	— 147	— 276	— 5,318
Travel	934	2,090	— 1,156	1,095	2,216	— 1,121	— 1,188	—
Investment income	6,161	1,507	4,654	6,874	1,731	5,143	4,255	—
Government, n.i.e.	1,167	3,299	— 2,132	1,314	3,242	— 1,928	— 2,037	— 3,534
Other services	1,414	391	1,023	1,546	396	1,150	1,415	—
Total	33,860	26,592	7,268	38,434	28,668	9,766	6,957	5,826
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	232	3,063	— 2,831	218	3,057	— 2,839	— 2,794	— 3,170
<i>CURRENT BALANCE</i>	34,092	29,655	4,437	38,652	31,725	6,927	4,163	2,656
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>								
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>								
Direct investment	—	3,252	— 3,252	—	3,471	— 3,471	n.a.	n.a.
Other private long-term	—	672	— 672	—	1,154	— 1,154	n.a.	n.a.
Other private short-term	—	28	— 28	—	473	— 473	n.a.	n.a.
Central government	—	1,235	— 1,235	—	1,201	— 1,201	n.a.	n.a.
Total	—	5,187	— 5,187	—	6,299	— 6,299	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>								
Liabilities	2,341	—	2,341	3,093	—	3,093	n.a.	n.a.
Assets	—	1,187	— 1,187	—	2,560	— 2,560	n.a.	n.a.
Total	2,341	1,187	1,154	3,093	2,560	533	n.a.	n.a.
<i>CAPITAL BALANCE</i>	2,341	6,374	— 4,033	3,093	8,859	— 5,766	— 5,500	— 3,934
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	—	—	— 401	—	—	— 1,161	1,337	1,278

* Figures for 1965 and 1966 are not comparable to those for earlier years; 1966 figures seasonally adjusted.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

(\$ million)

	1963	1964	1965
U.S. ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS ABROAD:			
<i>Private:</i>			
Long-term, direct	40,686	44,343	49,217
<i>of which:</i>			
Canada	13,044	13,820	15,172
Mexico	907	1,035	1,177
Argentina	829	883	992
Brazil	1,132	994	1,073
Chile	768	788	829
Venezuela	2,808	2,808	2,715
France	1,240	1,437	1,584
German Federal Republic	1,780	2,077	2,417
United Kingdom	4,172	4,550	5,119
Italy	668	845	972
Australia	1,274	1,465	1,677
Portfolio holdings	17,644	20,388	21,584
Short-term	8,183	10,688	10,141
Total Private	66,513	75,419	80,942
<i>Government:</i>			
Long-term	17,149	18,772	20,318
Short-term and foreign currency	3,392	3,328	3,161
IMF position and convertible currency holdings	1,247	1,201	1,644
Total Government	21,788	23,301	25,123
TOTAL U.S. INVESTMENTS	88,301	98,720	106,065
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE U.S.:			
<i>Private:</i>			
Long-term, direct	7,944	8,363	8,812
<i>of which:</i>			
Canada	2,183	2,284	2,367
United Kingdom	2,665	2,796	2,865
Netherlands	1,134	1,231	1,304
Switzerland	825	896	938
Portfolio holdings	14,847	16,616	17,596
Short-term	14,892	17,499	18,162
Total Private	37,683	42,478	44,570
<i>Government:</i>			
Long-term	2,742	2,405	8,356
Short-term	10,168	10,519	4,314
Non-marketable securities	893	1,440	1,692
Total Government	13,803	14,364	14,362
TOTAL U.S. LIABILITIES	51,486	56,842	58,932

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID
(\$ million)

	TOTAL 1945-66	1964	1965	1966
International Organizations	1,190	112	—	—100
ADB	10	—	—	10
IDB	190	50	—	—110
IBRD	635	—	—	—
IDA	320	62	—	—
IFC	35	—	—	—
Military Grants	36,786	1,385	1,665	1,095
Western Europe	n.a.	289	242	n.a.
Near East and South Asia	n.a.	309	330	n.a.
Africa	n.a.	25	24	n.a.
Far East and Pacific	n.a.	677	1,006	n.a.
Americas	n.a.	59	59	n.a.
Not Specified	n.a.	26	3	n.a.
Non-Military Assistance	68,949	3,407	3,373	3,440
Western Europe	23,574	119	—100	—236
Austria	1,089	—1	4	—2
France	4,142	—38	—205	—97
German Federal Republic	2,849	—5	—	—207
Italy	2,793	—1	—2	—121
United Kingdom	6,450	—14	—20	60
Yugoslavia	2,009	90	75	98
Eastern Europe	1,606	46	—13	—18
Near East and South Asia	16,723	1,784	1,640	1,320
Greece	1,656	35	26	3
India	5,901	864	849	751
Pakistan	2,804	377	348	211
Turkey	1,888	126	132	118
U.A.R.	1,106	194	95	58
Africa	2,625	287	369	396
Far East and Pacific	15,499	567	655	958
China, Republic (Taiwan)	2,150	45	49	31
Japan	2,587	—49	—57	47
Korea, Republic	4,037	158	165	165
Philippines	1,151	49	45	22
Viet-Nam, Republic	2,831	221	300	499
Americas	6,327	447	632	720
Brazil	1,892	213	149	226
Other International Organizations and Un- specified Areas	2,595	157	189	300

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million dollars)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total Imports .	16,379	17,151	18,685	21,366	25,550	28,615
Total Exports .	21,673	23,207	25,620	27,346	29,899	30,941

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(\$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965*	1966*	1964	1965*	1966*
Food and Live Animals	3,489	3,460	3,948	3,983	4,004	4,567
Meats and Preparations	411	426	600	181	162	159
Grains and Preparations	122	95	128	2,661	2,636	3,196
Fruits and Nuts	301	339	368	307	339	340
Vegetables	125	139	170	152	148	169
Beverages and Tobacco	494	553	642	554	517	624
Raw Materials, excl. Fuels	2,841	3,034	3,266	2,952	2,856	3,072
Soybeans	—	—	—	567	650	760
Woodpulp	370	399	425	830	190	210
Textile Fibres and Wastes	404	436	437	830	617	566
Metal Ores and Scrap	819	915	1,020	498	434	422
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	1,996	2,219	2,262	911	947	978
Coal	—	—	—	463	477	468
Petroleum and Products	1,873	2,090	2,127	419	418	436
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	114	116	146	434	471	356
Chemicals	707	781	957	2,358	2,402	2,676
Chemical Elements and Compounds	380	n.a.	n.a.	645	970	1,028
Organic Chemicals	127	160	227	426	n.a.	n.a.
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	—	58	75	291	256	269
Plastic Materials and Resins	—	41	60	391	425	472
Uranium Oxide	111	58	41	—	—	—
Machinery and Transport Equipment	2,206	2,949	4,828	8,020	10,017	11,161
Machinery, excl. Electrical	861	1,160	1,677	4,714	5,158	5,781
Agricultural	195	249	327	773	219	233
Office Machines	103	136	191	432	470	558
Metalworking	—	63	135	441	332	338
Electrical Apparatus	442	639	1,016	1,284	1,662	1,901
Power Machinery	—	67	105	357	473	488
Transport Equipment	902	1,150	2,135	2,203	3,197	3,484
Motor Vehicles	687	810	1,618	1,546	1,861	2,156
Other Manufactures	6,162	7,529	8,636	4,479	4,840	5,279
Paper and Manufactures	828	870	986	376	389	444
Metals and Manufactures	2,101	2,874	3,267	1,647	1,735	1,777
Iron and Steel Mill Products	714	1,140	1,182	650	607	537
Non-ferrous Base Metals	960	1,197	1,468	225	539	582
Metal Manufactures	307	373	411	466	554	615
Textiles	683	799	908	582	528	554
Clothing	452	543	608	104	143	164
Scientific Apparatus	150	178	214	327	480	566

* Re-classified.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(\$ million)

AREA AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
<i>North and South America</i>	8,389	9,202	10,829	8,967	9,917	11,434
Canada	4,239	4,832	6,125	4,775	5,643	6,661
Mexico	643	638	750	1,092	1,106	1,180
Guatemala	63	67	82	83	96	90
El Salvador	43	48	44	66	61	70
Honduras	42	72	85	49	54	68
Nicaragua	34	36	31	57	69	71
Costa Rica	54	57	60	60	61	62
Panama	40	60	68	111	125	138
Bermuda	1	1	2	42	44	49
Bahamas	21	24	24	96	107	134
Jamaica	116	125	133	79	87	115
Dominican Republic	128	111	128	114	76	88
Trinidad and Tobago	113	142	163	53	75	59
Netherlands Antilles	291	319	304	85	75	72
Colombia	280	277	245	246	198	287
Venezuela	956	1,018	1,002	606	626	598
Surinam	34	33	50	34	36	32
Ecuador	87	106	94	83	80	83
Peru	213	241	311	219	282	308
Bolivia	28	31	28	45	42	47
Chile	218	209	229	181	237	255
Brazil	535	512	600	388	348	579
Uruguay	13	36	30	36	20	25
Argentina	111	122	149	262	268	244
<i>Europe</i>	5,307	6,292	7,864	8,327	9,364	10,011
Sweden	202	243	300	301	336	358
Norway	117	124	129	111	130	144
Denmark	127	147	202	153	208	184
United Kingdom	1,143	1,405	1,786	1,471	1,615	1,737
Ireland	36	58	94	56	69	86
Netherlands	216	251	320	993	1,088	1,226
Belgium/Luxembourg	420	494	567	629	650	690
France	495	615	698	806	971	1,007
German Democratic Republic	7	7	8	20	12	25
German Federal Republic	1,171	1,341	1,797	1,315	1,650	1,674
Austria	58	66	80	58	57	55
Czechoslovakia	13	17	28	11	28	37
Hungary	2	2	3	14	9	10
Switzerland	255	306	388	344	369	415
Finland	75	84	97	59	76	64
Poland	54	66	83	138	35	53
U.S.S.R.	20	43	49	145	45	42
Spain	114	133	163	315	472	518
Portugal	54	56	75	79	74	64
Italy	526	620	743	835	893	914
Yugoslavia	56	61	74	145	149	173
Greece	55	44	51	115	172	180
Turkey	69	83	96	165	205	265

(continued on next page)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPLE COUNTRIES—continued

AREA AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
<i>Western Asia</i>	339	376	386	634	831	923
Lebanon	8	6	9	57	75	84
Iraq	8	20	21	56	49	46
Iran	76	38	115	131	195	230
Israel	56	62	77	182	224	210
Kuwait	52	47	29	55	66	89
Saudi Arabia	86	106	96	89	137	152
<i>Southern and Southeastern Asia</i>	1,140	1,230	1,310	2,153	2,302	2,624
India	305	348	327	955	928	929
Pakistan	40	45	68	376	336	239
Ceylon	37	33	33	9	10	16
Thailand	25	41	76	83	107	128
Viet-Nam, Republic	2	3	2	134	191	311
Malaysia and Singapore	161	212	192	77	91	97
Indonesia	170	165	179	68	42	60
Philippines	387	369	398	362	348	348
<i>Eastern Asia</i>	2,134	2,904	3,582	2,447	2,779	3,170
Korea, Republic	31	54	85	200	274	339
Hong Kong	250	343	416	188	191	229
China Republic (Taiwan)	78	93	117	146	234	237
Japan	1,768	2,414	2,964	1,913	2,080	2,365
<i>Australia and Oceania</i>	440	453	594	750	956	814
Australia	280	311	395	638	797	661
New Zealand	150	130	180	87	133	127
<i>Africa</i>	196	877	978	1,222	1,229	1,349
Morocco	6	6	10	37	56	63
Algeria	5	8	3	53	20	67
Libya	29	30	57	59	65	59
U.A.R.	16	16	18	268	158	189
Ghana	74	59	46	25	36	53
Nigeria	35	60	52	64	74	103
Angola	55	48	53	11	13	17
Liberia	48	51	59	35	39	38
Congo Democratic Republic	45	38	45	66	71	60
Ethiopia	53	64	45	13	22	24
South Africa	250	226	250	396	438	401
Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia	26	14	13	23	23	46
Kenya	24	13	22	14	24	28
Uganda	47	43	57	2	n.a.	n.a.
Tanzania	14	11	17	7	n.a.	n.a.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1963	1964	1965
Overseas Visitors . .	735,000	1,098,000	1,323,479
Expenditure (\$ million) .	297	397	457

Number of visitors (1966): 1,472,830.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965
Passengers Carried . .	million	311	314	306
Passenger-Miles . . .	"	18,519	18,271	17,454
Revenue Tons Originated . .	"	1,347	1,420	1,479
Freight Revenue . . .	million dollars	8,271	8,575	9,037
Passenger Revenue . . .	" "	590	579	556

ROADS MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1964	1965	1966
Privately-owned Vehicles:			
Cars and Taxis	71,636,000	74,904,000	77,959,000
Trucks and Buses	13,471,000	14,188,000	14,884,000
Publicly-owned Vehicles . . .	1,190,900	1,264,300	1,334,000
Motor Bicycles	984,800	1,380,700	1,752,800

INLAND WATERWAYS (million ton-miles)

	1963	1964	1965
Atlantic Coast Rivers	30,148	27,860	27,781
Gulf Coast Rivers	19,853	20,686	21,808
Pacific Coast Rivers	6,533	6,347	6,630
Mississippi	82,315	89,348	96,593
Great Lakes System	95,291	105,912	109,609
Other Waterways	32	12	—
TOTAL	234,172	250,165	262,421

OCEAN SHIPPING

SEA-GOING MERCHANT VESSELS OF 1,000 TONS AND OVER
(Tonnage in '000)

	1965		1966	
	NUMBER REGISTERED	GROSS TONNAGE	NUMBER REGISTERED	GROSS TONNAGE
Cargo Ships	1,860	19,748	1,739	18,565
Tankers	351	7,644	328	7,352
Combination Vessels	238	1,571	225	1,476
TOTAL	2,449	28,963	2,292	27,393

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN FOREIGN TRADE IN ALL PORTS

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Number	Tonnage (^{'000} net tons)	Number	Tonnage (^{'000} net tons)
1963	48,654	186,700	46,882	187,539
1964	50,998	199,330	49,636	202,262
1965	51,357	209,000	49,779	208,736

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS

	UNIT	1965		1966	
		DOMESTIC	INTERNATIONAL	DOMESTIC	INTERNATIONAL
Miles Flown	^{'000}	1,088,122	247,766	1,178,458	285,711
Passengers	"	92,073	10,847	105,789	12,272
Passenger-miles	million	51,888	16,789	60,591	19,298
Freight-ton-miles	^{'000}	943,126	597,324	1,108,691	721,609
Mail-ton-miles	"	225,994	254,093	291,277	452,635

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Telephones	84,440,000	88,736,000	93,656,000	98,793,000
Radio Sets	188,531,000	230,000,000	230,000,000	242,000,000
Television Sets	58,175,000	68,200,000	68,500,000	70,000,000
Books published (titles)	25,784	28,451	28,595	30,050
Daily Newspapers	1,754	1,763	1,751	1,754
Circulation	58,905,000	60,412,000	60,358,000	61,397,000

EDUCATION

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS	
	1964	1964	1965
Elementary	90,300	31,722,000	32,528,000*
Secondary	31,279	16,595,000	17,228,000*
Junior Colleges	573	713,000	845,000
Teacher Training Colleges	187	499,478	572,000
Technical Colleges	54	128,420	134,000
Theological Colleges	206	49,430	50,000
Miscellaneous Training Colleges . .	127	102,802	n.a.
Liberal Arts Colleges	797	1,415,281	1,554,000
Universities	155	2,133,450	2,304,000

* 1966 figures.

Sources: Statistical Abstract of the United States; Federal Reserve Bulletin; Department of Commerce Overseas Business Reports; Department of Agriculture Dairy Situation.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of Government set up during the American Revolution by the thirteen original States which declared their independence in 1776 soon proved inadequate. After several earlier attempts to reform these "Articles of Confederation" the thirteen States finally sent delegates to a Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787, and which framed the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution was ratified by the requisite number of States in 1789 and remains in force to the present day. Although the federal nature of the Government that was being set up was made quite clear, Article VI of the Constitution

declared it to be the "supreme law of the land", and the central authority was given the right to raise taxes, pay debts and provide defences and to "make all laws necessary and proper to this end". The Constitution was created for a population of under 4,000,000 in a mere 100,000 miles of inhabited territory. It confines itself to laying down general principles and is often lacking in precision, but has for this reason been capable of adaptation, by interpretation and by amendment, to the conditions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1; Connecticut 5; New York 6; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 1; Maryland 6; Virginia 10; North Carolina 5; South Carolina 5, and Georgia 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from

* See Article XIV, Amendments.

any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature or of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays

excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalisation and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importations, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill or attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and

of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by

* This clause is amended by Article XII and Article XX, Amendments.

and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

Article III

Section 1

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

Article IV

Section 1

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION)

United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executives and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirm-

ation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Ten Original Amendments, in force December 15th, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI, became part of the Constitution February 1795

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article XII, ratified September 1804

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct list of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-

President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII, ratified December 1865

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV, ratified July 1868

1. All persons born or naturalised in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorised by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Article XV, ratified March 1870

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XVI, ratified February 1913

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Article XVII, ratified May 1913

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Article XVIII, in effect January 1920*

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XIX, in effect August 1920

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

Article XX, in effect February 1933

Section 1

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act

* Repealed by Article XXI.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION)

as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislature of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Article XXI, in effect December 1933

Section 1

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XXII, in effect February 1951

No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Article XXIII, in effect April 1961

Section 1

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice-President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXIV, in effect February 1964

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice-President, for electors for President or Vice-President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXV, in effect February 1967

Section 1

In the case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice-President shall become President.

Section 2

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the President shall nominate a Vice-President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3

Whenever the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.

Section 4

Whenever the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

NOTE: By Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution, implemented by vote of Congress and referendum in the territory concerned, Alaska was admitted into the United States on January 3rd, 1959, and Hawaii on August 1st, 1959.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Born	Inaug- urated	Died		Born	Inaug- urated	Died
George Washington, <i>Federal</i>	1732	1789	1799	James Abram Garfield, <i>Republican</i>	1831	1881	1881
John Adams, <i>Federal</i>	1735	1797	1826	Chester A. Arthur, <i>Republican</i>	1830	1881	1886
Thomas Jefferson, <i>Rep. Dem.</i>	1743	1801	1826	Grover Cleveland, <i>Democrat</i>	1837	1885	1908
James Madison, <i>Rep. Dem.</i>	1751	1809	1836	Benjamin Harrison, <i>Republican</i>	1833	1880	1901
James Monroe, <i>Rep. Dem.</i>	1758	1817	1831	Grover Cleveland, <i>Democrat</i>	1837	1893	1908
John Quincy Adams, <i>Rep. Dem.</i>	1767	1825	1848	William McKinley, <i>Republican</i>	1843	1897	1901
Andrew Jackson, <i>Democrat</i>	1767	1829	1845	Theodore Roosevelt, <i>Republican</i>	1858	1901	1919
Martin Van Buren, <i>Democrat</i>	1782	1837	1862	William Howard Taft, <i>Republican</i>	1857	1909	1930
William H. Harrison, <i>Whig</i>	1773	1841	1841	Woodrow Wilson, <i>Democrat</i>	1856	1913	1924
John Tyler, <i>Democrat</i>	1790	1841	1862	Warren Gamaliel Harding, <i>Re- publican</i>	1865	1921	1923
James Knox Polk, <i>Democrat</i>	1795	1845	1849	Calvin Coolidge, <i>Republican</i>	1872	1923	1933
Zachary Taylor, <i>Whig</i>	1784	1849	1850	Herbert Clark Hoover, <i>Republican</i>	1874	1929	1964
Millard Fillmore, <i>Whig</i>	1800	1850	1874	Franklin Delano Roosevelt, <i>Dem- ocrat</i>	1882	1933	1945
Franklin Pierce, <i>Democrat</i>	1804	1853	1869	Harry S. Truman, <i>Democrat</i>	1884	1945	—
James Buchanan, <i>Democrat</i>	1791	1857	1868	Dwight D. Eisenhower, <i>Republican</i>	1890	1953	—
Abraham Lincoln, <i>Republican</i>	1809	1861	1865	John F. Kennedy, <i>Democrat</i>	1917	1961	1963
Andrew Johnson, <i>Republican</i>	1808	1865	1875	Lyndon B. Johnson, <i>Democrat</i>	1908	1963	—
Ulysses S. Grant, <i>Republican</i>	1822	1869	1885				
Rutherford B. Hayes, <i>Republican</i>	1822	1877	1893				

THE EXECUTIVE

HEAD OF STATE

President: LYNDON B. JOHNSON (succeeded John F. Kennedy, 22nd November, 1963; elected 3rd November, 1964).

Vice-President: HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Secretary of State: DEAN RUSK.
Secretary of the Treasury: HENRY H. FOWLER.
Secretary of Defense: CLARK M. CLIFFORD.
Attorney-General: RAMSEY CLARK.
Postmaster-General: MARVIN WATSON.
Secretary of the Interior: STEWART L. UDALL.
Secretary of Agriculture: ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

Secretary of Commerce: CYRUS R. SMITH.
Secretary of Labor: WILLARD W. WIRTZ.
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare: WILBUR COHEN.
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: ROBERT C. WEAVER.
Secretary of Transportation: ALAN S. BOYD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Executive Office Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.; detailed activities relating to the President's immediate office; the Assistants to the President are personal aides and help him in such matters as he may direct; Press Sec. Mrs. ELIZABETH S. CARPENTER.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Executive Office Building; Federal budget agency; it also gives advice on management within the executive branch of the Government; Dir. CHARLES SCHULTZE.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Executive Office Building; analyses the national economy and advises the President; Chair. Dr. GARDNER ACKLEY.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Executive Office Building; integration of foreign, domestic and military policies; members: The President,

The Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning; Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs W. W. ROSTOW; Exec. Sec. BROMLEY SMITH.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Washington 25; supervises and controls intelligence services; Dir. RICHARD HELMS.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

Executive Office Building; controls aeronautics and space planning; Chair. Vice-Pres. H. H. HUMPHREY; members: Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Administrator of N.A.S.A., Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Exec. Sec. EDWARD C. WEISS.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Executive Office Building; administers federal programmes for alleviation of poverty; Dir. SAMUEL SMITH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(EXECUTIVE)

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

Executive Office Building; prepares emergency plans and surveys stockpiles of strategic and critical materials; Dir. PRICE DANIEL.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Executive Office Building; supervises development of policies for science and technology; Dir. DONALD F. HORNIG.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Executive Office Building; Special Representative for Trade Negotiations WILLIAM M. ROTH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Secretary of State: DEAN RUSK.

Under-Secretary: NICHOLAS DE B. KATZENBACH.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

21st Street and Virginia Avenue, N.W.; gives financial aid to under-developed states; Administrator WILLIAM S. GAUD.

PEACE CORPS

806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.; arranges for volunteers to serve in under-developed countries; Dir. JACK HOOD VAUGHN.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 U.N. Plaza, New York City, N.Y.; Representative to the United Nations and the Security Council ARTHUR GOLDBERG.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Department of the Army: Secretary STANLEY R. RESOR.

Department of the Navy: Secretary PAUL H. IGNATIUS.

Department of the Air Force: Secretary Dr. HAROLD BROWN.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

(Washington unless otherwise stated)

Atomic Energy Commission: Washington 25; Chair. GLENN T. SEABORG.

Canal Zone Government: 312 Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4; Governor Brig.-Gen. WALTER LEBER, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Civil Aeronautics Board: 1825 Connecticut Avenue; Chair. CHARLES S. MURPHY.

Commission of Fine Arts: Department of Interior Building; Chair. WILLIAM WALTON.

Community Relations Service: Washington N.W.; Dir. LE ROY COLLINS.

District of Columbia: District Building, Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street, N.W.; Pres. of Board WALTER N. TOBRINER.

Export-Import Bank of Washington: 811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.; Pres. and Chair. HAROLD F. LINDER.

Farm Credit Administration: South Building, Department of Agriculture; Chair. of Board J. B. FULLER.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): 800 Independence Ave.; Administrator Gen. W. F. McKEE.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC): P.O. Department Building; Chair. ROSEL H. HYDE.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: 550 17th Street, N.W.; Chair K. A. RANDALL.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board: 101 Indiana Avenue, N.W.; Chair JOHN E. HORNE.

Federal Maritime Commission: 1321 H. Street, N.W.; Chair. JOHN HARLLEE.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Dept. of Labor Building; Dir. WILLIAM E. SIMKIN.

Federal Power Commission: General Accounting Office Building, 441 G Street, N.W.; Chair. LEE C. WHITE.

Federal Reserve System: 20th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.; Chair. of Board of Governors W. McC. MARTIN, Jr.

Federal Trade Commission: Pennsylvania Avenue at 6th Street, N.W.; Chair. PAUL RAND DIXON.

Food and Drug Administration: 200 C St.; Commissioner J. L. GODDARD.

General Services Administration (GSA): General Service Building, 18th and F Streets, N.W.; Admin. LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W.; Chair. WILLIAM H. TUCKER.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): Washington 25; Admin. JAMES E. WEBB.

National Labor Relations Board: 1717 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.; Chair. FRANK W. McCULLOCH.

National Mediation Board: 1230 16th Street, N.W.; Chair. FRANCIS A. O'NEILL, Jr.

National Science Foundation: 1800 G St., N.W.; Dir. LELAND J. HAWORTH.

Public Health Service: 330 Independence Ave.; Surgeon-Gen. WILLIAM H. STEWART.

Railroad Retirement Board: 844 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; Chair. HOWARD W. HABERMAYER.

Securities and Exchange Commissions (SEC): 500 North Capitol St.; Chair. MANUEL F. COHEN.

Selective Service System: 1724 F St.; Dir. Lt.-Gen. LEWIS B. HERSHEY.

Small Business Administration: 1441 L St.; Admin. BERNARD L. BOUTIN.

Smithsonian Institution: Smithsonian Institution Building, The Mall; Chancellor of Board of Regents Chief Justice EARL WARREN; Sec. S. DILLON RIPLEY.

Tax Court of the U.S.: Internal Revenue Building, 12th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.; Chief Judge NORMAN O. TIETJENS.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): New Sprinkle Building, Knoxville, Tennessee; Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets, N.W.; Chair. AUBREY J. WAGNER.

U.S. Civil Service Commission: 1900 E St.; Chair. JOHN W. MACY, Jr.

U.S. Information Agency: 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.; Dir. LEONARD MARKS.

U.S. Tariff Commission: E Street, between 7th and 8th Streets, N.W.; Chair. PAUL KAPLOWITZ.

Veteran's Administration: Vermont Avenue, between H and I Streets, N.W.; Admin. WILLIAM J. DRIVER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN WASHINGTON

- Afghanistan:** 2001 24th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL MALIKYAR (also accred. to Argentina and Mexico).
- Algeria:** 2200 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).
- Argentina:** 1600 N. Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ALVARO C. ALSOGARAY.
- Australia:** 1700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN KEITH WALLER.
- Austria:** 2343 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ERNST LEMBERGER.
- Barbados:** (E); *Ambassador:* HYLTON A. VAUGHAN, O.B.E., Q.C.
- Belgium:** 3330 Garfield St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LOUIS SCHEYVEN.
- Bolivia:** 1145 19th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JULIO SANJINES-GOYTIA (also accred. to Canada).
- Botswana:** 1701 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Z. K. MATTHEWS.
- Brazil:** 3007 Whitehaven St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* VASCO LEITEO DA CUNHA.
- Bulgaria:** 2100 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LUBEN N. GUERASSIMOV.
- Burma:** 2300 S. St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* U TUN WIN.
- Burundi:** 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TERENCE NSANZE.
- Cameroon:** 1705 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH N. OWONE.
- Canada:** 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* A. EDGAR RITCHIE.
- Central African Republic:** 1618 22nd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MICHEL GALLIN-DOUATHE.
- Ceylon:** 2148 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* OLIVER WEERASINGE (also accred. to Mexico).
- Chad:** 1132 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BOUKAR ABDOUL.
- Chile:** 1736 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RADOMIRO TOMIC.
- China, Republic of (Taiwan):** 2311 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CHOW SHU-KAI.
- Colombia:** 2118 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMAN ECHEVARRIA.
- Congo Democratic Republic:** 1800 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CYRILLE ADOULA.
- Congo (Brazzaville):** 5030 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Costa Rica:** 2112 S. St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MARIO ECHANDI JIMÉNEZ (also accred. to Canada).
- Cyprus:** 2211 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ZENON ROSSIDES (also accred. to Canada).
- Czechoslovakia:** 2349 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KAREL DUDA.
- Dahomey:** 6600 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MAXIME-LÉOPOLD ZOLLNER (also accred. to Canada).
- Denmark:** 3200 Whitehaven St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TORBEN RONNE.
- Dominican Republic:** 1515 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HECTOR GARCIA-GONZALEZ.
- Ecuador:** 1515 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANTUA.
- El Salvador:** 2308 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RAMON DE CLAIRMONT-DUEÑAS (also accred. to Canada).
- Ethiopia:** 2134 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. GETACHEW ABDI.
- Finland:** 1900 24th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* OLAVI MUNKKI.
- France:** 2535 Belmont Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CHARLES E. LUCET.
- Gabon:** 2460 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LOUIS OWANGA (also accred. to Canada).
- German Federal Republic:** 4645 Reservoir Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KARL HEINRICH KNAPPSTEIN.
- Ghana:** 2460 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EBENEZER MOSES DEBRAH (also accred. to Mexico).
- Greece:** 2221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOS XANTHOPOULOS-PALAMAS (also accred. to Mexico and Panama).
- Guatemala:** 2220 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO LINARES ARANDA (also accred. to Canada).
- Guinea:** 2112 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* KARIM BANGOURA (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).
- Guyana:** 1701 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN CARTER (also accred. to Canada).
- Haiti:** 4400 17th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR BON-HOMME.
- Honduras:** 4715 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RICARDO MIDENCE SOTO.
- Hungary:** 2437 15th St., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* SANDOR JOZAN.
- Iceland:** 2022 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* PETUR THORSTEINSSON (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).
- India:** 2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BRAJ KUMAR NEHRU.
- Indonesia:** 2020 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SUWITO KUSUMOWIDAGDO.
- Iran:** 3005 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HUSHANG ANSARY.
- Iraq:** 1801 P St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Canada).
- Ireland:** 2234 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM P. FAY.
- Israel:** 1621 22nd Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* YITSHAK RABIN.
- Italy:** 1601 Fuller St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EGIDIO ORTONA.
- Ivory Coast:** 2424 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* T. N. AHOVA (also accred. to Canada).
- Jamaica:** 1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir EGERTON RICHARDSON, G.M.G.
- Japan:** 2520 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TAKESO SHIMODA.
- Jordan:** 2400 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-HAMID SHARIF.
- Kenya:** 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BURUDI NABWARA.
- Korean Republic:** 2320 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HYUN CHUL KIM.
- Kuwait:** 2940 Tilden St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TALAT AL-GHOUSSEIN (also accred. to Canada).
- Laos:** 2222 S St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KHAMKING SOUVAN-LASY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Lebanon: 2560 28th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM HUSSEIN EL-AHDAB.

Lesotho: 1716 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* A. S. MOHALE.

Liberia: 5201 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EDWARD PEAL.

Libya: 1611 Upshur St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FATHI ABIDIA.

Luxembourg: 2210 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MAURICE STEINMETZ (also accredited to Canada and Mexico).

Madagascar: 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LOUIS RAKOTOMALALA (also accredited to Canada and Korea Republic).

Malawi: 2019 Q St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NYEMBA WALES MBEKEANI.

Malaysia: 2401 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Tan Sri ONG YOKE LIN.

Maldives Islands: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mali: 2130 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MOUSSA LEO KEITO (also accredited to Canada).

Malta: 2017 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ARVIN PARDO.

Mauritania: 2737 Cathedral Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mexico: 2829 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HUGO B. MARGAÍN.

Morocco: 1601 21st St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AHMED OSMAN (also accredited to Canada and Mexico).

Nepal: 2131 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* PADMA BAHADUR KHATARI (also accredited to Canada).

Netherlands: 4200 Linnean Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CARL W. A. SCHURMANN.

New Zealand: 19 Observatory Circus, N.W.; *Ambassador:* FRANK CORNER (also accredited to Argentina).

Nicaragua: 1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO SERVILLA-SACASA (also accredited to Canada).

Niger: 2204 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ADAMOU MAYAKI (also accredited to Canada).

Nigeria: 1333 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* N. ADE MARTINS.

Norway: 34th and Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ARNE GUNNENG.

Pakistan: 2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AGHA HILALI (also accredited to Mexico and Venezuela).

Panama: 2601 29th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RICARDO M. ARIAS (also accredited to Canada).

Paraguay: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JUAN PLATE.

Peru: 1320 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CELSO PASTOR.

Philippines: 1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ F. IMPERIAL.

Poland: 2640 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JERZY MICHALOWSKY.

Portugal: 2125 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* VASCO VIEIRA GARIN.

Romania: 1601 23rd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CORNELIU BOGDAN.

Rwanda: 1214 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Minister:* CELESTIN KABANDA (also accredited to Canada).

Saudi Arabia: 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM AL-SOWAYEL (also accredited to Mexico).

Senegal: 2112 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* OUSMANE SOCE DIOP (also accredited to Canada and Mexico).

Sierra Leone: 1701 19th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER COLE.

Singapore: 2100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. WONG LIM KEN.

Somalia: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED ADAN.

South Africa: 3051 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* H. L. T. TASWELL.

Spain: 2700 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MARQUIS DE MERRY DEL VAL.

Sudan: 3421 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Sweden: 2249 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HUBERT DE BESCHE.

Switzerland: 2900 Cathedral Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FELIX SCHNYDER.

Syrian Arab Republic: 2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).

Tanzania: 2721 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL LUKUMBUZYA.

Thailand: 2300 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ARUN PANUPONG.

Togo: 2208 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALEXANDRE OHIN (also accredited to Canada).

Trinidad and Tobago: 2209 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir ELLIS EMMANUEL INNOCENTE CLARKE.

Tunisia: 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RACHID DRISS (also accredited to Mexico).

Turkey: 1606 23rd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MELIH ESENBEL.

Uganda: 5909 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* E. OTEMA ALLIMADI.

U.S.S.R.: 1125 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ANATOLY F. DOBRYNIN.

United Arab Republic: 2310 Decatur Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

United Kingdom: 3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir PATRICK DEAN.

Upper Volta: 5500 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* PAUL ROUANBA (also accredited to Canada).

Uruguay: 1918 F St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JUAN F. YRIART.

Venezuela: 2445 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE TEJERA-PARIS.

Viet-Namese Republic: 2251 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BUI DIEM.

Yemen Republic: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: 2410 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BOGDAN CRNOBRNJA.

Zambia: Universal Bldg., 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RUPIAH B. BANDA.

The United States also has diplomatic relations with Gambia, Monaco and San Marino.

CONGRESS

The first session of the 90th Congress met on January 10, 1967.

SENATE

(Election of November, 1966)

President: HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (Vice-President of the U.S.).

Democrats 64 seats
Republicans 36 seats

Senators' terms are for 6 years, one-third of the Senate being elected every two years.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Election of November, 1966)

Speaker: JOHN WILLIAM MCCORMACK.

Democrats 248 seats
Republicans 187 seats

A new House of Representatives is elected every two years.

GOVERNORS OF STATES

Date of termination of office.

Alabama . . Jan. '71 ALBERT BREWER *Dem.*
Alaska . . Jan. '71 WALTER J. HICKEL, *Rep.*
Arizona . . Jan. '69 JOHN R. WILLIAMS, *Rep.*
Arkansas . . Jan. '69 WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, *Rep.*
California . . Jan. '71 RONALD REAGAN, *Rep.*
Colorado . . Jan. '71 JOHN A. LOVE, *Rep.*
Connecticut . . Jan. '71 JOHN N. DEMPSEY, *Dem.*
Delaware . . Jan. '69 CHARLES TERRY, Jr., *Dem.*
Florida . . Jan. '71 CLAUDE KIRK, Jr., *Rep.*
Georgia . . Jan. '71 LESTER G. MADDOX, *Dem.*
Hawaii . . Dec. '71 JOHN A. BURNS, *Dem.*
Idaho . . Jan. '71 DON SAMUELSON, *Rep.*
Illinois . . Jan. '69 OTTO KERNER, *Dem.*
Indiana . . Jan. '69 ROGER BRANIGIN, *Dem.*
Iowa . . Jan. '69 HAROLD E. HUGHES, *Dem.*
Kansas . . Jan. '69 ROBERT B. DOCKING, *Dem.*
Kentucky . . Dec. '71 LOUIE B. NUNN, *Rep.*
Louisiana . . May '68 JOHN J. McKEITHEN, *Dem.*
Maine . . Jan. '71 KENNETH CURTIS, *Dem.*
Maryland . . Jan. '71 SPIRO T. AGNEW, *Rep.*
Massachusetts . . Jan. '69 JOHN VOLPE, *Rep.*
Michigan . . Dec. '71 GEORGE W. ROMNEY, *Rep.*
Minnesota . . Jan. '71 HAROLD LE VANDER, *Rep.*
Mississippi . . Jan. '72 JOHN BELL WILLIAMS, *Dem.*
Missouri . . Jan. '69 WARREN HEARNES, *Dem.*

Montana . . Jan. '69 TIM M. BABCOCK, *Rep.*
Nebraska . . Jan. '69 NORBERT T. TIEMANN, *Rep.*
Nevada . . Jan. '71 PAUL LAXALT, *Rep.*
New Hampshire . . Jan. '69 JOHN W. KING, *Dem.*
New Jersey . . Jan. '70 RICHARD J. HUGHES, *Dem.*
New Mexico . . Jan. '69 DAVID CARGO, *Rep.*
New York . . Jan. '71 NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER, *Rep.*
North Carolina . . Jan. '69 DAN MOORE, *Dem.*
North Dakota . . Jan. '69 WILLIAM L. GUY, *Dem.*
Ohio . . Jan. '71 JAMES A. RHODES, *Rep.*
Oklahoma . . Jan. '71 DEWEY F. BARTLETT, *Rep.*
Oregon . . Jan. '71 TOM MCCALL, *Rep.*
Pennsylvania . . Jan. '71 RAYMOND P. SHAFER, *Rep.*
Rhode Island . . Jan. '69 JOHN H. CHAFEE, *Rep.*
South Carolina . . Jan. '71 ROBERT E. MACNAIR, *Dem.*
South Dakota . . Jan. '69 NILS BOE, *Rep.*
Tennessee . . Jan. '71 BUFORD ELLINGTON, *Dem.*
Texas . . Jan. '69 JOHN B. CONNALLY, *Dem.*
Utah . . Jan. '69 CALVIN RAMPTON, *Dem.*
Vermont . . Jan. '69 PHILIP H. HOFF, *Dem.*
Virginia . . Jan. '70 MILLS E. GODWIN, Jr., *Dem.*
Washington . . Jan. '69 DANIEL EVANS, *Rep.*
West Virginia . . Jan. '69 HULETT SMITH, *Dem.*
Wisconsin . . Jan. '69 WARREN KNOWLES, *Rep.*
Wyoming . . Jan. '71 STANLEY HATHAWAY, *Rep.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Water Gate Office Bldg., 2600 Virginia Ave., Washington, D.C. 20037)

Chairman: JOHN M. BAILEY.

Vice-Chairman: MRS. MARGARET PRICE.

Secretary: MRS. DOROTHY VREDENBURGH BUSH.

Treasurer: JOHN CRISWELL.

Deputy Chairmen: LOUIS MARTIN (Minorities and Nationalities), BILLIE S. FARNUM (Registration and Organizations), CHARLES L. WELTNER (Young Americans), W. G. PHILLIPS (Research and Publications).

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(f. 1854)

(1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006)

Chairman: RAY C. BLISS.

Assistant Chairman: MRS. C. WAYLAND BROOKS.

Vice-Chairmen: DONALD R. ROSS, MRS. J. W. MARRIOTT, J. DRAKE EDENS, Jr., MRS. COLLIS P. MOORE.

Secretary: MRS. CONSUELO NORTHROP BAILEY.

Treasurer: J. WILLIAM MIDDENDORF, 2nd.

General Counsel: FRED C. SCRIBNER, Jr.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(f. 1869)

P.O.B. 2255, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49003)

National Chairman: E. H. MUNN, Sr.

Executive Secretary: EARL F. DODGE.

National Secretary: JULIA B. KOHLER.

America's oldest minor party; publ. *The National Statesman*.

SOCIALIST PARTY, U.S.A.

(f. 1901)

(1182 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001)

Chairman: DARLINGTON HOOPES.

National Secretary: GEORGE WOYWOD.

Publication *New America* (twice a month).

GREENBACK PARTY

(1522 Northwest 58th Street, Seattle, Wash. 98107)

National Chairman: FRED C. PROEHL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA

(f. 1890)

(116 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201)

National and Financial Secretary: ARNOLD PETERSEN.

Publ. *Weekly People*; f. 1891.

SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

(873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003)

National Chairman: JAMES P. CANNON.

National Secretary: FARRELL DOBBS.

Organization Secretary: EDWARD SHAW.

COMMUNIST PARTY

(f. 1919, reconstituted 1945)

(35 East 12th Street, New York City)

General Secretary: GUS HALL.

Outlawed by an Act signed by the President, August 1954.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

(f. 1965)

(New York)

President: MILTON ROSEN.

Vice-President: WILLIAM EPTON.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

(468 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016)

Chairman: J. D. MAHONEY.

Secretary: C. CHARLES BURNS.

Executive Director: JAMES D. GRIFFIN.

LIBERAL PARTY OF NEW YORK STATE

(f. 1944)

(1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036)

Chairman: Dr. DONALD S. HARRINGTON.

First Vice-Chairman: DAVID DUBINSKY.

Vice-Chairmen: ALEX ROSE, REINHOLD NIEBUHR, BENJAMIN F. McLAURIN, FILENO DE NOVELLIS, LEROY BOWMAN, TIMOTHY W. COSTELLO, LOUIS STULBERG, LOUIS BROIDO.

Treasurer: HARRY UVILLER.

Secretary and Exec. Director: BEN DAVIDSON.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

(1223 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036)

National Chairman: JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH.

Chairman Executive Committee: JACK T. CONWAY.

National Director: LEON SHULL.

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL-CIO

(AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D.C. 20036)

Chairman: GEORGE MEANY.

Secretary-Treasurer: WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER.

National Director: ALEXANDER E. BARKAN.

NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS PARTY

(P.O.B. 6263, Savannah, Georgia 31405)

Chairman: NED DUPES.

Vice-Chairman: J. B. STONER.

Secretary: BERNICE SETTLE.

Director: Dr. EDWARD R. FIELDS.

Publ. *The Thunderbolt* (monthly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Each State has a judicial system similar to the Federal system listed below, with a Supreme Court and subsidiary courts, to deal with cases arising under State Law.

JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Washington, D.C. 20543)

Chief Justice: EARL WARREN (1953).

Associate Justices: HUGO LA FAYETTE BLACK (1937), WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS (1939), JOHN M. HARLAN (1955), WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Jr. (1956), POTTER STEWART (1958), BYRON R. WHITE (1962), ABE FORTAS (1965), THURGOOD MARSHALL (1967).

Clerk: JOHN F. DAVIS.

Marshal: T. PERRY LIPPITT.

Reporter of Decisions: HENRY PUTZEL, Jr.

Librarian: H. CHARLES HALLAM, Jr.

Press Information: BANNING E. WHITTINGTON.

The Supreme Court is the only Federal Court set up by the Constitution. It is the highest court in the nation. Since 1869 the Supreme Court has consisted of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

U.S. COURTS OF APPEAL

The country is divided into ten judicial circuits, in each of which there is one Court of Appeals and a number of District Courts (which total ninety-two).

There is also a U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, which is regarded as a judicial circuit. By statute, most Federal suits must first be tried in the District Courts.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

District of Columbia Circuit: DAVID L. BAZELON (Chief Judge); JOHN A. DANAHAR, WARREN E. BURGER, J. SKELLY WRIGHT, CARL MCGOWAN, EDWARD ALLEN TAMM, HAROLD LEVENTHAL, SPOTTSWOOD W. ROBINSON III.

First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico); BAILEY ALDRICH (Chief Judge), EDWARD M. MCENTEE, FRANK M. COFFIN.

Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont): J. EDWARD LUMBARD, Jr. (Chief Judge), STERRY R. WATERMAN, LEONARD P. MOORE, HENRY J. FRIENDLY, J. JOSEPH SMITH, IRVING R. KAUFMAN, PAUL R. HAYS, ROBERT P. ANDERSON, WILFRID FEINBERG.

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands): AUSTIN L. STALEY (Chief Judge), HARRY E. KALODNER, GERALD McLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM H. HASTIE, COLLINS J. SEITZ, WILLIAM F. SMITH, ABRAHAM L. FREEDMAN, FRANCIS L. VAN DUSEN.

Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia); CLEMENT F. HAYNSWORTH, Jr. (Chief Judge); SIMON E. SOBELOFF, HERBERT S. BOREMAN, ALBERT V. BRYAN, JOHN D. BUTZNER, Jr., HARRISON L. WINTER, J. BRAXTON CRAVEN, Jr.

Fifth Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone): ELBERT PARR TUTTLE (Chief Judge), JOHN GODBOLD, ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, Jr., JOHN R. BROWN, JOHN MINOR WISDOM, WALTER PETTUS GEWIN, GRIFFIN B. BELL, HOMER THORNBERRY, JAMES P. COLEMAN, IRVING L. GOLDBERG, DAVID W. DYER, BRYAN SIMPSON.

Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee): PAUL C. WEICK (Chief Judge), JOHN W. PECK, WADE HAMPTON MCCREE, CLIFFORD O'SULLIVAN, HARRY PHILLIPS, GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS, Jr., ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, BERT T. COMBS.

Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin): JOHN S. HASTINGS (Chief Judge), WALTER J. CUMMINGS, Jr., THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG, WIN G. KNOCH, LATHAM CASTLE, ROGER J. KILEY, LUTHER M. SWYGERT.

Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota): CHARLES J. VOGEL (Chief Judge), DONALD P. LAY, MARTIN DONALD VAN OOSTERHOUT, MARIAN C. MATTHES, PAT MEHAFFY, FLOYD R. GIBSON, GERALD W. HEANEY.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam): RICHARD H. CHAMBERS (Chief Judge), STANLEY N. BARNES, FREDERICK G. HAMLEY, CHARLES M. MERRILL, M. OLIVER KOELSCH, JAMES R. BROWNING, BEN CUSHING DUNIWAY, WALTER ELY.

Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming): ALFRED P. MURRAH (Chief Judge), JOHN J. HICKEY, DAVID T. LEWIS, JEAN S. BREITENSTEIN, DELMAS C. HILL, OLIVER SETH.

U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS

717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005)

Set up in 1855; deals exclusively with money claims against the Government; holds one term annually, commencing on the first Monday in October.

Chief Judge: WILSON COWEN, Maryland.

Associate Judges: DON N. LARAMORE, Indiana, JAMES R. DURFEE, Wisconsin, OSCAR H. DAVIS, New York, LINTON M. COLLINS, District of Columbia, BYRON SKELTON, Texas, PHILIP NICHOLS, Jr., Massachusetts.

Senior Judges: MARVIN JONES, Texas, SAMUEL E. WHITAKER, Tennessee, J. WARREN MADDEN, Pennsylvania.

U.S. CUSTOMS COURT

(201 Varick Street, New York, N.Y. 10014)

Chief Judge: PAUL P. RAO, New York.

Judges: WEBSTER J. OLIVER, New York; MORGAN FORD, North Dakota; FREDERICK LANDIS, JAMES L. WATSON, SCOVEL RICHARDSON, Missouri; LINDLEY G. BECKWORTH.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

(Courts Bldg., Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C. 20439)

Chief Judge: EUGENE WORLEY, Texas.

Associate Judges: GILES S. RICH, New York; ARTHUR M. SMITH, Michigan; J. LINDSAY ALMOND, Jr., Virginia.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(12th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20044)

Chief Judge: WILLIAM M. DRENNEN, West Virginia.

Judges: NORMAN O. TIETJENS, Ohio; CRAIG S. ATKINS, Maryland; HOWARD A. DAWSON, Jr., Arkansas; WILLIAM M. FAY, Pennsylvania; BRUCE M. FORRESTER, Missouri; AUSTIN HOYT, Colorado; IRENE F. SCOTT, Alabama; ARNOLD RAUM, Massachusetts; GRAYDON G. WITHEY, Michigan; CHARLES R. SIMPSON, Illinois; THEODORE TANNENWALD, Jr., New York; C. MOXLEY FEATHERSTON, Virginia; LEO H. IRWIN, N. Carolina; (two vacancies).

Retired Judges recalled to duty: C. ROGERS ARUNDELL, Oregon; J. GREGORY BRUCE, Kentucky; MARION J. HARRON, California; JOHN W. KERN, Indiana; JOHN E. MULRONEY, Iowa; J. EDGAR MURDOCK, Pennsylvania; ALLIN H. PIERCE, Illinois; BOLON B. TURNER, Arkansas.

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

Protestant	
Baptist	25,510,961
Methodist	12,907,652
Lutheran	8,794,106
Presbyterian	4,412,629
Protestant Episcopal	3,429,153
United Church of Christ	2,063,481
Roman Catholic	46,864,910
Jewish	5,600,000
Eastern Orthodox	4,122,171

PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America: National Offices: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Thirty-four denominations—Protestant and Eastern—working together, carry on more than 80 church programmes through the National Council in those matters which they prefer to do unitedly rather than separately. It embraces a constituency of over 145,000 local churches and 41,000,000 Americans. In addition, co-operating with one or more units of the Council are 39 other U.S. denominations with 15,000,000 members (plus 4 Canadian denominations).

The Council is supervised and governed by a General Assembly of 800 members, which meets every three years, and a General Board of about 250 members which meets three times a year as the interim supervisory body responsible for the policies and programmes of the Council. The members of the General Assembly and General Board are appointed by the thirty-four denominations constituent to the Council.

The work is carried on through four main divisions: Christian Education, Christian Life and Mission, Christian Unity, and Overseas Ministries. Each programme is directed by a committee which includes denominational representatives carrying corresponding responsibilities within their denominations. Programmes include such diverse projects as teaching people of many different tongues to read; ministry to migrant workers, hospitals, prisons, armed forces; publishing of Sunday church school outlines, carrying on foreign relief and resettlement of displaced persons.

President Dr. ARTHUR S. FLEMMING (Methodist Church); First Vice-President Rev. EDWIN H. TULLER (American Baptist Convention); Treasurer DAVID B. CASSAT (United Presbyterian Church in America); General Sec. Dr. R. H. EDWIN ESPY; Recording Sec. Rev. MARION DE VELDER (Reformed Church in America); Vice-Presidents for Divisions: Christian Life and Mission, Rev. TRUMAN B. DOUGLASS (United Church of Christ); Christian Education, Rev. HARLIE L. SMITH (Disciples of Christ); Overseas Ministries, Rev. ALFORD CARLETON (United Church of Christ); Christian Unity, Bishop JAMES K. MATHEWS (Methodist Church).

Publs. *The Interchurch News*, *Religious News Weekly*, *International Journal of Religious Education*, *Information Service*, *The Church Woman*, *Town and Country Church*, *Yearbook of American Churches*.

BAPTISTS

Members (latest estimate) 25,510,961, in 27 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

Southern Baptist Convention: 460 James Robertson

Parkway, Nashville, Tennessee 37219; f. 1845; 33,949 churches; 10,952,463 members; Exec. Sec. Dr. PORTER ROUTH.

National Baptist Convention of the U.S.A.: 915 Spain Street, Baton Rouge, La.; f. 1880; 27,256 churches; 6,336,004 members; Pres. Rev. J. H. JACKSON; Sec. Rev. T. J. JEMISON.

National Baptist Convention of America: 714 West 10th St., Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1880, 11,398 churches; 2,668,799 members; Pres. Dr. C. D. PETTAWAY; Corr. Sec. Rev. ROBERT H. WILSON.

American Baptist Convention: Valley Forge, Pa.; f. 1907; 6,097 churches; 1,555,460 members; Pres. L. DOWARD McBAIN; Gen. Sec. Rev. EDWIN TULLER.

METHODISTS

Members (latest estimate) 12,907,652, in 19 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

The Methodist Church: 1115 S. Fourth Ave., Louisville, Kentucky 40203; f. 1784; 38,071 churches; 10,318,910 members; Council of Bishops; Pres. Bishop PRINCE A. TAYLOR; Sec. Bishop ROY H. SHORT. As from April 22, 1968, the church will be renamed *The United Methodist Church* and the President of the Council of Bishops will be Bishop EUGENE M. FRANK, 55 Plaza Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.

African Methodist Episcopal Church: 1274 Villa Place, Nashville, Tenn.; f. 1816; 6,105 churches; 1,405,000 members; Bishops' Council; Pres. Bishop H. THOMAS PRIMM; Gen. Sec. Dr. RUSSELL S. BROWN.

LUTHERANS

Members (latest estimate) 8,794,106 in 9 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

Lutheran Church in America: 231 Madison Ave., N.Y. 10016; f. 1962; 3,288,037 baptized members; Pres. Rev. FRANKLIN CLARK FRY; Sec. Rev. MALVIN H. LUNDEEN.

Lutheran Church: Missouri Synod; 210 No. Broadway, St. Louis, Miss. 63102; f. 1847; 6,722 churches; 2,975,249 members; Pres. Dr. OLIVER R. HARMS; Sec. Dr. HERBERT MUELLER.

American Lutheran Church, The: 422 So. Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1961; a merger of American Lutheran Church, Columbus, Ohio, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Blair, Nebraska and Lutheran Free Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Pres. Dr. F. A. SCHIOTZ; Sec. A. R. MICKELSON; Baptized 2,648,111, Confirmed 1,781,394.

Lutheran Council in the U.S.A.: 315 Park Ave S., New York 10010; an agency of co-operation for the American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Church in America, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod and the Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches, comprising 95 per cent of the 9,098,792 Lutherans in the U.S.A.; Sec. Gen. Dr. C. THOMAS SPITZ, Jr.

U.S.A. Committee for the Lutheran World Federation: an agency of the American Lutheran Church and the Lutheran Church in America for work relating

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to the Lutheran World Federation; Pres. Dr. GEORGE F. HARKINS; Exec. Sec. Dr. PAUL C. EMPIE.

PRESBYTERIANS

Members (latest estimate) 4,412,629 members in 9 bodies of which only one has over a million members:

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.: 1126 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; f. 1705-6; 9,002 churches; 3,298,583 members; Moderator Rev. EDLER G. HAWKINS; Stated Clerk, Rev. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Members (latest estimate) 3,429,153 in 7,595 churches.

815 Second Ave., New York, N.Y.; f. 1789; Presiding Bishop and President of the National Council Rt. Rev. JOHN ELBRIDGE HINES; Sec. of the General Convention Rev. Canon CHARLES M. GUILBERT.

EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Members (latest estimate) 4,122,171 in 18 bodies. Leading Orthodox Churches:

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America (Hellenic): 10 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; 441 churches, with 1,770,000 members; Pres. The Most Rev. Archbishop IAKOVOS (Archbishop of North and South America).

Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America: 2522 Grey Tower Road, R.F.D. 7, Jackson, Mich. 49201; f. 1929; 50,000 members; Pres. His Grace VALERIAN D. TRIFA; Sec. Rev. Fr. EUGENE LAZAR, 1465 Brown St., Akron, Ohio 44301; publ. *Solia*, *Romanian News* (bi-weekly) in Romanian and English (11341 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202).

Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America: 59 East and 2nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1792; 350 churches; 600,000 members; Archbishop of New York The Most Rev. IRENEY.

Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church: 239 85th Street, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11209; f. 1894; Archbishop of New York and All North America, Most Rev. Metropolitan Archbishop PHILIP SALIBA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

17,942 churches, 46,864,910 members.

Apostolic Delegate to the United States: Archbishop LUIGI RAIMONDI; 3339 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 20008, D.C.

Cardinals

RICHARD J. CUSHING (Boston)
J. FRANCIS L. MCINTYRE (Los Angeles)
LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (Baltimore)
JOHN PATRICK CODY (Chicago)
JOHN JOSEPH KROL (Philadelphia)
PATRICK ALOYSIUS O'BOYLE (Washington)

There are 28 Archbishoprics in the U.S.A.

Polish National Catholic Church of America: 529 E Locust St., Scranton, Pa. 18505; Most Rev. LEON GROCHOWSKI.

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Adventists, Seventh-Day: Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. 20012; org. 1863; Pres. ROBERT H. PIERSON; Sec. W. R. BEACH; 3,335 churches, 381,061 mems.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: 4736 South Parkway, Chicago, Ill.; f. 1796; 800,000 mems.; Bishop W. J. WALLS (Senior Bishop).

American Baptist Association: 214-218 E. Broad St., Texarkana, Tex.; f. 1905; Pres. Rev. MARTIN CANAVAN; Sec. Dr. A. L. PATTERSON; 8,443 churches, 572,123 mems.

Assemblies of God: 1445 Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo. 65802; f. 1914; Gen. Supt. T. F. ZIMMERMAN; Gen. Sec. B. PETERSON; 8,506 churches, 576,058 mems.

Christian Churches, International Convention of (Disciples of Christ): 221 Ohmer Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; f. 1809; Pres. Dr. RONALD E. OSBORN; Exec. Sec. Dr. A. DALE FIERS; 8,046 churches, 1,883,263 mems.

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church: 2112 North 5th Street, Kansas City, Mo.; f. 1870; Sec.-Gen. Rev. A. RALPH DAVIS; 2,523 churches, 444,493 mems.

Church of the Brethren: 1451 Dundee Avenue, Elgin, Ill. 60120; Gen. Sec. Dr. NORMAN J. BAUGHER; 215,261 members.

Church of Christ, Scientist, The First (The Mother Church): 107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass. 02115; f. 1879; approx. 3,300 churches; Pres. Mrs. B. THAYER PITMAN; Treas. ROY GARRETT WATSON.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: Salt Lake City, Utah 84101; f. 1830; Pres. DAVID O. MCKAY; Presiding Bishop JOHN H. VANDENBERG; Pres. of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH; Church membership of about 2,600,000; 4,166 wards (an ecclesiastical unit similar to a parish) and independent branches, and 79 missions in various parts of the world.

Evangelical United Brethren Church: 601 West Riverview Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45406; f. 1946; Pres. Board of Bishops R. H. MUELLER; 4,156 churches, 748,080 mems.

Friends, General Conference of the Religious Society of: 1520 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1900; Chair. B. HOLLISTER; Sec. LAWRENCE MCK. MILLER, Jr.; membership of constituent Meetings, 32,610.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y. 10001; f. 1884; Pres. NATHAN H. KNORR; 315,568 mems.

Moravian, Northern Province: 69 W. Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa. 18018; f. 1457, work begun in America 1740; Pres. Dr. J. S. GROENFELDT, D.D.; Sec. CLAUDE K. DEISCHER; 113 churches; 38,270 mems.

Moravian Church, Southern Province: 500 S. Church St., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1753; Pres. Rev. R. GORDON SPAUGH; Sec.-Treas. EDWIN L. STOCKTON; 48 churches, 22,373 mems.

Nazarene, Church of the: 6401 The Paseo, Kansas City Mo. 64131; f. 1908; Gen. Sec. B. EDGAR JOHNSON; Gen. Treas. JOHN STOCKTON; 6,138 churches, 453,808 mems.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.: 341-E Ponce de Lyon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308; Moderator Dr. MARSHALL C. DENDY; Stated Clerk Dr. JAMES A. MILLARD, Jr.; 4,002 churches, 955,402 mems.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod of: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1628; Stated Clerk Rev. MARION DE VELDER, D.D.; 934 churches, 386,835 mems.

Salvation Army, The: 120-130 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Int. Headquarters: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. in East London, England by William Booth in 1865; estab. in U.S.A. 1880; today operates 16,190 corps and outposts in 70 countries, with 25,248 officers; Gen. FREDERICK COUTTS, International Leader; Commissioner ERIK WICKBERG, Chief

of the Staff; U.S. Nat. Commander, Commissioner SAMUEL HEPBURN; Nat. Chief Sec., Lt.-Commissioner JOHN GRACE.

Seventh Day Baptist General Conference: 510 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N.J.; f. 1801; Pres. until August 1967, Rev. DAVID S. CLARKE; afterwards, LELAND W. BOND, M.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. ALTON L. WHEELER; 5,674 mems.; publ. *Sabbath Recorder*.

United Church of Christ: 297 Park Ave., South, New York City, N.Y. 10010; f. 1957 by the union of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church; Moderator Rev. GIBSON I. DANIELS; Pres. Rev. BEN M. HERBSTER; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH H. EVANS; 6,947 churches, 8,890 ministers, 2,063,481 mems.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Synagogue Council of America, The: 235 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; represents Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Judaism; its constituent members are the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Rabbinical Council of America, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations in America; Pres. Rabbi JACOB PHILIP RUDIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi HENRY SIEGMAN; Recording Sec. ROBERT L. ADLER; National Sec. Hon. HERBERT TANZER; Treas. MEYER H. ROBINSON; publ. *Highlights* (bi-monthly).

Rabbis, Central Conference of American: 790 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1889; Pres. Rabbi LEVI A. OLAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi SIDNEY L. REGNER; 950 mems.; publs. *Yearbook*, *CCAR Journal*.

Rabbinical Assembly, The: 3080 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1901; Pres. Rabbi ELI A. BOHNEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi WOLFE KELMAN; 865 mems.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American: 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1873; Pres. Rabbi MAURICE N. EISENDRATH; Sec. ARTHUR T. JACOBS; 660 congregations; affiliations:

National Association of Temple Administrators, The
National Association of Temple Educators, The
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, The
National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, The
National Federation of Temple Youth, The
The Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Publ. *American Judaism* (quarterly); *Keeping Posted* (bi-weekly); *Synagogue Service* (quarterly); *The Jewish Teacher* (quarterly).

United Synagogue of America: 3080 Broadway, New York; N.Y. 10027; f. 1913; Pres. HENRY N. RAPAPORT; Exec. Dir. Dr. BERNARD SEGAL; 800 Conservative synagogues, 1,400,000 mems.; Publ. *United Synagogue Review* (quarterly).

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: Suite 1110, 84 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1898; Pres. JOSEPH KARASICK; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. SAMSON R. WEISS; publs. *Jewish Life* (bi-monthly), *Jewish Action* (monthly), *Reporter* (monthly), *Jewish Youth* (monthly); representing 3,100 orthodox congregations.

BAHA'I

Bahá'í International Community: H.Q.: 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; American Centre: 536 Sheridan Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091; f. 1844 in Persia, by the Bab, to promulgate the unity of the human race; about 2,000 centres in U.S.A.; Chair. DANIEL JORDAN; Vice-Chair. ROBERT QUIGLEY; Sec. Dr. DAVID RUHE; publs. *The Bahd'i World* (quadrennial) *Bahd'i News* (monthly).

THE PRESS

The famous tradition of press freedom in the U.S. is grounded in the First Amendment to the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press . . ." and confirmed in the legislations of many states which prohibit any kind of legal restriction on the dissemination of news.

Legislation affecting the Press is both state, as in the case of laws relating to libel and to business practice, and Federal. A source of controversy between the Press and the courts has been the threat of the encroachment by judicial decrees on the area of courtroom and criminal trial coverage. For example, the Californian Judicial Court Rule No. 980 prohibits the use of cameras in the courtroom; similarly, since 1963 an average of 35 per cent of congressional committee meetings in Washington have been held in secret. Other legislative items infringing press freedom to differing degrees include the New York State Law of 1955 penalizing publications liable to corrupt young people, and the State Security Law of 1954 which requires the registration of all printing equipment belonging to organizations regarded as suspect by the Attorney-General. On the other hand, the journalist is favoured by legislation in several states giving him the right to refuse to disclose his sources. The accuracy of the claims of advertisers using the Press is examined by the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration.

The U.S. publishes more newspapers and periodicals than any other country. The average circulation of daily newspapers is 32.7 thousand. National and international news is easily available by means of the huge ramified wire services, although most dailies give a greater emphasis to local news because of the strong interest in local and regional affairs and the decentralized structure of many government services. These factors, together with the distribution problem inherent in the size of the country, are responsible for the paucity of national newspapers.

In 1966 there were 11,355 newspapers, of which 1,846 with a total aggregate circulation of 60.4 million copies were dailies, comprising 358 morning papers with total circulation of 24.1 million, 1,476 evening papers at 35.7 million, and 12 all-day papers at 0.52 million. The 8,958 weekly papers had a total circulation of 48.3 million. Of the 9,102 periodicals, 1,799 were weekly, 4,230 were monthly, and 1,036 quarterly. Not included in these figures are special categories of papers, including approximately 100 dailies in some 38 foreign languages and 155 papers (75 dailies) catering specifically for the Negro readership.

In recent years, increased prices and the competition of radio and television have subjected the industry to considerable economic strain, resulting in mergers and take-overs, a great decline in competition between dailies in the same city, and the appearance of inter-city dailies catering for two or more adjoining centres. Suburban dailies have thrived at the expense of the large city dailies.

The non-metropolitan weekly press is far more extensive than the daily press, as the respective figures 8,958 and 1,846 show, and almost every small township has its own paper. Some 550 weeklies constitute the famous Sunday press, whose total circulation is now 48.3 million. Their popular appeal and frequently large syndicated supplements make them a distinctive feature on the U.S. press scene.

The aggregate circulation of the 9,010 periodicals is approximately 200 million. Some 100 of them have a

national readership. The periodical press, particularly the widest-circulating magazines most dependent on advertising, are faced by economic problems, but though the larger magazines have declined in numbers since the war some 40 smaller new ones have appeared.

All newspapers subscribe to the Associated Press (AP) co-operative news agency, the United Press International (UPI), or the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service, which, while giving access to a large quantity of news, limit the variety of presentation.

There are some 150 syndicates which supply a wide range of press material to subscribers, including photographs, cartoons, light articles on all topics and political commentary by national experts. Much of it is sold in English and other languages outside the United States. In 1956 the largest syndicate, King Features Ltd., claimed sales to 2,700 newspapers, making up 40 per cent of all syndicated material used in the U.S.

One consequence of modern economic trends has been the steady growth of newspaper groups or chains, of which there are now some 163 controlling 750 dailies. This figure represents an increase of twenty groups since 1962 when 188 of the group-owned dailies had an aggregate circulation of 27.4 million, or just less than half of the total for all dailies. The four largest groups are the following:

Newhouse Newspapers Group (Pres. SAMUEL NEWHOUSE): New York City; owns twenty-one newspapers, six of them in New York, of which six are dailies, including *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (377,000), *Long Island Daily Press* (339,064), and *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (305,904), the total circulation being over 6 million; also two large magazine chains, one French and one Italian magazine.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers Group (Pres. JACK R. HOWARD; Chair of Board CHARLES E. SCRIPPS): owns sixteen dailies, including *Cleveland Press* (370,759), and *Pittsburg Press* (353,727).

Hearst Newspapers Group (Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, JR.): owns eight dailies, including *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* (718,221), and *Boston Record American* (431,023); two Sunday papers, including *Boston Sunday Advertiser*; and thirteen magazines, three of which in the U.K.; a large comics syndicate.

Chicago Tribune Group (Pres. of Tribune Co. H. F. GRUMHAUS): owns seven dailies, including *Chicago Tribune* (840,746), *Chicago's American* (428,852) and *New York Daily News* (2,097,578).

Other major newspaper groups are *Knight Newspapers*, *Frank E. Gannett Newspapers* and *Ridder Publications*.

Time-Life Group (Pres. JAMES A. LINEN): the largest of the magazine chains, and includes *Life* (U.S. edition 7.4m., International edition 550,000, *Life en Español* 430,000), *Time* (U.S. edition 3.3m., Canada edition 330,000, Atlantic edition 280,000, and Latin America, Asia, South Pacific and Military editions), *Sports Illustrated* (1,150,000), *Fortune* (450,000), *Panorama* in Argentina (144,160, Spanish) and *President* in Japan (24,000, Japanese).

Owing to the regionalism mentioned above there is no truly national press corresponding to major West European dailies. Most influential and highly respected among the few newspapers which may claim a national distribution are

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the *New York Times*, published simultaneously in New York and Los Angeles by means of electronic transmissions, *Washington Post*, *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) and *Wall Street Journal*, the financial and news daily with editions in New York City, California, Illinois and Texas. The *International Herald Tribune* printed in Paris, which recently absorbed the European edition of *New York Times*, has an important following in Europe.

Some thirty daily papers have circulations of over 300,000 copies, including five in New York, four in Chicago and two each in Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and Washington. The largest of these, in order of daily circulation, are *New York Daily News* (2,097,578 daily, 3,070,836 Sunday), *Wall Street Journal* (887,723 total of four editions), *New York Times* (869,000), *Chicago Tribune* (840,746), *Los Angeles Times*

(839,735), *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* (718,221), *Detroit News* (694,000) and *Philadelphia Bulletin* (674,439).

Of the large weekly news magazines *Time* (3.3m.) and *Newsweek* (1.7m.), with a world distribution, provide a serious, comprehensive coverage of current affairs; the *New Yorker* (468,419) also includes fiction, while *Life's* (7.4m.) news treatment is lighter. Among the larger monthly periodicals *Harper's Magazine* (286,755) and *Fortune* (430,000) are widely respected for their treatment of literary topics and business and industrial affairs respectively; the lighter and more varied *Reader's Digest* (14.5m.) and *National Geographic Magazine* (4.4m.) have the distinction of world distribution; women's interests are catered for by *Ladies' Home Journal* (6.7m.) and *Harper's Bazaar* (465,058), while *Playboy* (3.3m.) and *Esquire* (955,876) appeal specifically to men, and *Ebony* (763,389) is directed particularly to a Negro readership.

PRINCIPAL DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

(Ind. = politically independent; Dem. = Democrat; Rep. = Republican; D. = All Day; E. = evening; M. = morning; S. = Sunday; ex. = excluding; Publ. = Publisher.)

In general, only newspapers with circulation of 40,000 and over are included. Where in any State there is no such newspaper, the largest paper in that State has been included.

ALABAMA

Birmingham News: 2200 North 4th Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1888; Publ. C. B. HANSON, Jr.; Man. Editor JOHN W. BLOOMER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 177,433 (E.), 220,000 (S.).

Birmingham Post-Herald: 2200 North 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1888; Editor DUARD LE GRAND; Ind.; M.; circ. 86,000.

Huntsville Times: 2317 Memorial Parkway, S.W., Huntsville, Ala.; f. 1910; Editor and Publ. LEROY A. SIMMS; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 55,000 (E.), 53,000 (S.).

Mobile Register (M.), Mobile Press (E.), Mobile Press-Register (S.), 304 Government St., Mobile, Ala. 36601; f. 1830 (Register), 1929 (Press); Publ. R. B. CHANDLER; Co-Publisher WILLIAM J. HEARIN; Exec. Editor FALLON TROTTER; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 43,000 (M.), 71,000 (E.), 95,000 (S.).

Montgomery Advertiser: 107 S. Lawrence, Montgomery, Ala. 36102; f. 1828; Exec. Editor BEN DAVIS; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 66,000 (M.), 87,189 (S.).

ALASKA

Anchorage Times: 820 Fourth Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501; f. 1912; Publ. and Editor ROBERT B. ATWOOD; Ind.; E.; circ. 17,200.

ARIZONA

Arizona Daily Star (M.S.), Tucson Daily Citizen (E.); 208 N. Stone, Tucson, Ariz. 85703; f. 1877; Publ. and Editor (Star) WILLIAM R. MATHEWS, (Citizen) PAUL A. McKALIP (Editor), WILLIAM A. SMALL (Publisher); Ind.-Dem. (Star), Ind.-Rep. (Citizen); circ. 43,229 (M.), 44,566 (E.), 70,429 (S.).

Arizona Republic (M.S.), Phoenix Gazette (E.); 120 E. Van Buren St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85004; f. 1880 (Gazette), 1890 (Republic); Publ. EUGENE C. PULLIAM; Editor (Republic) F. S. MARQUARDT, (Gazette) EDWIN

FITZHUGH; Ind.; circ. 139,000 (M.), 84,000 (E.), 204,000 (S.).

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Democrat: Capitol Avenue and Scott, Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1871; Publ. and Editor K. A. ENGEL; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 85,000 (E.), 104,000 (S.).

Little Rock Arkansas Gazette: 112 West Third St., Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1819; Publ. HUGH B. PATTERSON, Jr.; Editor J. N. HEISKELL; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 108,310 (Mon.-Fri.), 105,697 (Sat.), 120,870 (S.).

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield Californian: 1707 Eyc St., Bakersfield, Calif. 93302; f. 1866; Publ. WALTER KANE; Man. Editor JIM DAY; Dem.; E.; circ. 44,000.

Fresno Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, Van Ness and Calaveras, Fresno, Calif. 93721; f. 1922; Editor WALTER P. JONES; Man. Editor O. M. SHELTON; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 115,806 (E.), 144,738 (S.).

Long Beach Independent (M.), Long Beach Press-Telegram (E.), Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram (S.); Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc., 604 Pine Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90812; Publ. HERMAN H. RIDDER; Co-Publ. DANIEL H. RIDDER; Editor WILLIAM BROOM; Exec. Editor MILES E. SINES; Man. Editor STERLING BEMIS; Ind.; circ. 50,000 (M.), 115,000 (E.), 150,000 (S.).

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner: Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1871; Publ. GEORGE R. HEARST, Jr.; Man. Editor DONALD GOODENOW; Ind.; circ. 718,221 (E.), 719,000 (S.).

Los Angeles Times: Times-Mirror Co., Times-Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1881; Publ. OTIS CHANDLER; Editor NICK B. WILLIAMS; Rep.; M.S.; circ. 861,350 (M.), 1,212,983 (S.).

Oakland Tribune: 13th and Franklin Sts., Oakland, Calif. 94604; f. 1874; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 245,485 (E.), 261,912 (S.).

Palo Alto Times: Peninsular Newspapers, Inc., 245 Lytton Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.; Editor A. DONL; E.; circ. 40,000.

Pasadena Independent-Star News: Twin Coast Newspapers Inc., 525 East Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, Calif. 91109; f. 1886; Publ. BERNARD J. RIDDER; Editor EDWARD P. ESSERTIER; Ind.-Rep.; S.; circ. 72,000.

Pomona Progress-Bulletin: 300 St. Thomas St., Pomona, Calif.; Editor A. T. RICHARDSON; circ. 40,000.

Riverside Press-Enterprise: 3512 14th St., Riverside, Calif.; s.; circ. 62,000.

Sacramento Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, 21st and Q Sts., Sacramento, Calif. 95804; f. 1857; Editor WALTER P. JONES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 180,000 (E.), 205,000 (S.).

Sacramento Union: 1910 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95814; f. 1851; Publ. and Editor LEONARD V. FINDER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 62,042 (M.), 52,000 (S.).

San Bernardino Sun (M.) San Bernardino Evening Telegram (E.), San Bernardino Sun-Telegram (S.): 399 D Street, San Bernardino, Calif.; f. 1894; Publ. JAMES K. GUTHRIE; Editor G. DAVID ACKLEY; Ind.; circ. 59,425 (M.), 16,670 (E.), 78,613 (S.).

San Diego Union (M.S.), San Diego Evening Tribune (E.): 940 Third Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92112; f. (Union) 1868, (Tribune) 1895; Publ. JAMES S. COPLEY; Editor (Union) HERBERT G. KLEIN, (Tribune) EUGENE F. WILLIAMS; (Union) Rep., (Tribune) Ind.; circ. 131,824 (M.), 120,801 (E.), 244,837 (S.).

San Fernando Valley Times: 11109 Magnolia Blvd., North Hollywood, Calif.; f. 1935; Publ. R. BEN REDDICK; Exec. Editor EUGENE W. COWLES; Ind.; E.; circ. 45,000.

San Francisco Chronicle: 901 Mission Street, San Francisco 19, Calif.; f. 1865; Publ. and Editor CHARLES DE YOUNG THIERIOT; Exec. Editor SCOTT NEWHALL; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 475,000 (M.), 373,000 (S.).

San Francisco Chronicle (M.), San Francisco Examiner (E.), San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle (S.): Fifth and Mission Sts., San Francisco, Calif. 94119; f. 1865; Publ. CHARLES GOULD; Editor ED. J. DOOLEY; Ind.; M.S.; afternoon; circ. 475,000 (M.), 250,000 (E.), 700,000 (S.).

San Gabriel Valley Tribune: 2037 W. San Bernardino Rd., West Covina, Calif.; f. 1955; Man. Editor R. E. TRACY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 60,000 (E.), 61,000 (S.).

San Jose Mercury (M.), San Jose News (E.), San Jose Mercury-News (S.): 211 W. Santa Clara St., San Jose 13, Calif. 95113; f. 1851 (Mercury), 1883 (News); Publ. JOSEPH B. RIDDER; Exec. Editor KENNETH S. CONN; Man. Editor OSCAR LIDEN (M.S.); PAUL E. CONROY (E.); Ind.; circ. 109,102 (M.), 67,985 (E.), 170,910 (S.).

Santa Ana Register: 625 N. Grand Avenue, Santa Ana, Calif.; f. 1905; Publ. R. C. HOILES; Man. Editor, CLENNELL WILKINSON; Ind., M.E.S.; circ. 40,000 (M.), 81,000 (E.), 103,000 (S.).

Santa Rosa Press-Democrat: 427 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif. 95401; Publ. Mrs. ERNEST L. FINLEY; Dem.; E.S.; circ. 44,293 (E.), 46,100 (S.).

Stockton Record: 530 E. Market St., P.O.B. 900, Stockton CA 95201, Calif.; f. 1895; Acting Publ. CLYDE W. LONG; Asst. Publ. Mrs. IRVING L. MARTIN; Man. Editor N. S. DEMOTTE; Ind.-Rep.; (E.); circ. 68,000.

Wall Street Journal: (Pacific Coast Edition *see under* New York); circ. 157,502.

COLORADO

Denver Post: 650 15th St., Denver, Colo. 80202; f. 1895; Publ. and Editor PALMER HOYT; Man. Editor WILLIAM H. HORNBY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 261,367 (E.), 354,470 (S.).

Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain: 825 W. 6th Street, Pueblo, Colo.; f. 1871, 1901; Publ. FRANK S. HOAG, Jr.; Editor JOHN F. JAMES; Ind.-Rep.; s.; circ. 47,700.

Rocky Mountain News: 400 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. 80204; Editor JACK FOSTER; Ind.; M.S.; tabloid; circ. 106,007 (M.), 215,000 (S.).

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport Herald: 299 Lafayette Street, Bridgeport 1, Conn.; f. 1890; Publ. and Editor LEIGH DANENBERG; Ind.; s.; circ. 54,000.

Bridgeport Post: 410 State St., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602; Man. Editor LEONARD E. GILBERT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 83,000 (E.), 82,006 (S.).

Connecticut Sunday Herald: 1150 Post Rd., Fairfield, Conn. 06433; Publ. and Editor DONALD I. ROGERS; s.; circ. 60,890.

Hartford Courant: 285 Broad St., Hartford, Conn. 06101; f. 1764; Publ. JOHN R. REITEMEYER; Man. Editor WILLIAM J. FOOTE; Rep.; M.S.; circ. 141,870 (M.), 190,697 (S.).

Hartford Times: 10 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 06101; f. 1817; Publ. ROBERT R. ECKERT; Editor STUART A. DUNHAM; E.; circ. 142,599.

New Haven Register: 367 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. 06503; Co-Publ. and Editor RICHARD S. JACKSON; Exec. Editor ROBERT J. LEENEY; Ind.; E.S.; 103,540 (E.), 121,593 (S.).

Waterbury Republican (M.S.), Waterbury American (E.): 389 Meadow Street, Waterbury 20, Conn.; f. 1844 (American), 1881 (Republican); Publ. WILLIAM B. PAPE; Exec. Editor CORNELIUS F. MALONEY; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 24,000 (M.), 41,200 (E.), 50,000 (S.).

DELAWARE

Wilmington News (M.), Wilmington Journal (E.): 831 Orange St., Wilmington, Del. 19899; f. 1871 (Journal), 1880 (News); Pres. and Editor CHARLES L. REESE, Jr.; Ind.; M.E.; circ. 46,000 (M.), 89,000 (E.).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington News: 1013 13th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1921; Pres. RAY F. MACK; Editor JOHN T. O'ROURKE; Ind.; E.; circ. 220,629.

Washington Post: 1515 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1877; Pres. KATHARINE GRAHAM; Publ. JOHN W. SWEETERMAN; Editor J. R. WIGGINS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 467,505 (M.), 600,357 (S.).

Washington Star: 225 Virginia Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; f. 1852; Pres. CROSBY N. BOYD; Editor NEWBOLD NOYES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 258,167 (E.), 313,112 (S.).

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach News-Journal: 128 Orange Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.; Editor HERBERT M. DAVIDSON; s.; circ. approx. 42,000.

Florida Times-Union (M.S.), Jacksonville Journal (E): 400 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, Fla. 32201; f. 1864 (Times-Union), 1887 (Journal); Exec. Editor JOHN S. WALTERS; Man. Editor ARTHUR B. MANNING (Times-Union), E. G. HENSON (Journal); Ind.-Dem.; circ. 150,000 (M.), 51,000 (E.), 167,000 (S.).

Fort Lauderdale News: 320 S. E. First Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; f. 1911; Publ. J. W. DICKEY; Editor JACK W. GORE; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 79,746 (E.), 88,166 (S.).

Miami Herald: 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33101; f. 1910; Publ. JOHN S. KNIGHT; Editor DON SHOEMAKER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 361,332 (M.), 445,957 (S.).

Miami News: 1001 N.W. Seventh St., Miami, Fla. 33152; Publ. JAMES M. CON, Jr.; Editor WILLIAM C. BAGGS; Dem.; E.S.; circ. 116,756 (E.), 115,245 (S.).

Orlando Sentinel (M.S.), **Orlando Star** (E.): 633 N. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla. 32801; f. 1876 (Star), 1885 (Sentinel); Publ. and Editor MARTIN ANDERSEN; Exec. Editor ROBERT HOWARD; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 97,000 (M.), 31,000 (E.), 127,000 (S.).

Pensacola Journal (M.), **Pensacola News** (E.), **Pensacola News-Journal** (S.): 101 E. Romana St., Pensacola, Fla. 32501; f. 1895 (News), 1898 (Journal); Publ. BRANDEN L. BALL; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 55,000 (M.), 35,000 (E.), 63,459 (S.).

St. Petersburg Times (M.S.), **St. Petersburg Independent** (E.): P.O.B. 1121, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33731; f. 1884 (Times), 1906 (Independent); Publ. and Editor NELSON POYNTER; Exec. Editor DONALD K. BALDWIN; Ind.; circ. 139,062 (M.), 18,445 (E.), 149,801 (S.).

Tampa Tribune: Tribune Bldg., Tampa, Fla. 33601; f. 1895; Publ. J. C. COUNCIL; Editor J. A. CLENDINEN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 151,861 (M.), 165,271 (S.).

West Palm Beach Post-Times: 2751 South Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Fla.; f. 1922; Publ. CECIL B. KELLEY; Editor ROBERT H. KIRKPATRICK; Ind.; S.; circ. 51,000.

GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution (M.), **Atlanta Journal** (E.), **Atlanta Journal-Constitution** (S.): Box 4689, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; Editor (Constitution) EUGENE PATTERSON, (Journal) JACK SPALDING; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 203,766 (M.), 249,548 (E.), 443,787 (S.).

Augusta Chronicle (M.), **Augusta Herald** (E.), **Augusta Chronicle-Herald** (S.): 725 Broad St., Augusta, Ga. 30903; Publ. W. S. MORRIS III; Editor (Herald) W. S. MORRIS, (Chronicle) L. C. HARRIS; Ind.; circ. 47,624 (M.), 21,000 (E.), 62,268 (S.).

Columbus Ledger-Enquirer: 17 W. 12th St., Columbus, Ga. 31902; f. 1930; Publ. M. R. ASHWORTH; Assoc. Publ. E. R. REID; Exec. Editor CARLTON M. JOHNSON; Ind.-Dem.; S.; circ. 57,703.

Macon Telegraph (M.), **Macon News** (E.), **Macon Telegraph-News** (S.): 120 Broadway, Macon, Ga.; f. 1826 (Telegraph), 1884 (News); Publ. PEYTON ANDERSON; Editor (Telegraph) WM. A. OTT, (News) JOSEPH B. PARHAM; Dem.; circ. 48,000 (M.), 23,000 (E.), 66,000 (S.).

Savannah Morning News: 105-111 West Bay St., Savannah, Ga. 31402; f. 1850; Publ. CHARLES H. MORRIS; Man. Editor THOMAS F. COFFEY, Jr.; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 56,174 (M.), 67,180 (S.).

HAWAII

Honolulu Advertiser (M.), **Honolulu Star-Bulletin** (E.), **Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Advertiser** (S.): Box 3110, Honolulu, Hawaii 96802; f. 1856 (Advertiser), 1912 (Star-Bulletin); Editor (Advertiser) GEORGE CHAPLIN, (Star-Bulletin); A. A. SMYSER; Ind.; circ. 70,000 (M.), 118,000 (E.), 170,000 (S.).

IDAHO

Idaho Statesman: Federated Publications Inc., 6th and Bannock Streets, Boise, Idaho; Man. Editor SANDOR KLEIN; Ind.-Rep.; (M.E.S.); circ. 40,000 (M.), 11,000 (E.), 50,000 (S.).

ILLINOIS

Bloomington Pantagraph: 301 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1846; Publ. LORING C. MERWIN; Editor H. CLAY TATE; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 43,000 (E.), 39,000 (S.).

Chicago's American: 445 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1900; Publ. STUART LIST; Editor LLOYD WENDT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 446,945 (E.), 486,643 (S.).

Chicago News (E.), **Chicago Sun-Times** (M.S.); Field Enterprises Inc., Newspaper Div., 401 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1876 (News), 1947 (Sun-Times); Editor (News) ROY M. FISHER, (Sun-Times) EMMETT DEDMON; Ind.; circ. 466,392 (E.), 552,155 (M.), 717,814 (S.).

Chicago Tribune: Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1847; Publ. J. HOWARD WOOD; Editor W. D. MAXWELL; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 840,746 (M.), 1,178,515 (S.).

Wall Street Journal: (Midwest Edition—see under New York); circ. 276,141.

Decatur Herald-Review: 365 N. Main Street, Decatur, Ill.; f. 1877-79; Publ. F. M. LINDSAY; Editor B. F. ENGLEMAN; Ind.; S.; circ. 54,000 (S.).

Illinois State Journal (M.), **Illinois State Register** (E.), **Illinois State Journal & Register** (S.): Copley Press, Inc., 313 South 6th Street, Springfield, Ill.; f. 1831 (Journal), 1836 (Register), 1961 (Journal-Register); Publ. JAMES E. ARMSTRONG; Editor (Journal) ROBERT L. WOODS; (Register) EDWARD H. ARMSTRONG; Rep. (Journal), Dem. (Register); circ. 55,000 (M.), 25,000 (E.), 70,000 (S.).

Peoria Journal-Star: War Memorial Drive, Peoria, Ill. 61614; f. 1855; Publ. HENRY P. SLANE; Editor CHARLES L. DANCEY; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 35,000 (M.), 65,000 (E.), 103,111 (S.).

Rockford Morning Star (M.S.), **Rockford Register-Republic** (E.): 99 East State St., Rockford, Ill. 61105; Member of the Gannett Group; f. 1855; Pres., Publ. and Editor WILLIAM K. TODD; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 61,046 (M.), 36,083 (E.), 82,055 (S.).

INDIANA

Evansville Courier (M.), **Evansville Press** (E.), **Evansville Courier & Press** (S.): 201 N.W. 2nd St., Evansville, Ind. 47705; f. 1845 (Courier), 1906 (Press), 1939 (Courier-Press); Editor (Courier) LEONARD V. KREUGER, (Press) GORDON HANNA; Ind.; circ. 65,700 (M.), 44,800 (E.), 109,000 (S.).

Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette (M.S.), **Fort Wayne News-Sentinel** (E.): 600 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46802; f. 1833 (News-Sentinel), 1863 (Journal-Gazette); Editor ERNEST E. WILLIAMS (News-Sentinel), FRANK ROBERTS (Journal-Gazette); Ind. Dem. (Journal-Gazette); Ind. Rep. (Sentinel); circ. 69,000 (M.), 78,000 (E.), 109,800 (S.).

Gary Post-Tribune: 1065 Broadway, Gary, Ind. 46402; f. 1909; Editor DALE E. BELLES, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 68,652 (E.), 69,221 (S.).

Hammond Times: 417 Fayette Street, Hammond, Ind.; f. 1906; Editor CARL M. DAVIDSON; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 60,000 (E.), 61,000 (S.).

Indianapolis Star (M.S.), **Indianapolis News** (E.): 307 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1869 (News), f. 1903 (Star); Publ. EUGENE C. PULLIAM; Editor (Star) JAMESON G. CAMPAIGNE, (News) M. STANTON EVANS; Ind.; circ. 219,000 (M.), 169,000 (E.), 342,000 (S.).

Indianapolis Times: 214 W. Maryland Street, Indianapolis 25, Ind.; f. 1888; Pres. GEORGE V. HORTON; Editor THOMAS L. BOARDMAN; Ind.; circ. 88,000 (E.), 99,000 (S.).

Lafayette Journal & Courier: 221 N. 6th Street, Lafayette, Ind. 47901; f. 1829; Publ. JOHN A. SCOTT; Man. Editor GEORGE W. LAMB; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 47,304.

South Bend Tribune: Lafayette and Colfax Aves., South Bend, Ind. 46626; Publ. and Editor FRANKLIN D. SCHURZ; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 118,257 (E.), 123,970 (S.).

IOWA

Cedar Rapids Gazette: 500 3rd Avenue, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406; f. 1883; Publ. J. F. HLADKY, Jr.; Man. Editor E. C. HOYT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 68,000 (E.), 72,832 (S.).

Davenport Times-Democrat: 124 E. Second St., Davenport, Iowa 52801; Publs. PHILIP D. ADLER, HENRY B. HOOK; Editor FRED C. BILLS; circ. 58,755 (M.), 75,845 (S.).

Des Moines Register (M.S.), Des Moines Tribune (E.): 715 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50304; f. 1849 (Register), 1906 (Tribune); Pres. GARDNER COWLES; Editor and Publ. KENNETH MACDONALD; Ind.; circ. 242,371 (M.), 116,120 (E.), 512,401 (S.).

Sioux City Journal: 5th and Douglas Sts., Sioux City, Iowa 51102; f. 1870; Pres. ELIZABETH SAMMONS; Editor ERWIN SIAS; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 74,000 (D.), 55,000 (S.).

Waterloo Courier: 501 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa; f. 1854; Editor and Gen. Man. ROBERT J. MCCOY; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 52,000 (E.), 52,000 (S.).

KANSAS

Hutchinson News: 300 W. Second Street, Hutchinson, Kans.; Publ. and Editor STUART AWBREY; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 51,000 (D.), 53,000 (S.).

Topeka Capital (M.), Topeka State Journal (E.), Topeka Capital-Journal (S.): 6th & Jefferson, Topeka, Kans.; f. 1874 (State Journal), 1879 (Capital); Editor O. S. STAUFFER; Ind.; circ. 70,359 (M.), 27,984 (E.), 73,543 (S.).

Wichita Eagle (M.), Wichita Sunday Eagle and Beacon (S.): 825 East Douglas St., Wichita, Kans. 67201; f. 1872; Publ. and Editor JOHN COLBURN; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 130,000 (M.), 68,000 (E.), 170,000 (S.).

KENTUCKY

Lexington Herald (M.), Lexington Leader (E.), Lexington Herald-Leader (S.): 227-239 W. Short St., Lexington, Ky.; f. 1870 (Herald), 1888 (Leader), 1937 (Herald-Leader); Editor (Herald) DON MILLS, (Leader) FRED B. WACHS; (Herald) Dem., (Leader) Rep., (Herald-Leader) Ind.; circ. 52,000 (M.), 30,000 (E.), 73,000 (S.).

Louisville Courier-Journal (M.S.), Louisville Times (E.): 525 W. Broadway 2, Louisville, Ky. 40202; f. 1863 (Courier-Journal), 1884 (Times); Publ. and Editor BARRY BINGHAM; Ind.; circ. 227,909 (M.), 174,000 (E.), 333,049 (S.).

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge Advocate (M.S.), Baton Rouge State Times (E.): 525 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge 1, La. 70821; f. 1842; Publ. and Editor CHAS. P. MANSHIP, Jr.; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 59,000 (M.), 38,000 (E.), 92,000 (S.).

Monroe World: 411 N. 4th St., Monroe, La. 71201; f. 1929; Editor NORMAN SMITH; Ind.; S.; circ. 42,000.

New Orleans Times-Picayune (M.S.), New Orleans States-Item (E.): 3800 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La. 70140; f. 1837 (Times-Picayune), 1880 (States-Item); Publ. ASHTON PHELPS; Exec. Editor (The Times-Picayune and New Orleans State-Item) GEORGE W. HEALY, Jr.; Man. Editor (Times-Picayune) ARTHUR F. FELT; (States-Item) W. G. COWAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 197,000 (M.), 143,000 (E.), 316,000 (S.).

Shreveport Journal: 222 Lake Street, Shreveport, La.; f. 1845; Publ. DOUGLAS F. ATTAWAY; Editor GEORGE W. SHANNON; Ind.; E.; circ. 45,000.

Shreveport Times: P.O.B. 222, Shreveport, La. 71201; Publ. WILLIAM H. BRONSON; Man. Editor ALFRED L. HEWITT; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 95,000 (M.), 119,000 (S.).

MAINE

Bangor News: 491 Main St., Bangor, Maine 04401; f. 1834; Publ. RICHARD K. WARREN; Ind.; S.; circ. 77,000.

Portland Press Herald (M.), Portland Express (E.), Portland Telegram (S.): 390 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04104; f. 1862 (Press Herald), 1882 (Express), 1886 (Telegram); Publ. JEAN GANNETT ARZEN; Editor ERNEST W. CHARD; Ind.; circ. 55,000 (M.), 29,000 (E.), 105,000 (S.).

MARYLAND

Baltimore News-American (E.), Sunday American (S.): Hearst Consolidated Publications Inc., Lombard and South Sts., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1872 (News-American), f. 1773 (American); Publ. MARK F. COLLINS; Editor-in-Chief W. R. HEARST, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 211,932 (E.), 310,264 (S.).

Baltimore Sun (M.S.), Baltimore Evening Sun (E.): Calvert and Center Sts., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1837; Editor-in-Chief PRICE DAY; Editor A. D. EMMART (Evening Sun); Ind.; circ. 188,000 (M.), 112,000 (E.), 339,420 (S.).

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Herald (M.S.), Boston Traveler (E.): 300 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1846 (Herald), 1824 (Traveler); Publ. GEORGE E. AKERSON; Man. Editor (Herald) DAVID FARRELL, (Traveler) EUGENE J. MORIARTY; Ind.; circ. 176,000 (M.), 161,000 (E.), 300,005 (S.).

Boston Record American (M.), Boston Advertiser (S.): Hearst Corporation, 5 Winthrop Square, Boston, Mass.; f. 1961 (Record American), 1904 (Advertiser); Publ. H. G. KERN; Editor C. EDWARD HOLLAND; Ind.; circ. 431,023 (M.), 439,000 (S.).

Brockton Enterprise and Times: 60 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.; f. 1880; Publs. A. W. and C. A. FULLER; Editor A. W. FULLER; Ind.; E.; circ. 47,000.

Christian Science Monitor: 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1908; Editor-in-Chief ERWIN D. CANHAM; Editor DEWITT JOHN; Ind.; M.; circ. 200,000.

Fall River Herald-News: 207 Pocasset St., Fall River, Mass. 02722; f. 1877; Publ. and Editor E. J. DELANEY; Ind.; E.; circ. 41,000.

Lawrence Eagle-Tribune: 285 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.; f. 1867; Publ. and Editor IRVING E. ROGERS; Ind.; D; circ. 44,000.

Lowell Sun: 15 Kearney Square, Lowell, Mass.; f. 1878; Editor CLEMENT C. COSTELLO; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 45,000.

New Bedford Standard Times: 555 Pleasant Street, New Bedford, Mass.; f. 1850; Publ. BASIL BREWER; Editor CHARLES J. LEWIN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 67,884 (E.), 56,740 (S.).

Quincy Patriot-Ledger: 13-19 Temple Street, Quincy, Mass.; f. 1837; Publ. G. PRESCOTT LOW; Man. Editor DONALD C. WILDER; Ind.; E.; circ. 62,739.

Springfield Union (M.), Springfield News (E.), Springfield Republican (S.): 32 Cypress St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1864 (Union), 1880 (News), 1824 (Republican); Editor (Union) ROY W. DYKSTRA, (News) RICHARD GARVEY, (Republican) ROY W. DYKSTRA; (Union) Rep., (News) Dem., (Republican) Ind.; circ. 80,000 (M.), 98,000 (E.), 115,000 (S.).

Worcester Telegram (M.), Worcester Evening Gazette (E.), Worcester Sunday Telegram (S.): 20 Franklin St., Worcester, Mass. 01601; Publ. RICHARD C. STEELE; Editor FORREST W. SHAYMOOR; Ind.; circ. 60,954 (M.), 94,844 (E.), 105,838 (S.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

MICHIGAN

- Detroit Free Press:** Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1831; Publ. LEE HILLS; Editor JOHN S. KNIGHT; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 537,203 (M.), 580,412 (S.).
- Detroit News:** 615 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1873; Publ. PETER B. CLARK; Editor MARTIN S. HAYDEN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 700,321 (E.), 947,155 (S.).
- Flint Journal:** 200 East 1st St., Flint, Mich. 48502; f. 1883; Editor GLEN A. BOISSONNEAULT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 115,000 (E.), 115,000 (S.).
- Grand Rapids Press:** 20 Fulton St. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; f. 1892; Editor LEE M. WOODRUFF; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 131,000 (E.), 117,000 (S.).
- Kalamazoo Gazette:** 401 S. Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.; f. 1833; Editor DANIEL M. RYAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 52,000 (E.), 54,000 (S.).
- Lansing State Journal:** 120 E. Lenawee St., Lansing, Mich. 48919; f. 1855; Publ. LOUIS A. WEIL, Jr.; Man. Editor K. L. GUNDERMAN; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 70,000 (E.), 70,000 (S.).
- Muskegon Chronicle:** 981 Third Street, Muskegon, Mich.; f. 1857; Editor ROBERT C. HERRICK; Ind.; E.; circ. 46,000.
- Pontiac Press:** 48 W. Huron Street, Pontiac, Mich.; f. 1843; Publ. HOWARD H. FITZGERALD II; Editor JOHN W. FITZGERALD; Ind.; E.; circ. 74,000.
- Royal Oak Tribune:** 210 E. Third Street, Royal Oak; f. 1902; Editor GRANT W. HOWELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 50,000.
- Saginaw News:** 203 S. Washington Avenue, Saginaw, Mich.; f. 1859; Editor JAMES P. BROWN, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 59,565 (E.), 59,701 (S.).

MINNESOTA

- Duluth News Tribune (M.S.), Duluth Herald (E.):** 424 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn. 55802; f. 1868 (Tribune), 1883 (Herald); Publ. B. H. RIDDER, Jr.; Exec. Editor ORVILLE E. LOMOE; Ind.; circ. 53,000 (M.), 27,000 (E.), 76,350 (S.).
- Minneapolis Tribune (M.S.), Minneapolis Star (E.):** 425 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1867 (Tribune), 1878 (Star); Publ. JOYCE A. SWAN; Editor JOHN COWLES, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 230,000 (M.), 280,000 (E.), 666,000 (S.).
- St. Paul Pioneer Press (M.S.), St. Paul Dispatch (E.):** 55 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1875 (Pioneer Press), 1869 (Dispatch); Publ. B. H. RIDDER, Jr.; Editor WILLIAM SUMNER; Ind. circ. 103,229 (M.), 129,536 (E.), 217,572 (S.).

MISSISSIPPI

- Jackson Clarion-Ledger (M.), Jackson News (E.), Jackson Clarion-Ledger-News (S.):** 311 East Pearl St., Jackson, Miss. 39205; Publ. R. M. HEDERMAN, Jr.; Editor (Clarion-Ledger) T. M. HEDERMAN, Jr., (News) JAMES WARD; Dem.; circ. 59,000 (M.), 54,000 (E.), 107,814 (S.).

MISSOURI

- Kansas City Times (M.), Kansas City Star (E.S.):** 1729 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64116; f. 1880; Editor RICHARD B. FOWLER; Ind.; circ. 338,026 (M.), 335,705 (E.), 401,034 (S.).
- St. Joseph Gazette (M. ex. SAT.); St. Joseph News-Press (E. ex. SAT.):** f. 1845 (Gazette), 1879 (News-Press); Publ. DAVID R. BRADLEY; Editor ARTHUR V. BURROWS; Ind.; circ. 44,000 (M.), 47,000 (E.), 50,000 (S.).

- St. Louis Globe-Democrat (M. ex. Sat., Week-end):** 12th Boulevard at Delmar, St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1852; Publ. RICHARD H. AMBERG; Editor CHARLES E. PIERSON; Ind.; circ. 305,904 (M.), 355,000 (Week-end).

- St. Louis Post-Dispatch:** Pulitzer Publishing Co., 1133 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1878; Publ. and Editor JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 349,508 (E.), 570,000 (S.).

- Springfield News (M.), Springfield Leader and Press (E.), Springfield News and Leader (S.):** f. 1933; Editor C. W. JOHNSON; Ind.; circ. 29,250 (M.), 47,800 (E.), 76,500 (S.).

MONTANA

- Billings Gazette:** 2701 Montana Avenue, Billings, Mont.; Publ. STRAND HILLEBOE; Editor HAROLD SEIPP; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 34,000 (M.), 11,000 (E.), 51,500 (S.).

- Great Falls Tribune (M.S.), Great Falls Leader (E.):** 4th and 2nd Avenue, N., Great Falls, Mont.; f. 1888 (Leader), 1887 (Tribune); Publ. WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY; Editor (Tribune) E. P. FURLONG, (Leader) ROBERT P. LATHROP; Ind.; circ. 39,000 (M.), 9,400 (E.), 45,000 (S.).

NEBRASKA

- Lincoln Star (M.), Lincoln Journal (E.), Lincoln Journal-Star (S.):** Ninth and P Streets, Lincoln, Neb. 68501; f. 1867; Publ. (Star) W. W. WHITE, (Journal) F. SEACREST, J. W. SEACREST; Editor (Star) WILLIAM O. DOBLER, (Journal) J. R. SEACREST, (Journal-Star) DALE L. GRIFFING; Ind.; circ. 27,000 (M.), 47,229 (E.), 61,023 (S.).

- Omaha World-Herald:** World-Herald Sq., Omaha, Neb. 68102; f. 1885; Editor KEITH WILSON; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 127,000 (M.), 128,000 (E.), 274,000 (S.).

NEVADA

- Las Vegas Review-Journal:** 737 North Main St., Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; f. 1908; Publ. DONALD W. REYNOLDS; Editor JOE DIGLES; circ. 46,607 (E.), 39,307 (Sat. E.), 48,977 (S.).

- Reno Nevada State Journal (M.S.), Reno Gazette (E.):** 401 W. Second St., Reno, Nev. 89503; f. 1870 (Journal), 1876 (Gazette); Publ. CHARLES G. MURRAY; Editor (Journal) PAUL A. LEONARD; Man. Editor (Gazette) ROLLAN MELTON; (Journal) Ind.-Dem., (Gazette) Ind.-Rep.; circ. 16,819 (M.), 22,542 (E.), 30,449 (S.).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Manchester Union Leader (D.), New Hampshire Sunday News (S.):** 37 Amherst Street, Manchester, N.H.; f. 1862; Publ. WILLIAM LOEB; Editor (Union Leader) HUGH R. O'NEILL, (Sunday News) B. J. McQUAID; Ind.; circ. 52,000 (D.), 45,000 (S.).

NEW JERSEY

- Asbury Park Press:** Press Plaza, Asbury Park, N.J. 07712; f. 1879; Publ. ERNEST W. LASS; Editor WAYNE D. McMURRAY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 48,951 (E.), 52,245 (S.).

- Atlantic City Press:** 1900 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N.J.; f. 1872; Editor CHARLES C. REYNOLDS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 60,000 (M.), 51,000 (S.).

- Camden Courier-Post:** Southern N. J. Newspapers Inc., Camden, N.J.; f. 1875; Publ. WILLIAM A. STRETCH; Editor COIT HENDLEY, Jr.; Ind.; E.; circ. 108,052.

- Courier-News:** 201 Church St., Plainfield, N.J.; f. 1884; Man. Editor EUGENE F. HAMPSON; Ind.; E.; circ. 53,000.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

Elizabeth Journal: 295-299 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J.; f. 1779; Publ. HARRY P. FRANK; Exec. Editor COIT HENDLEY, Jr.; E.; circ. 60,000.

Hackensack Record: 150 River Street, Hackensack, N.J.; f. 1895; Publ. and Editor DONALD G. BORG; Ind.; E.; circ. 146,898.

Herald-News: 988 Main Ave., Passaic, N.J.; Publ. RICHARD DRUKKER; Exec.-Editor ARTHUR G. MCMAHON; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 80,000.

Hudson Dispatch: 400 38th Street, Union City, N.J.; f. 1873; Publ. JAMES J. MCMAHON; Editor A. BRUCE COOK; Ind.-Dem.; M.; circ. 68,000.

Jersey Journal: 30 Journal Square, Jersey City, N.J.; 07306; f. 1867; Publ. W. R. MORRISH; Editor EUGENE G. FARRELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 94,000.

Newark News: 215-221 Market St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1883; Publ. RICHARD B. SCUDDER; Editor WILLIAM R. CLARK; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 278,235 (E.), 423,157 (S.).

Newark Star-Ledger: 217 Halsey Street, Newark, N.J.; f. 1832; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor MORT PYE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 231,000 (M.), 377,000 (S.).

New Brunswick Home News: 123 How Lane, New Brunswick, N.J.; f. 1786; Exec.-Editor JOHN K. QUAD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 46,000 (E.), 46,000 (S.).

Paterson News: News Plaza, Paterson, N.J. 07509; f. 1890; Publ. and Editor HARRY B. HAINES; Ind.; E.; circ. 70,000.

Perth Amboy News: 174 Jefferson St., Perth Amboy, N.J.; Exec. Editor KENNETH MICHAEL; E.; circ. 42,800.

Trenton Times (E.), Trenton Times-Advertiser (S.): 500 Perry St., Trenton, N.J. 08618; f. 1882; Publ. and Editor JAMES KERNEY, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 81,000 (E.), 101,000 (S.).

Trentonian: 306 E. Front Street, Trenton; f. 1946; Publ. CALVIN THOMAS; Editor J. WILLARD HOFFMAN; Ind.; M.; circ. 46,000.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Journal (M.S.), Albuquerque Tribune (E.): 701 Silver St., S.W., Albuquerque, New Mex. 87102; f. 1880 (Journal), 1922 (Tribune); Publ. C. T. LANG; Editor (Journal) JERRY CRAWFORD; (Tribune) DAN BURROWS; Ind.; circ. 52,000 (M.), 32,048 (E.), 74,000 (S.).

NEW YORK

Albany Times-Union (M.S.), Albany Knickerbocker News (E.): The Hearst Corporation, 24 Sheridan Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12201; f. 1845 (Knickerbocker News), 1856 (Times-Union); Publ. GENE ROBB; Exec.-Editor (Times-Union) JOHN J. LEARY, Man.-Editor (Knickerbocker News) ROBERT G. FICHENBERG; Ind.; circ. 70,000 (M.), 55,000 (E.), 150,000 (S.).

Binghamton Press: Vestal Parkway East, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; Publ. and Editor FRED W. STEIN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 79,047 (E.), 82,005 (S.).

Buffalo Courier-Express: 787 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14203; f. 1845; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM J. CONNERS III; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 167,022 (M.), 306,415 (S.).

Buffalo Evening News: 218 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1880; Publ. JAMES H. RIGHTER; Exec. Editor PAUL E. NEVILLE; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 284,568 (D.), 299,069 (Sat.).

Elmira Star-Gazette (M.E.), Elmira Telegram (S.): 201 Baldwin Street, Elmira, N.Y.; f. 1853 (Advertiser), 1888 (Star), 1828 (Gazette), 1907 (Star-Gazette), 1879 (Telegram); Man. Editor BURTON H. BLAZAR; Ind.; circ. 48,584 (M. and E.), 45,501 (Sat.), 53,582 (S.).

Long Island (Nassau and Suffolk Counties) Newsday: 550 Stewart Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530; f. 1940; Pres.

and Editor-in-Chief HARRY F. GUGGENHEIM; Ind.; E.; circ. 422,295.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (M.S.), Rochester Times-Union (E.): 55 Exchange Street, Rochester 14, N.Y.; f. 1832 (Democrat and Chronicle), 1826 (Times-Union); Publ. PAUL MILLER; Editor (Democrat and Chronicle) CLIFFORD E. CARPENTER, (Times Union) PAUL MILLER; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 137,000 (M.), 131,000 (E.) 197,000 (S.).

Schenectady Gazette: 334 State Street, Schenectady, N.Y.; f. 1894; Publ. JOHN G. GREEN; Editor JOHN E. N. HUME, Jr.; Ind.; M. circ. 48,000.

Syracuse Herald-Journal (E.), Syracuse Herald-American (S.): 220 Herald Place, Syracuse, N.Y. 13201; f. 1877 (Herald-Journal), 1881 (Herald-American); Publ. STEPHEN ROGERS; Exec.-Editor ALEXANDER F. JONES; Ind.; circ. 133,000 (E.), 207,000 (S.).

Syracuse Post-Standard: 220 Herald Place, Syracuse 13201, N.Y.; Publ. STEPHEN ROGERS; Editor J. LEONARD GORMAN; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 100,000 (M.), 103,000 (S.).

Troy Record (M.), Troy Times Record (E.): Broadway and 5th Avenue, Troy, N.Y.; f. 1896 (Record), 1899 (Times-Record); Publ. and Editor ALTON T. SLITER; Ind.; circ. 8,106 (M.), 42,367 (E.).

Utica Press (M.), Utica Observer-Dispatch (E.S.): 221 Oriskany Plaza, Utica, N.Y.; f. 1882 (Press), 1922 (Observer-Dispatch); Publ. HERMAN E. MOECKER; Exec. Editor MASON C. TAYLOR; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 29,500 (M.), 46,000 (E.), 59,500 (S.).

Watertown Times: 260 Washington Street, Watertown, N.Y.; f. 1861; Editor JOHN B. JOHNSON; Ind.-Rep.; E; circ. 43,000.

Yonkers Herald Statesman: Larkin Plaza, Yonkers, N.Y.; f. 1932; Editor OXIE REICHLER; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 47,000.

NEW YORK CITY

Long Island Press: 92-20 168th St., Jamaica, N.Y. 11433; f. 1898; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor NORMAN N. NEWHOUSE; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 339,064 (E.), 402,307 (S.).

Long Island Star-Journal: Star Square, Long Island, New York, N.Y.; f. 1876 (Star), 1842 (Journal); Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor PAUL A. TIERNEY; Ind.; E.; circ. 98,914.

New York Advance: 950 Fingerboard Road, Staten Island, New York, N.Y.; f. 1886; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor LES TRAUTMANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.-S.; circ. 65,000.

New York Daily News: 220 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1919; Publ. F. M. FLYNN; Editor RICHARD W. CLARKE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 2,097,578 (M.), 3,070,836 (S.).

New York Knickerbocker: 53 East 77th St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1968; colour; non-news entertainment paper; Publs. FRANK J. KELLER, MAC GACHE, JOSEPH L. MORSE.

New York World Journal Tribune (E.), New York World Journal and Tribune (S.): 125 Barclay St., New York 10015; f. 1966 by merger of *New York Herald Tribune* (M.) (f. 1841), *New York Journal-American* (E.S.) (f. 1896) and *New York World Telegraph and Sun* (E.) (f. 1867) (Ceased publication May 1967).

New York Post: 75 West St., New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1886; Publ. and Editor-in-Chief DOROTHY SCHIFF; Exec. Editor PAUL SANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 324,256 (E.), 250,000 (S.).

New York Telegraph: 525 West 52nd St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1833; Publ. STEWART HOOKER; Editor SAUL D. ROSEN; M.; circ. 52,657.

New York Times: 229 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1851; Publ. ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERG; Exec. Editor JAMES RESTON; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 869,000 (M.), 1,504,000 (S.).

Wall Street Journal: 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1889; Exec. Editor ROBERT BOTTORFF; Ind.; M.; circ. 887,723 (editions: Eastern 375,079, Midwest 276,141, Pacific Coast 157,502, Southwest 79,000).

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen (M.), Asheville Times (E.), Asheville Citizen-Times (S.): 14 O. Henry Avenue, Asheville, N.C. 28801; f. 1870; Publ. ROBERT BUNNELLE; Editor (Citizen) HAL TRIBBLE, (Times) RICHARD B. WYNNE, Senior Editor (Citizen-Times) CHAS. K. ROBINSON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 44,000 (M.), 25,000 (E.), 62,659 (S.).

Charlotte Observer (M.S.), Charlotte News (E.): 600 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N.C. 28201; f. 1886 (Observer), 1888 (News); Publ. JAMES L. KNIGHT; Editor (Observer) C. A. MCKNIGHT, (News) BRODIE S. GRIFFITH; Ind.-Dem., (Observer), Ind. (News); circ. 171,375 (M.), 62,000 (E.), 195,028 (S.).

Durham Herald (M.S.), Durham Sun (E.): 115 Market, Durham 1, N.C.; Publ. STEED ROLLINS; Exec. Editor H. B. WEBB; Dem.; circ. 36,000 (M.), 26,000 (E.), 43,701 (S.).

Greensboro Record (E.), Greensboro News (M.S.): 200-04 N. Davie St., Greensboro, N.C. 27401; f. 1890 (Record), 1909 (News); Editor WM. D. SNIDER, Exec. News Editor CHAS. HAWSER; Ind.-Dem. (Record), Ind. (News); circ. 95,000 (M.), 35,000 (E.), 107,294 (S.).

Raleigh News and Observer (M.S.), Raleigh Times (E.): 215 S. McDowell St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601; Editor (News and Observer) JONATHAN DANIELS, (Times) HERBERT O'KEEF; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 132,912 (M.), 23,000 (E.), 149,132 (S.).

Winston-Salem Journal (M.), Winston-Salem Twin City Sentinel (E.), Winston-Salem Journal Sentinel (S.): 416-20 N. Marshall, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1897 (Journal), 1885 (Sentinel), 1928 (Journal Sentinel); Man. Editor (Journal and Journal Sentinel) FRED FLAGLER, (Sentinel) NADY CATES; Ind.; circ. 76,200 (M.), 43,700 (E.), 90,500 (S.).

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo Forum and Tribune and Moorhead News (M.S.), Fargo Forum and Republican and Moorhead News (E.): 101 5th St. N., Fargo, N.D. 58102; Publ. NORMAN D. BLACK, Jr.; Editor JOHN D. PAULSON; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 30,000 (M.), 25,000 (E.), 58,375 (S.).

OHIO

Akron Beacon Journal: 44 E. Exchange St., Akron, Ohio 44309; f. 1839; Pres. and Editor JOHN S. KNIGHT; Publ. BEN MAIDENBURG; Ind.; S.E.; circ. 177,000 (E.), 203,000 (S.).

Canton Repository: 500 Market Avenue, S., Canton, Ohio; f. 1815; Editor JOHN G. GREEN; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 70,000 (E.), 80,000 (S.).

Cincinnati Enquirer: 617 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1841; Editor BRADY BLACK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 189,000 (M.), 278,000 (S.).

Cincinnati Post and Times-Star: 800 Broadway St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1881; Editor DICK THORNBURG; Ind.; E.; circ. 251,000.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: 1801 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1842; Publ. and Editor THOMAS V. H. VAIL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 388,261 (M.), 532,192 (S.).

Cleveland Press: E. W. Scripps Co., 901 Lakeside Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1878; Editor THOMAS L. BOARDMAN; Ind.; E.; circ. 389,695.

Columbus Citizen-Journal: 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1899; Editor CHARLES EGGER; Ind.; M.; circ. 112,000.

Columbus Dispatch: Dispatch Printing Co., 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; Publ. ROBERT H. WOLFE; Man. Editor CARL DE BLOOM; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 223,241 (E.), 312,137 (S.).

Dayton Journal-Herald (M.), Dayton News (E.S.): 37 S. Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio 45402; Publ. DWIGHT E. YOUNG, Jr.; Editor (Journal-Herald) GLENN THOMPSON, (News) JAMES FAIN; Ind.-Rep. (Journal-Herald), Ind.-Dem. (News); circ. 104,000 (M.), 155,541 (E.), 203,904 (S.).

Lima News: 121 E. High St., Lima, Ohio; f. 1884 (E.), 1896 (S.); Publ. E. R. SMITH; Editor TOM MULLEN; Ind. E.S.; circ. 44,750 (E.), 44,984 (Sat. M.), 49,058 (S.).

Mansfield News Journal: 70 W. Fourth Street, Mansfield, Ohio; f. 1885; Editor D. K. WOODMAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 37,000 (E.), 43,000 (S.).

Springfield Sun (M.), Springfield News (E.), Springfield News-Sun (S.): 202 N. Limestone, Springfield, Ohio; f. 1894 (Sun), 1817 (News), 1928 (News-Sun); Editor (SUN) MAYNARD KNISKERN, (News) LOREN G. SCHULTZ; Ind. (Sun), Ind.-Dem. (News); circ. 17,000 (M.), 29,000 (E.), 41,000 (S.).

Toledo Times (M. except Sat.), Toledo Blade (Sat. M., E.S.): 541 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio; f. 1835; Publs. PAUL BLOCK, Jr., WILLIAM BLOCK; Exec. Editor HARRY R. ROBERTS; Ind.; circ. 32,000 (M.), 179,000 (Sat.), 180,000 (E.), 187,000 (S.).

Warren Tribune Chronicle: 240 Franklin St., S.E., Warren, Ohio; Publ. HELEN HART HURLBURT; Editor STANLEY E. HART; Rep.; E.; circ. 41,000.

Youngstown Vindicator: Vindicator Square, Youngstown, Ohio 44503; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM F. MAAG, Jr.; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 102,000 (E.), 159,845 (S.).

OKLAHOMA

Daily Oklahoman (M.S.), Oklahoma City Times (E.): 500 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City 1, Okla.; f. 1889; Publ. and Editor E. K. GAYLORD; Ind.; circ. 188,069 (M.), 116,221 (E.), 278,140 (S.).

Oklahoma Journal: Oklahoma City, Okla.; f. 1964; Publ. and Editor BILL ATKINSON; Ind.; circ. 70,820.

Tulsa World (M.S.), Tulsa Tribune (E.): Box 1770, Tulsa, Okla. 74102; f. 1905 (World), 1904 (Tribune); Exec. Editor (World) SID STEEN; Editor (Tribune) JENKIN L. JONES; Ind. (World), Ind.-Rep. (Tribune); circ. 109,000 (M.), 80,000 (E.), 168,000 (S.).

OREGON

Eugene Register-Guard: 975 High St., Eugene, Ore. 97401; f. 1867; Publ. and Editor ALTON F. BAKER, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 50,505 (E.), 50,456 (S.).

Portland Oregonian (M.S.), Oregon Journal (E.): 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201; f. 1850 (Oregonian), 1902 (Journal); Pres. (Oregonian) M. J. FREY; Publ. (Journal) WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, (Oregonian) ROBERT C. NOTSON; Editor (Journal) ARDEN X. PANGBORN, Man. Editor (Oregonian) EDWARD M. MILLER; Ind.-Rep. (Oregonian), Ind. (Journal); circ. 240,562 (M.), 142,517 (E.), 401,946 (S.).

Salem Capital Journal: 280 Church St., N.E., Salem, Ore.; f. 1888; Publ. WILLIAM MAINWARING; Editor CHARLES A. SPRAGUE; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 23,250.

Salem Oregon Statesman: 280 Church St., N.E., Salem, Ore. 97301; f. 1851; Publ. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE; M.S.; circ. 35,000.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown Call (M.), Allentown Chronicle (E.), Allentown Call-Chronicle (S.): 101 N. Sixth St., Allentown, Pa. 18105; f. 1883 (Call), 1870 (Chronicle); Editor (Call) GORDON B. FISTER, (Chronicle) NELSON A. WEISER, (Call-Chronicle) JOHN W. STEACY, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 87,683 (M.), 24,435 (E.), 118,088 (S.).

Bucks County Courier Times: Route 13, Levittown, Pa. 19058; f. 1966; Editor GEORGE G. GRAY; E.; circ. approx. 50,000.

Delaware County Times: 18-26 E. 8th Street, Chester, Pa.; f. 1875; Publ. WILLIAM B. SWEETLAND; Man. Editor CLIFF RAINEY; Ind.; E.; circ. 46,000.

Easton Express: 30 N. Fourth, Easton, Pa. 18042; f. 1855; Publ. J. L. STACKHOUSE; Exec. Editor JOSEPH H. ADLEMAN; Ind.; E.; circ. 49,337.

Erie News (M.), Erie Times (E.), Erie Times-News (S.): 20 E. 12th St., Erie, Pa. 16501; Publ. GEORGE J. MEAD; Editor JOSEPH MEAGHER; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 24,000 (M.), 55,000 (E.), 77,000 (S.).

Harrisburg Patriot (M.), Harrisburg News (E.), Harrisburg Patriot-News (S.): 812 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17104; f. 1831 (News), 1854 (Patriot), 1949 (Patriot-News); Publ. EDWIN F. RUSSELL; Editor JAMES R. DORAN; Ind.; circ. 44,000 (M.), 76,000 (E.), 161,000 (S.).

Johnstown Tribune-Democrat: Locust Street, Johnstown, Pa.; f. 1853; Publ. RICHARD H. MAYER; Editor WALTER W. KREBS; Ind.-Rep.; D.; circ. 59,555.

Lancaster Intelligencer Journal (M.), Lancaster New Era (E.), Lancaster News (S.): 8 W. King Street, Lancaster, Pa., f. 1794 (Intelligencer), 1877 (New Era), 1923 (News), Publ. JOHN F. STEINMAN; Editor (Intelligencer) HARRY F. STACKS, (News) J. THOMAS BARBER, (New Era) DANIEL L. CHERRY; Ind.; circ. 34,000 (M.), 52,000 (E.), 96,000 (S.).

Philadelphia Bulletin: 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; Publ. ROBERT L. TAYLOR; Editor DONALD McLEAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 674,439 (E.), 739,111 (S.).

Philadelphia Inquirer: 400 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1771; Publ. and Editor WALTER H. ANNENBERG; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 516,640 (M.), 936,135 (S.).

Philadelphia News: 400 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1925; Editor J. RAY HUNT; Ind.; E.; circ. 318,000.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: 50 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; Publs. WILLIAM BLOCK, PAUL BLOCK, Jr.; Editor FRANK N. HAWKINS; Ind.; M.; circ. 253,000.

Pittsburgh Press: 34 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; Editor JOHN TROAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 353,727.

Reading Times (M.), Reading Eagle (E.S.): 345 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.; f. 1858 (Times), 1868 (Eagle); Publ. HAWLEY QUIER; Editor W. S. DILLON (Eagle), GORDON WILLIAMS (Times); Ind.; circ. 39,000 (M.), 50,000 (E.), 76,000 (S.).

Scranton Times: Penn and Spruce, Scranton, Pa. 18503; f. 1879; Publ. and Editor EDWARD J. LYNETT, Jr.; Man. Editor EDWARD J. DONOHUE; Ind.-Dem.; E.; circ. 57,000.

Scranton Tribune (M.), Scrantonian (S.): 338 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18502; f. 1856 (Tribune), 1897 (Scrantonian); Publs. HERMAN S. GOODMAN, RICHARD LITTLE; Editor ROBERT J. ARTHUR; Rep.; circ. 35,000 (M.), 49,000 (S.).

Wilkes-Barre Record (M.), Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader-News (E.): 15 N. Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; f. 1832 (Record), 1879 (Times-Leader), 1878 (News); Editor (Record) HARRISON H. SMITH, (Times-Leader-News) JOHN J. MCSWEENEY; Ind.; circ. 24,000 (M.), 52,000 (E.).

Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent: 22 S. Washington Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; f. 1906; Editor THOMAS E. HEFFERNAN; Ind.; S.; circ. 51,224.

Williamsport Grit: 208 W. Third, Williamsport, Pa.; f. 1882; Publ. GEORGE R. LAMADE; Editor KENNETH D. RHONE; Ind.; S.; circ. 897,000 (Nat. Edition).

York Dispatch: E. Philadelphia St., York, Pa.; Publ. D. PHILIP YOUNG; Man. Editor H. D. CHRONISTER; E.; circ. approx. 40,000.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence Journal (M.S.), Providence Bulletin (E.): 75 Fountain St., Providence, R.I. 02902; f. 1829; Publ. JOHN C. A. WATKINS; Exec. Editor MICHAEL J. OGDEN; Man. Editor (Journal) CHARLES H. SPILMAN, (Bulletin) JAMES GEEHAN; Ind.; circ. 67,050 (M.), 147,171 (E.), 204,809 (S.).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson Independent (M.S.), Anderson Mail (E.): 115 E. Market Street, Anderson, S.C.; Publ. WILTON E. HALL; Editor (Independent) L. S. HEMBREE, (Mail) J. B. HALL; Dem.; circ. 66,094 (M.), 40,297 (E.), 87,065 (S.).

Charleston News and Courier (M.S.), Charleston Post (E.): 134 Columbus St., Charleston, S.C. 29402; f. 1803 (Courier), 1894 (Post); Publ. PETER MANIGALT; Editor (News and Courier) THOMAS R. WARING, (Post) ROBERT M. HITT, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 63,345 (M.), 35,948 (E.), 80,551 (S.).

Columbia State (M.S.), Columbia Record (E.): Stadium Rd., P.O.B. 1333, Columbia, S.C. 29202; f. 1891 (State), 1897 (Record); Publ. AMBROSE G. HAMPTON; Editor (State) W. D. WORKMAN, Jr., (Record) JOHN A. MONTGOMERY; Ind.-Ind.; circ. 101,000 (M.), 31,000 (E.), 116,000 (S.).

Greenville News (M.S.), Greenville Piedmont (E.): 305 S. Main St., Greenville, S.C. 29602; Publ. J. KELLY SISK; Editor (News) WAYNE W. FREEMAN, (Piedmont) WILLIAM F. GAINES; circ. 93,000 (M.), 23,400 (E.), 98,000 (S.).

Spartanburg Herald (M.), Spartanburg Journal (E.), Spartanburg Herald-Journal (S.): 177 W. Main Street, Spartanburg, S.C.; f. 1890 (Herald), 1844 (Journal), 1890 (Herald-Journal); Publ. PHIL BUCHHEIT; Editor (Herald) HUBERT HENDRIX (Journal) T. A. SMITH, Man. Editor (Herald-Journal) TOM FLEMING; Dem.; circ. 36,000 (M.), 12,000 (E.), 42,000 (S.).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux-Falls Argus-Leader: 200 S. Minnesota, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102; f. 1885; Publ. WILLIAM H. LEOPARD; Exec. Editor ANSON YEAGER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 51,194 (E.), 54,735 (S.).

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga Times (M.S.), Chattanooga News-Free Press (E.), Chattanooga Post (E.): 117 East 10th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37403; Publ. (Times and Post) RUTH S. GOLDEN, (News-Free Press) ROY McDONALD; Editor (Times) MARTIN S. OCHS, (News-Free Press) LEE S. ANDERSON, (Post) NORMAN BRADLEY; Ind.; circ. 60,000 (M.), 62,942 (Press E.), 70,000 (S.), 24,000 (Post E.).

Knoxville Journal: 208 W. Church Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.; f. 1839; Publ. CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr.; Editor GUY L. SMITH; Rep.; M.; circ. 65,000.

Knoxville News-Sentinel: 204 W. Church Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 37901; f. 1886; Editor LOYE W. MILLER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 107,000 (E.), 150,000 (S.).

Memphis Commercial Appeal (M.S.), Memphis Press-Scimitar (E.): 495 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38101; f. 1840 (Commercial Appeal), 1880 (Press-Scimitar); Editor (Commercial Appeal) FRANK R. AHLGREN, (Press-Scimitar) CHARLES H. SCHNEIDER; Ind.; circ. 225,288 (M.), 135,244 (E.), 276,169 (S.).

Nashville Banner: 1100 Broadway, Nashville 1, Tenn. 37202; Publ. JAMES G. STAHLMAN; Editor ALVAND C. DUNKLEBERGER; Ind.; E.; circ. 103,009.

Nashville Tennessean: 1100 Broadway, Nashville 1, Tenn. 37202; f. 1812; Publ. AMON CARTER EVANS; Editor JOHN SEIGENTHALER; Dem.; M.S.; circ. 141,601 (M.), 224,145 (S.).

TEXAS

Abilene Reporter News: N. 2nd and Cypress Streets, Abilene, Tex. 79601; f. 1881; Publ. A. B. SHELTON; Editor E. N. WISHCAMPER; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 43,066 (M.), 21,755 (E.), 51,398 (S.).

Amarillo News (M.), Amarillo Globe Times (E. ex. Sat.), Amarillo News-Globe (S.): 900 Harrison St., Amarillo, Tex. 79105; f. 1909 (News), 1924 (Globe); Publ. (News) WES IZZARD, (Globe Times and News-Globe) S. B. WHITTENBURG; Man. Editor DON BOYETT; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 45,000 (M.), 40,000 (E.), 78,915 (S.).

Austin American (M.), Austin Statesman (E.), Austin American-Statesman (S.): 308 Guadalupe St., P.O.B. 670, Austin, Tex. 78701; f. 1914 (American), 1871 (Statesman), 1924 (American-Statesman); Publ. LOUIS N. GOLDBERG; Editor CHARLES E. GREEN; Dem.; circ. 38,000 (M.), 28,000 (E.), 75,512 (S.).

Beaumont Enterprise (M.S.), Beaumont Journal (E.): 380 Walnut St., Beaumont, Tex. 77704; f. 1880 (Enterprise), 1889 (Journal); Editor TANNER T. HUNT, Sr.; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 65,000 (M.), 24,000 (E.), 75,000 (S.).

Corpus Christi Caller (M.), Corpus Christi Times (E.), Corpus Christi Caller-Times (S.): 820 Lower Broadway, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78403; Publ. EDWARD H. HARTE; Editor ROBERT M. JACKSON; Ind.; circ. 64,000 (M.), 35,000 (E.), 78,081 (S.).

Dallas News: "Communications Center", Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1885; Publ. E. M. DEALEY; Editor DICK WEST; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 235,000 (M.), 264,344 (S.).

Dallas Times Herald: 1101 Pacific, Dallas, Tex. 75202; f. 1876; Publ. JOHN W. RUNYON; Editor FELIX R. McKNIGHT; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 214,521 (E.), 237,430 (S.).

El Paso Times (M.S.), El Paso Herald-Post (E.): 401 Mills St., El Paso, Tex. 79999; f. 1881; Publ. (Times) DORRANCE D. RODERICK, (Herald-Post) ROBERT W. LEE; Editor (Times) WILLIAM J. HOOTEN, (Herald-Post) ROBERT W. LEE; Ind.; circ. 57,690 (M.), 40,000 (E.), 82,000 (S.).

Fort Worth Press: 507 Jones, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; f. 1921; Editor WALTER R. HUMPHREY; Ind.; E.S. (ex. Sat.); circ. 53,072 (E.), 60,556 (S.).

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: 400 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; Publ. AMON G. CARTER, Jr.; Editor JACK L. BUTLER; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 237,043 (M.E.), 212,194 (S.).

Houston Chronicle: 512-20 Travis St., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1901; Editor EVERETT D. COLLIER; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 274,512 (E.), 310,060 (S.).

Houston Post: 2410 Polk Ave., Houston, Tex. 77003; f. 1885; Exec. Editor W. P. HOBBY, Jr.; M.S.; Ind.; circ. 287,000 (M.), 302,000 (S.).

Lubbock Avalanche-Journal: 8th St. and Ave. J. Lubbock, Tex. 79402; Publ. and Editor CHARLES A. GUY; M.E.S.; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 55,000 (M.), 26,000 (E.), 70,974 (S.).

San Angelo Standard-Times: 34 W. Harris St., San Angelo; Tex. 76901; Editor DEAN CHENOWETH; M.E.S. (ex. Sat.); circ. 51,820 (M.E.), 42,177 (S.).

San Antonio Express (M.), San Antonio News (E.), San Antonio Express-News (S.): Ave. E. and 3rd St., San Antonio, Tex. 78206; f. 1865; Publ. CONWAY C. CRAIG; Editor (Express) STERLIN HOLMESLY, (News) BILL WAGNER; Ind.; circ. 67,000 (M.), 53,000 (E.), 109,890 (S.).

San Antonio Light: Hearst Consort Publications, 5th and Broadway, San Antonio 6, Tex.; f. 1881; Publ. and Editor Col. B. J. HORNER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 110,000 (E.), 130,000 (S.).

Waco News-Tribune (M.), Waco Times-Herald (E.), Waco Tribune-Herald (S.): 900 Franklin, Waco, Tex.; f. 1895 (News-Tribune), 1891 (Times-Herald); Publ. PAT TAGGART; Editor HARRY PROVENCE; Ind.; circ. 26,000 (M.), 23,000 (E.), 49,500 (S.).

Wall Street Journal (Southwest Edition): *see under New York*; circ. 79,001.

Wichita Falls Times (E.S. except Sat.), Wichita Falls Record News (M.): 1301 Lamar St., Wichita, Tex. 76307; f. 1907; Publ. and Editor RHEA HOWARD; Dem.; circ. 18,882 (E.), 43,900 (S.).

UTAH

Salt Lake City Desert News (M.), Salt Lake Telegram (E.): 33 Richards St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84101; f. 1850; Editor E. EARL HAWKES; Ind.; circ. 104,000 (M.), 89,000 (E.).

Salt Lake City Tribune: 143 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1871; Publ. J. W. GALLIVAN; Editor ARTHUR C. DECK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 109,234 (M.), 189,740 (S.).

VERMONT

Burlington Free Press: 189 College St., Burlington, Vt. 05401; f. 1827; Publ. J. WARREN McCCLURE; Editor GORDON T. MILLS; Ind.-Rep.; M.; circ. 37,500.

VIRGINIA

Newport News Daily Press (M.S.), Newport News Times-Herald (E.): 215 25th St., Newport, Va. 23607; f. 1896 (Press), 1900 (Times-Herald); Editor Mrs. DOROTHY R. BOTTOM; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 42,000 (M.), 36,000 (E.), 65,670 (S.).

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (M.S.), Norfolk Ledger-Star (E.): 150 W. Brambleton Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23510; f. 1865 (Virginian-Pilot), 1876 (Ledger-Star); Publ. FRANK BATTEN; Editor (Virginian-Pilot) ROBERT MASON (Ledger-Star) WILLIAM H. FITZPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 125,658 (M.), 104,964 (E.), 176,641 (S.).

Richmond Times-Dispatch (M.S.), Richmond News Leader (E.): 333 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va. 23219; f. 1850 (Times-Dispatch), 1896 (News Leader); Publ. D. TENNANT BRYAN; Editor (Times-Dispatch) V. DABNEY, (News Leader) JAMES J. KILPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 149,039 (M.), 128,573 (E.), 197,387 (S.).

Roanoke Times (M.S.), Roanoke World-News (E.): 201-209 W. Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Va. 24011; Publ. M. W. ARMISTEAD III; Editor BARTON W. MORRIS, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 59,281 (M.), 46,000 (E.), 97,681 (S.).

WASHINGTON

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: Hearst Publishing Co., 6th and Wall Streets, Seattle, Wash.; f. 1863; Publ. DAN STARR; Editor LOUIS R. GUZZO; Ind.; m.s.; circ. 217,230 (M.), 267,877 (S.).

Seattle Times: Fairview Ave N. and John, Seattle, Wash. 98111; f. 1896; Publ. J. A. BLETHEN; Man. Editor HENRY MACLEOD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 246,000 (E.), 300,000 (S.).

Spokane Chronicle: W. 927 Riverside, Spokane 10, Wash.; f. 1881; Publ. W. H. COWLES; Editor H. C. CLEAVINGER; Ind.; E.; circ. 72,000.

Spokane Spokesman-Review: W. 927 Riverside, Spokane 10, Wash.; f. 1883; Publ. W. H. COWLES; Editor JAMES L. BRACKEN; Ind.-Rep.; m.s.; circ. 89,000 (M.), 130,000 (S.).

Tacoma News Tribune (E.), Tribune and Ledger (S.): 711 S. Helens Avenue, Tacoma; f. 1918 (News Tribune), 1907 (Tribune and Ledger); Publ. ELBERT H. BAKER, II; Editor FRANK M. LOCKERBY; Ind.; circ. 88,000 (E.), 83,000 (S.).

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston Gazette (M.), Charleston Gazette-Mail (S.): 1001 Virginia St. E., Charleston, W. Va. 25330; f. 1883 (Gazette), 1887 (Mail); Editor HARRY G. HOFFMAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 68,356 (M.), 106,879 (S.).

Charleston Mail: 1001 Virginia Street E., Charleston, W. Va.; f. 1887; Publ. F. M. STAUNTON; Editor J. D. MAURICE; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 53,000.

Huntington Herald-Dispatch (M.), Huntington Advertiser (E.), Huntington Herald-Advertiser (S.): 946 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 25701; f. 1927; Publ. (Herald-Dispatch) Mrs. HELEN BIRKE, (Advertiser) Mrs. E. H. LONG; Editor-in-Chief RAYMOND BREWSTER, (Advertiser) GEORGE H. CLARK, (Herald-Dispatch) BOYD JARRELL; Rep. (Herald-Dispatch), Dem. (Advertiser), Ind. (Herald-Advertiser); circ. 54,900 (M.), 19,168 (E.), 61,333 (S.).

Wheeling Intelligencer (M.), Wheeling News-Register (E. ex. Sat., S.): News Publishing Co., 1500 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.; f. 1852 (Intelligencer), 1890 (News-Register); Editor (Intelligencer) THOMAS O'BRIEN FLYNN, (News-Register) HARRY HAMM; Rep. (Intelligencer), Ind.-Dem. (News-Register); circ. 22,000 (M.), 30,000 (E.), 56,000 (S.).

WISCONSIN

Green Bay Press-Gazette: 435 E. Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis. 54305; f. 1915; Editor DAVID A. YUENGER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 48,000 (E.), 58,000 (S.).

Milwaukee Sentinel (M.), Milwaukee Journal (E.S.): 333 W. State St., Milwaukee, Wis.; f. 1837 (Sentinel), 1882 (Journal); Publ. IRWIN MAIER; Editor (Sentinel) HARVEY W. SCHWANDNER, (Journal) RICHARD LEONARD; Ind.; circ. 168,000 (M.), 366,000 (E.), 556,693 (S.).

Post Crescent: 306 West Washington St., Appleton, Wis. 54911; Editor JOHN B. TORINUS; E.S.; circ. approx. 43,000 (E.), 48,000 (S.).

Wisconsin State Journal (M.S.), Capital Times (E.): 115 South Carroll Street, Madison Wis., 53701; f. 1839 (Journal), 1917 (Times); Publ. (Journal) DON ANDERSON, (Times) WILLIAM T. EVJUE; Editor (Journal) LAWRENCE FITZPATRICK, (Times) G. R. STEPHENSON; Ind.-Rep. (Journal), Ind.-Dem. (Times); circ. 59,000 (M.), 46,000 (E.), 93,000 (S.).

WYOMING

Casper Star-Tribune (M.E.S.): 111 South Jefferson, Casper, Wyo.; f. 1914; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM J. MISSETT; Ind.; circ. 11,665 (M.), 8,041 (E.), 20,010 (S.).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Q=quarterly; M=monthly; F=fortnightly; W=weekly)

AAUW Journal (American Association of University Women), 2401 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20037; f. 1882; Editor ELIZABETH PHINNEY; circ. 195,645; Q.

Africa Report, Suite 500, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C. 20036; circ. 11,650; 9 a year.

Agricultural Situation, OMS, Division of Information, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington D.C., 20250; f. 1921; Editor BENJAMIN BLANKENSHIP; circ. 284,600.

American Aviation, American Aviation Publications, Inc., 1001 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1937; Publ. W. F. KAISER; Editor R. VAN OSTEN.

America, 106 West 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1909; current events from Roman Catholic viewpoint; Editor THURSTON N. DAVIS; W.

American Anthropologist, Suite 112, 3700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011; Editor WARD H. GOODENOUGH; circ. 7,200; bi-monthly.

American Artist, Billboard Publishing Co., Inc., 165 W. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Editor NORMAN KENT; circ. 53,000; M.

American Child, The, 419 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1919; Editor LILA ROSENBLUM; Lib. M.

American Cinematographer, American Society of Cinematographers Inc., 1782 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. 90028; f. 1920; Editor HERB A. LIGHTMAN; M.

American Documentation, c/o American Society for Information Science; f. 1937; 2000 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor ARTHUR W. ELIAS; Q.

American Economic Review, American Economic Asscn., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.; f. 1911; Editor JOHN G. GURLEY; circ. 24,000; Q.

American Federationist, A.F.L.-C.I.O., Washington, D.C.; Editor GEORGE MEANY; M.

American Heritage, The Magazine of History, 551 Fifth Ave., New York 10017; Editor OLIVER JENSEN; circ. 300,000; 6 a year.

American Historical Review, The, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; Editor Dr. HENRY R. WINKLER; circ. 18,000; 5 issues annually.

American Home, 641 Lexington Ave, New York 10022; f. 1928; Editor HUBBARD H. COBB; circ. 3,359,606; M.

American Journal of International Law, 2223 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 20008, D.C.; f. 1906; Pres. JOHN R. STEVENSON; Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM W. BISHOP, Jr.; circ. 6,000; Q.

American Journal of Medicine, American Journal of Surgery, American Journal of Cardiology, 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editors ALEXANDER B. GUTMAN (Medicine), ROBERT M. ZOLLINGER, M.D. (Surgery), SIMON DACK, M.D. (Cardiology).

American Journal of Psychiatry, American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, M.D.; circ. 19,691; M.

American Journal of Psychology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712; Editor KARL M. DALLENBACH; circ. 3,500; Q.

American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1911; Editor GEORGE ROSEN, M.D.; circ. 24,923; M.

American Journal of Science, Kline Geology Lab., New Haven, Conn.; f. 1818; Editor JOHN RODGERS; 10 times a year; circ. 2,500.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

American Judaism, 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1951; Editor PAUL KRESH; q.

American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1919; organ of the American Legion; Editor ROBERT B. PITKIN; circ. 2,500,000; m.

American Literature, Duke University Press, College Station, Box 6697, Durham, N.C. 27708; f. 1929; Editor CLARENCE GOHDES; circ. 4,100; q.

American Motorist, 1712 G Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1902; Managing Editor GLENN T. LASHLEY; m.

American Observer, Civic Education Service, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1931; Editor CLAY COSS; current history, wall maps and charts, paperback books, transparencies dealing with American history; w.; also publish *Weekly News Review*, *Junior Review* and *Civic Leader*.

American Photograph, American Photographic Publishing Company, 421 Fifth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; f. 1889; Editor GEORGE WRIGHT; m.

American Political Science Review, 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editorial Offices of Review, North Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706; f. 1903; Editor AUSTIN RANNEY; circ. 16,000; q.

American Scholar, 1811 Q. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor HIRAM HAYDN; circ. 45,000; q.

American Scientist, 33 Witherspoon St., Princeton, N.J. 08540; f. 1942; circ. 100,000; q.

American Sociological Review, American Sociological Association, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor NORMAN B. RYDER; circ. 15,000; bi-monthly.

American Teacher, 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20005; f. 1916; Editor DAVID A. ELSILA; circ. 165,000 m.

Analytical Chemistry, American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1928; Editor Prof. HERBERT A. LAITINEN; circ. 31,500; m.

Architectural Record, c/o McGraw Hill Inc., 330 West 42 St., New York 10036; Editor WALTER F. WAGNER, Jr.; circ. 48,000; m.

Argosy Magazine, 205 East 42nd Street, New York 10017; f. 1882; Editor HENRY STEEGER; circ. 1,348,000; m.

Atlantic Monthly, The, 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass., 02116; f. 1857; Editor ROBERT MANNING; Ind.; circ. 295,500; m.

Automotive Industries, Publisher Chilton Company, 56th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.; f. 1895; Editor and Publisher HARTLEY W. BARCLAY; semi-monthly.

Barrons National Business & Financial Weekly, 30 Broad St., New York 10004; Editor ROBERT M. BLEIBERG; circ. 142,295; w.

Better Homes and Gardens, Meredith Publications Co., 1716 Locust Street, Des Moines, Ia. 50303; f. 1922; Editorial Dir. BERT DIETER; circ. 7,250,000; m.

Biological Abstracts, 2100 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1926; Dir. P. V. PARKINS; reports all aspects of life sciences research.

Books, 598 Madison Ave., New York 10022; Editor JEROME B. AGEL; m.

Books Abroad, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma; f. 1927; Editor IVAR IVASK; q.

Book Buyer's Guide, The, 1405 N. Broad Street, Hillside, N.J. 07205; f. 1898; Editor FRANCIS LUDLOW; circ. 6,644; m.

British-American Trade News, British-American Chamber of Commerce, 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Editor JOHN SPACKMAN; q.

Broadcasting, 1735 De Sales Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1931; Editor and Publisher SOL TAISHOFF; Ind.; circ. 31,050; w.

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, c/o Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, 935 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; Editor EUGENE RABINOWITCH; circ. 23,839; 10 issues a year.

Business Week, 330 West 42nd St., New York 10036; f. 1929; Editorial Chair. ELLIOTT V. BELL; Ind.; circ. 540,000; w.

Changing Education, 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1966; Editor DAVID A. ELSILA; circ. 155,000; q.

Changing Times, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1947; family economics and self-help; Editor R. W. HARVEY; circ. 1,200,000; m.

Chemical and Engineering News, American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1923; Director RICHARD L. KENYON; Editor GORDON H. BINLER; circ. 130,000; w.

Chemical Week, 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1914; Editor HOWARD C. E. JOHNSON; circ. 60,000; w.

Child Life Magazine, 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; f. 1921; Publ. BEURT SERVAAS; Editor RITA COOPER; circ. 210,000.

Childhood Education, Assn. for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1924; Editor MARGARET RASMUSSEN; circ. 67,000; 9 issues a year.

Christian Century, The, 407 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1908; Editor KYLE HASELDEN; circ. 39,000; w.

Christian Herald, 27 East 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1878; Editor KENNETH L. WILSON; circ. 400,000; m.

Christianity Today, 1014 Washington Building, 15th and New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Editor Dr. CARL F. H. HENRY; circ. 201,679; f.

Civil Engineering, 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1930; Editor H. W. HUNT; published by the American Society of Civil Engineers; circ. 63,000.

Civil Liberties, American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10010; f. 1920; Editor CLAIRE COOPER; circ. 115,000.

Communications and Electronics, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York 17, N.Y.; bi-m.

Congressional Digest, 3231, P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1921; Publisher A. G. ROBINSON; Editor N. T. N. ROBINSON III; m.

Consumer Reports, Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., 256 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550; f. 1936; Pres. COLSTON E. WARNE; Dir. WALKER SANDBACH; circ. 1,250,000; m.

Contemporary Psychology, American Psychological Assn., 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor GARDNER LINDZEY; circ. 12,300; m.

Crisis, 16 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1910; Editor JAMES W. IVY; m.

Cumulative Book Index, 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Editor NINA THOMPSON; m.

Current Biography, 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1940; Editor CHARLES MORITZ; circ. 15,477; m. (except August).

- Current History**, 12 Old Boston Rd., Wilton, Conn. 06897; f. 1914; Editor CAROL L. THOMPSON; M.
- Daedalus**, 7 Linden, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Editor STEPHEN R. GRAUBARD; circ. 58,000; Q.
- Design**, 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; Publ. BEURT SERVAAS; Editor RITA COOPER; bi-M.
- Drug and Cosmetic Industry**, 101 West 31st St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1914; Editor DONALD A. DAVIS; circ. 6,700; M.
- Dun's Review and Modern Industry**, Dun and Bradstreet Publications Corp., 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; M.
- Ebony**, 1820 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60616; f. 1945; news and illustrated; for Negroes; Editor and Publisher JOHN H. JOHNSON; circ. 763,389; M.
- Economic Geology**, 91A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520; f. 1905; Business Editor RICHARD V. DIETRICH; scientific journal; 8 times a year.
- Editor & Publisher**, 850 Third Ave., New York 10022; f. 1884; Editor ROBERT U. BROWN; circ. 25,019; W.
- Educational Record, The**, American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1920; Editor EDWARD JOSEPH SHOEN, Jr.; circ. 9,000; Q.
- Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide**, 230 E. Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; f. 1922; Publisher H. S. GILLETTE; Editor PAUL C. REED; M.
- Electrical Engineering**, American Institute of Electrical Engineers (Editorial Offices), 33 West 39th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1884; Editor CHARLES S. RICH; M.
- Electricity on the Farm**, 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1927; Publ. and Editorial Dir. H. J. HANSEN; circ. 710,000; M.
- Electronics**, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, N.Y., 75,000; W.
- Elks Magazine**, 386 Park Avenue South, New York 10016; Gen. Man. W. H. MAGRATH; circ. 1,361,455; M.
- Esquire**, 488 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; U.S. and International editions; Editor HAROLD HAYES; circ. 955,876; M.
- Evergreen Review**, Evergreen Review, Inc., 80 University Place, New York 10003; Editor BARNEY ROSSET; literary; circ. 125,000; bi-monthly.
- Export Trade**, 20 Vesey Street, New York 7, N.Y.; f. 1919; Editor REDINGTON FISKE; W.
- Extension Service Review**, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 20250; f. 1930; Editor W. J. WHORTON; M.
- Farm Journal**, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1877; Editor CARROLL P. STREETER; M.; circ. 3,039,720.
- Federationist**, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1886; M.
- Film Quarterly**, c/o University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 94720; Editor E. CALLENBACH; critical journal; circ. 6,400; Q.
- Foreign Affairs**, 58 East 68th St., New York City, N.Y. 10021; f. 1922; Editor HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG; circ. 70,000; Q.
- Forest Industries**, Publisher Miller Freeman Publications; 731 S.W. Oak St., Portland, Oregon 97205; Editor HERBERT G. LAMBERT, Vice Pres. and Publ. JAMES C. WALLACE; circ. 16,500.
- Fortune**, Time and Life Building, New York City, N.Y. 10020; business and industry; circ. 450,000; M.
- Geographical Review**, Broadway and 156 St., New York, N.Y. 10032; Editor WILMA B. FAIRCHILD; circ. 7,000; Q.
- Good Housekeeping**, 959 8th Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10019; women's magazine; circ. 5,500,000; M.
- Graphic Arts Monthly, The**, 7373 North Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; f. 1929; Editor PAUL J. HARTSUCH; circ. 61,774; M.
- Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies**, Duke University, Durham, N.C.; f. 1958; Sen. Editor WILLIAM H. WILLIS; Q.
- Harper's Bazaar**, 572 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; women's fashion and general magazine; circ. 465,000; M.
- Harper's Magazine**, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; public affairs, literary; circ. 292,939.
- Harvard Business Review**, Soldiers Field, Boston 63, Mass.; f. 1922; Editor EDWARD C. BURSK; bi-M.
- High Fidelity**, The Billboard Publishing Co., Great Barrington, Mass. 01230; Editor ROLAND GELATT; High Fidelity/Musical America Edition, M., except Dec. when it is published semi-monthly.
- Holiday**, Curtis Publishing Co., 641 Lexington Ave., New York N.Y. 10022; f. 1946; Editor DON SCHANCHE; circ. 1,000,000; M.
- Horizon**, 551 Fifth Ave., New York N.Y. 10017; Editor JOSEPH J. THORNDIKE; circ. 150,000; Q.
- Hotel & Motel Management**, 105 W. Adams, Chicago 3, Ill.; Editor ROBERT C. FREEMAN.
- House & Garden**, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editor-in-Chief HARRIET BURKET; circ. 1,256,000; M.
- House Beautiful**, 572 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor ELIZABETH GORDON; circ. 912,000; M.
- Industrial Bulletin**, New York State Dept. of Labor, State Campus, Albany 12226; f. 1899; Man. Editor DONALD E. WAGGONER; circ. 16,000; M.
- Industrial Marketing**, Advertising Publications, Inc., 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1916; Man. Editor JOHN B. STONER, Jr.; M.
- Journal of Abnormal Psychology**, American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1906; Editor HOWARD F. HUNT; circ. 9,900; bi-M.
- Journal of Accountancy, The**, 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1905; Publ. CHARLES E. NOYES; circ. 123,000; M.
- Journal of Applied Psychology**, American Psychological Association, 1200 17th Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Editor K. E. CLARK; circ. 6,600; bi-M.
- Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science**, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1910; Editor FRED E. INBAU; Police Science Editor ORDWAY HILTON; Q.
- Journal of Home Economics**, American Home Economics Association, 1600 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor Miss RUTHANNA RUSSEL; f. 1909; circ. 31,463; M. exc. July and August.
- Journal of Marketing**, American Marketing Association, 230 N. Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1936; Exec. Dir. EARL G. JOHNSON; Editor EUGENE J. KELLEY; circ. 18,000; Q. also publish *Journal of Marketing Research*.
- Journal of Personality and Social Psychology**, American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1965; Editor WILLIAM J. MCGUIRE; circ. 6,000; M.

- Journal of Philosophy**, 720 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York 10027; f. 1904; Editors JOHN H. RANDALL, Jr., ARTHUR DANTO, SYDNEY MORGENBESSER, CHARLES D. PARSONS, JAMES J. WALSH; Man. Editor LEIGH S. CAUMAN; circ. 3,800; f.
- Journal of Religion**, University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1920; Editors NATHAN A. SCOTT, Jr., J. C. RYLARSDAM; g.
- Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)**, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; Editor JOHN H. TALBOTT, M.D.; circ. 214,000; w.
- Journal of the Armed Forces**, 1710 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1863; Editor LOUIS STOCKSTILL; w.
- Kenyon Review**, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022; f. 1939; Editor GEORGE LANNING; arts and letters; circ. 6,300; 5 times a year.
- Labor**, Labor Cooperative Educational & Publishing Society, 400 First Street, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1919; Editor RUBEN LEVIN; w.
- Ladies' Home Journal**, The Curtis Publishing Co., 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1883; Editor JOHN MACK CARTER, Exec. Editor CASKIE STINNETT; circ. 6,700,000; m.
- Library Journal**, R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York 10036; f. 1876; Editor ERIC MOON; circ. 33,008; f.
- Life**, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1946; Editor THOMAS GRIFFITH; Ind.; circ. 7,400,000; w; also 3 Int. and Spanish editions.
- Look**, Cowles Magazines Inc., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; family illustrated; Editor GARDNER COWLES; circ. 7,300,000.
- McCall's Magazine**, McCall Corporation, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1870; Editor ROBERT STEIN; circ. 8,500,000.
- The Magazine of Standards**, 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1930; Editor DOROTHY HOGAN; m.
- Management Review**, American Management Association, 135 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Editor-in-Chief PATRICIA HASKELL; circ. 57,000; m.
- Management Services**, 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1964; Editor ROBERT M. SMITH; circ. 23,000; bi-m.
- Marketing/Communications**, Decker Communications Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1888; Editor WALTER JOYCE.
- Materials Engineering** (formerly Materials in Design Engineering); Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1929; Editor H. R. CLAUSER; m.
- Metalworking**, Cahners Publishing Co., 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116; Editor HARRY S. WHAREN; circ. 51,868; m.
- Mechanix Illustrated**, 67 West 44th Street, New York 10036; f. 1928; Editor ROBERT G. BEASON; circ. 1,400,000; m.
- Mill & Factory**, 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928; Editor ROBERT H. WILCOX; m.
- Modern Materials Handling**, 221 Columbus Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.; f. 1946; Editor MILES J. ROWAN; m.
- Modern Packaging**, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1927; Publ. THEODORE B. BRESKIN; Editor ROBERT J. KELSEY; m.
- Motion Picture Herald**, Quigley Publishing Company, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y. 10020; London Office: Paramount House, 162-170 Wardour St., W.1, England; f. 1907; Editor MARTIN QUIGLEY, Jr.; circ. 10,500; bi-w.
- Motor**, 250 West 55th Street, New York City, N.Y. 10019; m.
- Museum News**, American Association of Museums, 2306 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; f. 1924; Editor N. CARL BAREFOOT, Jr.; m.
- Musical Quarterly**, The, 609 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1915; Editor PAUL HENRY LANG; g.
- Nation**, 333 Sixth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10014; w.
- Nation's Business**, 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1912; Chamber of Commerce Journal; Editor JACK WOOLDRIDGE; circ. 838,520; m.
- National Geographic Magazine**, National Geographic Society, 17th and M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1888; Editor FREDERICK G. VOSBURGH; circ. 6,100,000; m.
- National Petroleum News**, McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.; f. 1909; Editor JAY S. HARRISON; m.
- National Review**, 150 East 35th St., New York City, N.Y. 10016; f. 1955; Editor W. F. BUCKLEY, Jr.; circ. 92,356; w.
- Nation's Schools**, 1050 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654; f. 1928; Editor AARON COHODES; m.
- Natural History**, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79 St., New York 10024; Editorial Dir. JAMES K. PAGE, Jr.; circ. 180,000; 10 a year.
- New Republic**, New Republic, Inc., 1244 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1914; Editor GILBERT A. HARRISON; circ. 121,200; w.
- New Yorker**, 25 West 43rd St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; fiction, commentary and humour; circ. 468,419; w.
- New York Times Book Review**, Times Square, New York City, N.Y.; w.
- Newsweek**, Newsweek Building, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, N.Y. 10022; f. 1937; published by Washington Post Co.; European and Pacific editions; circ. 1,800,000; w.
- Nursing World**, Joseph Kruger Publications, 468 4th Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.; f. 1888; Editor VIRGINIA A. TURNER, R.N.; m.
- Office, The**, 73 Southfield Ave., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1935; Editor WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF; circ. 91,000; m.
- Outdoor Life**, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1898; Editor WILLIAM E. RAE; circ. 1,450,000; m.
- Paper Trade Journal**, Lockwood Trade Journal Company, Inc., 49 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor JOHN C. W. EVANS; w.
- Parents' Magazine**, Parents' Magazine Enterprises Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1926; Publ. GEORGE J. HECHT; Editor Mrs. DOROTHY WHYTE COTTON; circ. 2,000,000; m.
- Partisan Review**, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903; f. 1934; Editors WILLIAM PHILLIPS, RICHARD POIRIER, PHILIP RAHV; Lib.; g.
- Personnel**, American Management Association, 135 W. 50th Street, New York 10020, N.Y.; f. 1923; Editor ROBERT F. GUDER; bi-m.
- Physics Today**, 335 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1948; Editor R. HOBART ELLIS, Jr.; circ. 52,000; m.

- Plastics Industry Magazine**, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1941; Editor MORRISON S. RICKER; M.
- Plastics World**, Cahners Publishing Co. Inc., 3375 South Bannock St., Englewood, Colo. 80110; Editor JOHN R. LAWRENCE; circ. 50,044; M.
- Plays**, 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1941; Editor A. S. BURACK; M.
- Poetry**, 1018 North State St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1912; Editor HENRY RAGO; circ. 10,000; M.
- Political Science Quarterly**, Academy of Political Science, 413 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York 10027; Editor SIGMUND DIAMOND; circ. 10,000; Q.
- Popular Mechanics**, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 10022; subsidiary of the Hearst Corporation; f. 1902; Editor CLIFFORD B. HICKS; circ. 1,409,179; M.
- Popular Photography**, 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1937; Editor JOHN DURNIAK; M.
- Power**, McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York N.Y. 10036; f. 1882; Editor and Publisher L. N. ROWLEY; M.
- Practical Home Economics**, Lakeside Publishing Company, 468 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1929; Editor RUTHANNA RUSSELL; M.
- Printing Magazine/National Lithographer**, Walden, Sons & Mott, Inc., 466 Kinderkamack Rd., Oradell, N.J. 07649; f. 1894; Editor JAMES F. BURNS, Jr.; M.
- Product Engineering**, McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1930; Editor W. A. STANBURY; bi-w.
- Progressive Architecture**, 430 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; originally f. 1920 as *Pencil Points*; Publ. PHILIP H. HUBBARD, Jr.; Editor JAN C. ROWAN; circ. 61,631; M.
- Progressive Farmer, The**, 821 North 19th St., Box 2581, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1886; Editor-in-Chief, EUGENE BUTLER; circ. 1,252,544; M.
- PTA Magazine**, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; Editor Mrs. EVA H. GRANT; M.
- Public Administration Review**, American Society for Public Administration, 1329 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1940; Pres. STEPHEN K. BAILEY; bi-M.; also publish *Public Administration News*.
- Public Management**, International City Managers' Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; Editors MARK E. KEANE, DAVID S. ARNOLD.
- Public Opinion Quarterly**, Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1937; Editor W. PHILLIPS DAVISON; Q.
- Publishers' Weekly**, R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor CHANDLER B. GRANNIS; circ. 25,098; W.
- QST**, American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, Conn. 06111; f. 1915; Editor JOHN HUNTOON; circ. 110,000; M.
- Railway Age**, Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation; 30 Church Street, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1856; Editor LUTHER S. MILLER; W.
- Reader's Digest**, Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570; summary of current literature; also foreign language editions; circ. 14,523,142; M.
- Recreation**, 8 West 8th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1906; Editor DOROTHY DONALDSON; M.
- Redbook Magazine**, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Editor SEY CHASSLER; circ. 4,400,000; M.
- Religion in Life**, 201 Eighth Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1931; Editor EMORY STEVENS BUCKE; Q.
- Reporter, The**, 660 Madison Ave., New York 21, N.Y.; F.; closing June 1968, but certain articles will continue to appear in *Harper's Magazine*.
- Review of Educational Research**, American Educational Research Association, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1930; Editor JACOB T. HUNT; 5 copies per year.
- Rotarian, The**, Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201; f. 1911; Editor KARL K. KRUEGER; circ. 434,000; M.
- Rural Sociology**, Rural Sociological Society, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin; f. 1936; Editor W. KEITH WARNER; Q.
- Saturday Evening Post**, Curtis Publishing Company; 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 and Independence Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.; f. 1728; Editor WILLIAM A. EMERSON, Jr.; circ. 6,706,068; W.
- Saturday Review, The**, 380 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1924; Editor NORMAN COUSINS; circ. 411,361; F.
- Scholastic Teacher**, Scholastic Magazines, Inc., 50 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1946; Managing Editor WILLIAM K. RICHARDS; circ. 370,000; W.
- School & Community**, Missouri State Teachers' Association, M.S.T.A. Building, Columbia, Mo. 65201; f. 1920; Editor Dr. INKS FRANKLIN; M.
- School & Society**, Society for the Advancement of Education, 1860 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023; f. 1915; Editor and Sec. Dr. WILLIAM W. BRICKMAN, bi-w.
- Science**, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1880; official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor PHILIP H. ABELSON; circ. 140,000; W.
- Science and Mechanics**, The Science and Mechanics Publishing Company, 505 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1930; Editor RICHARD DEMSKE; M.
- Science Books**, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1965; scientific book review publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor HILARY J. DEASON; circ. 5,000; Q.
- Science Digest**, Science Digest, 1775 Broadway, New York 10019; f. 1937; Editor HUBERT PRYOR; circ. 143,340; M.
- Science News**, Science Service, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; Editor WARREN KORNBERG; circ. 100,000; M.; also publish *Things of Science*.
- Science World**, 50 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y., 10036; two editions for different age-groups; publ. by Scholastic Magazines and Book Services, Inc.; Editorial Dir. ERIC BERGER; circ. 450,000; F.
- Scientific American**, 415 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10017; f. 1845; popular science; Pres. GERARD PIEL; Vice-Pres. DENNIS FLANAGAN; Vice-Pres., Sec. and Treas. DONALD H. MILLER, Jr.; circ. 400,000; M.
- Sewanee Review**, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. 37375; Editor ANDREW LYTLE; circ. 3,800; Q.
- Slavic Review**, 622 West 113th St., Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10025; Man. Editor LOUISE E. LUKE; circ. 3,356; Q.
- Social Casework**, Family Service Association of America, 215 Park Avenue South, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1920; Editor CORA KASUS; M.
- Special Libraries**, Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1909; Editor GUY R. BELL; M.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

Steel, Penton Publishing Company, Penton Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113; f. 1882; Editor WALTER J. CAMPBELL; w.

Successful Farming, Meredith Publishing Company; 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50303; f. 1902; Editor DICK HANSON; m.

Survey, The, Survey Associates Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1912; Editor PAUL U. KELLOGG; m.

Symposium, c/o Syracuse University Press, University Sta., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; Editor Prof. C. G. CHRISTOFIOES; q.

Technical Book Review Index, Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor ANTHONY MARTIN; m.

Technology Week, American Aviation Publications, Inc., 1001 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1956; Editor W. J. COUGHLIN; circ. 45,000; w.

Television, 444 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1946; Editor and Publisher SOL TAISHOFF; Vice-Pres. and Man. Editor DONALD V. WEST; circ. 12,500; m.

TV Guide, TV Guide Building, Radnor, Pa.; Editor MERRILL PANITT; circ. 10,500,000; w.

Textile World, McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1868; Editor LAURENCE CHRISTENSEN, Jr.; m.

Time, Time, Inc., Time and Life Building, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923 (Atlantic Edition f. 1946); Editor HEDLEY DONOVAN; circ. 3,300,000; w.; also publish *Time Asia*, *Time South Pacific*, *Time Latin America*, *Time Canada*, *Time Atlantic*, and Military edition.

Today's Health, 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1923; published by the Amer. Med. Assn.; Editor ELLIOTT H. McCLEARY; circ. 711,446.

Town & Country, 572 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1846; Editor HENRY B. SELL; circ. 91,208; w.

Transatlantic Review, Box 3348, Grand Central P.O., New York 10017; Publisher and Editor J. F. MCCRINDLE; q.

Trap & Field, 1100 Waterway Boulevard, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202; f. 1890; Publisher BEURT SERVAAS; Editor BETTY ANN FOXWORTHY; m.

Travel, Travel Building, Floral Park, New York, N.Y. 11001; f. 1901; Editor MALCOLM McTEAR DAVIS; m.

True, 67 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1927; fiction; Editor DOUGLAS KENNEDY; circ. 2,600,000; m.

True Story Magazine, MacFadden-Bartell Corp., 205 E. 42nd Street, New York 10017; f. 1919; Editor SUZANNE HILLIARD; m.; circ. 2,500,000.

U.S. News & World Report, 2300 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1933; Chair. and Editor DAVID LAWRENCE; Ind.; circ. 1,625,000; w.

Variety, 154 West 46th St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; films, television, theatres, radio, music, night clubs, vaudeville, drama, legit., news, reviews, etc.; f. 1905; Editor ABEL GREEN; w.

Village Voice, Greenwich, New York; reviews; circ. 56,000; w.

Vital Speeches, Box 606 Southold, N.Y. 10803; f. 1934; Man. Editor THOMAS F. DALY III; f.

Vogue, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1892; Editor DIANA VREELAND; circ. 445,000; f.

Washington Examiner, Washington, D.C.; f. 1967; offset tabloid; Publisher O. ROY CHALK; Editor JACK LIMPET; w.

Wilson Library Bulletin, 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1914; Editor R. KATHLEEN MOLZ; circ. 37,849; m. (excl. July and Aug.).

Wire and Radio Communications, Verona, N.J.; f. 1883; Editor L. G. SANDS; m.

Woman's Day, 67 West 44th St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; Editor EILEEN TIGHE; circ. 6,500,000; m.

World's Business Magazine, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1879; Editor ERNEST L. FARESE; m.

World Space Directory, American Aviation Publications, Inc., 1001 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1962; Publisher and Editor DONALD W. DEAN; Semi-Annual; circ. 4,000.

Writer's Digest, 22 East 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45210; f. 1920; Editor KIRK POLKING; m.; also publish *The Writer's Market* and *Writer's Yearbook*.

Yale Review, 28 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06520; Editor J. E. PALMER; circ. 7,000; q.

Youth and Work, 419 Park Ave. South, New York 16; f. 1956; Exec. Editor LILA ROSENBLUM.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1848; Pres. PAUL MILLER (*Rochester Times Union*); Gen. Man. WES GALLAGHER; Sec. HARRY T. MONTGOMERY; 4,200 U.S. members and 5,200 subscribers abroad.

Central News of America, 67 Wall Street, New York City; Editor WALTER ZOUBECK; Man. J. P. REDINGTON.

Central Press Association, 235 E. 45th Street, New York City; Editor COURTLAND C. SMITH; Gen. Man. FRANK C. McLEARN.

Dow Jones & Co. Inc., 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; publishes the *Wall Street Journal* (circ. 1,132,091), *Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly* (circ. 225,360), *The National Observer* (circ. 518,131) and the Dow Jones News Service; operates the AP-Dow Jones Economic Report and the AP-Dow Jones Financial Wire in association with Associated Press; the Dow Jones Broadcast Service established in 1967 in association with Scantlin Electronics Inc.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.; f. 1917; Pres. ELEAZAR LIPSKY; Gen. Man. VICTOR M. BIENSTOCK; Editor BORIS SMOLAR.

Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc., 1200 W. Third St., Cleveland, Ohio 44113; News Features; f. 1902; Pres. and Editor BOYD LEWIS, 7 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MEADE MONROE, Cleveland.

North American Newspaper Alliance Inc., 230 West 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10036; News Features; f. 1922; Pres. FORTUNE POPE; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN OSENENKO; Editor SID GOLDBERG; 140 newspaper subscribers; circ. 23 million.

United Press International, 220 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1907 as the United Press and merged with the International News Service, 1958; Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW; First Vice-Pres. and Gen. Business Man. MIMS THOMASON; Vice-Pres. and Editor E. J. JOHNSON; Vice-Pres. for International Affairs JOSEPH L. JONES; Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Client Relations LEROY KELLER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. United Press Newspictures FRANK TREMAINE; Sec. ROBERT L. FREY; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Europe THOMAS R. CURRAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Asia EARNEST HOBEBRECHT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Latin America WILLIAM H. McCALL; serves

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(PUBLISHERS)

clients in 85 countries and territories in 48 languages; in the United States it serves 1,592 newspapers and 1,946 radio stations.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence Tunis Afrique Presse, 40 East 71st St., New York.

ANSA, 220 East 42nd St., New York 17; Chief MAURO LUCENTINI; 2475 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Chief GIUSEPPE CANESSA.

Canadian Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief GEORGE KITCHEN; 1300 Connecticut, N.W., Washington, D.C. 202, Chief A. M. MACKENZIE.

Četeka (Czechoslovak News Agency), 1444 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Central News Agency of China, 1216 News Building, 220 East 42nd St., New York 17; 549 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.; 681 Market St., Room 348, San Francisco 5, Calif.

Ghana News Agency, 300 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Kyodo News Service, Room 730, National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004, Chief HIROSHI ISHIZUKA; Room 522, AP Building, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief TOSHIO HORIKAWA; Room 212, 312 East First St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012, Chief YUKIO SHOJI.

Antara, DPA, Jiji Press, Novosti and Tass also have bureaux in the U.S.A.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

American Newspaper Publishers Association, 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1887; Pres. J. HOWARD WOOD; Gen. Man. STANFORD SMITH; 973 daily newspapers.

American Society of Newspaper Editors, 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. MICHAEL J. OGDEN (*Providence Journal and Bulletin*); Exec. Sec. GENE GIANCARLO.

Audit Bureau of Circulations, 123 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1914; Chair. of Board WARREN REYNOLDS (Ronalds-Reynolds and Co.); Sec. JOHN R. MILLER (Hearst Magazines); Pres. and Man. Dir. ALAN T. WOLCOTT; 4,200 mems.

Co-ordinating Council of Literary Magazine — C.C.L.M., New York; f. 1967; aims to support non-commercial literary magazines; funds total \$100,000 from National Endowment for the Arts and private sources; grants awarded total \$30,000.

Educational Press Association of America, Newhouse Communications Center, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York; f. 1895; Pres. ARTHUR RICE, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. MARVIN REED; 800 mems.; publs. *Directory of Educational Periodicals* (biennially), *Edpress News Letter* (14 issues).

Gridiron Club, Hotel Statler-Hilton, Washington, D.C.; f. 1885; Sec. JULIUS FRANDSEN; 50 active mems., 15 limited mems., associated membership varies.

National Association of Book Editors, New York; Pres. LISA MCGAW; Recording Sec. VICTORIA ZAYAT.

National Press Club, National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1908; Pres. ED. EDSTROM; approx. 5,000 mems.

Magazine Publishers' Association Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Pres. JOHN K. HERBERT; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT E. KENYON; Chair. DAVID W. BRUMHAUGH; Vice-Chair. BAYARD G. SAWYER; membership: 111 publishers of 295 publications.

National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1885; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. THEODORE A. SERRILL; 6,800 mems.; publs. *National Publisher*, *Publishers' Auxiliary*.

PUBLISHERS

Abelard-Schuman, Ltd.: 6 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. LEW SCHWARTZ; Editor FRANCES SCHWARTZ; juvenile, non-fiction, science.

Abingdon Press: 201 Eighth Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1789; Man. THOMAS E. CARPENTER; religious, juvenile, general, biography, music.

Harry N. Abrams, Inc.: 6 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; acquired by Times-Mirror Co. 1966; Pres. HARRY N. ABRAMS; art.

Academic Press, Inc.: 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1942; Pres. WALTER J. JOHNSON; scientific.

Ace Books: 1120 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; Pres. A. A. WYN; Editor DONALD A. WOLLHEIM; paperbacks, mainly fiction.

Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc.: Reading, Mass. 01867; 3220 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, Calif.; f. 1942; Pres. MELBOURNE W. CUMMINGS; scientific, engineering, textbooks for universities, technical institutes, secondary and elementary schools.

Aldine Publishing Co.: 320 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDER J. MORIN.

Allyn and Bacon, Inc.: 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02111; Pres. KENNETH M. GRUBB; educational.

American Book Company: 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; Manager International Division L. L. BRUGGEMAN; college and school textbooks.

American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc.: 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. Dr. R. E. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Pres. BEN RUSSAK; Vice-Pres. H. P. M. BERGMANS; scientific, technical and medical.

Appleton-Century-Crofts: 440 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1825; Pres. ALLAN W. FERRIN; a division of Meredith Corporation; college texts, general programming materials and medical, scientific and reference books.

Arco Publishing Co., Inc.: 219 Park Ave. South, New York 10003; Pres. MILTON GLADSTONE; business, technical.

Association Press: 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; Dir. STANLEY I. STUBER; Publication department of National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s.

Atheneum Publishers: 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. ALFRED KNOPF, Jr.; Pres. SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE; fiction and non-fiction, poetry, drama.

Augsburg Publishing House: 426 S. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1873; Gen. Man. R. E. HAUGAN; religious.

- Avon Book Division of Hearst Corp.:** 959 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Editor-in-Chief PETER MAYER; reprints and original.
- Ballantine Books, Inc.:** 101 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. IAN BALLANTINE; fiction, non-fiction, originals and reprints.
- Bantam Books, Inc.:** 271 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. OSCAR DYSTEL; paperbacks.
- A. S. Barnes & Co.:** Forsgate Drive, Cranbury, N.J. 08512; f. 1838; Pres. THOMAS YOSELOFF; sports, outdoor and general books.
- Barnes and Noble, Inc.:** 105 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. WARREN SULLIVAN; college textbooks.
- Basic Books, Inc.:** 404 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1953; Pres. A. ROSENTHAL; social, physical and political sciences, natural history.
- Beacon Press:** 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1904; Dir. GOBIN STAIR; Editors ARNOLD TOVELL, WILLIAM DENNEN, DONALD CUTLER; world affairs, ethics, liberal religion, general non-fiction.
- Belmont Books:** 1116 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1960; Pres. and Editor Mrs. GAIL WENDROFF; paperback reprints and originals, fiction and non-fiction.
- W. A. Benjamin, Inc.:** One Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. W. A. BENJAMIN; science.
- Benziger Bros., Inc.:** 7 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1792; Pres. BERNARD C. BENZIGER; Editor W. C. SMITH; liturgical books, theology, Bibles, religious, elementary, secondary and college textbooks, Catholic.
- Berkley Publishing Corp.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; owned by G. P. Putnam & Sons; Pres. STEPHEN CONLAND; paperbacks.
- Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc.:** 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1838; subsidiary of Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc.; Chair. of Board HOWARD W. SAMS; Pres. LEO C. GOBIN; fiction, biography, history, popular science, travel, children's books, religious, technical, law, education, paperbacks.
- R. R. Bowker Co.:** 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Pres. DANIEL MELCHER; *Publishers' Weekly*, *Library Journal*, *School Library Journal*, *American Book Publishing Record*; books of reference and bibliography.
- George Braziller, Inc.:** 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. GEORGE BRAZILLER; high quality fiction and non-fiction, art books.
- William C. Brown Co.:** 135 South Locust Street, Dubuque, Iowa 52001; Pres. WILLIAM C. BROWN; college textbooks.
- Bruce Publishing Co.:** 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201; f. 1891; br. in New York and Chicago; Chair. of Board and Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM C. BRUCE; general trade books, biography, history, philosophy, textbooks, high-school and college books, craft books, juveniles, and Catholic trade and text-books.
- Burgess Publishing Co.:** 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; Pres. M. C. BURGESS; Exec. Vice-Pres. C. S. HUTCHINSON; college textbooks and manuals.
- Callaghan & Co.:** 6141 North Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; Pres. MICHAEL CUDAHY; law and tax materials.
- Cambridge University Press:** 32 E. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Man. RONALD MANSBRIDGE.
- Chemical Publishing Co., Inc.:** 212 Fifth Avenue, New York 10010; Pres. Miss D. FRACHT; technical.
- Chilton Book Co.:** 401 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; Gen. Man. NIC. GROENEVELT; general.
- Citadel Press:** 222 Park Avenue South, New York 10003; Dirs. M. SORKIN, P. S. FONER; general.
- College and University Press:** 263 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. 06513; Pres. I. FREDERICK DONUCK; f. 1958; college and school textbooks, scholarly books and paperbacks.
- Collier Books:** 866 Third Ave., New York 10022; Division of The Macmillan Co.; quality paperback books on all subjects.
- Columbia University Press:** 440 West 110th St., New York, N.Y. 10025; f. 1893; Chair. FRANK D. FACKENTHAL; Pres. and Dir. CHARLES G. PROFFITT; trade, educational and scientific books, reference books.
- F. E. Compton Co.:** 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; division of *Encyclopedia Britannica*; Editor-in-Chief DONALD E. LAWSON; *Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia*, *Compton's Year Book*.
- Concordia Publishing House:** 3558 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63118; Gen. Man. OTTO A. DORN; religious-Protestant.
- Cooper Square Publishers' Inc.:** 59 Fourth Avenue, New York 10003; Pres. HENRY CHAFETZ; scholarly, reference.
- Cornell University Press:** 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850; f. 1869; Publisher ROGER HOWLEY; works of scholarship and general non-fiction.
- Corpus Instrumentorum, Inc.:** 1330 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1967; Catholic, non-profit organization; Pres. Dr. MARTIN R. P. MCGUIRE; Man. Editor Rev. JOHN P. WHALEN.
- Coward-McCann, Inc.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1928; Pres. JOHN J. GEOGHEGAN; fiction, juveniles, plays, translations.
- Thomas Y. Crowell Company:** 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. (as binders) 1834, (as publishers) 1876; Pres. ROBERT L. CROWELL; reference books, general non-fiction, juveniles, college texts, linguistics and art and music books.
- Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc.:** 640 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. and Chair. of Board RAYMOND C. HAGEL.
- Crown Publishers, Inc.:** 419 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. NAT WARTELS; general fiction and non-fiction, illustrated books, educational records, art and gift books, hard-cover reprints.
- F. A. Davis Co.:** 1914-16 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1879; Pres. ROBERT H. CRAVEN; medical.
- John Day Co. Inc., The:** 62 West 45th Street, New York 10036; f. 1926; Pres. RICHARD J. WALSH, Jr.; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.
- Dell Publishing Co.:** 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. GEORGE T. DELACORTE, Jr.; paperback fiction and non-fiction.
- Denoyer-Geppert Co.:** 5235 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60640; f. 1916; acquired by Times Mirror Inc. 1967; Pres. OTTO EMIL GEPPERT; Export Sales WILLIAM S. MILLER; maps, globes, atlases, charts, biological models, transparencies and study prints.
- Devin-Adair Co., The:** 25 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1911; Pres. DEVIN A. GARRITY; general fiction and non-fiction, religious, Irish and rural.
- Dial Press:** 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. and Publ. RICHARD W. BARON; Editor-in-Chief E. L. DOCTOROW; general fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.
- Dodd, Mead & Co.:** 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1839; Chair. of Board EDWARD H. DODD, Jr.; Pres. S. PHELPS PLATT, Jr.; Vice-Pres. WILLIAM M.

- OMAN, D. FRED SLOTA; Vice-Pres. Sales and Promotion JULIEN MCKEE; Treas. JOSEPH E. SCURO; Sec. ALLEN T. KLOTS; fiction, biography, belles-lettres, juvenile.
- Doubleday & Company, Inc.:** 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1897; Dirs. F. HUNTINGTON BABCOCK, DOUGLAS M. BLACK, NELSON DOUBLEDAY, ROBERT G. PAYNE, ELBRIDGE T. TERRY, A. MILTON RUNYON, JOHN T. SARGENT, JOHN F. SENGSTACK; general.
- Dover Publications, Inc.:** 180 Varick St., New York, N.Y. 10014; Pres. HAYWARD CIRKER; high quality paperback non-fiction.
- Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc.:** 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1939; Pres. and Treas. C. HALLIWELL DUELL; affiliate of Meredith Publishing Co.; fiction, non-fiction, biography, art, poetry, science.
- Dufour Editions:** Chester Springs, Pa.; literary, art, English imports.
- Duke University Press:** Box 6697, College Station, Durham, N.C. 27708; f. 1922; Dir. A. G. BRICE; scholarly.
- E. P. Dutton & Co.:** 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1852; Pres. ELLIOTT B. MACRAE; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN P. EDMONDSON; Vice-Pres. JOHN MACRAE III and WILLIAM E. LARNED; Sec.-Treas. JOHN J. HOLWELL.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.:** 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; Pres. CHARLES E. SWANSON.
- Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc.:** 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Chair. JOHN FARRAR; Pres. ROGER W. STRAUS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ROBERT GIROUX; general, special interest in new writers.
- Fawcett Publications, Inc.:** Fawcett Place, Greenwich, Conn.; paperback fiction and non-fiction.
- Field Enterprises Educational Corp.:** 510 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60654; Chair. of Board H. V. PHALIN; Pres. R. R. BARKER; encyclopaedias and reference books.
- Fleet Press Corporation:** 156 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10010; biography, sport, juvenile, general.
- Follett Publishing Co.:** 1010 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60607; Pres. D. W. FOLLETT; Vice-Pres. J. PHILIP O'HARA, R. J. R. FOLLETT.
- Franklin Book Programs, Inc.:** 432 Park Ave South, New York 10016; f. 1952; Pres. MICHAEL HARRIS; a non-profit organization for international book-publishing development.
- Burt Franklin:** 235 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1943; Pres. BURT FRANKLIN; scholarly, reference, bibliography.
- Free Press of Glencoe, Inc. (Div. of Macmillan Co.):** 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; Gen. Man. GEORGE McCUNE; non-fiction, college textbooks.
- Samuel French, Inc.:** 25 West 45th Street, New York 10036; Man. Dir. ABBOTT VAN NOSTRAND; plays.
- Funk & Wagnalls Co. (A division of Readers Digest Books, Inc.):** 380 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1877; Gen. Man. GEORGE BLAGOWIDOW; dictionaries, reference books, general literature, belles lettres, children's books, paperbacks.
- Genealogical Publishing Co.:** 521-523 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1959; Pres. JULES CHODAK; Sec. LEONA NUTH; reprints of books on genealogy and heraldry.
- K. S. Giniger Co., Inc.:** 130 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 10001; f. 1965; Pres. KENNETH S. GINIGER; joint imprint publishers.
- Ginn & Co.:** Statler Building, Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1867; Chair. HENRY M. HALVORSON; Pres. GRANT M. BENNION; Editors JAMES B. PALMER, JAMES T. EDMUNDSON; elementary, secondary and college textbooks.
- Stephen Greene Press:** 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vermont 05301; f. 1957; Pres. STEPHEN GREENE; general non-fiction and regional.
- Greenwood Press:** 211 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1967; journals, reprints, children's books, scholarly books; Dirs. HAROLD MASON, HAROLD SCHWARTZ.
- Grolier Incorporated:** 575 Lexington Avenue, New York 10022; f. 1895; Chair. F. P. MURPHY; Pres. E. J. McCABE, Jr.; Editor Dr. LOWELL MARTIN; *The Book of Knowledge, Encyclopaedia Americana*; other encyclopaedias and reference books.
- Grosset & Dunlap, Inc.:** 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1899; Pres. and Chair. of Board MANUEL SIWEK; original and reprint adult and juvenile books in paper and hard covers.
- Grove Press:** 80 University Place, New York 10003; Pres. BARNEY ROSSET; fiction and non-fiction, college textbooks, Evergreen books, Evergreen book club, Evergreen review, Grove Press Film Division.
- Grune and Stratton, Inc.:** 381 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1941; Pres. Dr. HENRY M. STRATTON; medical.
- Hafner Publishing Co., Inc.:** 31 East Tenth Street, New York 10003; f. 1946; Pres. OTTO H. HAFNER; Chair. WALTER A. HAFNER; science, technology, philosophy, medicine, mathematics.
- Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.:** 757 Third Avenue, New York 10017; f. 1919; Pres. WILLIAM JOVANOVICH; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. BARNETT BALL; Treas. W. W. VICKERY; textbooks and general.
- Harper & Row:** 49 East 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1817; Dirs. F. S. MACGREGOR, R. C. HARWOOD (Chair.), EVERETT FISHER, R. S. EMMET, O. TEAD, E. EXMAN, J. FISCHER, D. F. BRADLEY, JOHN GUNTHER, G. W. JONES, U. NORDSTROM, EVAN W. THOMAS, GILBERT W. CHAPMAN, K. B. DEMAREE, C. CANFIELD, Jr.; general literature.
- Harvard University Press:** 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138; British Agents, Oxford University Press; f. 1913; Dir. and Chair. of Board of Syndics MARK CARROLL; educational, scientific, classics, fine arts, philosophy, religion, history and government.
- Hastings House Publishers, Inc.:** 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor WALTER W. FRESE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Editor RUSSELL F. NEALE; general, regional, Americana, decorative and graphic arts, communications, arts, children's books.
- D. C. Heath & Co.:** Division of Raytheon Co., 285 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1885; Pres. and Treas. W. WALKER COWLES; Vice-Pres., Sec. and Editor WALLACE S. MURRAY; Exec. Vice-Pres. RICHARD C. NORWOOD; Vice-Pres. Sales and Promotion STURTEVANT HOBBS; Vice-Pres. SIDNEY GLEASON; elementary, secondary and college textbooks.
- Hill and Wang:** 141 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.
- Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.:** 383 Madison Ave., New York 10017; f. 1866; Chief ALFRED C. EDWARDS; Pres. ROSS O. SACKETT; textbooks and general magazines.
- Houghton Mifflin Company:** 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107; f. 1832; Pres. STEPHEN W. GRANT; Vice-Pres. Finance and Admin. F. K. HOYT; all types.
- Humanities Press:** 303 Park Ave. South, New York 10010; f. 1950; Pres. and Editor SIMON SILVERMAN; scholarly

Indiana University Press: 10th and Morton Streets, Bloomington, Indiana 47401; f. 1950; Dir. BERNARD B. PERRY; Asst. Dir. MICHAEL A. ARONSON; trade and scholarly non-fiction.

International Textbook Co.: Scranton, Pa. 18515; Vice-Pres. KENNETH R. GROMLICH; Editor G. J. STASHAK; college textbooks in fields of engineering, business, mathematics, arts, and industrial arts, general and specialized non-fiction.

Johns Hopkins Press: Baltimore, Md. 21218; f. 1878; Dir. HAROLD E. INGLE; Asst. Dir. THOMAS L. MCFARLAND; Editorial Dir. JACK G. GOELLNER; books and journals in the social sciences, humanities, science.

Richard D. Irwin, Inc.: 1818 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill. 60430; f. 1933; Pres. IRVIN L. GRIMES; Vice-Pres. and Treas. JOHN K. FRANKLIN; economics and business books.

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.: 501 Madison Avenue, New York 10022; f. 1915; merged with Random House Inc. 1960; fiction, textbooks and general literature.

Kraus Reprint Corp.: 16 East 46th Street, New York 10017; reprints of books and periodicals.

Lancer Books, Inc.: 185 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Man. RAVDIN ZIMMERMAN; Editors LARRY T. SHAW, MARYSE TRIGONE; paperback reprints and originals.

Lea and Febiger: 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; f. 1785; medical, dental, veterinary and other life sciences.

J. B. Lippincott Company: East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1792; Chair. of Board H. K. BAVERNFEIND; Pres. JOSEPH W. LIPPINCOTT, Jr.; Sec. WALTER KAHOE; fiction, biography, history, scientific, medical, educational, juveniles, sporting.

Little, Brown and Company (Inc.): 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1837, acquired by Time Inc. 1968; Chair. of Board ARTHUR H. THORNHILL; Pres. ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, Jr.; Sec. A. BRADLEE EMMONS; fiction, biography, history, current affairs, travel, drama, juveniles, medical, law, and college textbooks.

Louisiana State University Press: Baton Rouge, La. 70803; f. 1935; Dir. RICHARD L. WENTWORTH.

M.I.T. Press: 50 Ames St., Room 741, Cambridge, Mass. 02142; f. 1932; Dir. and Editor CARROLL BOWEN; Financial Dir. EDWARD HAAS; scholarly, advanced textbooks, research monographs, non-fiction trade books and paperbacks.

MacFadden-Bartell Corporation: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. FREDERICK A. KLEIN; paperback fiction and non-fiction.

McGraw Hill Book Co.: 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1909; Pres. E. E. BOOHER; college and school textbooks, technical, scientific and business, medical, legal, religious, art, fiction, general non-fiction and young people's books, encyclopaedias and reference books, text-films and film-strips, subscription and home-study books and programmes, tapes, records, transparencies, science kits, instructional systems and tests, planetariums and special instructional equipment.

David McKay Co. Inc.: 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, Pres. and Ed. KENNETT L. RAWSON; general fiction, non-fiction, juvenile, college texts, languages, dictionaries.

The Macmillan Co., New York: 866 Third Ave., New York 10011; a division of The Crowell-Collier Publishing Co.; Pres. JEREMIAH KAPLAN; distributors of Macmillan, Free Press and Collier Books.

Macrae Smith Co.: 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1925; Pres. D. P. MACRAE; all types of fiction and non-fiction, juveniles.

Meredith Press Division, Meredith Publishing Co.: 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.; f. 1961; Pres. JACK BARLASS; fiction and non-fiction.

G. and C. Merriam Co.: 47 Federal St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1831; Pres. GORDON J. GALLAN; Vice-Pres. VICTOR W. WEIDMAN; an affiliate of Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.; Sec. CRAWFORD LINCOLN; Merriam-Webster dictionaries.

Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., Inc.: 1300 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1842; wholly owned subsidiary of Bell and Howell; Pres. COBURN T. WHEELER; textbooks and supplementary material.

Michigan State University Press: Box 550, East Lansing, Mich. 48824; Dir. LYLE BLAIR.

Moody Press: 820 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610; Man. HAROLD SHAW; religious.

William Morrow & Co., Inc.: 425 Park Ave. S., New York 10016; f. 1926; Pres. LAWRENCE HUGHES; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.

C. V. Mosby Co.: 3207 Washington Place, St. Louis, Mo. 63103; Pres. JOEL A. ROGERS; medical, dental, nursery books and journals.

National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council: 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418; f. 1863; Pres. Dr. FREDERICK SEITZ; scientific and technical reports, abstracts, bibliographies, catalogues.

National Educational Asscn.: 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1857; Pres. LOIS V. EDINGER; educational books and periodicals.

Thomas Nelson & Sons: Copewood & Davis Streets, Camden, New Jersey 08103; f. 1854; Pres. and Treas. CHARLES CRIDLAND; religious, trade, juveniles.

The New American Library, Inc.: 1301 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. SIDNEY B. KRAMER; Chair. MARTIN P. LEVIN; hard cover and paper-bound books; all categories except text; a subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.

New Directions: 333 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor JAMES LAUGHLIN; modern literature, poetry, criticisms, belles lettres.

New York University Press: 32 Washington Place, New York 10003; f. 1916; Dir. WILLIAM B. HARVEY; Editor ROBERT T. KING.

W. W. Norton & Co. Inc.: 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1924; Chair. and Pres. GEORGE P. BROCKWAY; Treas. WILLIAM ONYSKO; Exec. Editor ERIC P. SWENSON; general fiction and non-fiction, children's, college, science.

Oceana Publications Inc.: Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522; f. 1957; Pres. PHILIP C. COHEN; trade, general, juveniles, law, politics, directories.

Oxford University Press, Inc.: 417 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1896; Pres. JOHN R. B. BRETT-SMITH; Vice-Pres. and Sales Man. W. T. OAKLEY; Vice-Pres. and Treas. HAROLD R. DE JAGER; all non-fiction, trade books, religious, reference, Bibles, college textbooks, medical, music, technical.

Pantheon Books: 22 East 51st Street, New York, N.Y. 10022; division of Random House, Inc.; Man. Dir. DONALD KLOPPER; Editors ANDRÉ SCHIFFRIN, PAULA MCGUIRE, SARA BLACKBURN; fiction, non-fiction, history, philosophy, art, juvenile, illustrated editions.

- Paperback Library, Inc.:** 260 Park Ave. South, New York 10010; Pres. MORRIS S. LATZEN; Vice-Pres. DAVID YOUNG; Treas. HY STEIRMAN; paperback reprints and originals.
- Penguin Books Inc.:** 3300 Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore, Md. 21211; f. 1951; Pres. SIR ALLEN LANE; reprints and originals.
- Pennsylvania State University Press:** University Press Building, University Park, Pa. 16802; f. 1956; Dir. T. ROWLAND SLINGLUFF; general, scholarly, non-fiction, art, history, music.
- Pergamon Press, Inc.:** 122 East 55th St., New York 10022 and 44-01 21st St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101; f. 1952; Pres. L. D. MAJTHENYI; science, medicine.
- Philosophical Library, Inc.:** 15 East 40th Street, New York 10016; f. 1941; Pres. and Editor DAGOBERT D. RUNES, Ph.D.; Sec. ROSE MORSE; educational and reference.
- Pitman Publishing Corporation:** 20 East 46th Street, New York 10017; Isaac Pitman & Sons, f. 1894, inc. as Pitman Publishing Corp., 1933; business education, technical, college, arts and crafts, and general non-fiction.
- Plenum Publishing Corp.:** 227 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. EARL M. COLEMAN; scientific and technical books and journals, dictionaries, translations, music, Americana, exploration, art, architecture and general reprints.
- Pocket Books Inc.:** 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020; f. 1939; Dir. LEON SHIMKIN; publishers of 35-cent, 50-cent, 75-cent and 95-cent reprints and originals.
- Popular Library:** 355 Lexington Ave., New York 10017; Chair. NED L. PINES; Pres. FRANK P. LUALDI; reprints and originals.
- Frederick A. Praeger, Inc.:** 111 Fourth Ave., New York 10003; f. 1950; Pres. FREDERICK A. PRAEGER; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEORGE ALDOR; International relations, history, art and architecture, economics, geography, political science.
- Prentice-Hall, Inc.:** Engelwood Cliffs, N.J. 07632 and 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1913; Pres. PAUL R. ANDREWS; Chair. of Board RICHARD P. ETTINGER; scientific, industrial, educational, textbooks, general.
- Princeton University Press:** Princeton, New Jersey 08540; f. 1905; Dir. HERBERT S. BAILEY, Jr.; scholarly books in all fields.
- G. P. Putnam's Sons:** 200 Madison Avenue, New York 10016; f. 1838; Pres. WALTER J. MINTON; general.
- Pyramid Publications, Inc.:** 444 Madison Avenue, New York 10022; Chair. A. R. PLAINE; Pres. MATTHEW HUTTNER; paperback reprints and originals.
- Quadrangle Books, Inc.:** 12 East Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill. 60611; history, politics; paperbacks.
- Quigley Publishing Company, Inc.:** Rockefeller Center, 1270 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; annuals and periodicals.
- Rand McNally & Co.:** 2255 Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. 60076; f. 1856; Pres. ANDREW McNALLY III; juvenile, non-fiction, school, college textbooks, atlases, maps.
- Random House, Inc.:** 457 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; acquired Alfred A. Knopf, Smith and Haas Inc., Beginner Books, Gateway Books, American Birthright Books, Pantheon Books, Looking Glass Library and the L. W. Singer Co. Inc.; Chair. of Board BENNETT A. CERF; Pres. ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN; new books; reprints under the title The Modern Library; paperbacks under the title Vintage Books; new juvenile and series Landmark Books, Allabout Books, college textbooks, elementary school textbooks under L. W. Singer imprint.
- Henry Regnery Co.:** 114 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1947; Pres. HARVEY PLOTNICK; general, non-fiction, poetry, fiction.
- Reinhold Publishing Corporation:** 430 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. JAMES F. MOTTESHEAD; Exec.-Vice-Pres. FRED P. PETERS; technical, architectural, art and craft books, chemical, scientific, engineering magazines.
- Fleming H. Revell Co.:** Westwood, N.J. 07675; f. 1870; Chair. of Board FLEMING H. REVELL, Jr.; Chair. Exec. Committee WILBUR H. DAVIES; religious.
- Ronald Press Co., The:** 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1900; Pres. and Treas. PHILIP J. WARNER; Sec. E. A. WOODSON; non-fiction, college textbooks, reference books.
- Roy Publishers, Inc.:** 30 East 74th Street, New York 10021; Pres. HANNA KISTER; fiction and non-fiction, juveniles.
- Russell and Russell (Division of Atheneum House, Inc.):** 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Man. Editor S. A. RUSSELL; Asst. Man. Editor Mrs. E. SOSCHIN; reprints of scholarly books.
- Rutgers University Press:** 30 College Avenue, New Brunswick, N.J.; Dir. WILLIAM SLOANE; Exec. Editor HELEN STEWART; scholarly and regional.
- St. Martin's Press, Inc.:** 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10010; f. 1952; Pres. F. A. UPJOHN; *Statesman's Year Book and Who's Who*, general and technical trade, textbooks.
- Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.:** 4300 W. 62nd Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; Chair. and Pres. HOWARD W. SAMS; Administrative Vice-Pres. JOHN W. MERRITT; text and technical books.
- W. B. Saunders Co.:** West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1888; Chair. L. SAUNDERS; Pres. HARRY R. MOST; Editor JOHN L. DUSSEAU; medical, technical and scientific textbooks.
- Schenkman Publishing Co., Inc.:** One Story St., Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; f. 1961; politics, sociology, economics.
- Scholastic Magazines, Inc.:** 50 West 44th Street, New York City, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1920; Chair. MAURICE R. ROBINSON; educational paperbacks and periodicals for elementary and secondary schools.
- William R. Scott, Inc.:** 333 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1938; Pres. and Treas. WILLIAM R. SCOTT; Vice-Pres. JOHN G. McCULLOUGH; Sec. and Editor CARLA STEVENS; juveniles.
- Scott, Foresman & Co.:** 1900 East Lake Ave., Glenview, Ill. 60025; f. 1896; Pres. DARREL E. PETERSON; Man. International Sales J. T. HOLMES.
- Charles Scribner's Sons:** 597 Fifth Avenue, New York 10017; f. 1846; Pres. CHARLES SCRIBNER, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres./Treas. G. MCKAY SCHIEFFELIN; all types.
- Seabury Press, Inc.:** 815 Second Avenue, New York 10017; Pres. JOHN C. GOODBODY; religious (Protestant).
- Sheed & Ward:** 64 University Place, New York 10003; Pres. LOUISE H. WIJNHAUSEN; Editor PHILIP SCHARPER; Publicity Dir. LEONARD MAYHEW; history, biography, juvenile, theology, sociology, philosophy, Catholic.
- Silver Burdett Co.:** Park Ave. and Columbia Rd., Morristown, N.J. 07960; f. 1885; Chair. and Pres. FRANCIS KEPPEL; Man. Editor IRA C. SINGLETON; elementary and secondary school books.

Simon & Schuster, Inc.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York 10020; f. 1924; Pres. LEON SHIMKIN; Publisher Trade Books PETER SCHWED; Editor ROBERT GOTTLIEB; general.

Peter Smith: 6 Lexington Ave., Gloucester, Mass. 01932; Editor PETER SMITH; reprints of out-of-print and rare books.

Southern Methodist University Press: Box 517, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75222; f. 1937; Dir. ALLEN MAXWELL; Editor MARGARET L. HARTLEY; non-fiction, general and scholarly.

Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.: 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10010; Exec. Vice-Pres. GUNTER HOLTZ; scientific, technical, research and reference books.

Stackpole Books: Cameron and Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105; f. 1930; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES RIETMULDET; Dir. of Sales C. P. PETERS; Sen. Editor J. B. SWEET; outdoor, general, military.

Stanford University Press: Stanford, California 94305; f. 1917; Dir. LEON E. SELTZER.

Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.: 419 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1949; Pres. DAVID A. BOEHM; non-fiction and juveniles.

Alan Swallow, Publisher: 2679 South York, Denver, Colo. 80210; f. 1940; poetry, fiction, criticism, biography, reprints and originals.

Taplinger Publishing Co. Inc.: 29 East 10th St., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1955; Pres. RICHARD TAPLINGER; general.

Charles C Thomas, Publisher: 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill. 62703; f. 1927; Pres. CHARLES C THOMAS; Editor PAYNE E. L. THOMAS; Sec. N. P. THOMAS; medical.

Time-Life Books: Time & Life Building, Rocketteller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; Publ. RHETT AUSTELL; non-fiction books on political, cultural and social aspects of world nations, U.S. history, science, art and music.

Times-Mirror Co.: Times-Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1887; Divisions are the Los Angeles Times and Times Mirror Press; subsidiaries are Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Matthew Bender Co., Inc., The C. V. Mosby Co., Denoyer-Geppert Co., New American Library, Inc., New English Library Ltd., Popular Science Publishing Co., Publishers Paper Co., The World Publishing Co. and Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.; Chair. Dr. FRANKLIN D. MURPHY; Pres. ALBERT V. CASEY.

Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc.: 28 Main St., Rutland, Vt. 05701; f. 1832; Pres. CHARLES E. TUTTLE; books on the Orient, particularly Japan, language, art, culture, juveniles.

Frederick Ungar Publishing Co. Inc.: 250 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1940; Pres. FREDERICK UNGAR; reference works, non-fiction, literature and criticism, languages, engineering, mathematics, textbooks.

United Nations: Sales Section, Publishing Service, New York 10017; Chief of Section BASIL LARTHE; trade and textbooks on world and national economy, international trade, social questions, human rights, international law.

University of Alabama Press: Drawer 2877, University, Ala. 35486; f. 1945; Editor FRANCIS P. SQUIBB; scholarly books, especially political science, public administration, history, linguistics and philology.

University of Arizona: Box 3398, College Sta., Tucson, Ariz. 85700; f. 1959; Dir. MARSHALL TOWNSEND; scholarly works.

University of California Press: Berkeley, Calif. 94720; f. 1893; Los Angeles Office: 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024; New York Office: 25 W. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1893; Dir. AUGUST FRUGÉ.

University of Chicago Press: 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1891; Dir. MORRIS PHILIPSON; scholarly books and journals, textbooks, general.

University of Florida Press: 15 N.W. 15th St. Gainesville, Fla. 32601; f. 1945; Dir. WILLIAM B. HARVEY; Editor PAUL CHALKER; general, scholarly and regional books.

University of Illinois Press: Urbana, Ill. 61801; f. 1918; Dir. MIODRAG MUNTJAN; Editor DONALD D. JACKSON; scholarly books and journals.

University of Michigan Press, The: Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106; f. 1930; Dir. GLENN D. GOSLING; non-fiction, textbooks, paperbacks.

University of Minnesota Press: 2037 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455; f. 1925; Dir. JOHN ERVIN, Jr.; Editor JEANNE SINNEN; general.

University of Nebraska: Lincoln, Nebr. 68508; f. 1941; Dir. BRUCE H. NICOLL; Editor MISS VIRGINIA FAULKNER; general scholarly non-fiction, regional history, poetry.

University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque, New Mex. 87106; f. 1931; Dir. ROGER W. SHUGG.

University of North Carolina Press: Box 510, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515; f. 1922; Dir. LAMBERT DAVIS; biographical, regional, general non-fiction, general college, text, poetry, drama.

University of Notre Dame Press: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; f. 1949; Chair. of Board Rev. PAUL E. BEICHNER; Editor JOHN EHMANN; religious, Catholic, scholarly and theological.

University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, Okla. 73069; f. 1928; Dir. SAVOIE LOTTINVILLE; scholarly books in all fields.

University of Pennsylvania Press: 3729 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; Dir. GORDON HUBEL; scholarly books.

University of Texas Press: Austin, Texas 78712; Dir. FRANK H. WARDLAW.

University of Washington Press: Seattle, Wash. 98105; f. 1909; Dir. DONALD R. ELLEGOOD; Editor-in-Chief CHARLES E. CUNNINGHAM; general, scholarly, non-fiction, reprints.

University Press of Virginia: Box 3608, University Sta., Charlottesville, Va. 22903; f. 1963; Dir. VICTOR REYNOLDS; Exec. Editor MISS CATHERINE STURTEVANT; bibliography.

Vanguard Press, Inc.: 424 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1926; Pres. MISS EVELYN SHRIFTE; fiction, non-fiction and juveniles.

D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc.: 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. 08540; f. 1848; Pres. E. M. CRANE, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. GUSTAV H. GANDER, STANTON WHITNEY; Vice-Pres. and Sec. O. A. VIETOR; Dirs. (including above officers) J. E. CRANE, EDWARD C. KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM R. MINRATH, JOHN H. MILLER II, JOHN G. McCLELLAND; educational, technical, scientific and general non-fiction.

The Viking Press, Inc.: 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; Pres. THOMAS H. GUINZBURG; Chair. Exec. Cttee. MARSHALL A. BEST; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHARLES G. BOLTE; Sec. ROSE J. BERKOWE; fiction, non-fiction, and juvenile.

Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc.: Belmont, Calif. 94002; f. 1956; Chair. of Board RICHARD P. ETINGER, Jr.; college textbooks.

Walker & Co.: 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1959; a division of Publications Development Corp.; Pres. SAMUEL S. WALKER, Jr.; Chair. SAMUEL W. MEEK; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Washington Square Press, Inc.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1959; a subsidiary of Simon and Schuster, Inc.; Chair. LEON SHIMKIN; scholarly.

Franklin Watts, Inc.: 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1942; Pres. FRANKLIN WATTS; a division of Grolier, Inc.; juvenile, adult non-fiction.

Western Publishing Co., Inc.: 1220 Mound Ave., Racine, Wis. 53404; f. 1907; divisions include Whitman Publishing, The Odyssey Press, Pegasus, Golden Press; juvenile and general book publishers.

The Westminster Press: Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Gen. Man. CHARLES COLMAN III; Religious Editor PAUL L. MEACHAM; Juvenile Editor BARBARA BATES; juvenile fiction, non-fiction, religious.

John Wiley and Sons, Inc.: 605 Third Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1807; Press. W. BRADFORD WILEY; scientific, technical and social science books, research monographs and periodicals under the imprint Interscience.

Williams & Wilkins Co., The: 428 East Preston St., Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1925; Pres. W. M. PASSANO; Exec.

Vice-Pres. CHARLES O. REVILLE, Jr.; medical, dental, veterinary, scientific.

H. W. Wilson Co.: 950 University Ave, Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Chair. of Board HOWARD HAYCRAFT; Pres. LEO M. WEINS; publishers of the *Cumulative Book Index*, periodical indexes, other reference works for libraries, Wilson Library Bulletin and Current Biography.

University of Wisconsin Press: Box 1379, Madison, Wis. 53701; University of Wisconsin Press Ltd.; Dir. THOMPSON WEBB, Jr.; non-fiction.

World Publishing Co., The: 2231 West 110 Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44102; 119 West 57th Street, New York 10019; acquired by Times-Mirror Co. of Los Angeles, Dec. 1963; Pres. and Chief Exec. Man. DEXTER E. ROBINSON; Senior Vice-Pres. ROY D. CHENNELLS; trade books, juvenile, art, fiction, biography, information, Bibles, dictionaries, religious.

Yale University Press: 149 York Street, New Haven, Conn. 06511; f. 1908; Dir. CHESTER KERR; scholarly non-fiction.

Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.: 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.; Pres. ALEXANDER GREENE; medical.

Zondervan Publishing House: 1415 Lake Drive, S.E. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; f. 1931; Pres. P. J. ZONDERVAN; religious (Protestant).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Federal Communications Commissions (FCC): Washington, D.C. 20554; f. 1934; Seven Commissioners appointed by the President for seven years; regulates inter-state and foreign communication by radio, wire and cable; Chair. ROSEL H. HYDE.

National Association of Broadcasters (NAB): 1771 N. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; 4975, mems.; a private body of Radio and TV stations and networks; lays down Operating Codes for Radio and TV, and provides other services; funds subscribed by members.

RADIO

Number of radio licences (1967) 242,500,000.

Number of licensed and operating stations A.M. 3,590, F.M. 958.

COMMERCIAL NETWORKS

American Broadcasting Cos. Inc.: 1330 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; 7 owned and operated AM/FM radio stations, 5 owned and operated television stations, 705 AM and FM radio affiliates, 259 television affiliates, 400 motion picture theatres.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.: 485 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Chair. WILLIAM S. PALEY; Pres. FRANK STANTON; Pres. C.B.S. Radio Division ARTHUR HULL HAYES; 7 owned and operated, 223 affiliated stations.

Mutual Broadcasting System: 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; Pres. ROBERT F. HURLEIGH.

National Broadcasting Company: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; Chair. of Board R. W. SARNOFF; Pres. R. KINTNER; 11 owned and operated, 400 affiliated stations.

Keystone Broadcasting System: 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602; and 527 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; branches in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Detroit; transcription network for rural America; approx. 1,140 affiliated stations.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company Inc.: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. D. H. MCGANNON; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. V. TOOKE and L. H. ISRAEL; 6 A.M., 3 P.M., 5 VHF-TV owned and operated stations.

EDUCATIONAL

Office of Education: Washington, D.C. 20202; Acting Dir. Educational Media Branch THOMAS D. CLEMENS; 100 stations.

National Association of Educational Broadcasters: 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1925; Pres. WILLIAM G. HARLEY; 165 member educational radio stations, 154 educational television members, 500 individual members; publs. *Newsletter* (monthly), *Educational Broadcasting Review* (bi-monthly), *Annual Directory/Yearbook of Educational Broadcasting*.

National Educational TV and Radio Center: 2320 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich., U.S.A.; a national centre for instructing educational broadcasters.

TELEVISION

Number of receiving sets (1967) 70,000,000, including over 2,500,000 colour T.V. sets.

Number of licensed and operating stations 620.

COMMERCIAL

(see also Radio Section for full addresses)

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.: 1330 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; LT 1-7777; Pres.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; 5 owned TV stations; 6 owned radio stations; 140 primary TV network affiliates; 132 secondary TV network affiliates.

American Broadcasting Company: Pres. of ABC Television Network THOMAS W. MOORE; 140 primary affiliates; 132 secondary TV network affiliates.

Columbia Broadcasting System: Pres. C.B.S. T.V. Network Division (vacant); Pres. C.B.S. Television Stations MERLE S. JONES; 5 owned and operated, 204 affiliated stations.

National Broadcasting Company: Pres. TV stations R. E. KINTNER; 5 owned and operated, 212 affiliated stations.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: National T.V. Sales Man. ROBERT MCGREY; 5 stations.

EDUCATIONAL

Office of Education: Washington D.C., 20202.

National Association of Educational Broadcasters: Washington; represents more than 114 educational television stations, 100 school closed-circuit television installations; supervises educational television projects in Trinidad and American Samoa.

National Educational Television: H.Q.: 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019; distribution office in Ann Arbor, Mich., and office in Washington, D.C.; f. 1953; non-profit corpn. providing programming to 85 affiliated non-commercial educational television stations; Pres. JOHN F. WHITE.

Many Universities and Colleges have closed circuit systems.

FOREIGN RADIO SERVICES

GOVERNMENT

Voice of America: U.S. Information Agency, 330 Independence Ave., Washington, D.C. 20547; Dir. U.S. Information Agency LEONARD H. MARKS; Dir. Broadcasting Service JOHN DALY; broadcasts in many languages to Europe, the Near East, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Department of Defense, Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS): Office of Information for the Armed Forces OASO (M and RA), Washington, D.C. 20305; *European Pacific and Southeast Asia Service:* Armed

Forces News Bureau, Office of Information for the Armed Forces OASO (M and RA), Washington, D.C. 20305; Chief LTC HARRY BANES.

All broadcasts are in English.

Broadcasts to Europe, Middle and Far East, Southeast Asia, Caribbean, North Atlantic, Pacific, North Africa, Canada.

Television: There are services in all the above areas.

PRIVATE

ABC International: 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; subsidiary company of the American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres Inc.; Pres. DONALD W. COYLE; 60 stations in 25 nations, including Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador and Lebanon.

Radio Free Europe: Englischer Garten 1, Munich 22, Germany; Dir. RALPH WALTER; a division of Free Europe Inc., 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. WILLIAM P. DURKEE.

Broadcasts to:

Languages

Eastern Europe Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian.

Radio Liberty: Lilienthalstrasse 2, 8 Munich 19, Germany; Exec. Dir. (Europe) WALTER K. SCOTT; supported by the Radio Liberty Committee, Inc. whose funds are from private persons and organizations in the United States; 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.; Pres. H. SARGEANT.

Broadcasts 24 hours daily in 17 national languages of the Soviet Union.

KFRN: Ferney, Texas; f. 1960; operated by Globe Broadcasting Co.; serves Central and South America.

Radio New York Worldwide Inc.: 485 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; Pres. ARCH L. MADSEN; Exec. Vice-Pres. ARTHUR M. MORTENSEN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MILLER R. GARDNER; operates New York City stereo FM station WRFM and the commercial international (short-wave) radio station, WNYW, with services in English to Europe, Africa, Caribbean and Latin America and in Spanish to Latin America.

Radio Station KGEI Inc. The Voice of Friendship: Box 887, Belmont, Calif.; f. 1939; owned and operated by Far East Broadcasting Co. Inc.; Pres. R. H. BOWMAN; Station Man. JIM R. BOWMAN; broadcasts in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Ukrainian.

FINANCE

BANKING

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(Washington, D.C. 20551)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chair.: WM. MCC. MARTIN, JR.**Vice-Chair.:** J. L. ROBERTSON.**Governors:** GEORGE W. MITCHELL, J. DEWEY DAANE, SHERMAN J. MAISEL, ANDREW F. BRIMMER, WILLIAM W. SHERRILL.**Senior Adviser to the Board:** RALPH A. YOUNG.**Advisers to the Board:** ROBERT C. HOLLAND, ROBERT SOLOMON.**Assistant to the Board:** CHARLES MOLONY.**Legislative Counsel:** ROBERT L. CARDON.**Assistant to the Board:** CLARKE L. FAUVER.**Secretary:** MERRITT SHERMAN.**General Counsel:** HOWARD H. HACKLEY.**Director, Division of Research and Statistics:** DANIEL H. BRILL.**Director, Division of International Finance:** RALPH A. YOUNG.

The Federal Reserve System comprises the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal Advisory Council, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks with 24 branches, and the member banks. Founded 1913.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., is composed of seven members appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board has important responsibilities in the areas of monetary policy and supervision.

The Reserve Banks are empowered to issue Federal Reserve notes fully secured by the following assets, alone or in any combination: (1) Gold certificates; (2) U.S. Government securities; (3) Eligible paper as described by statute. Each Reserve Bank must have gold certificate reserves of not less than 25 per cent of its Federal Reserve Notes in circulation. The Reserve Banks may discount paper for member banks and make properly secured advances to member banks. At the direction of the Federal Open Market Committee the Federal Reserve Banks engage in open market operations, chiefly concerned with U.S. Government securities; the Reserve Banks function as collectors and clearing houses for member banks and act as fiscal agents of the United States Government.

All national banks are members of the Federal Reserve

System, and State-chartered banks may apply for membership and be admitted upon qualification.

The Controller of the Currency has primary supervisory authority over national banks, and the banking supervisors of the States have similar jurisdiction over banks organized under State laws. State member banks are examined by the Federal Reserve, and all member banks are subject to regulations issued by the Board of Governors.

Every member of the Federal Reserve System must subscribe to stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of its district in an amount equal to 6 per cent of its paid-up capital and surplus. One half of the subscribed stock is paid upon admission to membership, the other half being subject to call by the Board of Governors.

Any State bank or trust company may withdraw from the Federal Reserve System on six months' written notice to the Board.

Every member bank of the Federal Reserve System must take part in a Federal deposit insurance fund, under which its deposits are insured to the extent of \$10,000 for each depositor. Non-member banks may be accepted for deposit insurance. The fund is administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, established by the Banking Act of 1933.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

<i>Federal Reserve Bank of:</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>President</i>
<i>Boston</i> . . .	ERWIN O. CANHAM	GEORGE H. ELLIS
<i>New York</i> . . .	EVERETT N. CASE	ALFRED HAYES
<i>Philadelphia</i> . . .	WALTER E. HOADLEY	KARL R. BOPP
<i>Cleveland</i> . . .	JOSEPH B. HALL	W. BRADDOCK HICKMAN
<i>Richmond</i> . . .	EDWIN HYDE	EDWARD A. WAYNE
<i>Atlanta</i> . . .	JACK TARVER	HAROLD T. PATTERSON
<i>Chicago</i> . . .	FRANKLIN J. LUNDIG	CHARLES J. SCANLON
<i>St. Louis</i> . . .	RAYMOND REBSAMEN	DARRYL R. FRANCIS
<i>Minneapolis</i> . . .	JUDSON BEMIS.	HUGH D. GALUSHA, Jr.
<i>Kansas City</i> . . .	HOMER A. SCOTT	GEORGE H. CLAY
<i>Dallas</i> . . .	CARL J. THOMSEN	WATROUS H. IRONS
<i>San Francisco</i> . . .	FREDERIC S. HIRSCHLER	ELIOT J. SWAN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY

Controller: WILLIAM B. CAMP.

The Controller of Currency has supervisory control over all Federal chartered banks (the national banks), comprising more than half the U.S. banking system.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Export-Import Bank of Washington: 811 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20571; f. 1934, and made a permanent independent agency of the United States in 1945; auth. cap. stock \$1,000,000,000; management is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of five full-time members appointed by the President, by, and with the advice and consent of, the Senate, one of whom is designated by the President as Chairman; the general purpose of the Bank is to assist in financing and to facilitate the trade of the U.S. with other countries, both export and import; it is authorized to do a general banking business in the foreign trade field and to extend credit to American foreign trades, private entities in other countries and foreign governments; Pres. and Chair. HAROLD F. LINDER; First Vice-Pres. and Vice-Chair. WALTER C. SAUER; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. H. ROWNTREE; Vice-Pres. RAYMOND L. JONES, B. JENKINS MIDDLETON; General Counsel S. D. SHACKLEFORD; Treas. SIMMONS B. SAVAGE; Sec. JOSEPH S. REGAN.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The following list is based on a minimum of \$10 million capital. In states where no such bank exists the bank with the largest capital is listed.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

ALABAMA

First National Bank of Birmingham: 17 North 20th St., P.O.B. 2534, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1873; cap. \$20m.; dep. \$548.2m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. JOHN A. HAND; Vice-Chair. HARVEY TERRELL; Pres. NEWTON H. DEBARDELEBEN.

ALASKA

National Bank of Alaska: 446 4th Ave., Anchorage; f. 1916; cap. \$3m.; dep. \$114m. (June 1966); Chair. of Board E. E. RASMUSON; Pres. D. L. MOLLISH.

ARIZONA

First National Bank of Arizona: 411 N. Central Ave., Phoenix; f. 1877; cap. \$12.5m.; dep. \$528.5m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. S. HAZELTINE; Pres. R. D. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. and Cashier C. M. BURROW; Vice-Pres. and Man. International Dept. J. A. PAGAN.

Valley National Bank of Arizona: 141 North Central Ave., Phoenix; f. 1899; cap. \$82m.; dep. \$1,022m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. W. R. BIMSON; Pres. J. E. PATRICK.

ARKANSAS

Simmons First National Bank of Pine Bluff: Pine Bluff, Ark.; f. 1903; cap. \$2m.; dep. \$67m. (June 1966); Pres. WAYNE A. STONE; Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. A. MARTIN.

CALIFORNIA

Bank of America (International) (subsidiary of Bank of America N.T. & S.A.): P.O.B. 446, Church St. Station, New York, N.Y. 10015; cap. \$34m.; dep. \$554.3m. (June 1966).

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Asscn.: 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; Pres. RUDOLPH A. PETERSON; Chair. of Board LOUIS B. LUNDBORG; f. 1904; cap. \$178m.; dep. \$19.1m.; 1,002 banking offices; London Branch, 27-29 Walbrook, E.C.4 (Vice-Pres. and Man. R. F. YOUNG), West End Branch, 29 Davies St., W.I.

Bank of California, N.A.: 400 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1864; cap. \$93m.; dep. \$1.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. and Chair. of Board CHARLES DE BRETTEVILLE.

United California Bank: 600 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1903; cap. \$303m.; dep. \$3,427m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. FRANK L. KING; Pres. CLIFFORD TWETER.

Crocker-Citizens National Bank: Administrative Headquarters, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; formed by merger in 1963, of Crocker-Anglo National Bank (San Francisco, f. 1870) and Citizens National Bank (Los Angeles, f. 1890); cap. \$317m.; dep. \$3,769m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. PAUL E. HOOVER; Pres. EMMETT G. SOLOMON.

First Western Bank and Trust Co.: 548 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90013; f. 1961; cap. \$74.6m.; dep. \$785.7m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. TROY V. POST; Pres. STAFFORD GRADY; Vice-Pres. and Man. International Banking Dept. ARTHUR L. REISCH.

Security First National Bank: 6th and Spring Streets, Los Angeles 13 and P.O.B. 2097, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1871; cap. \$131m.; dep. \$5.1m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of Board LLOYD L. AUSTIN; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer FREDERICK G. LARKIN, JR.

Union Bank: Fifth and Figueroa Streets, Los Angeles; f. 1914; cap. \$109.6m.; dep. \$1,233.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. HARRY J. VOLK.

Wells Fargo Bank: 464 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1960; cap. \$354.8m.; dep. \$4,074m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of Board ERNEST C. ARBUCKLE.

COLORADO

Denver United States National Bank: 17th and Broadway, Denver; f. 1958; cap. \$10.2m.; dep. \$433 (Dec. 1967); Chair. R. D. KNIGHT, JR.; Pres. NEIL F. ROBERTS.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.: Hartford; f. 1792; cap. \$14m.; dep. \$796m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. POMEROY DAY; Pres. JAMES F. ENGLISH, JR.

Hartford National Bank and Trust Co.: 777 Main St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1792; cap. \$13.7m.; dep. \$664m. (June 1966); Chair. OSTROM ENDERS.

DELAWARE

Bank of Delaware: 901 Market St., Wilmington; f. 1885; cap. \$12.2m.; dep. \$196m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Pres. EDWIN P. NEILAN; Treas. THOMAS J. MCKINNON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.: 1503 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20013; f. 1836; cap. and sur. \$142m.; dep. \$703m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. L. A. JENNINGS; Pres. RICHARD A. NORRIS.

FLORIDA

First National Bank of Miami: 100 South Biscayne Blvd., Miami; f. 1902; cap. \$10m.; dep. \$620m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. H. H. BASSETT; Pres. C. H. BRUNS.

GEORGIA

Citizens and Southern National Bank: Marietta and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; f. 1887; cap. \$136.9m.; dep. \$1,000m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. MILLS B. LANE, JR.; Vice-Pres. Int. Dept. DOUGLAS A. SMITH; 66 branches.

First National Bank: P.O.B. 4148, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; f. 1865; cap. \$14.4m.; dep. \$727.1m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ED. D. SMITH.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

HAWAII

Bank of Hawaii: P.O.B. 2900, Honolulu; f. 1897; cap. \$49.1m.; dep. \$488m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CLIFTON D. TERRY.

IDAHO

Idaho First National Bank: P.O.B. 140, Boise; f. 1867; cap. \$6m.; dep. \$312m. (June 1966); Pres. W. E. IRVIN.

ILLINOIS

American National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: La Salle St. at Washington, Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1928; cap. \$32.5m.; dep. \$713m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. R. E. STRAUS; Pres. A. P. STULTS.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: 231 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; org. 1857; cap. \$152.7m.; dep. \$5,419m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of Board DAVID M. KENNEDY; Vice-Chair. DONALD M. GRAHAM; Pres. TILDEN CUMMINGS.

First National Bank of Chicago: 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1863; cap. \$175m.; dep. \$5,199m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. HOMER J. LIVINGSTON; Pres. E. F. BLETNER.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank: 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1882; inc. 1907; cap. funds \$131.3m.; dep. \$1,545m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. K. V. ZWIENER.

Northern Trust Co., The: 50 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1889; cap. \$30m.; dep. \$1,100.7m. (June 1966); Chair. EDWARD B. SMITH; Pres. DOUGLAS R. FULLER.

INDIANA

Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis: 3 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1834; cap. \$14m.; dep. \$634m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of Board WILSON MOTHERS-HEAD; Pres. J. KURT MAHRDT.

MERCHANTS National Bank and Trust Co. of Indianapolis: 11 South Meridian St., Indianapolis; f. 1865; cap. \$5m.; dep. \$381m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. R. E. SWEENEY, Jr.

IOWA

Iowa-Des Moines National Bank: 6th and Walnut Streets, Des Moines; f. 1868; cap. \$14.6m.; dep. \$227.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CALVIN W. AURAND; Vice-Pres. JOHN R. FITZGIBBON.

KANSAS

Fourth National Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 1090, Wichita, Kans. 67201; f. 1887; cap. \$9.5m.; dep. \$231m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. A. DWIGHT BUTTON.

KENTUCKY

First National Bank of Louisville: 5th St. and Court Place, Louisville; f. 1863; cap. \$37m.; dep. 412m (Dec. 1967); Chair. J. V. NORMAN, Jr.; Pres. KEITH C. SPEARS.

LOUISIANA

National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans: Baronne and Common Streets, New Orleans; f. 1933; cap. \$9m.; dep. \$328m. (June 1966); Pres. JOHN A. OULLIBER; Vice-Pres. and Cashier J. WENSLES PARRA.

MAINE

First National Bank of Portland: 400 Congress St., Portland; f. 1889; cap. and surplus \$12.3m.; dep. 109m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. HUBERT H. HAUCK.

MARYLAND

First National Bank of Maryland: Redwood and Light Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1806; cap. \$10.5m.; dep. \$473.6m. (June 1965); Pres. ADRIAN L. MC-CARDELL.

Maryland National Bank: Baltimore and Light Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1960; cap. \$69m.; dep. \$814m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. R. D. H. HARVEY.

MASSACHUSETTS

First National Bank of Boston: 67 Milk St., Boston; f. 1784; cap. \$297.8m.; dep. \$2,923.3m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. ROGER C. DAMON; Pres. RICHARD D. HILL.

National Shawmut Bank of Boston: 40 Water St., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1836; cap. \$10m.; dep. 769m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer LAWRENCE H. MARTIN; Pres. D. THOMAS TRIGG.

State Street Bank and Trust Co.: 225 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. 02101; f. 1792; cap. \$20m.; dep. \$876.3m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Pres. H. FREDERICK HAGEMANN, Jr.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Bank and Trust Co.: Fort at Washington, Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1849; cap. \$21.2m.; dep. \$1,509m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. RAYMOND T. PERRING; Pres. C. BOYD STOCKMEYER.

Manufacturers' National Bank of Detroit: Detroit 31; f. 1933; cap. \$108m.; dep. \$1,671m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. R. A. MEWHORT.

Michigan National Bank: Lansing; f. 1940; cap. \$41m.; dep. \$987m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. HOWARD J. STODDARD; Pres. WALDO I. STODDARD; Senior Vice-Pres. R. FAIRLES.

National Bank of Detroit: 611 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48232; f. 1933; cap. \$60m.; dep. \$3,145.9m. (Dec. 1967); 96 offices; Chair. HENRY T. BODMAN; Pres. ROBERT M. SURDAM.

MINNESOTA

First National Bank of Minneapolis: 120 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402; f. 1857; formerly First National Bank and Trust Company, present name 1943; cap. \$22.5m.; dep. \$781.1m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of the Board GORDON MURRAY; Pres. GEORGE H. DIXON.

First National Bank of St. Paul: St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1853; cap. \$18m.; dep. \$597m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. P. H. NASON.

Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis: Minneapolis, Minn. 55404; f. 1872; cap. \$25m.; dep. \$780m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. J. A. MOORHEAD; Pres. P. B. HARRIS; Int. Dept. Vice-Pres. C. A. WISBY.

MISSISSIPPI

Deposit Guaranty National Bank: 200 East Capitol St., Jackson; f. 1925; cap. \$8m.; dep. \$284m. (June 1966); Pres. NAT. S. ROGERS.

MISSOURI

City National Bank and Trust Co.: 10th and Grand Ave., Kansas City; f. 1913; cap. \$12m.; dep. \$255m. (June 1966); Pres. CHARLES G. YOUNG, Jr.

First National Bank in St. Louis: 510 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1919; cap. \$16.9m.; dep. \$702m. (June 1966); Chair. JAS. P. HICKOK; Pres. JOHN B. MITCHELL.

Mercantile Trust Co.: 721 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1855; cap. \$22.9m.; dep. \$1,008.3m. (June 1967); Chair. of the Board JOHN FOX; Pres. DONALD E. LASATER.

MONTANA

First National Bank: 101 N. Main St., Butte; f. 1877; cap. \$300,000; dep. \$18m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. IRVING H. BOLITHO.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

NEBRASKA

Omaha National Bank: 1620 Farnam St., Omaha; f. 1866; cap. \$10m.; dep. \$322.5m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. W. B. MILLARD, Jr.; Pres. MORRIS F. MILLER.

NEVADA

First National Bank of Nevada: One East First St., Reno; f. 1903; cap. \$15.4m.; dep. 413m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. A. M. SMITH.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord National Bank: 43 North Main St., Concord; f. 1956; cap. \$550,000; dep. \$26.9m. (June 1967); Pres. F. N. SOUTHWORTH; Vice-Pres. K. W. FELDHOUSEN.

NEW JERSEY

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey: 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City; f. 1899; cap. \$20m.; dep. \$170m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. HARRY C. ZIMMER.

National Newark and Essex Bank: 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1804; cap. \$12m.; dep. \$455m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. of Board R. G. COWAN; Pres. GUSTAVE E. WIENDEMAYER.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque National Bank: 123 Central Ave., N.W., Albuquerque; f. 1924; cap. \$3m.; dep. \$167m. (June 1966); Pres. ROBERT L. TRIPP.

NEW YORK

Bank of America: P.O.B. 466, Church St. Station, New York, N.Y. 10015; wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association; f. 1950; cap. \$34m.; dep. 468.8m. (Dec. 1966).

Bank of New York, The: 48 Wall St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1784; cap. 49m.; dep. \$1,302m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. CHARLES M. BLISS; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer SAMUEL H. WOOLLEY.

Bankers' Trust Company: 16 Wall St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1903; cap. \$90m.; dep. \$4,919m. (June 1966); Chair. of the Board WILLIAM H. MOORE.

Chase Manhattan Bank, The: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1955 through the merging of the Chase National Bank (f. 1877) and the Bank of the Manhattan Company (f. 1799); cap. \$1,187m.; dep. \$15,760m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Board of Dirs. GEORGE CHAMPION; Pres. and Chair. Exec. Cttee. DAVID ROCKEFELLER; Vice-Chair. LAWRENCE C. MARSHALL.

Chemical Bank New York Trust Co.: 20 Pine St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1824; present name upon merger of Chemical Corn Exchange Bank and the New York Trust Company; cap. \$157.6m.; dep. \$6,122m. (June 1966); Chair. WILLIAM S. RENCHARD.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1812; cap. \$953m.; dep. \$15,201m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. G. S. MOORE; Pres. W. B. WRISTON; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. R. S. PERKINS.

Irving Trust Company: 1 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1851; cap. \$76.9m.; dep. \$3,523m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. GEORGE A. MURPHY; Pres. WILLIAM E. PETERSEN.

Lincoln Rochester Trust Company: 183 East Main St., Rochester 3; f. 1893; cap. \$11.6m.; dep. \$543.1m. (June 1966); Pres. WILMOT R. CRAIG.

Manufacturers' and Traders' Trust Company: 284 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14205; f. 1856; cap. \$12.8m.; dep. \$582m. (June 1966); Pres. CHARLES W. MILLARD, Jr.

Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company: 350 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1961, through merger of Manufacturers' Trust Co. (f. 1905) and The Hanover

Bank (f. 1831); cap. \$210m.; dep. \$8,000m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. Board of Dirs. and Chief Exec. Officer R. E. McNEILL, Jr.; Pres. GABRIEL HAUGE.

Marine Midland Grace Trust Company of New York, The: 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1907; cap. \$19m.; dep. \$1,369m. (Dec. 1966); Hon. Chair. of Board GEORGE C. TEXTOR; Pres. CROCKER NEVIN.

Marine Midland Trust Company of Western New York: 237 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14205; f. 1850; cap. \$80.5m.; dep. \$1,133.4m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. SEYMOUR H. KNOX; Chair. of Exec. Committee ROBERT S. SCHEU; Pres. DAVID J. LAUB; Vice-Pres. and Man. International Dept. G. F. RAND.

Meadow Brook National Bank, The: 1230 Ave. of the Americas, New York; f. 1960, through merger of Meadow Brook National Bank of Nassau County and Colonial Trust Co.; cap. \$19.5m.; dep. \$810.8m. (June 1966); Chair. S. FRIEDMAN; Pres. R. CANON CLEMENTS.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York: 23 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; formed by merger of J. P. Morgan & Co. Inc. and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 1959; cap. \$228m.; dep. \$7,284m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of Board THOMAS S. GATES; Pres. JOHN M. MEYER, Jr.

United States Trust Company (of New York): 45 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1853; cap. \$10.5m.; dep. \$207m. (June 1966); Chair. HOYT AMMIDON; Pres. CHARLES W. BUEK.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company: Third and Main Streets, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101; f. 1879; cap. \$24.4m.; dep. \$11,183.1m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JOHN F. WATLINGTON, Jr.; Vice-Pres. WILLIAM C. EDWARDS, Jr.

North Carolina National Bank: 200 South Tryon St., Charlotte; f. 1874; cap. \$14.4m.; dep. \$955m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. A. H. REESE; Vice-Chair. T. I. STORRS; Pres. J. J. CLARK.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bank of North Dakota: 700 Main St., Bismarck; f. 1919; cap. \$2m.; dep. \$116.8m. (June 1966); owned and operated by the State of North Dakota; Acting Man. GEO. M. THOMPSON.

OHIO

Central National Bank of Cleveland: 123 West Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1890; cap. \$23.7m.; dep. \$1,026.1m. (1967); Chair. EDWARD L. CARPENTER; Pres. W. REX DAVIS.

Central Trust Company: Fourth and Vine Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1862; cap. \$12m.; dep. \$394m. (June 1966); Chair. W. E. ANDERSON; Pres. F. E. NYCE.

Cleveland Trust Company: Euclid Ave. and E. 9th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1894; cap. \$40m.; dep. \$2,025m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Pres. G. F. KARCH.

Fifth Third Union Trust Company: N.W. cnr. 4th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1858; cap. \$15m.; dep. \$411m. (June 1966); Chair. and Pres. W. S. ROWE.

First National Bank of Cincinnati, The: S.E. cnr. 4th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1863; cap. \$61.8m.; dep. 573.7m. (June 1967); Chair. FRED A. DOWD; Pres. K. PETTENGILL.

National City Bank of Cleveland: 623 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 45201; f. 1845; cap. \$25.7m.; dep. \$989.7m. (June 1966); Pres. JOHN S. FANGBONER.

Society National Bank of Cleveland: 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1849; cap. \$12m.; dep. \$673.5m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. MARVIN B. FRANCE; Pres. WALTER F. LINEBERGER, Jr.

Toledo Trust Company: 245 Summit St., Toledo; f. 1868; cap. \$38m.; dep. \$387.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. D. M. DRESSER.

Union Commerce Bank: 917 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1938; cap. \$14.6m.; dep. 540.3m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. HARRY F. BURMESTER.

OKLAHOMA

First National Bank and Trust Co. of Oklahoma City: 120 North Robinson, Oklahoma City; f. 1889; cap. \$17.5m.; dep. \$386m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. W. H. McDONALD.

OREGON

First National Bank of Oregon: 400 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97208; f. 1865; cap. \$34.8m.; dep. \$1,438 (Dec. 1967); Pres. RALPH J. VOSS.

United States National Bank of Oregon: 321 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97208; f. 1891; cap. 96.9m.; dep. \$1,354m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. LEROY B. STAVES.

PENNSYLVANIA

First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co., The: 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1782; cap. \$25m.; dep. \$1,897m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. W. L. DAY; Pres. W. B. WALKER.

Girard Trust Bank: Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1836; cap. \$25.5m.; dep. \$1,289.9m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. STEPHEN S. GARDNER.

Mellon National Bank and Trust Company: Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; f. 1902; cap. \$378.8m.; dep. \$3,281.7m. (June 1967); Chair. JOHN A. MAYER; Pres. A. BRUCE BOUDEN.

Philadelphia National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1803; cap. \$156.5m.; dep. 1,544m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. G. MORRIS DORRANCE, Jr.

Pittsburgh National Bank: Fifth Ave. and Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1864; cap. \$30.3m.; dep. \$1,403.6m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. F. E. AGNEW, Jr.

Provident National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; cap. \$14.8m.; dep. \$662.4m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. JAMES M. LARGE; Pres. WILLIAM G. FOULKE.

RHODE ISLAND

Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island: 111 Westminister St., Providence; f. 1791; cap. \$13m.; dep. \$768m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. T. DAWSON BROWN; Pres. JOHN SIMMEN.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina National Bank: 14-16 Broad St., Charleston; f. 1834; cap. \$5.6m.; dep. \$378,323.495 (Dec. 1966); Chair. W. W. McEACHERN; Pres. JOHN H. LUMPKIN.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Northwestern National Bank of Sioux Falls: Sioux Falls; f. 1890; cap. \$2.5m.; dep. \$90m. (June 1966); Pres. CURTIS A. LOVRE.

TENNESSEE

First American National Bank: 326 Union St., Nashville, Tenn. 37202; f. 1883; cap. 15m.; dep. \$470m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ANDREW BENEDICT.

Union Planters National Bank: 67 Madison Ave., Memphis; f. 1869; cap. \$12.5m.; dep. \$608m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of the Board C. BENNETT HARRISON.

TEXAS

Bank of the Southwest N.A.: Houston; f. 1907; cap. 66.4m.; dep. \$626m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer A. G. McNEESE, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Man. International Banking M. R. CROCKARD.

First City National Bank of Houston: 1001 Main St., Houston, Tex. 77002; est. 1956, being a consolidation of First National Bank in Houston (est. 1866) and City National Bank of Houston (est. 1928); cap. \$37.5m.; dep. \$867.4m. (June 1966); Pres. S. MARCUS GREER.

First National Bank in Dallas: P.O.B. 6031, Dallas; f. 1875; cap. \$44m.; dep. \$1,313m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. W. DEWEY PRESLEY; Chair. ROBERT H. STEWART III.

Mercantile National Bank at Dallas: 1704 Main St., Dallas; f. 1916; cap. \$17.5m.; dep. \$564m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. R. L. THORNTON, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Cashier CHARLES F. NOWLIN.

Republic National Bank of Dallas: Pacific and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1920; cap. \$51m.; dep. \$1,364m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JAMES W. KEAY.

Texas National Bank of Commerce: 712 Main St., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1964 through merger of National Bank of Commerce of Houston (est. 1912) and of Texas National Bank (est. 1886); cap. \$27.5m.; surplus \$45m.; dep. 838.5m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. J. E. WHITMORE; Sen. Vice-Pres. International Div. GEORGE W. EBANKS.

UTAH

First Security Bank of Utah National Association: P.O.B. 1289, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; f. 1881; cap. \$14m.; dep. \$440.2m. (June 1966); Pres. GEORGES S. ECCLES.

VERMONT

First National Bank: Montpelier.

Howard National Bank and Trust Company of Burlington: 111 Main St., Burlington; f. 1870; cap. \$6.3m.; dep. 82m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. W. M. LOCKWOOD.

VIRGINIA

First and Merchants' National Bank: 827 East Main St., Richmond, Va. 23217; f. 1865; cap. \$49.3m.; dep. \$613.2m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. ROBERT GORDON, Jr.

WASHINGTON (STATE)

National Bank of Commerce of Seattle: P.O.B. 3966, 1100 Second Ave., Seattle; f. 1889; cap. \$18m.; dep. \$948m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. MAXWELL CARLSON; Chair. ANDREW PRICE, Jr.

Seattle-First National Bank: Second Ave. and Cherry St., Seattle, Wash. 98124; f. 1870; cap. \$30m.; dep. \$1,554m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. WILLIAM M. JENKINS; Pres. ROBERT S. BEAUPRE.

WEST VIRGINIA

Security National Bank and Trust Co.: 114 Market St., Wheeling; f. 1962 through merger of Security Trust Co. and National Bank of West Virginia (est. 1871); cap. \$980,000; dep. \$31m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. H. H. MEYN.

WISCONSIN

First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee: 743 N. Water St., Milwaukee 2; f. 1853; cap. \$30m.; dep. \$1,023.2m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. of Board JOSEPH W. SIMPSON, Jr.; Pres. GEORGE F. KASTEN.

WYOMING

First National Bank of Casper: Casper; f. 1889; cap. \$700,000; dep. \$58.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JACKSON F. KING.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

There is in each State a State Bankers Association.

The American Bankers Association: 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1875; is chief banking organization in the U.S. and includes ninety-six out of every hundred banks in the country. Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. CHARLES E. WALKER; Sec. H. M. SOMMERS.

Investment Bankers Association of America: 425 Thirteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1912; Pres. FRANCIS R. SCHANCK; Sec.-Treas. JOHN A. FALVEY; 680 mems.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1920; Pres. SAMUEL

W. HAWLEY; Excc. Vice-Pres. G. W. ENSLEY; 515 mems.

New York Clearing House Association: 100 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 1004; f. 1853; Pres. GEORGE A. MURPHY (Chair. of the Board, Irving Trust Co.); Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN F. LEE.

Securities and Exchange Commission: 425 Second St., Washington, D.C. 20549; federal body which administers the Federal securities, laws; Chair. MANUEL F. COHEN.

STOCK EXCHANGES

American Stock Exchange: 86 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1849, became indoor exchange 1921; Chair. of the Board DAVID S. JACKSON; Pres. RALPH S. SAUL; mems. 650 regular, 230 associate.

Baltimore Stock Exchange: Baltimore Stock Exchange Building, Baltimore, Md. 21202.

Boston Stock Exchange: 53 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109; f. 1834; Pres. FREDERICK MOSS; Vice-Pres. Finance ELMER C. HERSKIND; 110 mems.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange: 209-210 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1885; Chair. of Board WALLACE E. FARRAR, Jr.; Pres. and Sec. C. H. STEFFENS.

Colorado Springs Stock Exchange: 418 Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.; f. 1924; Pres. B. BARRETT GRIFFITH; Sec. JOHN GARDNER.

Detroit Stock Exchange: 2314 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1907; 60 mems.; Pres. CHARLES A. PARCELLS, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. M. EDWARD DENNY.

Honolulu Stock Exchange: 843 Fort St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; f. 1898; Pres. E. Y. WONG; 15 mems.

Midwest Stock Exchange: 120 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1882; Chair. of Board SCOTT DAVIS; Pres. MICHAEL E. TOBIN; 420; Vice Pres. and Sec. JOHN G. WEITHERS; mems.

Midwest Stock Exchange: Cleveland Regional Office, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

Minneapolis-St. Paul Stock Exchange: Roanoke Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

National Stock Exchange: 91 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. 10013; registered 1960; opened 1962; Pres. EDWARD T. MCCORMICK; Sec. HARRY ASPINWALL.

New Orleans Stock Exchange: 740 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. 71212.

New York Stock Exchange: 11 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1792; Pres. ROBERT HAACK; Sec. JOHN P. STEARNS; 1,366 mems.

Pacific Coast Stock Exchange: Offices: 618 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90014; 301 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 92104; f. 1957; 160 mems.; Pres. THOMAS P. PHELAN; Sec.-Treas. RAYMOND H. PEISER.

Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange: Stock Exchange, 17th St. and Stock Exchange Place, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1790; Pres. ELKINS WETHERILL; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. CHARLES L. WILSON.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange: 333 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; org. 1895, inc. 1896; Pres. RALPH S. RICHARDS, Jr.; Sec. A. M. NEOBALETZ.

Richmond Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 77, Zone 1, Richmond, Va.; f. 1873; Pres. WILLIAM W. DUNN, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. BERNICE B. LIPSON.

Salt Lake Stock Exchange: 39 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah; f. 1888; Pres. VERNON E. ANDERSON; Exec. Sec. CLINTON D. SHURTLEFF.

San Francisco Mining Exchange: 249 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 92104; Pres. GEORGE J. FLACH.

Spokane Stock Exchange: Radio Central Building, Spokane 8, Wash.; f. 1927; Pres. BENJAMIN A. HARRISON; Sec. JOHN R. MEEK; 12 mems.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE COMPANIES

(With assets of \$10,000,000 or more)

Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company: 51 Louisiana Ave., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1869; Chair. of the Board HOWARD W. KACY; Pres. DANIEL L. HURSON; operating in 33 States and the District of Columbia.

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.: 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1907.

Aetna Insurance Company: 55 Elm St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1819; Pres. F. D. WATKINS.

Aetna Life Insurance Company: 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1850; Chair. OLCOTT D. SMITH; Pres. JOHN A. HILL; operating in all States in the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

American Equitable Assurance Co. of New York: 92 William Street, New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1918.

American General Insurance Co.: 2727 Allen Parkway, Houston, Texas; f. 1926.

American Insurance Company: 15 Washington Street, Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1846; Pres. F. H. MERRILL.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.: Wakefield, Mass.; f. 1887.

American Mutual Life Insurance Company: Liberty Building, Des Moines 7, Iowa; f. 1897; Pres. H. S. MCCONACHIE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. B. REYNOLDS; operating in 23 States.

American National Insurance Company: Moody Avenue and Market Street, Galveston, Texas; f. 1905; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer W. L. VOGLER; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

American United Life Insurance Company: 30 West Fall Creek Parkway, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46206; f. 1877; Chair. of Board JACK E. REICH; Pres. EDWARD M. KARRMANN; Senior Vice-Pres. J. HOWARD ALLTOP; operating in 42 States and District of Columbia; authorized as reinsurer in all States.

Amicable Life Insurance Company: Amicable Life Building, Waco, Texas; f. 1909; Pres. FRANKLIN SMITH; operating in Texas.

Arkwright-Boston Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co.: 225 Wyman St., Waltham, Mass. 02154; f. 1850.

Baltimore Life Insurance Company: Mount Royal Plaza, Baltimore 1, Md.; f. 1882; Pres. HENRY E. NILES; operating in 7 States and the District of Columbia.

Bankers' Life Company: 711 High Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50307; f. 1879; Pres. E. F. BUCKNELL; operating in District of Columbia, all States and in Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec.

Bankers' Life and Casualty Co.: 4444 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60630; f. 1880; Chair. JOHN D. MACARTHUR; Pres. PAUL D. DOOLEN; operates in the District of Columbia and all States except Alaska, California, New Jersey and New York.

Bankers' Life Insurance Co. of Nebraska: Cotner at O St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68501; f. 1887; Pres. GEORGE B. COOK; operating in 37 States and District of Columbia.

Bankers' National Life Insurance Company: 1 Sunset Avenue, Montclair, New Jersey; f. 1927; Chair. RALPH R. LOUNSBURY; Pres. JOHN D. BRUNDAGE; Vice-Pres./Sec. CHARLES A. BELL; Vice-Pres./Treas. ALBERT C. WINDOLF; operating in 47 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Berkshire Life Insurance Company: 700 South St., Pittsfield, Mass.; f. 1851; Pres. LAWRENCE W. STRATTNER, Jr.; operating in 16 States and the District of Columbia.

Blackston Mutual Insurance Co.: 229 Waterman Street, Providence, R.I. 02904; f. 1868.

Business Men's Assurance Company of America: B.M.A. Tower, 1 Penn Valley Park, Kansas City, Mo. 64141; f. 1909; Pres. W. D. GRANT; operating in 42 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

California-Western States Life Insurance Company: 2020 L St., Sacramento, Calif. 95814; f. 1910; Pres. H. HAROLD LEAVEY; operating in 27 States.

Calvert Fire Insurance Co.: 1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.; f. 1925.

Capitol Life Insurance Company: 1600 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.; f. 1905; Pres. HARLAND W. FARRAR; operating in 48 States, Europe and Puerto Rico.

Central Life Assurance Company: 611 Fifth Ave., Des Moines 9, Iowa; f. 1896; Pres. N. T. FUHLROOT; operating in 26 States and D.C.

Central Standard Life Insurance Co.: Chicago: *see* Reliance Standard Life Insurance Co., below.

Colonial Life Insurance Company of America: P.O. Box 191, East Orange, New Jersey; f. 1897; Pres. RICHARD D. NELSON; operating in 39 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company: East Broad St., Columbus 16, Ohio; f. 1907; Pres. BEN. F. HADLEY; operating in 21 States and the District of Columbia.

Commonwealth Life Insurance Company: Commonwealth Building, 4th and Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40202; f. 1905; Chair. of Board WILLIAM H. ABELL; Pres. HOMER D. PARKER; operating in 10 States and District of Columbia.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company: Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1865; Pres. HENRY R. ROBERTS; operating in District of Columbia and all States of the U.S.A.; also in Canada and Puerto Rico.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company: 140 Garden St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1846; Pres. EDWARD B. BATES; operating in District of Columbia and all States in U.S.A. except North Dakota.

Continental American Life Insurance Company: 11th and King Streets, Wilmington 99, Del.; f. 1907; Pres. CLAUDE L. BENNER; operating in 15 States and the District of Columbia.

Continental Assurance Company: 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; f. 1911; Chair. HOWARD C. REEDER; Pres. DAVID G. SCOTT; operating in all States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Continental Casualty Company: 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1897; Chair. H. C. REEDER; Pres. JOHN A. HENRY.

Continental Insurance Company: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1853; Chair. J. V. HERD; Vice-Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Pres. W. E. MATCHETT.

Country Life Insurance Co.: 1701 Towanda Avenue, Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1928; Pres. WILLIAM J. KUHFUSS.

Country Mutual Insurance Co.: 1701 Towanda Avenue, Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1925.

- Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States:** 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1859; Pres. JAMES F. OATES, Jr.; Sec. GORDON K. SMITH; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.
- Equitable Life Insurance Company:** 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington 16, D.C.; f. 1902; Pres. and Treas. C. E. PHILLIPS; operating in 6 States and the District of Columbia.
- Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa:** 6th Avenue and Locust Street, Des Moines 6, Iowa; f. 1867; Pres. JAMES H. WINDSOR; operating in 33 States and the District of Columbia.
- Factory Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of America:** 10 Weybosset St., Providence, R.I. 02904; f. 1914.
- Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Company:** 960 James St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13203; f. 1912; Pres. MATTHIAS E. SMITH; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM T. BOLTON; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.
- Farmers' Insurance Exchange:** 4680 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 54, Calif.; f. 1928.
- Farmers New World Life Insurance Co.:** Sunset Highway, Mercer Island, Seattle 4, Wash.; f. 1910; Pres. R. E. ECKE; operating in 25 States.
- Federal Insurance Company:** Millburn Township, N.J.; f. 1901; Chair. PERCY CHUBB; Pres. W. M. REES.
- Federal Life Insurance Company:** 6100 N. Cicero Avenue, Chicago 46, Ill.; f. 1899; Pres. SPENCER R. KEARE; operating in 19 States.
- Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York:** 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1875; Chair. J. V. HERD; Pres. N. H. WENTWORTH.
- Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company:** The Parkway at Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., 19101; f. 1878; Pres. E. L. NICHOLSON; operating in 34 States.
- Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company:** 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1874; Chair. J. V. HERD.
- Fireman's Fund Insurance Company:** 3333 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1863; Pres. F. H. MERRILL.
- Fireman's Insurance Company of Newark, N.J.:** 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1855; Chair. J. V. HERD; Pres. N. H. WENTWORTH.
- Franklin Life Insurance Company:** 812 South 6th St., Springfield, Ill. 62705; f. 1884; Chief Exec. Officer CHARLES E. BECKER; operating in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and all States except New York.
- General American Life Insurance Company:** N.W. Corner 15th and Locust Streets, St. Louis 66, Mo.; f. 1933; Pres. FREDERIC M. PEIRCE; operating in 42 States.
- General Insurance Co. of America:** General Insurance Building, Seattle, Wash. 98015; f. 1923.
- Great American Insurance Co.:** 99 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1872; Chair. W. E. NEWCOMB.
- Great Southern Life Insurance Co.:** 3121 Buffalo Speedway, Houston 6, Texas; f. 1909; Chair. PAT. M. GREENWOOD; operates in 14 States.
- Guarantee Mutual Life Company:** Guarantee Mutual Life Building, 8721 Indian Hills Drive, Omaha 14, Nebraska; f. 1901; Pres. J. D. ANDERSON; operating in 22 States.
- Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, The:** 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1860; Pres. DANIEL J. LYONS; Chair. of the Board JOHN L. CAMERON; operating in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia.
- Gulf Insurance Co.:** P.O. Box 1771, Dallas 21, Texas; f. 1925.
- Gulf Life Insurance Co.:** 1301 Gulf Life Drive, Jacksonville, Fla. 32207; f. 1911; Pres. M. S. NIEHAUS; operates in 16 States and District of Columbia.
- Hanover Insurance Co.:** 111 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1852; Pres. J. L. DORRIS.
- Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.:** Hartford Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1913; Pres. H. V. WILLIAMS.
- Hartford Fire Insurance Co.:** Hartford Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1810; Pres. H. V. WILLIAMS.
- Hartford Life Insurance Co.:** 77 Franklin St., Boston 12, Mass.; f. 1902; Pres. JOHN W. CLARKE; operating in all States.
- Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.:** 56 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 06102; f. 1866.
- Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company:** 3901 West Broad St., Richmond 12, Va.; f. 1899; Hon. Chair. of Board W. E. WILTSHIRE; Chair. of Board M. D. NUNNALLY, Jr.; Pres. R. W. WILTSHIRE; operating in 6 States and the District of Columbia.
- Home Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of California:** 3333 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; f. 1864.
- Home Insurance Company Ltd.:** 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10008; f. 1853; Pres. K. E. BLACK.
- Home Life Insurance Company:** 253 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1896; Pres. J. HARRY WOOD; operating in all States of the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico.
- Indianapolis Life Insurance Company:** 2960 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 7, Indiana; f. 1905; Pres. WALTER H. HUEHL; operating in 23 States and the District of Columbia.
- Insurance Company of North America:** 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1792; Chair. J. A. DIEMAND; Pres. BRADFORD SMITH Jr.
- Inter-Insurance Exchange of the Chicago Motor Club:** 66 East South Water Street, Chicago 1, Ill.; f. 1917.
- Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company:** Jefferson Square, Greensboro, N.C. 27401; f. 1907; Pres. HOWARD HOLDERNESS; operating in 31 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
- John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company:** 200 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1862; Pres. ROBERT E. SLATER; operating in all States of U.S.A., the District of Columbia, and in the Dominion of Canada.
- Kansas City Life Insurance Company:** 3520 Broadway, Box No. 139, Kansas City 41, Mo.; f. 1895; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer W. E. BIXBY; Pres. JOSEPH R. BIXBY; Exec. Vice-Pres. HARRY W. KENNEY; Vice-Pres. and Sec. C. W. ARNOLD; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.
- Lamar Life Insurance Company:** P.O. Box 880, 317 East Capitol Street, Jackson, Miss.; f. 1906; Pres. HARLAND L. KNIGHT; operating in 8 States.
- Liberty Life Insurance Company:** Liberty Life Building, Wade Hampton Blvd., Greenville, S.C.; f. 1905; Pres. F. M. HIPP; Legal Vice-Pres. R. R. SCALES, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Controller HARRIS P. GRAVELY; Vice-Pres. and Actuary J. K. DAVIS; Senior Vice-Pres. B. C. HIPP, HERMAN N. HIPP; licensed in 21 States and the District of Columbia.
- Life and Casualty Insurance of Tennessee:** Life and Casualty Tower, Nashville, Tenn.; f. 1903; Pres. GUILFORD DUDLEY, Jr.; Sec. PRICE F. CARNEY; operating in 27 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
- Life Insurance Co. of Georgia:** Life of Georgia Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30308; f. 1891; Chair. I. M. SHEFFIELD, Jr.; operates in 11 Southeastern States.

Life Insurance Company of Virginia: Capitol and 10th Streets, Richmond 9, Va.; f. 1871; Pres. WARREN M. PACE; licensed in 26 States and the District of Columbia.

Lincoln National Life Insurance Company: South Harrison Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana; f. 1905; Chair. W. O. MENGE; Pres. H. F. ROOD; operating in Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Canada, Guam, Puerto Rico, District of Columbia and all States of U.S. except New York.

Lutheran Mutual Life Insurance Company: First St., S.E., Waverly, Iowa; f. 1879; Pres. E. T. KOOPMAN; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company: 111 West 57th St., New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1850; Chair. of Board JAMES P. FORDYCE; Pres. THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, Jr.; operating in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company: State St., Springfield, Mass.; f. 1851; Pres. JAMES R. MARTIN; licensed in all States of the Union and the District of Columbia; also in Puerto Rico and the Dominion of Canada, with provincial licenses in Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: 1 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1868; Chair. GILBERT W. FITZHUGH; Chair. of Finance Committee GEORGE P. JENKINS; Pres. CHARLES A. SIEGFRIED; licensed in all of the United States, in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and in Canada; also authorized for business on U.S. military installations overseas.

Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company, The: 250 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1905; Pres. JAMES B. MCINTOSH; Agency Vice-Pres. CHARLES E. SHERER; Admin. Vice-Pres. CHARLES W. GRADY; Staff Vice-Pres. G. EMERSON REILLY; operating in 21 States.

Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company: Victory Square, Saint Paul 1, Minn.; f. 1880; Chair. of the Board HAROLD J. CUMMINGS; Pres. WALTER J. RUPERT; operating in all the Continental United States, also Canada and Puerto Rico.

Monarch Life Insurance Company: 1250 State St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1901; Pres. FRANK S. VANDERBROUK; operating in 47 States and the District of Columbia; merger with Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company and New England Insurance Company 1965.

Monumental Life Insurance Company: Charles and Chase Streets, Baltimore 2, Md.; f. 1858; Chair. FRANK BAKER, Jr.; Pres. DONALD H. WILSON, Jr.; operating in 17 States and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company: 520 Broad Street, Newark 1, New Jersey; f. 1845; Pres. JOHN J. MAGOVERN, Jr.; operating in all States of the Union (except Alaska) and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1842; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Mutual Trust Life Insurance Co.: 77 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; f. 1904; Pres. DELMAR OLSON, operates in 29 States and the District of Columbia.

National Guardian Life Insurance Company: 2 East Gilman St., Madison, Wis. 53703; f. 1909; Pres. L. J. LARSON; operating in 28 States.

National Life and Accident Insurance Company: National Building, 301 7th Ave. North, Nashville, Tenn. 37219; f. 1898; Chair. of Board G. D. BROOKS; Pres. C. R. CLEMENTS, Jr.; operating in 23 States.

National Life Insurance Company: National Life Drive, Montpelier, Vt.; f. 1848; Pres. DEANE C. DAVIS; licensed for sale of life insurance in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.: 246 North High Street, Columbus 16, Ohio; f. 1933.

New York Life Insurance Company: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1845; Chair. RICHARD K. PAYNTER, Jr.; Pres. DUDLEY DOWELL; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.: 80 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1850.

North American Life Insurance Company of Chicago: 36 South State Street, Chicago 3, Ill.; f. 1907; Pres. L. O. COPELAND; operating in 42 States including the District of Columbia.

North American Reassurance Company: 245 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. ARCHIBALD H. MCAULAY; operating in all States and Canada (this office writes life reassurance business only but is included in this list because its assets exceed \$10,000,000).

Northern Assurance Company of America, The: 110 Milk St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1954; Pres. FRANK J. CAREY; First Vice-Pres. HENRY S. STONE.

Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co.: 217 Pine Street, Seattle 1, Wash.; f. 1901.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 720 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 2, Wis.; f. 1857; Pres. ROBERT E. DINEEN; operates in all States, except La., also in District of Columbia.

Northwestern National Insurance Co.: East Wisconsin Avenue and North Jackson Street, Milwaukee 1, Wis.; f. 1869; Chair. CHARLES D. JAMES; Pres. T. PARKER LOWE; Vice-Pres. and Sec. ARTHUR F. HART.

Northwestern National Life Insurance Company: 20 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; f. 1885; Pres. JOHN S. PILLSBURY, Jr.; operating in 45 States and the District of Columbia.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California: 12th St. at Hill to Hill and Olive at 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1906; Pres. EARL CLARK; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, Canada, Hong Kong, Philippines and Japan.

Ohio National Life Insurance Company: W. Howard Taft Road at Highland Avenue, Cincinnati 1, Ohio; f. 1909; Pres. M. R. DOBSON; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.

Ohio State Life Insurance Company: 366 East Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio; f. 1906; Pres. JAMES M. BATES; operating in 19 States and the District of Columbia.

Old Line Life Insurance Company of America: 707 N. 11th Street, Milwaukee 3, Wis.; f. 1931; Pres. F. D. GUYNN; Vice-Pres. FRANKLIN P. GRAF; operating in 29 States.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company: Pacific Mutual Building, 523 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1868; Chair. T. S. BURNETT; Pres. STANTON G. HALE; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Pan-American Life Insurance Company: Pan-American Life Building, 2400 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. 70119; f. 1911; Chair. of Board JOHN Y. RUDDOCK; Pres. G. FRANK PURVIS, Jr.; operating in 30 States and the District of Columbia and in 14 Central and South American countries.

Paul Revere Life Insurance Co.: 18 Chestnut St., Worcester, Mass.; f. 1930; Pres. FRANK L. HARRINGTON, Jr.; operates in all States, District of Columbia and all Provinces in Canada except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Independence Square, Philadelphia, Penn. 19105; f. 1847; Pres. CHARLES R. TYSON; operates in all States except Alaska and Hawaii, and in the District of Columbia; also provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, Canada.

Peoples-Home Life Insurance Company of Indiana: 3637 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46208; f. 1906; Pres. FRED L. SEAMAN; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

People's Life Insurance Company: 601 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 7, D.C.; f. 1903; Chair. of the Board SAMUEL W. HAUSER; Pres. WILLIAM T. LEITH; operating in 10 States and the District of Columbia.

Philadelphia Life Insurance Company: 111 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; f. 1906; Pres. JOSEPH E. BOETTNER; operating in 15 States.

Phoenix Insurance Co.: 61 Woodland Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1854; Pres. J. D. TAYLOR.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company: One American Row, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1851; Pres. LYNDES B. STONE; operating in 44 States.

Pilot Life Insurance Company: Greensboro, N.C.; f. 1890; Hon. Chair. of Board J. M. BRYAN; Chair. of Board O. F. STAFFORD; Pres. RUFUS WHITE; operating in 26 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Protective Life Insurance Company: Protective Life Building, 2027 First Avenue North, Birmingham 2, Ala.; f. 1907; Pres. Col. WILLIAM J. RUSHTON; operating in 14 States and the District of Columbia.

Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company: Fountain Square, Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; f. 1887; Pres. ROBERT L. MACLELLAN; operating in 47 States of the Union; also Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada.

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia: 4601 Market Street, Philadelphia 1, Pa.; f. 1865; Pres. THOMAS A. BRADSHAW; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Prudential Insurance Company of America, The: Prudential Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1875; Pres. ORVILLE E. BEAL; operating throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

Reliance Insurance Co.: 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1817; Pres. A. ADDISON ROBERTS.

Reliance Standard Life Insurance Co.: 175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Exec. Offices 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1907 as Central Standard Life Insurance Co., name changed 1965; Chair. A. A. ROBERTS; operates in 47 States and the District of Columbia.

St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.: 385 Washington Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55102; f. 1853; Pres. R. M. HUBBS.

Security Insurance Co. of New Haven: 175 Whitney Avenue, New Haven 5, Conn.; f. 1841; Pres. E. C. GENGRAS.

Security Life and Trust Company: 420 North Spruce Street, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1920; Pres. J. EDWIN COLLETTE; operating in 22 States.

Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: Court House Square, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; f. 1886; Chair. of Board and Pres. RICHARD E. PILLE; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT M. BEST, KENNETH P. LORD;

operating in the District of Columbia and all States except Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Southland Life Insurance Company: Southland Center, Dallas 1, Texas; f. 1908; Pres. DAN C. WILLIAMS; operating in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

Southwestern Life Insurance Company: Southwestern Life Building, 1807 Ross Ave., Dallas 1, Texas; f. 1903; purchased Atlantic Life Insurance Co., Richmond, Va. in 1964; Pres. W. DAWSON STERLING; Chair. of the Board A. D. HARDER; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Standard Insurance Company: P.O.B. 711, Portland, Ore. 97207; f. 1906 as Oregon Life; Pres. GARNETT E. CANNON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. EDWIN A. PHILLIPS; operating in 10 States.

Standard Insurance Company: P.O.B. 711, Portland, Oregon 97207; f. 1906 as Oregon Mutual Life; Pres. GARNETT E. CANNON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. EDWIN A. PHILLIPS; operating in 10 States.

State Farm Life Insurance Co.: State Farm Life Insurance Building, 112 East Washington Street, Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1929; Chair. ADLAI H. RUST; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. PERRY; operates in all States except Conn., N.Y., Wis., and in the District of Columbia and Canada.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.: 112 East Washington St., Bloomington, Ill. 61701; f. 1922.

State Life Insurance Company: State Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana; f. 1894; Pres. WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN; operating in 26 States, the District of Columbia and in Canada.

State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America: 440 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass. 01605; f. 1844; Chair. of Board and Pres. H. LADD PLUMLEY; licensed in all States of the Union and the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Sun Life Insurance Company of America: Sun Life Building, Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1890; Pres. S. Z. ROTHSCHILD, Jr.; operating in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

Travelers Insurance Company: One Tower Square, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1864; Chair. of Board J. DOYLE DEWITT; Pres. STERLING T. TOOKER; operating in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Dominion of Canada.

Union Central Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 179, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1867; Hon. Chair. W. HOWARD COX; Pres. JOHN A. LLOYD; Vice-Pres. and Treas. ELMER R. BEST; Vice-Pres. Investments D. A. WARNER, Jr.; operating in all 50 States of the Union and the District of Columbia.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company: 400 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04112; f. 1848; Pres. CARLETON G. LANE; operating in the District of Columbia, all States of the U.S.A. except Alaska, Montana and Wyoming; also in Puerto Rico and Canada.

United Benefit Life Insurance Company: 33rd and Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebraska; f. 1926; Chair. of the Board V. J. SKUTT; Pres. GALE E. DAVIS; Exec. Vice-Pres. Columbia, Canada, Virgin Islands, Azores, Okinawa, Formosa, Guam, Canal Zone, Panama, Puerto Rico and in Europe and Japan.

United Life and Accident Insurance Company: United Life Building, 2 White Street, Concord, New Hampshire; f. 1913; Pres. DOUGLAS B. WHITING; operating in 24 States and the District of Columbia.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.: United States Fidelity & Guaranty Building, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1896; Chair. and Pres. W. J. JEFFERY.

United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York: 125 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1850; Pres. GORDON E. CROSBY, Jr.; operating in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and several foreign countries.

Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company: 5601 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. 60621; f. 1933; Pres. B. C. CYRUS; Vice-Pres. and Sec. M. A. MAHONEY; operating in 5 States and the District of Columbia.

Volunteer State Life Insurance Company: Volunteer Building, Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; f. 1903; Chair. of the Board CECIL WOODS; Pres. J. H. DAVENPORT, Jr.; operating in 38 States and District of Columbia.

Washington National Insurance Company: Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; f. 1911; Chair. of Board G. P. KENDALL; Pres. R. W. FRIEDNER; operating in 47 States of the Union, but including the District of Columbia and the Provinces of Alberta and Ontario, Canada.

West Coast Life Insurance Company: 605 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.; f. 1906; Pres. FRANCIS V. KEESLING, Jr.; operating in 13 States.

Western and Southern Life Insurance Company: 400 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1888; Pres. WILLIAM C. SAFFORD; operating in 43 States.

Western Life Insurance Company: 385 Washington St., St. Paul, Minn.; f. 1910; Pres. J. WILLARD JOHNSON; operating in 49 States.

Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company: 220-222 Washington Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.; f. 1908; Pres. W. MEAD STILLMAN; operating in 22 States.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

American Foreign Insurance Association: 110 William Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1918; provides fire, marine, bond and casualty insurance and reinsurance; maintains 180 branch offices and several thousand agencies in over 80 countries for 11 member American capital stock insurance; mems.: Aetna Insurance Co., The American Insurance Co., Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., Glens Falls Insurance Co., Great American Insurance Co., Hartford Fire Insurance Co., The Home Insurance Co., Reliance Insurance Co., St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., United States Fire Insurance Co., Westchester Fire Insurance Co.; Chair. of Board W. C. RIDGWAY, Jr.; Vice-Chair. R. M. HUBBS and F. D. WATKINS; Pres. F. A. MAYES.

American Institute of Marine Underwriters: 99 John St., New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1898; membership: 118 marine insurance companies represented by 248 individuals; Pres. G. DORNE MCCARTHY; Exec. Vice-Pres. CARL E. McDOWELL; Sec. JOHN C. HERMAN.

American Insurance Group: 15 Washington Street, Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1846; Pres. ROBERT Z. ALEXANDER; Sec. J. PAUL RUTTER.

American International Underwriters Corporation: 102 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1926; Chair. W. S. YOUNGMAN; Pres. E. A. G. MANTON; Senior Vice-Pres. A. WEBER; Treas. HARRY F. TYNDALL; Sec. P. C. PARIS.

Casualty Actuarial Society: 200 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; 430 mems.; Pres. HAROLD W. SCHLOSS; Sec.-Treas. A. Z. SKELDING.

Institute of Life Insurance: 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1939; 184 mem. companies; Pres. BLAKE T. NEWTON, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM K. PAYNTER, Vice-Pres. DONALD F. BARNES, ARTHUR C. DANIELS,

ROBERT G. TAYLOR, JAMES R. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. WILFRED KELSEY; Vice-Pres. and Treas. MARGARET E. CALLAGHER.

Insurance Rating Board: 125 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 100381; f. 1958 by consolidation of National Automobile Underwriters Assn. and National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters; 80 board mems., 44 assoc. mems., 350 subscribers; Gen. Man. JAMES M. CAHILL; Assoc. Gen. Man. HOWARD S. OMSBERG; Asst. Gen. Man. DANIEL J. McNAMARA.

Life Insurance Agency Management Association: 170 Sigourney St., Hartford, Conn. 06105; f. 1916; over 500 mems.; a world-wide sales research and service organization of life insurance companies; Exec. Vice-Pres. BURKETT W. HUEY.

Life Insurance Association of America: 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. E. M. THORE.

Life Office Management Association: 757 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; 455 mem. companies; Man. Dir. ROY A. MACDONALD; Sec.-Treas. ALDEN F. JACOBS.

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies: 2611 East 46th St., Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205; 1,286 mems.; Pres. DARRELL L. ACHENBACH; Exec. Vice-Pres./Gen. Man. HAROLD W. WALTERS.

National Board of Fire Underwriters: 85 John Street, New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1866; Pres. LESTER S. HARVEY; Gen. Man. L. A. VINCENT; Sec. CHARLES P. JERVEY.

Society of Actuaries: 208 S. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill.; f. 1949; 1,259 fellows, 940 associates; Pres. JOHN H. MILLER; Sec. W. L. GRACE; Treas. GATHINGS STEWART.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1912; Pres. ALLAN SHINERS; Exec. Vice-Pres. ARCH N. BOOTH; Treas. HENRY C. CALEMAN.

Membership: more than 3,700 organization mems. (Chambers of Commerce, associations, etc.), more than 33,000 business mems. (persons, firms and corporations).

United States Jaycees (U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce): 21st and Main Streets, Tulsa, Okla.; f. 1920; 253,844 mems. in 5,854 chapters; purpose: leadership training through civic improvement; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK A. FRIEDRICH; publs. *Future and Action* (monthlies).

There are chapters in most cities and towns.

British-American Chamber of Commerce: 655 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021.

GENERAL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Farm Bureaux Federation: 109 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60602; f. 1919; about 18,000 local groups.

American Management Association: 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Pres. LAWRENCE A. APPEL; 54,000 company and individual mems.

American Mining Congress: Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1897; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. ALLEN OVERTON, Jr.; Sec. and Treas. HENRY I. DWORSHAK; publ. *Mining Congress Journal* (monthly).

Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union): 1575 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. 80201; one of three general farm organizations; Pres. TONY T. DECHANT; publ. *National Union Farmer*.

National Association of Manufacturers: 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1895; 20,000 mems.; Pres. W. P. GULLANDER; Chair. of the Board DANIEL PARKER; Sec. JOHN MCGRAW; Treas. A. F. AMBROSE; approx. 14,000 mems.

National Grange: 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, 20006; f. 1867; farmers' organisation.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

There are 181 Unions of which 129 are affiliated to the AFL-CIO (1968). Total membership 17,630,000; AFL-CIO membership 14,300,000. Only Unions with 50,000 members or more are listed below.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organisations: 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. GEORGE MEANY; Sec.-Treas. WM. F. SCHNITZLER; publs. *AFL-CIO News* (weekly) and *Federationist* (monthly) (official magazine).

CHEMICALS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Institute of Chemists, Inc.: 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. DR. EMMETT B. CARMICHAEL; Treas. DR. F. A. HESSEL; Editor V. F. KIMBALL; Sec. JOHN KOTRADY; publ. *The Chemist* (monthly); 3,100 mems.

American Pharmaceutical Association: 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1852; 43,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM S. APPLE; publ. *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* (monthly), etc.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States and Canada, Inc.: f. 1915; 2 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; Exec. Sec. R. C. SCHLOTTERER.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc.: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1872; Pres. Gen. GEORGE H. DECKER; Sec.-Treas. JAMES R. CARNES; 200 mems.

National Association of Retail Druggists: One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., 60601; f. 1898; Exec. Sec. and Gen. Man. WILLARD B. SIMMONS; 36,000 mems.; publ. *N.A.R.D. Journal*.

National Plant Food Institute: 1700 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; inc. July 1955; Pres. PAUL T. TRUITT; Vice-Pres. WILLARD H. GARMAN and LOUIS H. WILSON; Sec.-Treas. WM. S. RITNOUR; publ. *Plant Food Review* (quarterly).

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association: 1500 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 1,200 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT A. ROLAND; Sec. ALLAN W. GATES.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association: 220 East 42nd St., New York City, N.Y. 10017; f. 1876; Exec. Vice-Pres. HARRY A. KIMBRIEL; 800 mems.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association: 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1958; Chair. of the Board E. CLAIBORNE ROBINS; Pres. C. JOSEPH STETLER; mems. 140.

Soap and Detergent Association: 485 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1926; Pres. E. SCOTT PATTISON.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

International Chemical Workers' Union: 1659 W. Market Street, Akron 13, Ohio; f. 1940; Pres. WALTER L. MITCHELL; Sec.-Treas. MARSHALL SHAFER; publ. *Chemical Worker*.

CONSTRUCTION

(see also Electricity and Engineering and Machinery)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associated General Contractors of America: 1957 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1918; trade association representing general contractors; mems. 8,500 construction firms in 1968; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM E. DUNN; Asst. Exec. Dirs. C. I. MEHL and J. M. SPROUSE; publ. *The Constructor* (monthly).

Contracting Plasterers' and Lathers' International Association: Suite One, 20 E. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1918; 500 mems.; Pres. JEREMIAH BURNS; Man. Dir. JOE M. BAKER, Jr.; publ. *Plastering Industries* (monthly), *Snips 'n Trowel* (quarterly).

Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.: 666 Third Avenue, Suite 1464, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1889; Exec Vice-Pres. LEON B. KROMER, Jr.; publ. *Mechanical Contractor* (monthly).

National Association of Building Owners and Managers: 134 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1908; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS D. LANEY; 2,500 mems.; publ. *Sky-scraper Management* (monthly).

National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors: 1016 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1883; 10,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. L. P. MUTTER.

Tile Contractors' Association of America, Inc.: Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1928; Sec. FRED T. WINDSOR.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

- Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America:** 815 15th Street, Washington 5, D.C.; Sec. THOMAS F. MURPHY; 151,000 mems.
- Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:** Painters' and Decorators' Building, Lafayette, Ind.; Sec. WM. H. ROHRBERG.
- Building Service Employees' International Union:** 900 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. DAVID SULLIVAN; 350,000 mems.
- Laborers' International Union of North America:** 905 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1903; Pres. JOSEPH V. MORESCHI; 429,279 mems.; publ. *The Laborer*.
- Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the U.S. and Canada:** 1125 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1864; Pres. EDWARD J. LEONARD; Sec.-Treas. JOHN J. HAUCK; 68,000 mems.; publ. *The Plasterer and Cement Mason* (monthly).
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:** 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1881; 830,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. M. A. HUTCHESON; Gen. Sec. RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON; publ. *The Carpenter* (monthly).
- United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union:** 7830 W. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60656; f. 1939; Gen. Pres. FELIX C. JONES; Gen. Sec.-Treas. REUBEN ROE; publ. *Voice*.

ELECTRICITY

(see also Construction, and Engineering and Machinery)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

- Edison Electric Institute:** 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1933; Man. Dir. E. VENNARD.
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- National Association of Electrical Distributors:** 600 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. ARTHUR W. HOOPER.
- National Electrical Contractors' Association:** 1730 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1901; Sec.-Treas. JAMES E. SWAN.
- National Electrical Manufacturers' Association:** 155 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:** 1200 15th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; 340,000 mems.; Pres. DAVID SULLIVAN.
- International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers:** 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; 250,000 mems.; Sec.-Treas. GEORGE COLLINS; publ. *IUE News* (twice weekly).
- United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America:** 11 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; 165,000 mems.; Pres. ALBERT FITZGERALD; publ. *UE News*.

ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY

(see also Electricity and Construction)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

- Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute:** 1815 N. Fort Myers Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1953; Pres. CECIL BOLING; Man. Dir. L. N. HUNTER.
- American Association of Engineers:** 8 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Ill.; f. 1915; 8,000 mems.; Dir. Dr. H. A. WAGNER; Sec. M. E. McIVER; publ. *Professional Engineer* (quarterly).

- American Institute of Chemical Engineers:** 25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N.Y.; f. 1908; over 20,000 mems.; Sec. F. J. VAN ANTWERPEN; publ. *Chemical Engineering Progress* (monthly), etc.
- American Institute of Consulting Engineers:** United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1910; Pres. MASON G. LOCKWOOD; Sec. T. T. McCROSKY; 360 mems.; publs. *Engineering Consultants*, *Consulting Engineering* (monthly).
- American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Inc.:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1871; 44,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN R. McMILLAN; Sec. R. WILLIAM TAYLOR; publs. *Journal of Metals*, *Mining Engineering*, *Journal of Petroleum Technology* (monthlies), *Society of Petroleum Engineers Journal* (quarterly), *Society of Mining Engineers Transactions Quarterly*, *Transactions of the Metallurgical Society* (quarterly).
- American Museum of Safety:** 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1911; 28 mems.; Pres. THOMAS N. BOATE; Vice-Pres. ALBERT S. REGULA; Sec.-Treas. JOHN F. SCHWEITERS.
- American Pipe Fittings Association:** Room 2122, 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1938; Exec. Dir. BERNARD L. ROSE.
- American Railway Engineering Association:** 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1899; Exec. Sec. E. W. HODGKINS.
- American Society of Civil Engineers:** United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; 59,000 mems.; Pres. RICHARD H. TATLOW; Exec. Sec. W. H. WISELY; publ. *Civil Engineering*.
- American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers:** 62 Worth Street, New York 13, N.Y.; f. 1895; Exec. Sec. A. V. HUTCHINSON; 18,545 mems.; publs. *Air Conditioning and Refrigerating Data Books*, *Heating Ventilating Air Conditioning Guide* (annually), *ASHRAE Journal* (monthly).
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The:** United Engineering Center, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1880; Exec. Dir. and Sec. O. B. SCHIER, II.
- American Society of Naval Engineers Inc.:** Suite 507, 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 3,850 mems.; Sec.-Treas. Capt. J. E. HAMILTON; publ. *Naval Engineers Journal* (every two months).
- Engineering Foundation:** United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; Sec. JOHN A. ZECCA; Dir. H. K. WORK; publs. *Engineering Foundation Newsletter*, *Annual Report*, etc.
- Farm Equipment Institute:** 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1894; Pres. A. A. THORNBROUGH; Exec. Sec. DOUGLAS HEWITT; 208 mems.
- Machinery and Allied Products Institute:** 1200 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; long-range economic studies in capital goods industries for 22 associations; f. 1933; Pres. C. W. STEWART; publ. *Capital Goods Review*.
- National Machine Tool Builders' Association:** 2139 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1902; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES A. GRAY; 230 mems.; publs. *Training Texts*, *Machine Tools . . . Today*, *Film Catalog*, *America's Muscles*.
- Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc.:** 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1905; Pres. F. B. ESTY; Sec. and Gen. Man. JOSEPH GILBERT; 26,454 mems.; publs. *S.A.E. Journal* (monthly), *S.A.E. Transactions* and *S.A.E. Handbook* (annually).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers: 9 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1916; Pres. G. CARLETON HUNT; Exec. Vice-Pres. DEANE R. WHITE; Sec. H. THEODORE HARDING; 7,000 mems.; publ. *SMPTE Journal*.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers: 74 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1893; Sec. MARVIN H. GLUNTZ; 8,500 mems.

The Valve Manufacturers' Association: Room 2122, 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1938; Sec.-Treas. R. W. SULLIVAN.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers: 3615 Olive Street, St. Louis 8, Mo.; Pres. JOHN H. LYONS; 138,789 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: Machinists' Building, 1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 188; Gen. Sec.-Treas. MATTHEW DEMORE; 1,002,579 mems.; publ. *The Machinist* (weekly).

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: 8th at State Avenue, Kansas City 1, Kansas; org. 1880; Pres. RUSSELL K. BERG; Sec.-Treas. HOMER E. PATTON; 125,000 mems.

International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union of North America: 1225 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati 6, Ohio; f. 1859; Pres. WILLIAM A. LAZZERINI; Sec. WALTER GRIFFITHS; 54,000 mems.

International Union, Allied Industrial Workers of America: 3520 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53215; Pres. CARL W. GRIEPENTROG; 68,000 mems.

International Union of Operating Engineers: 1125 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036; f. 1896; 292,000 mems.; Gen.-Pres. HUNTER P. WHARTON, Gen. Sec.-Treas. NEWELL J. CARMAN; 300,000 mems.

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Mich.; f. 1935; Pres. WALTER P. REUTHER; 1,073,547 mems.; publ. *UAW Solidarity*.

United Steelworkers of America: 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.; f. 1936; Pres. I. W. ABEL; 1,160,000 mems.; publ. *Steel Labor* (monthly).

FOOD

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Bakers Association: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.; f. 1897; Sec. HAROLD FIEDLER.

American Meat Institute: 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1906; Dir. Public Relations HERBERT B. BAIN.

Boston Fisheries Association Incorporated: Administration Building, Fish Pier, Boston, Mass. 02210; f. 1959; Pres. FRANCIS SHINNEY; Exec. Sec. HUGH F. O'ROURKE; 64 mems.

Co-operative Food Distributors of America: 140 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. 60603; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAY O. HARB.

Distilled Spirits Institute: 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1933; Pres. ROBERT W. COYNE.

Dried Fruit Association of California: 1303 Brokaw Road, P.O. Box 270-A, Santa Clara, Calif.; f. 1908; 33 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. E. THORPE.

Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1908; Pres. GEORGE W. KOCH.

Millers' National Federation: 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Washington Office: 752 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1902; Pres. C. L. MAST, Jr.

National American Wholesale Grocers' Association: 60 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. 10013; f. 1906; Exec. Vice-Pres. GERALD E. PECK.

National Association of Food Chains: 1725 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1934; Pres. CLARENCE G. ADAMY; Exec. Vice-Pres. WALLACE N. FLINT; publ. *Washington Food Industry Newsletter*.

National Association of Retail Grocers: 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.; f. 1893; Pres. RAY COWPER, THWAITE; Exec. Dir. Mrs. M. KIEFER.

National Canners Association: 1133 20th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1907; 600 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. MILAN D. SMITH.

National Confectioners Association: 36 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1884; 505 mems.; Pres. ROBERT L. RICHARDS; Sec.-Treas. LYMAN MOORE; publ. *ConfectionNEWS* (monthly).

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives: 1200-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1929; Exec. Vice-Pres. KENNETH D. NADEN; Dir. of Information KIT H. HAYNES; 123 direct mems.

National Dairy Council: 111 N. Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1915; 3,000 mems.; Pres. RALPH C. CHARBENEAU.

National Grain Trade Council: 604 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.; Pres. WILLIAM F. BROOKS.

National Live Stock and Meat Board: 36 S. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1923; Chair. C. O. ENRICH; Sec.-Gen. Man. DAVID H. STROUD.

National Soft Drink Association: 1128 Sixteenth St., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; 2,700 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS F. BAKER; publ. *National Soft Drink Bulletin* (monthly).

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association: 777 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; f. 1904; 2,800 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALAN T. RAINS; publs. *United Fresh Outlook*, *United Spudlight* (weeklies), etc.

United States Brewers' Association: 535 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1862; Pres. HENRY B. KING.

United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc.: 1511 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; f. 1892; Exec. Vice-Pres. HAROLD O. SMITH, Jr.

Vegetable Growers' Association of America, Inc.: 226 Transportation Building, 815 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1908; Exec. Sec. A. E. MERCKER.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N.A.: 2800 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60657; f. 1897; Sec.-Treas. PATRICK E. GORMAN.

American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union: 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Pres. DANIEL E. CONWAY.

American Federation of Grain Millers: 4949 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis 22, Minn.; Pres. ROY O. WELLBORN; 60,000 mems.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America: 1000 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; chartered 1886; Pres. MAX KRALSTEIN.

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America: 2347-51 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219; f. 1886; Pres. KARL F. FELLER; Sec.-Treas. ARTHUR P. GILDEA; 75,000 mems.

National Brotherhood of Packinghouse and Dairy Workers, Ind.: 1201 East Court Avenue, Des Moines 16, Iowa; f. 1939; Pres. DON MAHON; Treas. CHESTER C. GREEN; Sec. FLOYD L. BOYER.

United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers of America: 608 S. Dearborn Street, 1800 Transportation Building, Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1937; Sec.-Treas. G. R. HATHAWAY.

IRON AND STEEL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Hardware Manufacturers' Association: 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1901; Sec.-Treas. ARTHUR L. FAUBEL.

American Iron and Steel Institute: 150 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; 83 company mems., 2,700 individual mems.; Chair. EDMUND F. MARTIN; Pres. JOHN P. ROCHE; Sec. and Treas. E. O. SOMMER, Jr.; publs. *Steel Facts*, *Steel Ways* (five times a year).

Gray and Ductile Iron Founders' Society, Inc.: 930 National City, East 6th Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio; f. 1928; 300 mem. companies; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. H. WORKMAN; publ. *Gray Iron Castings Handbook*, *Gray and Ductile Iron News* (monthly), *Advanced Cost Accounting Methods for Gray Iron Foundries*.

National Retail Hardware Association: 964 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1901; 20,000 mems.; Man. Dir. WILLIAM G. MASHAW; publ. *Hardware Retailer* (monthly).

National Wholesale Hardware Association: 1900 Arch St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; f. 1894; Exec. Sec. THOMAS A. FERNLEY, Jr.

Plumbing Fixture Manufacturers Association: 1145 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; Sec. ILER J. FAIRCHILD.

Steel Founders' Society of America: West View Towers, 21010 Center Ridge Rd., Rocky River, Ohio 44116; f. 1902; 135 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS E. BARLOW.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers: 534 Cooper Street, Camden 2, N.J.; f. 1933; Pres. JOHN J. GROGAN; Vice-Pres. ANDREW A. PETTIS; Sec.-Treas. ROSS BLOOD.

United Asscn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada: 901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; 250,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. PETER T. SCHOEMANN; Sec.-Treas. MARTIN J. WARD; publ. *United Association Journal* (monthly).

LEATHER

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National Footwear Manufacturers' Association: 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1905; Pres. MERRILL A. WATSON; Sec. HAROLD R. GIBLIN.

National Shoe Retailers' Association: 274 Madison Ave., New York City; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. J. McDONALD.

New England Footwear Association: 210 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass. 02111; f. 1869, inc. 1871; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. MAXWELL FIELD.

Tanners' Council of America, Inc.: 411 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1917; Exec. Vice-Pres. IRVING R. GLASS.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

United Shoe Workers of America: AFL-CIO, 1012-14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1937; 60,000 mems.; Pres. GEORGE FECTEAU; Sec.-Treas. ANGELO G. GEORGIAN.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America: 1500 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 21, Pa.; Pres. SAL B. HOFFMAN; 56,000 mems.

LUMBER

(see also Paper)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National-American Wholesale Lumber Association: 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; Org. 1893; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN J. MULROONEY.

National Association of Furniture Manufacturers: 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1928; 500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN M. SNOW.

National Forest Products Association (*Federation of 17 associations*): 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1902; Exec. Vice-Pres. MORTIMER B. DOYLE.

National Hardwood Lumber Association: 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1898; 1,600 mems.; Sec.-Man. M. B. PENDLETON.

National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association: Suite 302, Ring Building, 18th and M Streets, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1922.

National Retail Furniture Association Inc.: 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654; inc. 1921; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. ROBERT P. GRUENBERG.

National Wooden Pallet and Container Association: 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1947; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM H. SARDO, Jr.; Sec. T. J. LUDDY.

Southern Pine Association: Box 52468, New Orleans, La., 70150; f. 1914; Exec. Vice-Pres. STANLEY P. DEAS; 125 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Woodworkers of America: 1622 N. Lombard Street, Portland 17, Ore.; f. 1936; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM BOTKIN.

United Furniture Workers of America: 700 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1937; 45,000 mems.; Pres. MORRIS PIZER; Sec.-Treas. FRED FULFORD; publ. *Furniture Workers Press*.

METALS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aluminum Association, The: 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1935; Exec. Vice-Pres. S. L. GOLD-SMITH, Jr.; Exec. Sec. and Treas. RICHARD A. LILLQUIST.

American Society for Metals: Metals Park, Ohio 44073; f. 1913; Man. Dir. ALLAN RAY PUTMAN; 38,000 mems.; publs. *Metal Progress*, *Metals/Materials Today*, *Materials Application*, *News for Design and Manufacturing*, *Transactions Quarterly*, *Metals Engineering Quarterly*, and *Review of Metal Literature*.

American Zinc Institute Inc.: 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. J. L. KIMBERLEY.

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council Inc.: 225 Park Ave., Room 315, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Man. Dir. T. E. VELTFORT.

Copper Institute: 26 Broadway, New York City. (R. R. ECKERT.)

Lead Industries Association: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN L. KIMBERLEY; publ. *Lead* (quarterly).

Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America, Inc.: S-75 Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R.I. 02902; f. 1880, inc. 1903; 600 mems.; Exec. Dir. GEORGE R.

FRANKOVICH; publ. *American Jewelry Manufacturer* (monthly).

Retail Jewelers of America: 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. and inc. 1906; Exec. Vice-Pres. BERNARD N. BURNSTINE; 4,500 mems.; publ. *The RJA Bulletin* (monthly).

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association: 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1888; Sec.-Treas. EDWARD F. CARLOUGH.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: 941 East 17th Avenue, Denver 18, Colo.; Pres. ALBERT C. SKINNER; 75,000 mems.; publ. *The Mine-Mill Union*.

PAPER

(see also Lumber)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Paper Institute, Inc.: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Chair. WILLIAM R. ADAMS; Pres. ROBERT E. O'CONNOR.

National Paper Box Manufacturers' Association: Room 910; 121 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; f. 1918, Exec. Dir. NORMAN T. BALDWIN.

National Paper Trade Association, Inc.: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Pres. JOHN D. WILLIAMS; Exec. Vice-Pres. GLENN LEACH.

National Stationery and Office Equipment Association: 740 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.; Gen. Man. CHARLES M. MORTENSEN.

Paperboard Packaging Council: 1250 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1933; Vice-Pres. GUSTAV L. NORDSTROM.

The Wall Paper Institute: 509 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.; f. 1935; 12 mems.; Sec. JOSEPH ROBY.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: John P. Burke Building, Fort Edward, New York N.Y. 12828; f. 1906; Pres.-Sec. JOSEPH P. TONELLI.

United Papermakers and Paperworkers: 712-718 North Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. 12201; f. 1957; Pres. HARRY D. SAYRE; Sec.-Treas. AL. E. BROWN; 143,000 mems.

PETROLEUM AND COAL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Petroleum Institute: 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, N.Y.; f. 1919; 8,000 mems.; Pres. FRANK N. IKARD; Sec. WILLARD M. WILSON.

National Coal Association: Coal Building, 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Pres. STEPHEN F. DUNN.

National Oil Marketers' Association: National Press Building, Washington, D.C.; Counsel PAUL E. HADLICK.

National Petroleum Refiners Association: 1725 Desales Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 and 416 Beacon Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. 74103; f. 1902; Pres. PAUL N. HOWELL; 98 mems., 22 assoc. mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: P.O. Box 2812, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo. 80201; f. 1918; 170,000 mems.; Pres. A. F. GROSPIRON; Sec.-Treas. B. J. SCHAFER; publ. *OCAW Union News*.

United Mine Workers of America: United Mine Workers' Building, Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1890; Pres. W. A. BOYLE; Vice-Pres. GEORGE J. TITLER; Sec.-Treas. JOHN OWENS; Pres. Emer. JOHN L. LEWIS.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Book Publishers Council, Inc.: 58 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1946; Man. Dir. DAN LACY; 181 mems.

American Booksellers' Association: 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH A. DUFFY.

American Business Press Inc.: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1965 by consolidation of Associated Business Publications (f. 1906) and National Business Publications; 116 member companies publishing 510 audited specialized publications; Pres. JOHN B. BABCOCK.

Book Manufacturers' Institute: 25 West 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.; f. 1933; Pres. MORGAN K. SMITH; Exec. Dir. ROBERT M. PECK.

Lithographers National Association: 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1888, org. 1906; Exec. Dir. W. F. MAXWELL; Sec. EDWARD D. MORRIS.

National Book Committee, Inc.: 58 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1954; 100 mems.; Chair. NORMAN H. STROUSE; Exec. Sec. MARGARET W. DUDLEY.

National Newspaper Association: 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; Exec. Vice-Pres. THEODORE A. SERRILL; Sec. Miss NANCY MAHOOD; 6,800 mems.

Printing Industry of America, Inc.: 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C. 20015; f. 1887 as United Typothetae; Chair. of Board MENDEL SEGAL; Pres. BERNARD J. TAYMANS; Vice-Pres. MENDEL SEGAL; Sec. IRL KORSSEN; Treas. FREDERICK T. MARSTON; publ. *Pia Bulletin* (monthly).

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders: 900 City Building, 1612 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1892; 70,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN CONNOLLY; Sec.-Treas. WESLEY A. TAYLOR; publ. *International Book-binder*.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America: Pressmen's Home, Tennessee; f. 1889; Sec.-Treas. ALEXANDER J. ROHAN; publs. *The American Pressman*, *The Speciality Worker* (monthly).

International Typographical Union: P.O. Box 157, Colorado Springs, Colo.; f. 1852; Pres. ELMER BROWN; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM R. CLOUD; 122,376 mems.; publ. *The Typographical Journal*, *The Bulletin*, *ITU Review*.

Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union: 233 West 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1964; 55,000 mems.; Int. Pres. KENNETH J. BROWN; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM J. HALL.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(see also Transport)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Gas Association: 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1918; Pres. BUELL G. DUNCAN; Man. Dir. F. DONALD HART; Sec. VAUGHAN O'BRIEN; 7,000 mems.

American Public Utilities Bureau: 280 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.; organized to assist municipalities, other public bodies, and consumers in public utility matters, especially rates and policies in the public interest; Dir. JOHN BAUER; Sec. RUFUS H. REED.

American Public Works Association: 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1894; Exec. Dir. ROBERT D. BUGHER; 10,500 mems.; the Association represents public works officials in the U.S. and Canada.

American Water Works Association: 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1881; Exec. Sec. ERIC F. JOHNSON; 20,000 mems.

Public Administration Service: 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1933; Exec. Dir. H. G. POPE.

State of New York Public Service Commission: 55 Elk Street, Albany, N.Y.; Branch Office: 199 Church Street, New York 7, N.Y.; f. 1907; Chair. JAMES A. LUNDY; Commissioners: RALPH A. LEHR, FRANK J. McMULLEN, EDWARD P. LARKIN, JOHN T. RYAN, Sr.; Counsel KENT H. BROWN; Sec. SAMUEL R. MADISON.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions: 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Pres. JOHN W. SHAUGHNESSY, Jr.; Sec.-Treas. CHARLES B. SCOTT; 75,000 mems.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees: 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1936; 380,000 mems.; Pres. JERRY WURF; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH L. AMES.

National Association of Letter Carriers: 100 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1889; Pres. JEROME J. KEATING; Sec.-Treas. J. STANLEY LEWIS; 150,000 mems.; publ. *The Postal Record* (monthly).

National League of Postmasters of the U.S.: Ind.; Suite 104-105, Raleigh Hotel, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1904; Pres. CARL LAYTON; Exec. Sec. BUN RALEY.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers: O.R.T. Building, St. Louis 8, Mo.; f. 1886; Grand Sec.-Treas. L. H. FREEMAN.

United Federation of Postal Clerks: 817 14th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; f. 1906; Pres. and Editor E. C. HALLBECK; Sec.-Treas. OWEN H. SCHOON; 160,000 mems.; publ. *The Union Postal Clerk and Postal Transport Journal* (monthly).

United Public Workers of America: New York, N.Y.; f. April 1946 by merger of State County and Municipal Workers of America and United Federal Workers of America; Sec.-Treas. EWART GUINIER.

Utility Workers' Union of America: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1945; Pres. WILLIAM J. PACHLER; Sec.-Treas. ANDREW J. McMAHON.

RUBBER

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association Inc.: 1343 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1921; 3,500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. W. MARSH; publ. *Dealer News* (weekly).

Rubber Manufacturers' Association: 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. R. R. ORMSBY.

Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc.: 15 William Street, New York 5, N.Y.; f. 1914; Pres. A. J. GARRY.

Tire Retreading Institute: 1343 L Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. W. MARSH.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: 87 South High St., Akron 8, Ohio; f. 1935; Pres. PETER BOMMARITO; Vice-Pres. KENNETH OLDHAM; Sec.-Treas. I. GOLD, 190,000 mems.; publ. *The United Rubber Worker* (monthly).

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Glassware Association: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1934; Man. Dir. DONALD V. REED.

Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute: 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; reorg. 1946; Gen. Man. VICTOR L. HALL; Sec. H. W. KUNT.

National Crushed Stone Association: 1415 Elliot Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1918; Exec. Dir. W. L. CARTER; Engr. Dir. F. P. NICHOLS, Jr.; publ. Engineering bulletins.

National Lime Association: 4000 Brandywine St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1902, inc. 1922; Exec. Dir. ROBERT S. BOYNTON; Sec., Man. Tech. Service KENNETH A. GUTSCHICK.

National Sand and Gravel Association: 900 Spring St., Silver Spring, Mo. 20910; f. 1917; Man. Dir. KENNETH E. TOBIN, Jr.

Structural Clay Products Institute: 1520 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1934; 160 mems.; Sec. J. J. CERMAK; publ. *SCPI News*.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association: 226 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1846; International Sec. NEWTON W. BLACK.

United Glass, Ceramic Workers of America: 556 East Town St., Columbus, Ohio 43215; f. 1933; Sec.-Treas. LEWIS McCRACKEN.

TEXTILES

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Inc.: 1440 Broadway, New York City.

American Carpet Institute, Inc.: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1927; Pres. PAUL M. JONES.

American Textile Manufacturers' Institute, Inc.: 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. JACKSON; Sec.-Treas. F. SADLER LOVE.

Custom Tailors and Designers Association of America, The, Inc.: 400 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1881; Sec. C. D. HUNTER; 850 mems.; publ. *The Custom Tailor* (every 2 months).

Hat Institute, Inc.: 358 5th Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1929; Sec. WARREN S. SMITH.

International Association of Garment Manufacturers: 347 5th Avenue, New York 6, N.Y.; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. J. GOLDSTEIN.

Limited Price Variety Stores Association: 25 West 43rd Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1933; Sec. J. J. MYLER.

Man-Made Fibre Producers Association, Inc.: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; Pres. E. FONTAINE BROWN; Sec. JAMES F. O'HARA.

Menswear Retailers of America (formerly National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers): 1257 Munsey Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1914; Exec. Dir. LOUIS ROTHSCHILD.

National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers: 468 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., and 901 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.; f. 1905; Pres. REUBEN C. BALL; Sec. MATTHEW C. KURTZ.

National Association of Manufacturers of Underwear-Nightwear and Allied Products (Underwear Institute): 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1866; Managing Dir. ROBERT D. MCCABE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Association of Wool Manufacturers: 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; New York Office: 386 Park Ave. South, New York 10016; f. 1864; Pres. JACK A. CROWDER.

National Board of the Coat and Suit Industry: 450 7th Ave., New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1935; 1,200 mems.

National Dress Manufacturers' Association: 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.; Gen. Man. I. A. AGREE.

National Federation of Textiles, Inc.: 389 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.; f. 1872; Exec. Dir. Miss IRENE L. BLUNT.

National Knitted Outerwear Association: 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1918; Pres. DAVID ROSENBLATT; Chair. of Board JAMES F. NIELDS; Exec. Dir. and Counsel S. S. KORZENIK; Sec. EDWARD A. BRANDWEIN; publ. *Knitted Outerwear Times* (weekly), and 3 annuals.

National Retail Merchants Association Inc.: 100 West 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1911; Pres. RAPHAEL MALSIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES J. BLISS; publ. *Stores* (monthly).

New York Coat and Suit Association, Inc.: 225 West 34th Street, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1962 after merger of Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers and Merchants Ladies Garment Association; Pres. LEON FRECHTEL; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH L. DUBOW.

Northern Textile Association: 80 Federal Street, Boston 10; f. 1854; inc. 1894; Chair. GORDON OSBORNE; Pres. WILLIAM F. SULLIVAN.

United Infants' and Children's Wear Association, Inc.: 225 West 34th Street, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1933; Pres. HENRY RIEGEL; Exec. Sec. MAX H. ZUCKERMAN.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO: 15 Union Square, New York City; f. 1914; 385,000 mems.; Sec.-Treas. FRANK ROSENBLUM; Gen. Pres. JACOB S. POTOFKY; publ. *The Advance*.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1900; Pres. LOUIS STULBERG.

Textile Workers Union of America: 99 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1939; Pres. WILLIAM POLLOCK; Sec.-Treas. SOL STETIN; publ. *Textile Labor* (monthly).

TOBACCO

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc.: Statler Hilton Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1932; Man. Dir. MALCOM L. FLEISCHER; publ. *Tobacco Retailers Almanac*.

Tobacco Association of the United States: Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tobacco Merchants Association of the U.S.: 290 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1915; Exec. Dir. M. K. BLOOM.

TRANSPORT

(see also Public Utilities)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc.: 1725 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; Pres. KARL G. HARR, Jr.; Sec. SAMUEL L. WRIGHT; 58 mems.; publs. *Aerospace Facts and Figures*, etc.

Air Transport Association of America: 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1936; Pres. STUART

G. TIPTON; Sec. FREDERICK DAVIS; 38 certificated airlines of U.S. and Canada; publ. *Facts and Figures* (annual).

American Automobile Association: 1712 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1902; Sec. WM. B. SPENCER; 10,677,000 mems.

American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc.: 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1906; Pres. RALPH E. CASEY; Sec.-Treas. PARKER S. WISE; 37 mems.

American Transit Association: 815 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1882; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sec. ROBERT SLOAN; publ. *Passenger Transport*.

American Trucking Associations: 1616 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Man. Dir. WILLIAM A. BRESNAHAN; 50 affiliated State Associations and District of Columbia; publ. *Transport Topics* (weekly).

Association of American Railroads: Transportation Building, 815 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1934; Pres. T. M. GOODFELLOW; Exec. Asst. to Pres. and Sec.-Treas. R. E. KEEFER; mems. 103 system lines comprising 145 railroads; 118 associate mems. in U.S.A., Canada and Mexico, incl. 27 associate mems. outside North America.

Automobile Manufacturers' Association: 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202; f. 1913; Chair. of Board LYNN A. TOWNSEND; Pres. THOMAS C. MANN; Man. Dir. HARRY A. WILLIAMS; Sec. ZENON C. R. HANSEN.

National Association of Motor Bus Owners: 839 17th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1926; Pres. ARTHUR M. HILL; Sec.-Man. A. W. KOEHLER; 700 mems.; publ. *Bus Facts*.

National Automobile Dealers' Association: 2000 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1917; 22,000 mems.; Pres. THOMAS A. WILLIAMS, Sr.

National Standard Parts Association: 8 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Ill.; f. 1924.

Shipbuilders Council of America: 1730 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1921; Pres. EDWIN M. HOOD; 50 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Airline Pilots Association: 55th Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago 38, Ill.; Pres. CHARLES H. RUBY; 16,650 mems.

Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America: 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.; Pres. JOHN M. ELLIOTT; 134,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: 5025 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; chartered 1892; Pres. JOHN M. ELLIOTT; Sec.-Treas. O. J. MISCHO; 130,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio; f. 1863; Grand Chief Engineer ROY E. DAVIDSON; Sec.-Treas. JOHN F. SYTSA.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen: 418 Keith Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio; f. 1873; Gen. Sec.-Treas. R. R. BRYANT; 78,300 mems.; publ. *Enginemen's Press* (twice a month).

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees: 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203; f. 1887; Pres. H. C. CROTTY; Sec.-Treas. FRANK L. NOAKES; 175,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America: 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64112; f. 1888; Gen. Sec.-Treas. LERCY A. TAYLOR; 123,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio; Chief Exec. Officer GEORGE M. HARRISON; Grand Pres. C. L. DENNIS; Grand Sec.-Treas. GEO. M. GIBBONS; 300,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen: 666 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; org. 1883; Pres. CHARLES LUNA; Gen. Sec.-Treas. W. E. B. CHASE; 200,111 mems.; publ. *Trainman News* (weekly).

Communications Workers of America: 1925 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; Pres. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM A. SMALLWOOD; 280,000 mems.; publ. *CWA News* (monthly).

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers: 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; Pres. and Sec.-Treas. ANTHONY MATZ.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: 25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1903; Gen.-Pres. JAMES R. HOFFA; Acting Pres. FRANK FITZSIMMONS; Sec.-Treas. JOHN F. ENGLISH; 1,700,000 mems.; publ. *The International Teamster* (monthly).

International Longshoremen's Association: 265 West 14th Street, New York City, N.Y.; Sec.-Treas. HARRY R. HASSELGREN.

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102; f. 1937; Pres. HARRY BRIDGES; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS GOLDBLATT.

International Union United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: *see* under Engineering and Machinery.

Seafarers' International Union of N.A.: 675 4th Ave., Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.; f. 1938; Pres. PAUL HALL; Sec.-Treas. AL KERR.

Transport Workers' Union of America: 210 West 50th Street, New York 19, N.Y.; org. 1935, chartered 1937; Sec.-Treas. MATHEW GUINAN.

Transportation-Communication Employees Union: 3860 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis 8, Mo.; Pres. G. E. LEIGHTY; 53,041 mems.

MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Accounting Association: School of Commerce, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin; f. 1916, name changed 1935; Sec.-Treas. PAUL H. WALGENBACH; publ. *Accounting Review* (f. 1926, quarterly); Editor LAWRENCE L. VANCE, School of Business Administration, University of California, Berkeley, California.

American Advertising Federation: 655 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1905; Pres. CHARLES W. COLLIER; Chair. DONALD A. MACDONALD; Sec. ROBERT LIGHT; 50,000 mems.; publ. *A.F.A. Newsletter* (10 times a year).

American Brush Manufacturers' Association: 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.; f. 1917; Pres. PHILIP A. SINGLETON; Exec. Sec. ROBERT C. FERNLEY; 200 mems.

American Chapter, International Real Estate Federation: 155 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1956; 800 mems.; Pres. DANIEL F. SHEEHAN, Sr.; Sec. EUGENE P. CONSER.

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1887; Exec. Dir. JOHN L. CAREY; 58,572 mems.; publ. *The Journal of Accountancy* (monthly), *Management Services* (monthly).

American Standards Association: 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1918 as American Engineering Standards Committee; Managing Dir. ROGER E. GAY; 136 national trade associations, technical and professional societies and consumer groups; U.S.A. member of the International Organisation for Standardisation and The International Electrotechnical Commission; 1,954 company mems.

American Society of Association Executives: 2011 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1920; Pres. RICHARD ANDERSON; 2,500 mems.; publs. *Association Management*, *Who's Who in Association Management*, *Convention Liaison Manual*, *Membership Promotion Manual*, *Operating Ratio Report*, *Encyclopedia of Meeting and Convention Speakers*, *Salary and Fringe Benefits*.

American Warehousemen's Association: 222 West Adams Street, Chicago 6, Ill.; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. E. HORTON.

Associated Master Barbers and Beauticians of America: 537 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1924; Gen. Pres. PAUL B. SPARACO; publ. *The Master Barber and Beautician* (monthly).

Bowling Proprietors Association of America: 111 South Washington Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.; f. 1923; Pres. NAT KOGAN; General Counsel RICHARD H. WELS; publ. *The Bowling Proprietor* (monthly).

Co-operative League of the U.S.A.: 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1916; Pres. STANLEY DREYER; publ. *Co-op Report*.

Electronic Industries Association: 2001 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1924; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JAMES D. SECREST.

International Accountants' Society, Inc.: 209 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Ill.; Pres. BYRON MENIDES.

Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.: 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1922; Pres. JACK J. VALENTI; Sec. SIDNEY SCHREIBER.

National Association of Accountants: 505 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. RAWN BRINKLEY; 60,000 mems., chapters in France and Milan, Italy; publ. *Management Accounting* (monthly).

National Association of Broadcasters: 1771 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; org. 1922; Pres. VINCENT T. WASILEWSKI; Sec.-Treas. EVERETT E. REVERCOMB; 3,583 mems.

National Association of Purchasing Management: 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1915; 19,500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. W. H. AHL; publ. *Bulletin* (semi-monthly).

National Association of Real Estate Boards: 36 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1908; 83,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. EUGENE P. CONSER; Admin. Sec. LOWELL BAKER; publ. *Realtor's Headlines* (weekly newsletter).

National Association of Retail Secretaries (Retail Division): Chamber of Commerce, Nashville, Tenn. (EARL E. BALDWIN).

National Council of American Importers, Inc.: 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1921; Exec. Vice-Pres. GERALD H. O'BRIEN.

National Education Association of the United States: 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1857; Sec. WILLIAM G. CARR.

National Funeral Director's Association of the United States, Inc.: 175 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203; f. 1882; Exec. Sec. HOWARD C. RAETHER.

National Furniture Warehousemen's Association: 175 W. Jackson Building, Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1921; 1631 mems.; Exec. Dir. DONALD R. MARKHAM; publ. *Furniture Warehouseman* (monthly).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Ice Association: 7979 Old Georgetown Rd., Washington, D.C. 20014; f. 1917; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel WILLIAM T. JOBE.

National Institute of Drycleaning: 909 Burlington Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland; f. 1907; Exec. Gen. Man. GEO. P. FULTON; 11,000 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Government Employees: 400 First St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; Sec.-Treas. ESTHER F. JOHNSON; publ. *The Government Standard* (bi-weekly).

American Federation of Musicians of the U.S. and Canada: 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1896; Pres. HERMAN KENIN; Sec. STANLEY BALLARD, 220 Mt. Pleasant, Newark 4, N.J.; 268,000 mems.; publ. *International Musician* (monthly).

American Federation of Teachers: 716 N. Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill.; f. 1916; Pres. CHARLES COGEN; 130,000 mems.; publ. *The American Teacher, Changing Education*.

Associated Actors and Artistes of America: 226 West 47th Street, New York 36; Pres. CONRAD NAGEL; 58,060 mems.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union: 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1891; Sec. ROBERT L. DIEFENBACH.

International Association of Fire Fighters: AFL-CIO, CLC, 905 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; org. 1918; 130,000 mems.; Pres. WM. D. BUCK; Sec.-Treas. ALBERT E. ALBERTONI; publ. *International Fire Fighter*.

International Alliance of Theatrical, Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of U.S. and Canada: 1270

Ave. of the Americas, New York 10020; f. 1893; Internat. Pres. RICHARD F. WALSH; Gen. Sec.-Treas. JOHN A. SHUFF.

International Typographical Union: 301 South Union Blvd., Colorado Springs, Colo.; f. 1852; Pres. ELMER BROWN; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM R. CLOUD; Vice-Pres. JOHN J. PILCH, A. SANDY BEVIS, JOE BAILEY; 113,565 mems.; publs. *The Typographical Journal*, *ITU Review* (weekly).

The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America: 1141 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; f. 1886; Gen. Pres. JOSEPH N. DEPAOLA; Gen. Sec.-Treas. E. M. SANDERS.

National Federation of Federal Employees: Ind.; 1737 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1917; Pres. NATHAN T. WOLKOMIR; Sec.-Treas. FLORENCE I. BROADWELL; publs. *The Federal Employee, Fraternally Yours* (monthly).

Office Employees International Union: 265 West 14th Street, New York 11, N.Y.; Pres. HOWARD COUGHLIN; 60,000 mems.; publ. *White Collar*.

Retail Clerks International Association: De Sales Building, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1888; Pres. JAMES A. SUFFRIDGE; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM MAGUIRE.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: 100 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1937; Pres. MAX GREENBERG.

Upholsterers' International Union of N.A.: 1500 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 21, Pa.; f. 1882; Pres. SAL B. HOFFMANN; Vice-Pres. ALFRED ROTA; Treas. R. ALVIN ALBARINO; 60,000 mems.; publ. *U.I.U. Journal* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1887; federal body with regulatory authority over domestic surface common carriers; jurisdiction extends over rail, inland waterway, oil pipelines and motorised traffic; Chair. PAUL J. TIERNEY.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

(M.=average mileage operated; N.O.I.=net operating income in dollars.)

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.: 80 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y.; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer E. S. MARSH; Pres. JOHN S. REED; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. C. DAVIS; Vice-Pres. Operations R. D. SHELTON; Vice-Pres. Law STARR THOMAS; Vice-Pres. Industrial Development G. W. COX; Vice-Pres. Personnel W. L. MORE; Vice-Pres. Information Systems F. MAURIO-COURT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Purchasing Agent F. J. STEINBERGER; Vice-Pres.-Exec. Rep. R. W. WALKER; Vice-Pres. R. M. CLARK; M. 13,081; N.O.I. 62,842,770

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., The: Baltimore 1, Md.; f. 1827; controlled by Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.; Gen. Counsel K. H. ELKIN; Vice-Pres. Freight Sales WALTER M. HAENSSSEL; Vice-Pres. Marketing CHARLES J. HENRY, Jr.; Vice-Pres. Operations C. V. COWAN; Vice-Pres. Finance and Accounting H. T. WATKINS, Jr.; Sec. AUGUST W. SCHELL; Vice-Pres. Public Relations HOWARD SKIDMORE; Treas. EDWIN P. SNYDER; total line mileage operated 5,849.21; total track mileage 11,052.96; N.O.I. (1963) 5,491,000.

Boston and Maine Corporation: 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114; f. 1835; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer D. A. BENSON; First Vice-Pres. R. W. PICKARD; Vice-Pres. Operations W. H. HOLLAND; Vice-Pres. Traffic P. J. MULLANEY; Vice-Pres. Industrial Development E. F. REED; Gen. Counsel R. J. MULHERN; Sec. H. BLAKE; M. 1,573; N.O.I. 11,914,238.

Central of Georgia Railway: Savannah, Ga.; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR; Pres. R. E. FRANKLIN; Treas. R. H. SMITH; Sec. J. J. MAHER; net income after fixed and contingent charges 415,880 (1965).

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.: Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio 44101; merged with Pere Marquette Railway Co. in 1947; controls Baltimore and Ohio Railway Co.; Chair. of Board CYRUS S. EATON; Pres. G. S. DE VINE; Vice-Presidents J. E. DOYLE, OWEN CLARKE, C. V. COWAN, J. P. GANLEY, H. SKIDMORE, H. T. WATKINS, Jr.; Sec. T. H. KEELOR; N.O.I. 37,792,747.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad: Head Office: 547 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.; inc. 1849 as Aurora Branch Railroad, name changed to Chicago and Aurora Railroad 1852, and to present title 1855; mergers and control of other lines in 1864, 1908 and 1939; Pres. and Chair. Exec. Cttee. W. V. QUINN; Vice-Pres. Traffic GUY R. GLOVER; Vice-Pres. Operations I. C. ETHINGTON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel ELDON MARTIN; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller W. N. ERNZEN; M. 8,545; N.O.I. 270,453,376.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.: 140 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; Pres. DOWNING B. JENKS; Exec. Vice-Pres. DONALD L. MANION; Vice-

Pres. and Gen. Man. H. S. VIERLING; M. 862; N.O.I. (loss) 968,433.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad: 516 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Chair. of Board L. T. CROWLEY; Pres. CURTISS E. CRIPPEN; Vice-Pres. F. G. MCGINN (Operations), G. H. KRONBERG (Sales and Service), W. D. SUNTER (Rates and Divisions), R. F. KRATOCHWILL (Finance and Accounting), Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel E. O. SCHIEWE, E. J. STOLL (Real Estate and Industrial Development), S. W. AMOUR (Labor Relations), B. J. WORLEY (Chief Engineer), L. H. DUGAN (Western Counsel); M. 10,540, including 656 electrified.

Chicago and North Western Railway Co.: 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Chair. BEN W. HEINEMAN; Pres. L. S. PROVO; Vice-Pres. Administration GEORGE S. PAUL; Vice-Pres. Finance T. L. BRANDT; Vice-Pres. Operations H. L. GASTLER; Vice-Pres. Engineering B. R. MEYERS; Vice-Pres. Law R. M. FREEMAN; Sec. T. A. ROSS; Treas. B. FIRESTONE; M. 10,180; N.O.I. 1,895,357 (Dec. 31st 1967). The properties of the Chicago, Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co. are operated under lease. The Litchfield and Madison Railway Co. was acquired in January 1958, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway in 1960.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.: La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. 60605; Chair. and Pres. JERVIS LANGDON, Jr.; M. 7,645.

Delaware and Hudson Railroad Corporation: The Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12207; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer F. C. DUMAINE, Jr.; Vice-Pres. Finance J. H. O'NEILL; Vice-Pres. Traffic P. F. ROBINSON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel D. D. DART; Comptroller H. J. WILSON; Sec. and Treas. J. A. DEANS; M. 847; N.O.I. 8,848,260.

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.: Rio Grande Building, Denver, Colo. 80217; Pres. G. B. AYDELOTT; Sec. W. G. PRESCOTT; M. 2,153.

Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway: Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn. 55802; Pres. F. W. OKIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. SHANK; Vice-Pres. Finance V. W. KRAETSCH; Vice-Pres. Marketing G. A. SQUIBB; Staff Asst. Operations M. G. ALDERINK; Asst. to Pres. Management Services R. M. MIX; Comptroller W. J. PRITZ; Treas. and Asst. Sec. R. H. NELSON; Chief Engineer R. B. RHODE; Superintendent E. W. ANDERSON; Chief Mechanical Officer R. H. SEITZ; M. 516; net income after taxes 4,673,987.

Erie-Lackawanna Railroad Co.: Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115; formerly Erie Railroad, merged with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. in 1964; Chair. of the Board and Chief Exec. Officer (vacant); Senior Vice-Pres. GREGORY W. MAXWELL;

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRANSPORT)

Vice-Pres. MILTON G. McINNES (Staff), HARRY C. SCHMIDT (Sales), FREDERICK DIEGTEL (Labour), CURTIS F. BAYER (Purchases); Gen. Counsel PATRICK H. DONOVAN; Comptroller EUGENE S. ROOT; Sec.-Treas. R. H. HANN; M. 2,239; N.O.I. 415,215.

Great Northern Railway Co.: St. Paul, Minn. 55101; New York Office: 40 Wall St.; Pres. J. M. BUDD; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. W. DOWNING; Vice-Pres. C. A. ECKART (Exec.), M. M. SCANLAN (Marketing), J. L. ROBSON (Operations), A. KANE (Gen. Counsel), J. A. TAUER (Comptroller), T. C. DEBUTTS (Labor Relations); Sec. and Treas. R. M. O'KELLY; Gen. Man. (West) C. M. RASMUSSEN; Gen. Man. (East) R. N. WHITMAN; M. 8,260.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.: Central Station, 135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago 5, Ill.; inc. 1851 (A. & V. Ry. Co.S. & and V. P. Ry. Co. properties merged with Illinois Central Railroad Co. 1959); Pres. and Chair. Exec. Cttee. WAYNE A. JOHNSTON; Vice-Pres. O. H. ZIMMERMAN (Operating), E. J. CARR (Traffic), O. O. ALBRITTON (Purchasing), A. B. HUTTIG (Sec. and Treas.), J. M. TRISSAL (Development), F. E. MARTIN (Comptroller), R. MITTEN (Gen. Counsel); M. 6,538; N.O.I. 32,939,747.

Lehigh Valley Railroad: 140 Cedar St., New York 6, N.Y.; f. 1846; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. F. NASH; Vice-Pres. J. R. DE CAPRILES (Law and Administration); Vice-Pres. C. H. WOLFINGER (Traffic); Sec. B. H. ROBERTS; Treas. W. R. GERSTNECKER.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad: 908 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; f. 1850; Pres. W. H. KENDALL; Vice-Presidents W. L. GRUBBS (Law), W. G. WHITSETT (Traffic), C. R. YATES (Finance); L. W. ADKINS (Accounting and Taxation), C. S. SANDERSON (Operations); Sec. F. D. BURKE; Treas. W. A. COE; Comptroller P. C. MAJOR; M. 5,700; net income after taxes 14,332,228 (calendar year 1964); publ. *L. and N. Magazine*.

Maine Central Railroad Co.: 242 St. John Street, Portland, Me.; Pres. E. SPENCER MILLER; Vice-Pres. SUMNER S. CLARK; M. 936.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.: 420 Gimblin Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63147; Line originated 1870, inc. 1922; Pres. JOHN W. BARRIGER; Vice-Pres. F. J. HEILING (Sales and Service), M. R. CRING (Public Relations), A. F. WINKEL (Personnel); Vice-Pres. (Operations) R. B. GEORGE; Controller DON R. MONTGOMERY; Sec. and Treas. K. O. JANSSON; Gen. Counsel W. A. THIE; M. 2,918.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.: Missouri Pacific Building, St. Louis 3, Mo.; f. 1849; Chair. of the Board W. G. MARBURY; Chair. of Finance Committee R. H. CRAFT; Pres. D. B. JENKS; Vice-Pres. J. H. LLOYD (Operations), F. J. CONRAD (Traffic), H. M. HOFFMEISTER (Purchases and Materials); Controller T. D. RODMAN; Vice-Pres. J. G. SHEPPARD, J. N. SANDERS, F. E. RICHTER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel M. M. HENNELLY; Sec. C. A. ROCKWELL; Treas. L. A. BRUNS; M. 9,019; N.O.I. 51,803,332.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co.: New Haven 6, Conn.; Vice-Pres. (Operations) B. W. TYLER; Comptroller H. H. COYLE; Sec. J. F. LARKIN; M. 1,594; N.O.I. 16,007,664 (1965).

Norfolk and Western Railway: Roanoke, Va.; f. 1896 (merged with New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co. and with Wabash and Nickel Plate in 1964); Pres. H. H. EVLER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. H. E. CARTER; Comptroller H. J. BRINNER; Treas. F. R. MCCARTNEY; Sec. W. H. OGDEN.

Northern Pacific Railway: Northern Pacific Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101; inc. 1864; reorg. 1896; Eastern

Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005; Western Office, Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 98104; Chair. of Board ROBERT S. MACFARLANE; Pres. LOUIS W. MENK; Treas. W. R. MONTGOMERY; Comptroller E. L. ORDELL; Sec. F. A. DEMING (St. Paul); M. 6,795; N.O.I. 14,256,252 (1963).

Penn Central Co. (former Pennsylvania and New York Central systems, effective February 1st, 1968); Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer STUART T. SAUNDERS; Pres. and Chief Admin. Officer ALFRED E. PERLMAN; Sec. BAYARD H. ROBERTS; Treas. RAYMOND C. McCRON.

Reading Company: Reading Terminal, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Pres. C. E. BERTRAND; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel H. MERLE MULLOY; Vice-Pres. JOHN F. KERSLAKE (Finance); THOMAS H. RAMSEY (Freight Sales); ALFRED W. HESSE, Jr. (Marketing); Sec. and Treas. BIRKETT HOWARTH; Comptroller BYRON C. CASSEL; M. 2,335 owned, controlled and leased.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company: 906 Olive St., St. Louis 1, Mo.; f. 1916; Chair. and Pres. J. E. GILLILAND; Chair. (Finance Cttee.) WM. A. McDONNELL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel E. D. GRINNELL; Sec. and Treas. G. M. RAYBURN; Vice-Pres. (Operations) R. C. GRAYSON; Controller H. B. PARKER; Gen. Man. J. H. BROWN; M. 5,034; N.O.I. 11,031,000 (1965).

Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Co. (formed July 1967 through merger of Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co. and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.); 3600 West Broad St., Richmond, Va. 23213 and 505 Water St., Jacksonville, Fla. 32202; Chair. of Board JOHN W. SMITH; Chair. of Exec. Committee THOMAS B. BUTLER; Pres. W. THOMAS RICE; Comptroller J. A. STANLEY, Jr.; Treas. L. G. ANDERSON; Sec. F. J. PRIMOSCH; M. 9,306 (Dec. 1967); N.O.I. 29,941,111 (1967).

SOO Line Railroad Company: Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; formed through merger 1961; Pres. LEONARD H. MURRAY; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. D. BOND; Sr. Vice-Pres. T. R. KLINGEL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel F. W. CROUCH; Vice-Pres. KENNETH J. SHERWOOD (Traffic); Vice-Pres. R. L. MURLOWSKI (Accounting); Sec. T. M. BECKLEY; Treas. R. J. BAKER.

Southern Pacific Company and Railway Subsidiary Companies: 65 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Chair. D. J. RUSSELL; Pres. B. F. BIAGINI; Vice-Pres. B. S. SINES, H. J. WALKER; W. D. LAMPRECHT (Operations); W. G. PEOPLES (Traffic); JOHN B. REID (Finance and Treas.); H. A. NELSON (Accounting); Gen. Counsel A. C. FURTH; Gen. Purchasing Agent-System J. R. CADE; Sec. J. C. JASPAR; M. 14,325; subsidiary: **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines**, Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.; Chair. of Board and Exec. Cttee. D. J. RUSSELL; Pres. H. J. MCKENZIE.

Southern Railway System: Box 1908, Washington, D.C. 20013; Pres. W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, Jr.; Vice-Pres. W. H. MOORE (Operations), JAMES H. MCGLOTHLIN (Law); W. V. BURKE (Sales); JAMES S. CROW (Finance and Taxation); ROBERT S. HAMILTON (Marketing); W. R. DIVINE (Vice-Pres. and Comptroller); L. STANLEY CRANE (Engineering and Research); LAWSON G. TOLLESON (Personnel); Sec. J. J. MAHER; Treas. R. H. SMITH; M. 8,000.

Union Pacific Railroad: 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005; inc. Utah 1897; Chair. Board of Dirs. E. R. HARRIMAN; Chair. Exec. Cttee. F. E. BARNETT; Pres. E. H. BAILEY (Omaha, Neb.); Vice-Pres. Finance and Controller R. M. SUTTON; Sec. C. W. ROSSWORN; Treas. F. G. MACKIE; M. 9,490; N.O.I. 89,091,622 (1966).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRANSPORT)

Western Maryland Railway Co.: 300 St. Paul Place, Baltimore 2, Md.; f. 1852; Pres. W. ARTHUR GROTZ; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel WILLIAM C. PURNELL; Vice-Pres. G. M. LEILICH (Operations); Vice-Pres. W. P. COLITON (Sales); Dir. of Personnel Y. R. HOLMAN; Controller E. P. HOLLAND; Sec. and Treas. E. C. LANAHAN; M. 866; N.O.I. 7,791,000.

Western Pacific Railroad Co.: 526 Mission St., San Francisco 5, Calif.; f. 1916; Pres. M. M. CHRISTY; Vice-Pres. W. C. BRUNBERG (Marketing); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel E. L. VAN DELLEN; Vice-Pres. Finance F. A. TEGELER; Gen. Man. L. D. MICHELSON; Sec. LOGAN PAINE; M. (including subsidiaries) 1,513; Net income (including subsidiaries) 4,876,000.

ASSOCIATIONS

Association of American Railroads: Transportation Building, 815 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1934; Pres. D. P. LOOMIS; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel G. S. PRINCE; Vice-Pres. TOM PICKETT, R. R. MANION (Operations and Maintenance), WAYNE IRWIN (Finance and Accounting), W. M. KELLER (Research), P. A. HOLLAR (Asst. to Pres.), B. N. BEHLING (Dir. Bureau of Railway Economics), J. H. WRIGHT (Public Relations); Sec.-Treas. and Admin. Asst. to Pres. R. E. KEEFER.

American Short Line Railroad Asscn.: 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1913; Pres. D. L. MANION; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel W. J. HICKEY; 255 mems.

Eastern Railroad Presidents Conference: 143 Liberty Street, New York 6, N.Y.; f. 1923; Chair. DAVID I. MACKIE; Exec. Cttee P. B. MCGINNIS, A. E. PERLMAN, H. E. SIMPSON, J. M. SYMES, W. J. TUOHY, H. W. VON WILLER, DAVID I. MACKIE.

Public Relations Office, Association of Western Railways: 516 West Jackson Blvd., Room 224, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Dir. of Public Relations FRANK J. STANTON.

ROADS

Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation: Includes Bureau of Public Roads,

National Highway Safety Bureau and Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety; Fed. Highway Administrator LOWELL K. BRIDWELL; publ. *Public Roads, A Journal of Highway Statistics* (annual).

There are 3,697,950 miles of roads, of which 2,800,481 are surfaced. State mileage 761,256, local 2,776,450, Federal (national parks, forest, etc.) 160,244 (Dec. 1966).

MOTORING ORGANISATIONS

American Automobile Association: 1712 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1902; 10,677,000 mems.; Pres. GEORGE M. FRAUENHEIM.

American Automobile Touring Alliance: 220 So. Broad Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.; f. 1932; 1,000,000 mems.; Sec. WILLIAM BERRY.

National Automobile Club: 65 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111; 323,750 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. B. STEWART.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Hudson River Day Line, Inc. (Inc. 1949): 303 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y.; seasonal services on the Hudson River between New York and Poughkeepsie, cruises round Manhattan Island; Pres. and Gen. Man. GEORGE SANDERS.

Nicholson Lines: 1465 West Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; daily service across Lake Michigan for loaded road vehicles, petroleum tanker service; Pres. F. L. HEWITT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. P. G. FINDLAY.

Federal Barge Lines, Inc.: 611 East Marceau Street, St. Louis 11, Mo.; f. 1918; year-round direct service on Lower Mississippi, Illinois and Warrior-Tombigbee Rivers; seasonal direct service on Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; year-round connecting service on Ohio River system and Gulf Intra-coastal Waterway; Chair. of Board and Pres. H. T. POTR; Vice-Pres. E. H. CORDES (Sales), J. S. McDERMOTT (Operations); Vice-Pres. and Treas. N. C. PARSONAGE; Vice-Pres. (Marine Operation) B. O. CAPLENER; Sec. H. W. BRUNE.

OCEAN SHIPPING PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Federal Maritime Commission: 1321 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20573; an independent regulatory agency established August 1961 to regulate the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the U.S.; Commission is composed of 5 mems., appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Authority for operation stems from the Shipping Act 1961, Intercoastal Shipping Act 1933, Merchant Marine Act 1920, Merchant Marine Act 1936 and Public Law 89-777.

Maritime Administration/Maritime Subsidy Board: Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235; concerned with administration of Government aid to shipbuilding, shipping and port development; Sec. JAMES S. DAWSON, Jr.

Alaska Steamship Company: Pier 42, Seattle, Wash., 98314; f. 1895; freight services Seattle-Alaskan ports-Ketchikan to Kotzebue; Pres. D. E. SKINNER; Vice-Pres. R. J. BEHNKE.

Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, 10004; services worldwide; Pres. G. C. HALSTEAD; Vice-Pres. W. E. HINSHAW; Sec. O. A. SWENSON; 8 vessels.

American Export Isbrandtsen Lines Inc.: 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; freight services to Europe, the Middle East, Far East; passenger services to the Mediterranean and the Caribbean, Middle East and the Far East; Chair. of the Board Admiral JOHN M. WILL; Pres. MANUEL DIAZ; Senior Vice-Pres. JAMES P. HORN; Sec. ROBERT P. WHITMAN; 43 vessels.

American Mail Line: 1010 Washington Buildings, Seattle 4, Wash.; f. 1940; freight service Seattle-Japan-China-Philippines; Pres. W. B. FOWLER; Sec. BEN GROSSCUR; Treas. R. D. STOLTS; 9 vessels.

American President Lines Ltd.: 601 California St., San Francisco, Calif.; f. 1929; Services: West-bound inter-coastal: Boston, New York - Calif.; East-bound inter-coastal: Los Angeles-New York, Boston; Transpacific: California ports, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Formosa, Philippines, and return; Round-the-world: Boston, New York, Caribbean, Panama, California, Orient; round-world via Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Mediterranean, New York; Atlantic/Straits: Atlantic ports, California, Guam, Manila, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaya, Saigon, thence return Philippines, California, Panama, Atlantic; Pres. GEORGE

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KILLION; Sec. **GEORGE D. WICK, Jr.**; **R. K. DAVIES** (Chair. Board); 25 vessels.

Amerind Shipping Corporation: Amerind Shipping Corp., 17 Battery Place, New York 4, N.Y.; weekly freight and mail service New York-Baltimore-Jacksonville-Bermuda.

Amoco Shipping Co.: 555 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Marine Transportation Dept.; Pres. **R. S. HADDOW**; Vice-Pres. **C. D. PHILLIPS**; Man. of Engineering **P. F. GRESSER**.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to the Mediterranean, Middle East, Far East, West Africa, Europe, and Scandinavia; Chair. and Pres. **E. J. BARBER**.

Bull & Co. (Inc.), A. H.: 115 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.; Pres. **M. F. BLOOMENSTIEL**; Sec. **J. HATGIS**; 8 vessels.

Chevron Shipping Company: 555 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; name changed from California Shipping Company July 1965; world-wide tanker services; Pres. **L. C. FORD**; Sec.-Treas. **T. P. O'NEILL**; 38 tankers.

Columbia Transportation Division, Oglebay Norton Company: 1200 Hanna Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio; services on the Great Lakes; Pres. **E. W. SOAN, Jr.**; 18 vessels.

Delta Steamship Lines Inc. (Delta Line): P.O.B. 50250, 1700 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.

Farrell Lines Inc.: One Whitehall St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1926; regular mail, passenger and freight services from New York and other U.S. Atlantic ports to South, East and West Africa, and from U.S. Atlantic ports and the Gulf to Australia, New Zealand and Islands of the South Pacific; Chair. **JAMES A. FARRELL, Jr.**; Pres. **C. CARLTON LEWIS**; Exec. Vice-Pres. **THOMAS J. SMITH**; Vice-Pres., Sec. and Treas. **IRA O. LEWIS**; Gen. European Agent **John T. Rennie**, Son and Co., 57-60 Aldgate High St., London, E.C.3.

Global Marine Exploration Co.: 650 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles 17, Calif.; Pres. **R. F. BAUER**; Vice-Pres. **A. J. FIELD**; 11 vessels.

Grace Line Inc.: 3 Hanover Square, New York 4, N.Y.; passenger and freight services New York-Curaçao-Aruba-Santo Domingo-Jamaica-Haiti-Venezuela-North Coast Colombia; New York-Colombia-Panama-West Coast South America; U.S. Pacific Coast-West Coasts of Mexico, Central and South America; Pres. **HAROLD R. LOGAN**; Exec. Vice-Pres. **E. R. SENN**; Sen. Vice-Pres. **A. C. NOVACEK**, **J. A. HOYT**; Vice-Pres. **A. J. DE BOUTHILLIN**, **D. E. GUMM** (Treas.), **J. DUGGAN** (Counsel); 28 vessels.

Humble Oil and Refining Company: Marine Division, P.O.B. 1512, Houston 1, Texas; Gen. Man. **JOSEPH ANDREAE**; 18 tankers.

Interlake Steamship Company: Division of Picklands Mather & Co., 2000 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115; services on the Great Lakes; Man. **D. A. GROH**; 19 vessels.

Interocean Shipping Company: 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. **F. S. SHERMAN**; carriage of bulk materials in foreign trade; 4 vessels.

Isthmian Lines, Inc.: 90 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to the Middle East, Mediterranean, Far East, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Hawaii; Pres. **ARCHIBALD E. KING**; 24 vessels.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Inc.: Commerce Building, New Orleans 11, La., and at Houston, Galveston, New York; f. 1900; regular scheduled sailings: Lykes Caribbean

Line—from Houston, Galveston, Lake Charles, and other west U.S. Gulf ports to Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, east coast of Colombia and Venezuela; Lykes Africa Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to South and East Africa; Lykes Orient Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to Far Eastern ports; Lykes Mediterranean Line—from U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic ports to Spain, Portugal, North Coast of Africa, and the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas; Lykes U.K. Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to the United Kingdom and Ireland; Lykes Continent Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to Continental Europe and Scandinavia; Chair. **JOS T. LYKES, Jr.**; Pres. **FRANK A. NEMEC**; Exec. Vice-Pres. **J. M. LYKES, Jr.**; Vice-Pres. **W. T. MORRIS, Jr.**, **W. J. AMOSS, Jr.**; 58 vessels.

Marven Steamship Corporation: 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. **F. S. SHERMAN**; carriage of bulk materials in foreign trade; 2 vessels.

Matson Navigation Company: 100 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; inc. 1901; first-class passenger services Pacific Coast ports—Hawaii; freight services Pacific Coast ports—Hawaii; Pres. **STANLEY POWELL, Jr.**

Moore-McCormack Lines Inc.: 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to North and South America, Belgium, Netherlands, Scandinavia, Baltic, South and East Africa; Chair. and Pres. **WILLIAM T. MOORE**; 44 vessels.

Standard Fruit and Steamship Co.: 2 Canal St., P.O.B. 50830, New Orleans, La. 70150; inc. 1926; Banana imports to New York, New Orleans, Gulfport and Los Angeles and Antwerp, Belgium, from Central America and Ecuador; Pres. **D. J. KIRCHHOFF**; Vice-Pres. **ROBERT H. SMITH**, **R. BRUCE PASCHAL**; Controller **D. W. FURBEE**; Treas. **MILTON W. McQUEEN**; Sec. **ROBERT M. MOORE**; 10 vessels.

States Marine Lines: 90 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.; services to the Far East, Europe; Pres. **R. G. STONE, Jr.**; Chair. **HENRY D. MERCER**; 21 vessels.

United Fruit Company: (Steamship Service) (Inc. 1899); 30 St. James Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.; services New York to Latin America and Europe; Pres. **JOHN M. FOX**; Sec. **FRANKLIN MOORE**; 88 vessels.

United States Lines Co. (N.J.): 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; passenger and freight service to Europe, Far East; Pres. **ALEXANDER PURDON**; Exec. Vice-Pres. **EDWARD J. HEINE**; 48 vessels.

United States Steel Corporation (Great Lakes Fleet): 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa; services on the Great Lakes; Vice-Pres. **C. R. KHOURY**; Gen. Man. **R. H. LUCAS**; 51 vessels.

Waterman Steamship Corporation: 61 Saint Joseph St., Mobile, Ala.; services to Europe, the Far East; Pres. **E. P. WALSH**; Sec. **R. S. WALSH**; 16 vessels.

Wilson Marine Transit Company: 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113; services on the Great Lakes; Pres. **J. C. RIEGER**; 14 vessels.

ASSOCIATIONS

American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc.: 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1906; Pres. **RALPH E. CASEY**, 919 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 2006; Sec.-Treas. **PARKER S. WISE**, 11 Broadway; 37 mems.

American Steamship Owners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Asscn. Inc.: 25 Broad Street, New York City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aeronautics Board: Universal Building, Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1938; five mems. appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; regulates aspects of domestic and international civil aviation and promotes civil aviation both domestic and international; Chair. CHARLES S. MURPHY.

Federal Aviation Agency: 1711 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.; f. 1958; regulates commerce, airspace and air traffic systems; Administrator NAJEEB E. HALABY.

PRINCIPAL SCHEDULED COMPANIES

American Airlines Inc.: 633 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; inc. 1934; mail, express, freight and passengers; Chair. of Board C. R. SMITH; Sen. Vice-Pres. (Marketing) F. J. MULLINS; Sen. Vice-Pres. (Operations) W. T. SEAWELL; Sec. W. D. STEWART, Jr.; fleet of Boeing 707 and 727, Convair 990, BAC 400, Lockheed Electra.

Braniff Airways Inc. (1930): Exchange Park, P.O.B. 35,001, Dallas 35, Texas; Pres. HARDING L. LAWRENCE; Exec. Vice-Pres. Planning and Admin. C. EDWARD ACKER; Exec. Vice-Pres. Operations R. V. CARLETON; serves U.S., Mexico and South America plus contract charter transpacific flights for the U.S. Military Airlift Command; fleet of 5 Douglas DC-8, 18 Boeing 707, 24 Boeing 727, 13 BAC-111, 9 Lockheed Electra, 4 Douglas DC-7, 9 Convair 340.

Central Airlines Inc.: Greater Southwest International Airport, Fort Worth, Texas; fleet of 10 Convair 600.

Continental Air Lines Inc. (1934): Stapleton Airfield, Denver 7, Colo.; Pres. R. F. SIX; Exec. Vice-Pres. H. L. LAWRENCE; Vice-Pres. A. DAMM (Finance); Sec. MARK L. MOORE; international and domestic services; fleet of 9 Boeing 707, 8 Boeing 720, 8 Viscount, 4 DC-9, 1 DC-6.

Delta Air Lines Inc.: Atlanta Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer C. E. WOOLMAN; Pres. C. H. DOLSON; Sen. Vice-Pres. W. T. BEEBE (Admin.), ROBERT OPPENLANDER (Finance), R. S. MAURER (Gen. Counsel), T. M. MILLER (Marketing), D. C. GARRETT (Operations); Vice-Pres. PAUL W. PATE (Properties), R. L. GRIFFITH (Federal Affairs); domestic services and services to Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Jamaica; fleet of 16 Convair 880, 21 DC-8, 4 Super DC-8, 15 Standard DC-8, 17 Super DC-9, 10 DC-6, 17 Convair 440 and 3 Lockheed 100.

Eastern Air Lines Inc. (1938): Eastern Air Lines Building, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.; Chair. F. D. HALL; Pres. ARTHUR D. LEWIS; serves entire eastern half of U.S., Texas, Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon, and Puerto Rico; international services to Canada, Mexico, Bahamas and Bermuda; fleet of 50 Boeing 727 Whisperjet, 20 Boeing 727 "Quick Change" Whisperjet, 39 Lockheed Electra, 7 Douglas DC-8-61, 18 Douglas DC-8, 15 Douglas DC-9-10, 15 Boeing 720, 24 Douglas DC-9-30 Whisperjet II, 23 piston aircraft.

Hawaiian Airlines, Inc.: P.O.B. 9008, Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820; fleet of 2 Douglas DC-9, 8 Convair 640, 3 YS-11.

Mohawk Airlines Inc.: Oneida County Airport, Utica, N.Y.; fleet of 15 BAC-111, 8 Fairchild-Hiller FH-227 and 4 CV-440.

National Airlines, Inc.: P.O.B. 2055, Airport Mail Facility, Miami, Fla. 33159; f. 1934; Chair. DUDLEY SWIN; Pres. L. B. MAYTAG, Jr.; Sec. J. M. LINDSEY; fleet of 13 Douglas DC-8, 13 Boeing 727, 17 Lockheed Electra.

Northeast Airlines: Logan International Airport, Boston, Mass. 02128; inc. 1931; Chair. of Board JAMES W. AUSTIN; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer FORWOOD C. WISER, Jr.; Chair. of Exec. Committee GEORGE B. STORER; fleet of 19 Boeing 727, 4 Convair 880, 10 Fairchild-Hiller 227, 14 Douglas DC-9, 15 DC-6, 6 DC-3.

Northwest Orient Airlines, Inc. (1927): Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport, St. Paul, Minn. 55111; Chair. CROIL HUNTER; Pres. DONALD W. NYROP; coast to coast domestic services and services to Canada, Alaska, Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Okinawa, Formosa and Hawaii; fleet of 32 Boeing 727, 16 Boeing 720, 26 Boeing 707, 13 Lockheed Electra.

Pacific Air Lines, Inc.: International Airport, San Francisco, Calif. (P.O.B. 268); fleet of 2 Boeing 727, 9 Fairchild-Hiller F-27A.

Pacific Southwest Airlines: Lindbergh Field, San Diego 1, Calif.; fleet of 7 Boeing 727, 1 Douglas DC-9, 6 Lockheed Electra.

Pan American World Airways: (Inc. 1928); The Pan Am Building, New York 17, N.Y.; Chair. J. T. TRIPPE; Pres. HAROLD GRAY; Vice-Pres. and Asst. to the Pres. JOHN C. LESLIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel HUBERT A. SCHNEIDER; Treas. R. G. FERGUSON; Comptroller DONALD W. THOMSON; Sec. JOSIAH MACY, Jr.; cap. \$468,788,000; total assets \$663,153,000 (Dec. 31st, 1964); services connect the U.S.A. with every continent and with 88 countries and colonies throughout the world; fleet of 18 Douglas DC-8, 96 Boeing 707, 9 Boeing 720, 22 Boeing 727, also 27 piston aircraft.

Trans World Airlines Inc.: (formerly Transcontinental and Western Air Inc.); (Inc. 1934); 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.; Chair. ERNEST R. BREECH; Pres. CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST; Sr. Vice-Pres. Finance and Treas. J. J. KERLEY; domestic and international services; fleet of 81 Boeing 707, 21 Boeing 727, 17 Douglas DC-9, 26 Convair 880.

United Air Lines, Inc.: P.O.B. 66100, O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Ill. 60666; Pres. G. E. KECK; Exec. Vice-Pres. CURTIS BARKES (Finance and Property); Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. C. F. McERLEAN; Sec. S. P. MARTIN; domestic services from coast to coast, Canada and to the Hawaiian Islands; fleet of 58 Douglas DC-8, 29 Boeing 720, 121 Boeing 727, 20 Caravelle 9 DC-8F, also 119 piston aircraft.

Western Air Lines Inc.: 6060 Avion Drive, Los Angeles; Calif. 90009; f. 1925; Pres. T. C. DRINKWATER; Sr. Vice-Pres. and Sec. D. P. RENDA; Sr. Vice-Pres. and Treas. J. J. TAYLOR; North American services; fleet of 22 Boeing 720, 12 Lockheed Electra.

PRINCIPAL CHARTER COMPANIES

Trans International Airways: Oakland Airport, San Francisco, Calif.; fleet of 3 Douglas DC-8.

World Airways, Inc.: Oakland Airport, San Francisco, Calif.; fleet of 6 Boeing 707.

Zantop Air Transport: Detroit, Mich.; fleet of 6 Hawker-Siddeley Argosy.

ASSOCIATION

National Aeronautic Association: 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1905; over 8,000 mems.; Chair. ROBERT B. PIRIE; Pres. MARTIN M. DECKER; Exec. Dir. RALPH V. WHITENER; publ. *National Aeronautics Magazine*.

TOURISM

United States Travel Service: U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.; f. 1961; Government bureau; Dir. JOHN W. BLACK.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: 82 Elizabeth St., Sydney.
 Brazil: c/o American Consulate General, São Paulo.
 Colombia: c/o American Embassy, Bogotá.
 France: 17 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8e.
 Germany (Federal Republic): Grosse Gallusstrasse 1-7, Frankfurt.
 Italy: c/o American Embassy, Rome.
 Japan: Fuji Seitetsu Bldg., No. 10, 3-chome Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.
 Mexico: Paseo de la Reforma, Mexico City.
 United Kingdom: 22-25A Sackville St., London W.1, England.

American Society of Travel Agents Inc.: 360 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1931; 7,000 mems.; GORDON R. GIRVAN; Exec. Dir. GEO. L. FICHTENBAUM; publ. *ASTA Travel News*.

National Association of Travel Organizations: 1422 K. Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.; 500 mems.; Exec. Dir. JAMES L. BOSSEMEYER.

Travelers Aid Association of America: 44 East 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1917; Pres. PAUL L. MULLANEY; Acting Gen. Dir. PAUL W. GUYLER; publ. *Shifting Scenes*.

Travelers Aid Society of New York: 204 East 39th Street, New York 16, N.Y.; 5,800 mems.; Gen. Dir. HERBERT H. RUMMEL.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: 1800 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; f. 1965 to develop and promote national support for the arts and humanities in the U.S.; consists of the following bodies:

National Endowment for the Arts: supports the development and growth of the arts by giving matched grants to non-profit organizations, and unmatched grants to individuals; Chair. ROGER L. STEVENS.

National Endowment for the Humanities: supports research, teaching and improved university curricula to encourage development of the humanities; Chair. BARNABY KEELER.

National Council on the Arts and National Council on the Humanities: advise the respective endowment Chairmen on policies and procedures; each Council has 26 members chosen by the President.

Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities: co-ordinates the activities of the Endowments with the work of other Federal agencies; Chair. S. DILLON RIPLEY.

The Federal Government grants aid to the arts under the following programmes: literary and music programmes of the Library of Congress and the National Gallery, the Office of Education (Arts and Humanities Branch), John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Direct aid to the arts is also granted as an incidental part of wider programmes, such as the Cultural Presentations Program, the cultural exchange agreements with the U.S.S.R., the Urban Renewal Program.

Most states organize their own arts councils, which play a significant role in giving official support to the arts, notably in the states of New York, North Carolina and California. City and county governments have also developed a variety of channels for economic aid to the arts. Private donations—from individuals, foundations and corporations—totalled about \$300 million for civic and cultural purposes in 1963.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

There are some 50 permanent professional theatre companies operating in the U.S.A., mostly created as non-profit undertakings. The following is a selection of the most important companies:

The Actors Studio Theatre: New York, N.Y.; f. 1962; Dir. LEE STRASBERG.

The Actor's Workshop: San Francisco, Calif.

Alley Theatre: Houston, Tex.

The American Place Theatre: New York, N.Y.

The American Shakespeare Festival Theatre: Stratford, Conn.

APA-Phoenix (formerly *Phoenix Theatre*): New York, N.Y.; f. 1953.

Arena Stage: Washington, D.C.

Center Stage: Baltimore, Md.; professional Repertory Company performances Sept. to June.

The Cleveland Play House: Cleveland, Ohio.

Front Street Theatre: 1819 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; f. 1957; 5,238 mems.

The Magnolia Theatre: Long Beach, Calif.

Milwaukee Repertory Theatre: Milwaukee, Wis.

Minnesota Theatre Company, Tyrone Guthrie Theatre: 725 Vineland Place, Minneapolis, Minn. 55403; f. 1967.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Mummers Theatre: 1108 W. Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Man. Dir. MACK SCISM.
New York Shakespeare Festival: New York, N.Y.; f. 1954.
Playhouse in the Park: Cincinnati, Ohio.
Repertory Theatre of Lincoln Center Inc., The: 150 West 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; f. 1963; Dir. JULES IRVING.
The Theatre Group: Los Angeles, Calif.
Tyrone Guthrie Theatre: Minneapolis, Minn.
Ypsilanti Greek Theatre: Ypsilanti, Mich.

There are 754 opera-producing groups in the U.S.A., the most important being the New York Metropolitan Opera (Dir. RUDOLF BING), the New York City Opera, the Chicago Lyric Opera and the San Francisco Opera (Dir. MERCE CUNNINGHAM).

The New York City Ballet, under the direction of GEORGE BALANCHINE, the San Francisco Ballet, the National Ballet in Washington, are among the most important ballet companies. The world-famous modern dance company of Martha Graham has no permanent home.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

There are over 1,400 symphony orchestras. The following are the major* orchestras:

Atlanta Symphony: Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore Symphony: Baltimore, Md.
Boston Symphony: Boston, Mass.; f. 1881; Music Dir. ERICH LEINSDORF and **Boston Pops Orchestra**, Boston, Mass.; f. 1885; Conductor ARTHUR FIEDLER.
Buffalo Philharmonic: Buffalo, N.Y.
Chicago Symphony: Chicago, Ill.; Conductor JEAN MARTINON.
Cincinnati Symphony: Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Orchestra: Cleveland, Ohio.
Dallas Symphony: Dallas, Tex.
Denver Symphony: 1615 California St., Denver, Colo.; Conductor VLADIMIR GOLDSCHMAN.
Detroit Symphony: Ford Auditorium, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1914; Music Dir. and Conductor SIXTEN EHRLING.
Houston Symphony: Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis Symphony: Indianapolis, Ind.
Kansas City Philharmonic: Kansas City, Mo.
Los Angeles Philharmonic: Los Angeles, Calif.; Conductor ZUBIN MEHTA.
Minneapolis Symphony: Northrop Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Orchestras with budgets of \$250,000 and over.

New Orleans Philharmonic Symphony: New Orleans, La.
New York Philharmonic: New York, N.Y.; f. 1842; Musical Dir. LEONARD BERNSTEIN.
Philadelphia Orchestra: Philadelphia, Penn.; Musical Dir. EUGENE ORMANDY.
Pittsburgh Symphony: Pittsburgh, Penn.; Musical Dir. WILLIAM STEINBERG.
Rochester Philharmonic: Rochester, N.Y.; Conductor and Music Dir. LASZLO SOMOGYI.
St. Louis Symphony: St. Louis, Mo.
San Antonio Symphony: San Antonio, Tex.; Conductor VICTOR ALESSANDRO.
San Francisco Symphony: San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle Symphony: Seattle, Wash.
Utah Symphony Orchestra: Salt Lake City, Utah; Conductor MAURICE ABRAVANEL.
Washington National Symphony: 2101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

There are also 29 Metropolitan Orchestras, with budgets between \$100,000 and \$250,000.

FESTIVAL

Lincoln Center Festival: Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, New York; f. 1967 as America's first major festival of the performing arts; Pres. WILLIAM SCHUMAN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Washington, D.C. 20545; Commissioners GLENN T. SEABORG (Chair.), JAMES T. RAMEY, GERALD F. TAPE, SAMUEL M. NABRIT, WILFRID E. JOHNSON; Gen. Man. ROBERT E. HOLLINGSWORTH; Sec. W. B. MCCOOL.

FUNCTIONS

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 the Commission is required to discharge the following functions:

1. To conduct, assist and foster research and the development of atomic energy.
2. To disseminate unclassified, scientific and technical information.
3. To control the possession, use and production of atomic energy and special nuclear material.
4. To encourage widespread participation in the development and utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to the maximum extent consistent with the common defence and security and with the health and safety of the public.
5. To promote common defence and security and to make available to cooperating nations the benefits of

peaceful applications of atomic energy as widely as common defence and security will allow.

6. To keep Congress informed.

Nuclear power capacity in 1967 totalled 2.8 million kW. operable, 11.6 million kW. under construction and 40.7 million kW. planned.

DEPARTMENTS

Operations: Divisions of Construction, Contracts, Labor Relations and Operational Safety.

Research and Development: Divisions of Biology and Medicine, Isotopes Development, Research, Nuclear Education for Training and Nuclear Explosives for Industrial Use.

Reactors: Divisions of Reactor Development and Technology, Naval Reactors and Space Nuclear Propulsion.

International Activities: Divisions of International Affairs and Special Projects.

Administration: Divisions of Public Information, Classification, Headquarters Services, Intelligence, Nuclear Materials Management, Personnel, Security and Technical Information.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(ATOMIC ENERGY)

Plans and Production: Divisions of Operations Analysis and Forecasting, Plans and Reports, Production and Raw Materials.

Regulation: Divisions of Compliance, Materials Licensing, Reactor Licensing, Safety Standards and State and Licensee Relations.

Other Divisions: Military Application, Industrial Participation and Inspection.

FIELD OFFICES

Albuquerque Operations Office: P.O. Box 5400, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87115; Man. L. P. GISE.

Brookhaven Office: Upton, N.Y. 11973; Man. E. L. VAN HORN.

Chicago Operations Office: 9800 South Cass Ave., Argonne, Ill. 60439; Man. KENNETH A. DUNBAR.

Grand Junction Office: Grand Junction, Colo. 81502; Man. ALLAN E. JONES.

Idaho Operations Office: P.O.B. 2108, Idaho Falls, Ida. 83401; Man. W. L. GINKEL.

Nevada Operations Office: P.O.B. 1676, Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; Man. JAMES E. REEVES.

New York Operations Office: 376 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. 10014; Man. WESLEY M. JOHNSON.

Oak Ridge Operations Office: P.O.B. E, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37831; Man. S. R. SAPIRIE.

Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Office: P.O.B. 1105, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15122; Man. LAWTON D. GEIGER.

Richland Operations Office: P.O.B. 550, Richland, Wash. 99352; Man. D. G. WILLIAMS.

San Francisco Operations Office: 2111 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94704; Man. ELLISON C. SHUTE.

Savannah River Operations Office: P.O.B. A. Aiken, S.C. 29802; Man. NATHANIEL STETSON.

Schenectady Naval Reactors Office: P.O.B. 1069, Schenectady, N.Y. 12301; Man. STANLEY W. NITZMAN.

MAJOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTALLATIONS

Ames Laboratory: Ames, Iowa; Dir. Dr. FRANK H. SPEDDING.

Argonne Cancer Research Hospital: Chicago, Ill.; Dir. Dr. LEON O. JACOBSON.

Argonne National Laboratory: Argonne, Ill.; Dir. Dr. A. V. CREWE.

Bellis Atomic Power Laboratory: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Man. N. A. BELDECOS.

Boiling Reactor Nuclear Superheated Plant (Bonus): P.O.B. 4267, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Superintendent JULIO HERNÁNDEZ FRAGOSO.

Brookhaven National Laboratory: Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; Dir. Dr. MAURICE GOLDBABER.

Burlington Plant: Burlington, Iowa; Man. R. B. JEWELL.

Elk River Reactor: Elk River, Minn.; Man. E. E. WOLTER.

Feed Materials Production Center: Fernald, Ohio; Man. JAMES H. NOYES.

Hallam Nuclear Power Facility: Lincoln, Neb.; Man. DURWOOD W. HILL.

Kansas City Plant: The Bendix Corp., Kansas City, Mo.; Gen. Man. E. E. EVANS.

Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory: Schenectady, N.Y.; Gen. Man. K. A. KESSELRING.

La Crosse Boiling Water Reactor: P.O.B. 135, Genoa, Wis.; Gen. Man. J. P. MADGETT.

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory: P.O.B. 1663, Los Alamos, N. Mex.; Dir. Dr. NORRIS E. BRADBURY.

Mound Laboratory: Miamisburg, Ohio; Project Dir. H. K. NASON.

National Reactor Testing Station: Idaho Falls, Idaho; Project Man. J. P. LYON.

Nevada Test Site: Mercury, Nev.; Gen. Man. J. R. CROCKETT.

Notre Dame Radiation Laboratory: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; Dir. Prof. MILTON BURTON.

Nuclear Materials and Propulsion Operation: P.O.B. 15132, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215; Man. W. H. LONG.

Nuclear Research Development Station: Jackass Flats, Nev.; Project Man. R. L. YORDY.

Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies: Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Pres. Dr. PAUL M. GROSS.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory: Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Dir. A. M. WEINBERG.

Pacific Northwest Laboratory: 3000 Stevens Drive, P.O.B. 999, Richland, Wash. 99352; Dir. S. L. FAWCETT.

Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant: P.O.B. 1410, Paducah, Ky.; Superintendent R. A. WINKEL.

Pantex Plant: Amarillo, Tex.; Man. R. B. JEWELL.

Piqua Nuclear Power Facility: Piqua, Ohio; Man. ROBERT M. HANCE, Jr.

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant: Piketon, Ohio; Gen. Man. G. H. REYNOLDS.

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center: Caparra Heights Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Dir. JOHN C. BUGHER.

Rocky Flats Plant: Rocky Flats, Colo.; Gen. Man. Dr. LLOYD M. JOSHEL.

Sandia Laboratory: Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Dir. S. P. SCHWARTZ.

Savannah River Laboratory: Aiken, S.C.; Dir. W. P. OVERBECK.

Shippingport Atomic Power Station: P.O.B. 57, Shippingport, Pa.; Superintendent G. M. OLDHAM.

Sodium Reactor Experiment: P.O.B. 309, Canoga Park, Calif.; Leader J. E. OWENS.

South Albuquerque Works: Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Gen. Man. W. J. JACKEL.

University of California Laboratory of Nuclear Medicine and Radiation Biology: 900 Veteran Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90049; Acting Dir. O. R. LUNT.

University of California Medical Center, Laboratory of Radiobiology: San Francisco, Calif. 94122; Dir. Dr. HARVEY M. PATT.

University of California E. O. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory: Berkeley, Calif.; Dir. Dr. EDWIN M. McMILLAN.

University of Rochester Atomic Energy Project: P.O.B. 287, Station 3, Rochester, N.Y. 14620; Dirs. W. F. NEUMAN, ASER ROTHSTEIN.

University of Tennessee—AEC Agricultural Research Laboratory: Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Leader Dr. J. A. EWING.

Uranium Ore and Concentrate Servicing Center: Grand Junction, Colo.; Man. MARTIN N. GAINES.

Weldon Spring Feed Materials Plant: Weldon Spring, Mo.; Gen. Man. S. H. ANONSEN.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

A Select List

Adelphi University: Garden City, N.Y.; 305 teachers, 7,940 students.

University of Akron: Akron, Ohio; 603 teachers, 15,000 students.

University of Alabama: University, Ala.; 2,169 teachers, 18,245 students.

University of Alaska: Fairbanks, Alaska; 134 teachers, 1,600 students.

Alfred University: Alfred, N.Y.; 141 teachers, 1,757 students.

American University: Washington, D.C.; 426 teachers, 8,206 students.

Arizona State University: Tempe, Arizona; 902 teachers, 20,669 students.

University of Arizona: Tucson, Arizona; 1,354 teachers, 21,735 students.

University of Arkansas: Fayetteville, Arkansas; 548 teachers, 8,422 students.

Auburn University: Auburn, Ala.; 674 teachers, 13,000 students.

Baylor University: Waco, Dallas and Houston, Texas; 312 teachers, 7,260 students.

Boston College: Chestnut Hill, Mass.; 787 teachers, 12,589 students.

Boston University: Boston, Mass.; 2,053 teachers, 34,285 students.

Bradley University: Peoria, Ill.; 312 teachers, 5,869 students.

Brandeis University: Waltham, Mass.; 354 teachers, 2,701 students.

Brigham Young University: Provo, Utah; 700 teachers, 17,808 students.

Brown University: Providence, R.I.; 1,018 teachers, 5,017 students.

Bryn Mawr College: Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 1,147 students.

California Institute of Technology: Pasadena, Calif.; 600 teachers, 1,495 students.

University of California: Berkeley, Calif. 94720; 7,400 teachers, 84,347 students.

Berkeley Campus: Berkeley, Calif.; 27,500 students.

Davis Campus: Davis, Calif.; 10,000 students.

Irvine Campus: Irvine, Calif.; 247 teachers, 2,339 students.

Los Angeles Campus: Los Angeles, Calif.; 3,100 teachers, 27,000 students.

Riverside Campus: Riverside, Calif.; 283 teachers, 3,725 students.

San Diego Campus: La Jolla, Calif.; 255 teachers, 2,258 students.

San Francisco Medical Center: San Francisco, Calif.; 354 teachers, 2,350 students.

Santa Barbara Campus: Santa Barbara, Calif.; 1,050 teachers, 12,000 students.

Santa Cruz Campus: Santa Cruz, Calif.; 192 teachers, 2,000 students.

Carnegie-Mellon University: Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 650 teachers, 3,919 students.

Case Institute of Technology: Cleveland, Ohio; 240 teachers, 1,500 students.

Catholic University of America: Washington, D.C.; 448 teachers, 6,015 students.

University of Chicago: Chicago, Ill.; 1,136 teachers, 8,390 students.

University of Cincinnati: Cincinnati, Ohio; 2,139 teachers, 30,396 students.

Claremont Graduate School and University Center: Claremont, Calif.; 241 teachers, 991 students.

Clark University: Worcester, Mass.; 196 teachers, 1,487 students.

Colorado School of Mines: Golden, Calif.; 123 teachers, 1,650 students.

Colorado State College: Greeley, Col.; 324 teachers, 8,600 students.

Colorado State University: Fort Collins, Col.; 865 teachers, 12,701 students.

University of Colorado: Boulder, Col.; 1,261 teachers, 26,087 students.

Columbia University: New York, N.Y.; 4,000 teachers, 21,500 students.

University of Connecticut: Storrs, Conn.; 929 full-time teachers, 17,310 students.

Cornell University: Ithaca, N.Y.; 2,271 teachers, 13,508 students.

University of Delaware: Newark, Del.; 352 teachers, 7,014 students.

University of Denver: Denver, Col.; 524 teachers, 8,200 students.

Drew University: Madison, N.J.; 113 teachers, 1,386 students.

Duke University: Durham, N.C.; 1,225 teachers, 7,327 students.

Duquesne University: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 317 teachers, 7,114 students.

Emory University: Atlanta, Ga.; 665 teachers, 5,149 students.

Florida State University: Tallahassee, Fla.; 802 teachers, 14,319 students.

University of Florida: Gainesville, Fla.; 2,500 teachers, 17,274 students.

Fordham University: New York, N.Y.; 554 teachers, 11,018 students.

George Peabody College for Teachers: Nashville, Tenn.; 150 teachers, 2,000 students.

George Washington University: Washington, D.C.; 1,672 teachers, 17,076 students.

Georgetown University: Washington, D.C.; 1,477 teachers, 6,791 students.

Georgia Institute of Technology: Atlanta, Ga.; 512 teachers, 7,500 students.

University of Georgia: Athens, Ga.; 950 teachers, 14,500 students.

University of Hartford: West Hartford, Conn.; 160 teachers, 1,629 students.

Harvard University: Cambridge, Mass.; 4,598 teachers, 14,826 students.

University of Hawaii: Honolulu, Hawaii; 1,800 teachers, 17,500 students.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES)

Hebrew Union College: Cincinnati, Ohio; 28 teachers, 196 students.

University of Houston: Houston, Texas; 526 teachers, 20,000 students.

Howard University: Washington, D.C.; 969 teachers, 11,164 students.

Illinois Institute of Technology: Chicago, Ill.; 573 teachers, 8,133 students.

University of Illinois: Urbana, Chicago, Ill.; 6,529 teachers, 46,891 students.

Indiana University: Bloomington and Indianapolis, Ind.; 2,900 teachers, 44,651 students.

Iowa State University of Science and Technology: Ames, Iowa; 15,183 students.

University of Iowa: Iowa City, Iowa; 1,190 teachers, 17,755 students.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America: New York, N.Y.; 77 teachers, 493 students.

Johns Hopkins University: Baltimore, Md.; 1,691 teachers, 10,251 students.

Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science: Manhattan, Kansas; 1,622 teachers, 11,285 students.

University of Kansas: Lawrence, Kansas; 1,060 teachers, 14,500 students.

University of Kentucky: Lexington, Ky.; 1,250 teachers, 15,000 students.

Lawrence University: Appleton, Wis.; 116 teachers, 1,261 students.

Lehigh University: Bethlehem, Pa.; 350 teachers, 4,818 students.

Loma Linda University: Loma Linda, Calif.; 330 teachers, 1,126 students.

Louisiana State University: Baton Rouge, La.; 1,214 teachers, 23,616 students.

University of Louisville: Louisville, Ky.; 508 teachers, 13,739 students.

Loyola University: Chicago, Ill.; 1,059 teachers, 12,242 students.

University of Maine: Orono, Maine; 461 teachers, 7,857 students.

Marquette University: Milwaukee, Wis.; 1,561 teachers, 13,042 students.

University of Maryland: Baltimore, Md.; 3,100 teachers, 38,051 students.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Cambridge, Mass.; 1,547 teachers, 7,567 students.

University of Massachusetts: Amherst, Mass.; 850 teachers, 13,103 students.

Medical College of Virginia: Richmond, Va.; 773 teachers, 1,328 students.

University of Miami: Coral Gables, Fla.; 1,037 teachers, 13,166 students.

Michigan State University: East Lansing, Mich.; 2,000 teachers, 38,758 students.

University of Michigan: Ann Arbor, Mich.; 3,772 teachers, 33,062 students.

Middlebury College: Middlebury, Vt.; 115 teachers, 1,400 students.

University of Minnesota: Minneapolis, Minn.; 3,281 teachers, 44,397 students.

Mississippi State University: State College, Miss.; 534 teachers, 8,092 students.

University of Mississippi: nr. Oxford, Miss.; 473 teachers, 7,749 students.

University of Missouri: Columbia, Mo.; 1,256 teachers, 18,000 students.

University of Missouri at Kansas City: Kansas City, Mo.; 335 teachers, 7,891 students.

Montana State University: Bozeman, Mont.; 5,700 students.

University of Montana: Missoula, Mont.; 421 teachers, 6,400 students.

University of Nebraska: Lincoln, Neb.; 915 teachers, 18,004 students.

University of New Hampshire: Durham, N.H.; 355 teachers, 5,513 students.

University of New Mexico: Albuquerque, N.M.; 555 teachers, 12,979 students.

New School for Social Research: New York, N.Y.; 288 teachers, 5,200 students.

State University of New York: Albany, N.Y.; 8,080 teachers, 168,825 students.

New York University: New York, N.Y.; 5,503 teachers, 40,711 students.

University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, N.C.
Raleigh Campus: Raleigh, N.C.; 775 teachers, 10,203 students.
Chapel Hill Campus: Chapel Hill, N.C.; 1,300 teachers, 13,352 students.
Charlotte Campus: Charlotte, N.C.; 110 teachers, 1,715 students.
Greensboro Campus: Greensboro, N.C.; 299 teachers, 4,930 students.

University of North Dakota: Grand Forks, N.D.; 387 teachers, 6,390 students.

North Texas State University: Denton, Texas; 705 teachers, 13,343 students.

Northwestern University: Evanston and Chicago, Ill.; 897 teachers, 9,711 students.

University of Notre Dame: Notre Dame, Indiana; 523 teachers, 6,983 students.

Occidental College: Los Angeles, Calif.; 130 teachers, 1,644 students.

Ohio State University: Columbus, Ohio; 1,826 teachers, 40,464 students.

Ohio University: Athens, Ohio; 455 teachers, 17,087 students.

Oklahoma State University: Stillwater, Okla.; 675 teachers, 13,677 students.

University of Oklahoma: Norman, Okla.; 975 teachers, 19,348 students.

Oregon State University: Corvallis, Ore.; 1,700 teachers, 12,668 students.

University of Oregon: Eugene and Portland, Oregon; 982 teachers, 13,871 students.

University of the Pacific: Stockton, Calif.; 386 teachers, 2,715 students.

Pennsylvania State University: University Park, Pa.; 1,985 teachers, 24,851 students.

University of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pa.; 4,100 teachers, 19,282 students.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science: Philadelphia, Pa.; 750 students.

University of Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1,212 teachers, 17,796 students.

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn: Brooklyn, N.Y.; 500 teachers, 5,650 students.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES)

University of Portland: Portland, Ore.; 131 teachers, 1,856 students.

Princeton University: Princeton, N.J.; 704 teachers, 4,654 students.

Purdue University: Lafayette, Ind.; 2,212 teachers, 21,407 students.

Radcliffe College: Cambridge, Mass.; 1,200 students.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Troy, N.Y.; 695 teachers, 4,954 students.

University of Rhode Island: Kingston, R.I.; 450 teachers, 6,765 students.

Rice University: Houston, Texas; 325 teachers, 2,800 students.

University of Rochester: Rochester, N.Y.; 1,493 teachers, 7,900 students.

Rockefeller University: New York, N.Y.; 285 teachers, 122 students.

Rutgers, The State University: New Brunswick, N.J.; 1,469 teachers, 11,092 students.

St. Bonaventure University: St. Bonaventure, N.Y.; 190 teachers, 2,326 students.

Saint John's University: Jamaica, N.Y.; 620 teachers, 12,300 students.

Saint Louis University: St. Louis, Mo.; 1,459 teachers, 10,915 students.

Saint Mary's College: Notre Dame, Ind.; 1,370 students.

St. Mary's Seminary and University: Baltimore, Md.; 52 teachers, 800 students.

University of South Carolina: Columbia, S.C.; 423 teachers, 10,165 students.

South Dakota State University: Brookings, S.D.; 336 teachers, 3,722 students.

University of South Dakota: Vermillion, S.D.; 175 teachers, 2,924 students.

Southern Illinois University: Carbondale, Ill.; 1,628 teachers, 28,101 students.

Springfield College: Springfield, Mass.; 96 teachers, 1,775 students.

University of Southern California: Los Angeles, Calif.; 1,900 teachers, 10,960 students.

Stanford University: Stanford, Calif.; 2,315 teachers, 11,432 students.

Stevens Institute of Technology: Hoboken, N.J.; 150 teachers, 2,630 students.

Syracuse University: Syracuse, N.Y.; 1,110 teachers, 23,849 students.

Temple University: Philadelphia, Pa.; 2,071 teachers, 38,453 students.

University of Tennessee: Knoxville, Tenn.; 1,819 teachers, 23,824 students.

Texas A. & M. University System: College Station, Texas; 771 teachers, 8,239 students.

Texas Technological College: Lubbock, Texas; 922 teachers, 17,912 students.

Texas Woman's University: Denton, Texas; 260 teachers, 3,900 students.

University of Texas: Austin, Texas; 2,167 teachers, 24,993 students.

Tufts University: Medford, Mass.; 1,397 teachers, 4,993 students.

Tulane University of Louisiana: New Orleans, La.; 1,550 teachers, 8,239 students.

University of Tulsa: Tulsa, Okla.; 269 teachers, 6,097 students.

Union College and University: Schenectady and Albany, N.Y.; 364 teachers, 2,365 students.

U.S. Naval Postgraduate School: Monterey, Calif.; 272 teachers, 1,562 students.

University of Utah: Salt Lake City, Utah; 1,000 teachers, 14,600 students.

Utah State University: Logan, Utah; 7,277 students.

Vanderbilt University: Nashville, Tenn.; 1,050 teachers, 5,400 students.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Blacksburg, Va.; 900 teachers, 9,400 students.

University of Virginia: Charlottesville, Va.; 696 teachers, 7,249 students.

Washington State University: Pullman, Wash.; 633 teachers, 9,973 students.

Washington University: St. Louis, Mo.; 2,295 teachers, 14,243 students.

University of Washington: Seattle, Wash.; 1,792 teachers, 26,431 students.

Wayne State University: Detroit, Mich.; 1,984 teachers, 30,832 students.

West Virginia University: Morgantown, W. Va.; 750 teachers, 11,182 students.

Western Reserve University: Cleveland, Ohio; 1,608 teachers, 12,414 students.

University of Wisconsin: Madison, Wis.; 1,606 teachers, 33,000 students.

University of Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Wis.; 583 teachers, 14,176 students.

University of Wyoming: Laramie, Wyoming; 625 teachers, 6,656 students.

Yale University: New Haven, Conn.; 1,286 teachers, 8,653 students.

Yeshiva University: New York, N.Y.; 2,241 teachers, 7,305 students.

UNITED STATES EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA

GUAM

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa is an island group in the southern Central Pacific along latitude 14°S. at about longitude 170°W.

STATISTICS

Area: 76.2 square miles. Seven islands.

Population (1967 est.): Total 26,000; (Ofu 620, Olosega 392, Ta'u 1,425, Tutuila 21,027, Swains 100, Rose (uninhabited); Pago Pago (capital, on Tutuila Island) 1,500.

Agriculture (average annual production) (tons): Taro 3,400, Bananas 5,210, Breadfruits 2,415, Citrus Fruit 20, Copra 920, Cacao 20. Papayas and pineapples are also grown. There are about 275 Cattle, 8,450 Pigs and 20,189 Chickens.

Industry (1967): Canned Fish \$25,438,615, Pet Food \$1,102,354, Electricity 31.4 million kWh.

Currency: U.S.\$=100 cents; £1 sterling=\$2.4.

Budget (1967): Local Revenue \$4,000,000, Congressional grants and direct appropriation \$9,149,000.

Development Plan: \$2,858,000 appropriated for education, building, roads, services and health.

External Trade (1967—U.S.\$): *Imports:* \$9,473,481 (U.S.A. \$6,054,381); *Exports:* \$27,180,978.

Transport (1966): *Roads:* Cars 725, Trucks 237, Taxis 104, Motorcycles 208; *Shipping:* Ships entered 516, Passenger 4,371; *Civil Aviation:* Planes arriving at Pago Pago airport 1,268, Passengers 12,089.

Education (1966-67): 30 public and 3 private schools; 369 public school teachers, 50 private school teachers; 7,273 public school and 1,527 private school pupils. In 1966-67 there were 159 Samoans studying abroad on Government scholarships.

THE CONSTITUTION

American Samoa is administered by the United States Department of the Interior. A new Constitution was proposed by the Constitutional Convention and the Secretary of the Interior and approved by a territory-wide election in November 1966. Executive power is vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, but the new Constitution limits his authority in favour of the legislature. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives have an equal voice with the Governor in choosing heads of Departments. Local government is carried out by indigenous officials. The Fono (Legislature) consists of two Houses. The Senate is composed of 18 members elected according to Samoan custom from local Chiefs. The House of Representatives consists of 20 members elected by popular vote. The Fono meets yearly in February for not more than 40 days and at such special sessions as the Governor may call.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: OWEN S. ASPINALL.

Executive Departments: Administrative Services, Agriculture, Audit, Communications, Education, Information, Legal Affairs and Public Safety, Local Government, Medical Services, Personnel, Port Administration, Public Defender, and Public Works.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Courts: Appellate, trial and probate divisions; Chief Justice and Associate Justice appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and assisted by four Samoan associate judges. There are also five District Courts.

Chief Justice: H. EDWARD HYDEN.

Associate Justice: JOSEPH W. GOSS.

RELIGION

The population is largely Christian. Roman Catholics come under the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic for Samoa and the Tokelau Islands (Catholic Mission, Apia, Western Samoa) Mgr. GEORGE H. PEARCE, Titular Bishop of Attalea in Pamphilia. Protestant denominations active in the Territory include the Congregational Church, the Methodist Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Assemblies of God, Church of the Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah Witnesses.

THE PRESS

News Bulletin: O.S.I., Pago Pago; English; daily; circ. 850.
Samoa Times: Pago Pago and Apia, Western Samoa; weekly.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Station WVUV: Pago Pago; Government station administered by the Department of Education and maintained by the Office of Samoan Information; programmes in English and Samoan; 112 hours a week; Man. V. W. WILLIAMS.

TELEVISION

KVZK: Pago Pago; Government-owned station administered by the Department of Education; programmes in English and Samoan; operates on channels 2, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12 for seven hours a day, broadcasting instructional programme for school use; channel 2 for three hours a day for adult education and entertainment.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of American Samoa: Pago Pago; Government bank; f. 1914; dep. \$4,708,331 (Dec. 1967); Pres. The Governor of American Samoa; Gen. Man. CLIFFORD HORSMAN.

INSURANCE

G.H.C. Reid and Co.

Burns Philp (SS) Company Ltd.

B.F. Kneubuhl: Pago Pago, Tutuila; agents for American International Underwriters, Inc.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Copra Board of American Samoa: Pago Pago; Government-directed marketing medium.

Star-Kist Samoa Inc.: Employs 500 workers.

Van Camp Sea Food Company: Employs 450 workers.

DEVELOPMENT

American Samoa Development Corporation: Pago Pago, f. 1962; financed by Samoan private shareholders; a luxury hotel employing 115 people has been built; other projects include the building of a warehouse employing about 200 workers.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Twenty-one government-owned buses operate a service over 58.6 miles of main and secondary roads.

SHIPPING

Matson Navigation Co.: Vessels en route to the U.S.A. call every three weeks; Freighters from the U.S.A. also call occasionally.

A ship from New Zealand calls every month. Communications are also maintained by two American Samoan vessels between Manu'a and Tutuila and also to Western Samoa; Western Samoan vessels complete weekly schedules between American and Western Samoa. Five inter-island boats operate frequently between Western and American Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Pan American World Airways: c/o B. F. Kneubuhl, Pago Pago; twice weekly to Honolulu; weekly to Sydney and to Papeete, Tahiti.

Polynesian Airlines: c/o R. E. Pritchard, Pago Pago; daily service to Western Samoa.

Air New Zealand: Pago Pago; twice-weekly service to New Zealand via Fiji.

GUAM

Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. It is the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands, situated about 1,500 miles south-east of Manila (Philippines).

STATISTICS

Area: 209 square miles.

Population (indigenous) (1966): 50,000; Agana (capital) 1,330.

Agriculture: The principal crops are Maize, Sweet Potatoes,

Taro and Cassava. Egg production is important. Fish catch in 1966 totalled 248,000 lb.

Industry: A number of watch assembly, bottling and construction companies operate.

FINANCE

U.S.\$ = 100 cents.

£1 sterling = U.S.\$ 2.40.

BUDGET

(1965) (U.S.\$)

REVENUE				
Local Income Taxes	.	.	.	18,082,585
Other Local Taxes	.	.	.	5,745,610
Licences and Permits	.	.	.	739,741
Federal Aids	.	.	.	3,097,543
Other Revenue	.	.	.	949,612
TOTAL REVENUE				28,615,091

EXPENDITURE				
Capital Improvements	.	.	.	4,743,466
Education	.	.	.	9,145,732
Medical Services	.	.	.	2,799,984
Public Works	.	.	.	2,804,850
Public Safety	.	.	.	1,379,400
Other Expenditure	.	.	.	9,316,110
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				30,189,542

External Trade (1966): Imports \$40,422,76, Exports \$6,741,682. Most trade is with the U.S.A.

Shipping (1966): Vessels entered 522, Freight entered

226,310 tons, Freight cleared 84,984 tons, Freight in transit 35,972 tons.

Education (1967): 20 elementary schools, 4 Junior High Schools, 2 Senior High Schools; total enrolment 18,000.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—GUAM

THE CONSTITUTION

Guam is governed under the Organic Act of Guam of 1950, which gave the island statutory local power of self-government and made its inhabitants citizens of the United States, although they cannot vote in national elections or send representatives to Congress. Executive power is vested in a civilian Governor, appointed for a period of four years by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The government has 12 executive departments, whose heads are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Guam Legislature. The Governor is assisted by a Government Secretary appointed by the President. The Legislature consists of 21 members elected by popular vote every two years. It is empowered to pass laws on local matters, including taxation and fiscal appropriations.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: MANUEL F. L. GUERRERO.

Government Secretary: DENVER DICKERSON.

The 12 executive departments are as follows: Law, Finance, Labour and Personnel, Public Safety, Public Works, Agriculture, Land Management, Commerce, Education, Public Health and Welfare, Commercial Port, and Public Utility Agency.

LEGISLATURE

Speaker: JOAQUIN C. ARRIOLA.

Elections: November 1966. The *Democratic Party* won all 21 seats.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of Guam: Judge appointed by the President. The court has the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States in all cases arising under the law of the United States and original jurisdiction over such other cases arising in Guam as the Guam Legislature does not transfer to courts of its own creation. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Presiding Judge: Hon. PAUL D. SHRIVER.

Clerk of Court: EDWARD L. G. AGUON.

There are also the Island Court, the Police Court and the Commissioners' Court.

RELIGION

The population is largely Roman Catholic; Vicar Apostolic of Guam (Bishop's House, Cuesta San Ramón, Agana) Most Rev. APOLINARIS W. BAUMGARTNER, Bishop of Guam.

THE PRESS

Guam Daily News: P.O. Box 216; f. 1950; daily; Editor JOE MURPHY; circ. 12,000.

Pacific Journal: P.O.B. 3310; f. 1966; daily; Editor MILTON GARRISON; circ. 12,000.

Territorial Sun: P.O.B. 216; f. 1950; Sunday; Editor JOE MURPHY; circ. 12,000.

Umatuna Si Yuus: Agana; Sunday.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Guam (KUAM): P.O. Box 368, Agana; private commercial station; programmes in English, Tagalog and Chamorro; Pres. H. SCOTT KILLGORE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. W. B. NIELSEN.

There were 77,000 radio receivers in 1967.

TELEVISION

Guam-Agana (KUAM-TV): P.O. Box 368, Agana; relays NBC, CBS and ABC programmes; Pres. H. SCOTT KILLGORE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. WILLIAM B. NIELSEN.

There were 30,500 television receivers in 1967.

BANKING

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; Agana; 2 agencies.

Bank of Hawaii: Honolulu, Hawaii; P.O. Box 996, Agana; Vice-Pres. and Man. WILLIAM BAINS-JORDAN.

Guam Savings and Loan Association: Agana.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Pacific Micronesian Line, Inc. (Shipping): P.O. Box 365, Agana.

Pacific Navigation System (Shipping): P.O. Box 7, Agana; f. 1946; Pres. KENNETH T. JONES, Jr.

AVIATION

Pan Am (Pan American World Airways): Butler Bldg., P.O.B. BB, Agana.

U.S. Overseas Airlines: Agana Field Airport.

TOURISM

Guam Tourist Commission: P.O.B. 682, Agana; Exec. Sec. REX WILLIS II.

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

The U.S. Virgin Islands consist of three main islands (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix) and about 40 smaller islands (mostly uninhabited), situated at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles about 40 miles east of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean.

Area: Three main islands total about 140 square miles.

Population (1967 est): St. Thomas 20,000, St. Croix 19,800, St. John 990; total 40,790, of which more than 80 per cent are coloured; Charlotte Amalie (capital on St. Thomas) 12,880.

Employment: Mining and Manufacturing 986, Wholesale trade 399, Retail Trade 1,320, Services 1,375.

Agriculture: Some sugar is produced on St. Croix and vegetables on St. Croix and St. Thomas but most of the

land is unsuitable for cultivation on a significant scale. Cattle are also raised on St. Croix, and meat is exported to Puerto Rico.

Fishing: Commercial fishing is on a small scale but there is considerable scope for game fishing, particularly for marlin.

Industry: The chief industries are tourism, watches, jewellery, metal articles and parts, rum distilling, textiles and petroleum products.

FINANCE

1 U.S. dollar=100 cents.

£1 sterling=2.40 U.S. dollars

TWO-YEAR BUDGET

(1967-69 estimate—U.S. dollars)

REVENUE					
Estimated Balance	.	.	.	.	500,000
General Fund	.	.	.	.	36,612,000
Matching Fund	.	.	.	.	12,000,000
TOTAL REVENUE					49,112,000

EXPENDITURE					
Health	.	.	.	.	8,921,563
Education	.	.	.	.	8,896,662
Public Works	.	.	.	.	6,930,266
Public Safety	.	.	.	.	2,849,300
Welfare	.	.	.	.	2,713,343
Legislature	.	.	.	.	450,000
Commerce	.	.	.	.	1,716,726
Agriculture	.	.	.	.	2,044,868
Labour	.	.	.	.	431,056
Other Administrative Agencies	.	.	.	.	9,024,702
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					43,978,486

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1964) \$92,000,000; (1965) \$118,675,000; (1966) \$137,720,755.

Exports: (1964) \$27,100,000; (1965) \$34,375,000; (1966) \$56,145,017.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

(From U.S.A.—\$)

	1965	1966
Food	11,319,850	13,440,628
Alcoholic and other Beverages	2,619,467	3,099,540
Tobacco Products	1,496,528	1,625,316
Leather, Leather Products	11,418	20,781
Wood and Cork	2,346,236	3,104,258
Paper and Products	1,405,964	1,499,067
Building Materials	1,355,724	7,611,168
Livestock Feed	455,637	428,997
Textile Fibres	1,705,701	1,474,996
Finished Clothing	3,305,514	—
Motor Vehicles and Trailers	5,254,076	7,299,890
Vehicles and Aircraft Parts	794,398	1,036,239
Drugs, Medical and Chemical	3,366,753	4,052,337
Machinery	13,447,076	2,494,860
Appliances	—	1,584,301
Electrical Equipment	4,377,494	5,883,647
Metal Manufactures	6,229,520	698,644
Fuel Oil Products	1,544,153	1,374,657
Rubber and Rubber Products	—	653,640
Non-Metallic Minerals	427,483	854,654
Vegetable Extracts	218,518	220,136
Photographic—Optical	523,090	665,188
Medical and Dental	103,590	—
Books	588,346	822,785
Miscellaneous	11,190,000	35,100,680

EXPORTS

(To U.S.A. and Puerto Rico—\$)

	1965	1966
Sugar Cane	1,061,680	736,430
Rum and Gin	1,175,361	1,934,388
Whisky, Cordials, Liqueurs	57,746	9,955
Cotton Manufactures	510,188	176,336
Jewellery, Metal Articles, Parts	1,035,018	906,185
Perfumery, Toilet Water	735,831	928,690
Woollen and Worsted Fabrics	3,984,770	6,116,022
Watches	21,304,055	28,331,419
Other Articles	4,830,841	11,346,988

Tourism (1967): Number of Tourists 554,434, money spent \$75 millions; Tourist Beds 4,620.

Roads (number of vehicles: 1966): Cars 8,232, Lorries 1,920, Buses 120, Motorcycles and Scooters 407.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered: St. Thomas 840, St. Croix 1,499.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers: arrivals 436,775, departures 436,802.

EDUCATION

(1966)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Public	26	359	10,850
Parochial	9	103	3,261
Private	2	22	208

THE CONSTITUTION

The government of the U.S. Virgin Islands is organised under the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, enacted by the Congress of the United States on July 22nd, 1954. Executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor appoints, with the advice and consent of the Legislature, the heads of the eleven executive Departments and may also appoint administrative assistants as his representatives on St. John and St. Croix. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of fifteen Senators elected by popular vote. Legislation is subject to the approval of the Governor. Bills disapproved by the Governor may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority, but if a bill is vetoed twice by the Governor, it must be sent to the President of the United States for final approval or disapproval. All residents of the islands, who are citizens of the United States and aged over 21, have the right to vote in local elections. They do not send representatives to the Federal Congress nor participate in national elections.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: RALPH M. PAIEWONSKY.

Government Secretary: CYRIL KING.

Administrative Assistant for St. Croix: AUBREY ANDUZE.

Administrative Assistant for St. John: CARL NELTHROPE.

President of the Legislature: EARL B. OTTLEY.

Secretary of the Legislature: DAVID PURITZ.

The eleven executive Departments (headed by Commissioners) are as follows: Agriculture, Labour, Education, Finance, Health, Property and Procurement, Public Safety, Public Works, Social Welfare and Commerce, Housing and Community Renewal.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of the Virgin Islands: Local jurisdiction and jurisdiction of cases under Federal law; the judge and district attorney are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are also two municipal courts.

Judge of the District Court: Hon. WALTER A. GORDON.

RELIGION

The population is mainly Christian. The main churches with followings in the Islands are the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian and Seventh-Day Adventists. There are also a number of Jews.

THE PRESS

Daily News: P.O.B. 644, St. Thomas; f. 1930; morning; Ind.; Editor ARIEL MELCHIOR; circ. 3,800.

Home Journal: P.O. Box 987, St. Thomas; f. 1950; evening except Mon.; Ind.; Editor EARLE B. OTTELY; circ. 1,100.

St. Croix Avis: P.O. Box 750, Christiansted; f. 1844; morning; Ind.; Editor JEROME DREYER; circ. 1,790.

V. I. Times: 6 King St., Christiansted; f. 1963; twice weekly; Ind.; Editor FRED CLARK; circ. 1,200.

West End News: Frederiksted; f. 1912; morning; Ind.; Editor CEPHUS N. ROGERS; circ. 900.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio American West Indies (Station WIVI): P.O.B. 310, Christiansted, St. Croix; commercial station; Pres. Mrs. HAZEL M. HIGDON.

Island Teleradio Service, Inc.: P.O. Box 1947, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; commercial radio and TV stations; Pres. ROBERT MOSS.

Radio Station WSTA: P.O.B. 489, St. Thomas; commercial radio station; Gen. Man. L. STEIN.

Virgin Isle TV Cable Corporation: closed circuit commercial TV station; Gen. Man. WALTER WELCH.

There were 31,000 radio receivers and 12,000 television receivers in 1967.

FINANCE

BANKING

Virgin Islands National Bank: 5-8 Kronprindsens Gade, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; affiliated to First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company of Philadelphia; f. 1935; cap. \$400,000; dep. \$22.2m. (1964); Pres. D. VICTOR BORN.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Man. G. W. ROBINSON.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; St. Thomas.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (3 brs.); also branches on St. Croix (Christiansted, Golden Rock, Frederiksted) and St. John (Cruz Bay).

First Federal Saving and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: St. Thomas branch: Veteran's Drive; Man. OSCAR A. HERNANDEZ; also a branch at St. Croix.

First National City Bank: St. Thomas.

New St. Croix Savings Bank: 16 King Street, Christiansted; 17 Queen Street, Frederiksted.

INSURANCE

The principal American companies have agencies in the Virgin Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Thomas Chamber of Commerce: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Pres. JAMES A. BOUGH; Exec. Sec. E. LEONARD BREWER.

St. Croix Chamber of Commerce: Christiansted, St. Croix; f. 1925; 400 mems.; Pres. SAM PIVAR; Exec. Sec. L. L. LORILLARD; publ. *Newsletter* (twice monthly).

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—PACIFIC ISLANDS

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are good roads on St. Thomas and St. Croix; the roads on St. John are being improved.

SHIPPING

Cruise ships and cargo vessels of the Alcoa Steamship Co., Atlantic Lines, Berwin Lines, Delta Line, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Florida Lines and Sea-Way Lines call at the Virgin Islands. Ships entering St. Thomas and Christiansted harbours can avail themselves of pilot

services. A bi-monthly passenger service is maintained during the eight months tourist season between Miami and Charlotte Amalie.

CIVIL AVIATION

The U.S. Virgin Islands are served by the following airlines: B.W.I.A., Caribair, PanAm, Puerto Rico International Airlines and Trade Winds Airways.

TOURISM

Department of Commerce (Visitors' Bureau): Frederiksted (St. Croix); Office in New York: 16 West 49th St.; Office in Puerto Rico: 104 La Fortaleza, San Juan.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana Islands (except Guam) the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands in the Western Pacific. There are in all 2,141 islands grouped into 96 island units.

Area: Total area of the Territory: 3 million square miles (approx.); Area of 96 island units 700 square miles; the largest islands are Babelthup (Palau District) (153 square miles) and Ponape (129 square miles).

Population (1966): Total 92,373; Mariana Islands 10,743, Marshall Islands 18,239, Palau 11,225, Ponape 18,958, Truk 26,602, Yap 6,606. Administration centre Saipan, Mariana Islands.

Agriculture: The chief crops are Coconut, Breadfruit, Bananas, Taro, Yams, Cacao, Pepper and Citrus. Sub-

sistence crop production predominates and, except for Copra from all districts and vegetables from the Mariana Islands, little is marketed. Copra production for 1966 was 13,804 short tons.

Livestock (1966): Goats 4,052, Cattle 6,360, Carabao 210, Pigs 20,792, Poultry 116,553.

Fishing (1966): Trochus Shells 408 short tons, Crabs, and Lobster 23,257 lbs., Tuna and other fish 2,069.2 short tons.

FINANCE

U.S.\$=100 cents.

£1 sterling=U.S. \$2.40

BUDGET

(1966—U.S.\$)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Territorial Taxes, Fees and Licenses	446,272	General Administration	2,761,284
Reimbursements	643,832	Construction	1,947,545
Direct U.S. Appropriation	417,000	Economic and Political Development	1,408,520
Grant from U.S. Congress	16,927,000	Legal and Public Safety	434,362
Carried over (1965)	5,321,534	Health	2,169,660
		Education	3,865,890
		Operation and Maintenance	2,758,420
		Enterprises	2,337,968
		Carried Forward (1965)	6,071,978
TOTAL	23,755,638	TOTAL	23,755,627

1967 Budget (Estimate): \$18,530,000 (U.S. Appropriation \$17,022,000).

TRADE

External Trade (1966): *Imports:* \$8,916,617 (foodstuffs, clothing and building materials); *Exports:* \$3,008,159 (copra, scrap metal, trochus shells, handicrafts, vegetables and fish).

TRANSPORT

(1966)

Roads: Privately owned vehicles (mostly jeeps and trucks) are estimated at 2,597.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—PACIFIC ISLANDS

Shipping: Passengers 8,996 (Pacific Micronesia Line only); Freight 61,324 tons; other American vessels also entered and cleared in external trade.

Civil Aviation: Passenger miles 8,742,664.

EDUCATION

(1966)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS		NUMBER OF PUPILS
		Indi- genous	Others	
Elementary .	198	826	169	23,605
High School .	19	109	100	2,300

THE CONSTITUTION

The Territory of the Pacific Islands is a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the United States of America. Executive and legislative authority is exercised by a High Commissioner, appointed by and subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The High Commissioner is represented in each district by a District Administrator and has his headquarters at Saipan, Mariana Islands.

Normal legislative authority is vested in the bicameral legislature, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are twelve Senators, two elected at large from each of the six districts for a term of four years. The House of Representatives has twenty-one members elected for two-year terms from single-member election districts of approximately equal population. The present apportionment of Representatives is: Mariana Islands District, three; Marshall Islands District, four; Palau District, three; Ponape District, four; Truk District, five; and Yap District, two. The next general election is due in November 1968.

The Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk, and Yap Districts have formally constituted legislatures. Local governmental units are municipalities and villages. Elected Magistrates and Councils govern the municipalities. Village government is largely traditional.

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: W. R. NORWOOD.

Deputy High Commissioner: MARTIN P. MANGAN.

District Administrators: PETER T. COLEMAN (Mariana Islands), DWIGHT HEINE (Marshall Islands), J. BOYD MACKENZIE (Palau), ROBERT HALVORSEN (Ponape), ALAN M. MACQUARRIE (Truk), WILLIAM C. WHITE (Yap).

DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES

Mariana Islands District: Legislature; 16 members serving for three years.

Marshall Islands District: Congress 19 Iroij (nobles), sitting for life; 41 elected representatives, serving for a two-year period.

Palau District: Legislature (*Olbiil era Kelulau*); 16 chiefs non-voting; 28 elected representatives serving for four years.

Ponape District: Legislature; 24 representatives elected for four years (staggered).

Truk District: Legislature; 27 members, serving for three years.

Yap Islands District: Congress; 20 members, two representatives from each of the ten municipalities, elected for four years (staggered).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Trust Territory laws derive from the Trusteeship Agreement, certain laws of the United States and Executive Orders of the President, laws and regulations of the Government of the Trust Territory. District Administrator's orders and orders of legislative bodies approved by the High Commissioner and municipal ordinances. Recognised customary law has full force where it does not conflict with aforementioned laws.

High Court: Appellate and Trial Divisions; Chief Justice Hon. EDWARD P. FURBER, Assoc. Justice Hon. JOSEPH W. GOSS.

District Courts: 4 judges Mariana Islands; 3 Marshall Islands; 4 Palau; 5 Ponape; 4 Truk; 3 Yap.

Community Courts: a number in each District; 112 judges.

RELIGION

The population is predominantly Christian. Christian missionaries (Catholic and Protestant) number 150; there are 40 mission schools with 5,382 pupils.

Roman Catholicism: Vicar Apostolic for Caroline and Marshall Islands H.E. Bishop VINCENT I. KENNALLY, S.J.; Vicar Apostolic for Mariana Islands H.E. Bishop A. W. BAUMGARTNER, O.F.M., Cap.

Protestantism: under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.); Field Superintendent, Micronesian Mission, Rev. Dr. HAROLD HANLIN (Ponape District).

THE PRESS

Micronesian Reporter: Government magazine; 6 times a year; circ. 5,000.

Didil A Ghais: Palau Community Action Agency; bi-weekly; independent; circ. 1,400.

Journal: Marshall Islands; weekly; Editor DONALD DAUGHTRY.

Truk Tide: weekly news-sheet of the Truk District; English and Trukese; circ. 1,000.

Ponape-Per: weekly news-sheet of the Ponape District.

District Panorama: Mariana Islands District; weekly.

RAI Review: Yap District; weekly.

RADIO

All stations are government owned, broadcasting on 1 kW., except Palau which uses 250 watts. Palau should shortly have its own 1 kW. transmitter. All stations broadcast between 6 a.m. and midnight daily.

Station WSZO: Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; Government station operated by District Administration and Broadcast Center, Saipan; programmes in English and Marshallese; S. JORDAN.

Station WSZB: Koror, Palau, W. Caroline Is. 96940; operated by the Information Office; 18 hours a day; Man. H. RODAS.

Station WSZC: Moen, Truk, E. Caroline Is. 96942; programmes in English and Trukese; Man. K. PETER.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—PACIFIC ISLANDS

Station WSZA: Yap, E. Caroline Is. 96943; programmes in English and Yapese; Man. A. YUG.

Station WSZD: Ponape, E. Caroline Is. 96941; programmes in English and Ponapean; Man. C. THOMAS.

Station KJQR: Saipan, Marianas Is. 96950; programmes in English and Chamorro; Man. F. RABAULIMAN.

There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association: Saipan Facility 6080, P.O.B. 67, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950; Officer-in-Charge JUAN B. BLANCO, Jr.

Bank of Hawaii: brs. in Kwajalein (Marshall Islands), Koror, Palau, Ponape.

Banking services for the rest of the territory are available in Guam, Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland.

INSURANCE

There are two firms on Saipan which sell insurance:

Micronesian Insurance Underwriters Inc.

Atkins Kroll Ltd.

CO-OPERATIVES

Mariana Islands: Mariana Islands District Co-operative Association, Rota Producers, Tinian Producers Association.

Palau: Palau Fisherman's Co-operative, Palau Boat-builders' Association, Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild.

Ponape: Ponape Handicraft Co-operative, Ponape Fisherman's Co-operative, Uh Soumwet Co-operative Association, Kolonia Consumers and Producers Co-operative Association, Kitti Minimin Co-operative Association, Ponape Federation of Co-operative Associations, Kapingamarangi Copra Producers' Association, Metalanim Copra Co-operative Association, PICS Co-operative Association, Mokil Island Co-operative Association, Ngatik Island Co-operative Association, Nukuoro Island Co-operative Association, Kusaie Island Co-operative Association, Pingelap Consumers Co-operative Association.

Truk: Truk Co-operative, Faichuk Cocoa and Copra Co-operative Association, Pis Fishermans' Co-operative, Fefan Women's Co-operative.

Yap: Mulro-Kaday Co-operative Store, Yap Co-operative Association, Yap Shipping Co-operative Association.

Co-operative organisations have been set up for the sale of school supplies and sundries, one at the Truk-Intermediate School and one at the Pacific Islands Central School in Ponape.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Macadam and concrete roads are found in the more important islands. Other islands have stone- and coral-surfaced roads and tracks.

SHIPPING

Most shipping in the Territory is Government-organized, and the three major vessels are operated by Micronesian Line, Inc., but private carrier services are being set up with Government aid.

Micronesian Lines Inc.

Kwajalein Island Trading Co.: inter-island tramp.

Marshall Islands Import-Export Co.: Marshall Islands District; service began 1956; carry more than half the inter-district trade; 2 motor vessels; deals with imports from U.S., Japan and Australia.

Ponape Federation of Co-operative Asscns.: Ponape; inter-island tramp.

Saipan Shipping Co.: Saipan District; services Saipian-Tinian-Rota-Guam and to northern islands.

Truk Transportation Co.: Truk; inter-island tramp.

Yap Shipping Co-operative: Palau and Yap; inter-island tramp.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air services in the Territory consist of services six times a week from Guam to Saipan by DC-4 aircraft; twice weekly by DC-4 from Guam to Yap-Palau; weekly DC-4 service to Truk-Marshalls; shuttle service weekly between Truk and Ponape by SA-16 amphibious craft.

UPPER VOLTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Upper Volta is a landlocked state in West Africa surrounded by Mali, Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The climate is hot and mainly dry with temperatures averaging 83°F (27°C); humidity reaches 80 per cent in the south during the rainy season June–October. French is the official language and there are three principal native tongues with many dialects. About 75 per cent of the population follow animist beliefs, some 20 per cent are Muslims and the remainder are Christians, chiefly Roman Catholics. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of black, white and red. The capital is Ouagadougou.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French West Africa, Upper Volta became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958, achieving full independence in 1960. In January 1966 Lieut.-Col. Sangoulé Lamizana deposed President Yaméogo, dissolved the National Assembly, suspended the constitution and assumed the position of Chief of State at the head of a new cabinet. Upper Volta is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente* and the *Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache* (OCAM).

Government

Upper Volta is a Republic, ruled by military decree. Local administration is through five “Départements” divided into 44 districts.

Defence

Upper Volta is a member of the Common Defence Pact of OCAM which has its headquarters in Ouagadougou. Military service is compulsory and lasts for eighteen months. Liability for service lasts for twenty-eight years. Armed Forces number 1,500 with 1,800 Police and Security Forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and most of the population are farmers or livestock-raising nomads. Settled agriculture is confined to the river valleys and oases and efforts are being made to extend the area of irrigated land. The chief crops are sorghum, millet, yams, beans, and maize. Livestock, meat, poultry, gold, beans and Karité nuts and butter are the principal exports. Industry is limited to local handicrafts. Small deposits of gold, chromium, copper, iron and manganese are known to exist, but their extraction has only recently begun.

Transport and Communications

The Abidjan-Ouagadougou railway, jointly operated with the Ivory Coast, is the only line in Upper Volta.

There are some 16,000 kilometres of roads of which nearly 7,000 kilometres are open all the year round. The airports at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso can take the largest conventional aircraft. There are 33 airfields used for internal flights. International air transport is provided by Air Afrique and three other lines.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and rural medical services. A special medical service for schools is in operation. There are three hospitals, 30 medical centres, 71 maternity clinics and 257 dispensaries. An old-age and veterans' pension system was established in 1960. New workers' insurance schemes were introduced in 1967.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory with about 7 per cent of children receiving some schooling. Government grants are available for higher education in France and Senegal.

Tourism

The principal tourist attraction is big game hunting in the East and South West and along the river banks of the Black Volta. There is a wide variety of wild animals in the game reserves. Native dancing and traditional crafts are also of interest.

Visas are not required to visit Upper Volta by nationals of France.

Sport

There is little organised sport but football and basketball are popular.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23, June 3, August 4 (Independence Day), December 11 (Republic Day), December 22 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 3, February 28 (Id ul Adha), April 7 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (Franc CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 594 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
244 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICS

Area: 274,200 sq. km.

Population (1966 est.): 4,955,000; Ouagadougou (capital) 110,000, Bobo-Dioulasso 68,000, Koudougou 28,000.

Main Tribes (1966 est.): Mossi 2,492,000, Gourounsi 307,000, Bobo 170,000, Gourmantché 248,000, Sénoufo 327,000,

Lobi 210,000, Mandé 330,000, Peuhl 282,000, Tuareg 220,000, Others 210,000.

Employment: Total working population (1966): Men 1,265,000, Women 1,359,500, Total 2,574,500; of which 43,000 wage and salary earners.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 tons)

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Sorghum	718	877.7	779.0
Millet	316	377.7	410.0
Maize	109	126.6	171.0
Rice	25	33.8	38.0
Beans and Peas	177	118.0	n.a.
Yam, Taro and Manioc.	87	48.3	33.0
Groundnuts.	129	135.9	131.0
Sesame	4	6.3	12.1
Cotton	10	14.6	95.0

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1962	1963
Cattle	1,800	2,000
Sheep and Goats	2,650	3,000
Horses.	100	65
Donkeys	200	138
Pigs	n.a.	110

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965
Soap	metric tons	791	897	1,160
Groundnut Oil	" "	900	510	782
Karité Butter	" "	166	1,526	505
Oil Cakes	" "	1,156	617	952
Beer	hectolitres	36,370	35,050	32,974
Soft Drinks	" "	23,965	21,241	23,760
Gold (mined)	'000 km.	1,408	1,034	n.a.
Electric Power	'000 kW.	16,279	18,631	20,478

FINANCE

1 franc C.F.A.=0.02 French francs.

1,000 francs C.F.A.=£1 13s. 8d. sterling=U.S. \$4.05.

Budget (1967—francs C.F.A.): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 8,374.7 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 francs C.F.A.)

	1964	1965	1966
Imports	9,484,186	9,169,430	9,293,000
Exports	3,314,059	3,680,317	3,985,000

UPPER VOLTA—(STATISTICS)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs C.F.A.)

IMPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Food, Beverages and Tobacco .	3,145	2,238	2,580
Petrol and Oil	338	390	544
Other Raw Materials	766	821	908
Cotton, Textiles and Clothing .	1,519	1,043	959
Iron, Steel and Metal Products .	568	644	491
Vehicles and Parts	377	543	521
Electrical Equipment	348	333	289
Other Machinery	509	421	409

EXPORTS	1964	1965	1966
Live Animals	1,596	1,930	2,208
Cotton	90	257	304
Hides and Skins	258	110	204
Groundnuts	119	162	204

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966
France	4,908	4,090
Rest of Franc Zone*	2,559	3,299
Belgium and Luxembourg	170	472
U.S.A.	191	346
German Federal Republic	223	247
Netherlands	190	176

EXPORTS	1965	1966
France	520	718
Rest of Franc Zone*	2,064	2,328
Ghana	649	598

* Most of the franc zone trade is with the Ivory Coast.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1965	1966
Passenger-kilometres	506,642	517,000
Ton-kilometres	332,000	318,000

ROADS

	1963	1964	1965
Cars	3,447	3,815	4,239
Vans	2,247	2,507	2,802
Lorries	1,269	1,378	1,516
Buses	50	77	83
Other Vehicles	1,133	1,261	1,418

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
Passenger Arrivals	10,412	9,902
Passenger Departures	10,237	8,612
Freight Arrivals (tons)	371	330
Freight Departures (tons)	215	298

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	574	94,546
Country Schools	170	20,791
Secondary	31	6,242
Technical	10	1,246
Teacher Training	1	28

THE CONSTITUTION

(Established November 1960; suspended January 1966)

Preamble: The Republic of Upper Volta is a democratic, and socialist state, in which sovereignty is vested in the people, who exercise it through their representatives. There is universal, adult and secret suffrage.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President, elected for a five-year term of office by direct suffrage, and is eligible for re-election. The President is head of the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Executive Power: is vested in the President, who appoints a Council of Ministers. These Ministers are directly responsible to the President and may not be members of the National Assembly.

Legislative Power: The Legislative body is the National Assembly, consisting of 75 members elected for five years at the same time as the President. Two ordinary

sessions are held each year but an extraordinary session may be held at the request of the President or of a majority of the members.

Judicial Power: is vested in the Supreme Court, consisting of four chambers. The independence of the judges, who are nominated by the President of the Council, is guaranteed by the Superior Judiciary Council. A High Court of Justice, composed of deputies chosen from and by the National Assembly has power to try the President or Ministers who have been impeached by the National Assembly.

Conseil de l'Entente: in May 1959, Upper Volta joined with the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Niger to form the Conseil de l'Entente.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Brigadier SANGOULE LAMIZANA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Information, Veteran Affairs, Youth and Sports: Brigadier SANGOULE LAMIZANA.

Minister of the Interior: Capt. DAOUA TRAORE.

Minister of Finances and Commerce: TIEMOKO MARC GARANGO.

Minister of Justice: Police Lieut. BONDE BAGNAMOU.

Minister of Public Works: DOMINIQUE KABORE.

Minister of Agriculture: Lieut. ANTOINE DAKOURE.

Minister of Education: MOÏSE LANKOUANDE.

Minister of Public Health and Population: SEYDOU TRAORE.

Minister of Development and Tourism: PIERRE-CLAVER DANIBA.

Minister of Posts and Communications: Capt. BILA ZAGRE.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: MALICK ZOMORE.

Secretary of State for Defence and Servicemen: Lt. Col. ARZOUA OUEDRAOGO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO

UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou unless otherwise stated.

Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Canada: Accra, Ghana.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): B.P. 399.

France: B.P. 504; *Ambassador:* RAOUL DELAY.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 600.

Ghana: (Address not available).

Guinea: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Israel: B.P. 97.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Japan: Dakar, Senegal.

Korea, Republic: Paris 16c, France.

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mali: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Netherlands: Monrovia, Liberia.

Spain: (address not available); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE BES.

Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

United Kingdom: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

U.S.A.: B.P. 539.

U.S.S.R.: (address not available); *Ambassador:* YIAKOV LAZAREV.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Upper Volta also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Gabon and Ivory Coast.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: DAMIEN BÉGNON KONÉ.

Composed of 75 seats, all won by the Union Démocratique Voltaïque in the elections of April 1959. (*The Assembly was prorogued for five years in November 1960, and further prorogued after the military coup of January 1966.*)

POLITICAL PARTY

Union Démocratique Voltaïque (U.D.V.): Ouagadougou; National section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (R.D.A.); Sec.-Gen. MAURICE YAMÉOGO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Supreme Court with four chambers (Constitutional, Judicial, Administrative and Fiscal). There are also a Court of Appeals, two Courts of First Instance and seven sections of those courts.

In 1967 a Special Tribunal was set up under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, to try crimes against internal and external security, crimes of embezzlement of public funds, corruption and theft.

Supreme Court: Ouagadougou; Pres. CHARLES TRAORÉ SÉRIBA.

RELIGION

Most people follow Animist beliefs. There are about a million Muslims and some 220,000 Catholics.

Roman Catholic Missions: In the Archdiocese of Ouagadougou there are 17 parishes and 69 priests.

Archbishop of Ouagadougou: H.E. Cardinal PAUL ZOUNGRANA.

Bishop of Bobo-Dioulasso: Mgr. ANDRÉ DUPONT.

Archbishop of Koudougou: Mgr. ANTHYME BAYALA.

Bishop of Koupéla: Mgr. DIEUDONNE YOUNGBARÉ.

Bishop of Nouna: Mgr. JEAN LESOURD.

Bishop of Ouahigouya: Mgr. DENIS TAPSOBA.

Bishop of Fada N'gourma: Mgr. MARCEL CHAUVIN.

PRESS

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: Ouagadougou; publ. by the Service d'Information; daily; simultaneously published in Bobo-Dioulasso.

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information de la Chambre de Commerce: Ouagadougou; daily.

Carrefour Africain: B.P. 368, Ouagadougou; weekly; Editor in Chief C. A. SERGENT.

Journal Officiel de la République de Haute-Volta: Ouagadougou, B.P. 513; weekly.

Agence de Press Voltaïque (A.P.V.): Ouagadougou; press agency; f. 1963 under UNESCO auspices.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Haute-Volta: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; services in French and 13 vernacular languages; Dir.-Gen. R. ZONGO; Dir. of Programmes A. YAMÉOGO. There is a second station at Bobo Dioulasso.

There are 80,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Voltavision: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; f. 1963; Government-owned; daily transmissions at collective viewing centres. There are about 350 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Ouagadougou, B.P. 356; Manager M. BRAEMER.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; Ouagadougou, B.P. 362.

Banque Nationale de Développement (B.N.D.): Ouagadougou B.P. 148; f. 1961; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE MELESSE.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Ouagadougou, avenue Binger, B.P. 8.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris; Ouagadougou, rue du Marché, B.P. 529.

INSURANCE

Caisse de Compensation des Prestations Familiales: B.P. 333, Ouagadougou.

Several French insurance companies are also represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République de Haute-Volta: B.P. 502 Ouagadougou; Pres. ANDRÉ AUBARET.

CHIEF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs: Ouagadougou; mems. are commercial employers.

CO-OPERATIVE

Solvocom: Ouagadougou; f. 1967 by the amalgamation of the Coopération Centrale de Consommation and the government Office de Commercialisation; aims to supply peasants and sell their harvests.

TRADE UNIONS

Out of a total of 32,800 wage earners, trade union membership is about 12,370.

Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (CATC): B.P. 445, Ouagadougou; f. 1950; 3,000 mems. in 10 affiliated unions; Pres. JOSEPH OUEDRAOGO; Sec.-Gen. LUCIEN ZONGO.

UPPER VOLTA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Organization Voltaïque des Syndicats Libres (OVSL): B.P. 99, Ouagadougou; f. 1960 as Union Nationale des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Haute Volta; 2,500 mems. in 7 affiliated unions; affiliated to Int. Confed. of Free Trade Unions; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS DE SALLES KABORE.

Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Voltaïques: B.P. 381, Ouagadougou; f. 1958 as Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire; 4,300 mems. in 14 affiliated unions; affiliated to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Sec.-Gen. ZOUMANA TRAORE.

There are nine unaffiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: 1,771 km. of track linking Ouagadougou via Bobo-Dioulasso with the coast at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), 517 km. of this railway are in Upper Volta.

It is planned to build, with Japanese aid, a 360 km. extension to the Niger frontier and a branch line to the Tambao manganese deposits near the Mali frontier.

ROADS

Compagnie Transafricaine: Bobo Dioulasso, B.P. 91.

There are 4,451 km. of Inter-state roads, 1,995 km. of general roads (open all year), 2,455 km. of local roads and 8,100 km. of tracks, motorable in the dry season only.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Volta: Ouagadougou; f. 1966; Government airline with a monopoly of domestic services.

International services are provided by Air Afrique and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 624, Ouagadougou; Dir. P. BANDRE.

URUGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Uruguay is the smallest of the South American republics. It lies on the north bank of the estuary of the River Plate with Brazil to the north and Argentina to the west. The climate is temperate with an average temperature of 61°F (16°C). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholicism is predominant with Protestant minorities. The flag consists of four blue stripes on a white field charged with a golden sun in a white canton next to the staff. The capital is Montevideo.

Recent History

The Presidency set up in 1934 was abolished in 1951 and the new Constitution of 1951 provided for a collegiate system of government. The two main political parties have long been the Colorados (Liberals) and the Blancos or Nacionalistas (Conservatives) who were returned to power in 1959 after 94 years in opposition. In 1959 vast tracts of land were inundated by the flooding of the Rivers Uruguay and Rio Negro, but a programme of dam construction and rebuilding should eliminate this in future. There was serious labour unrest during 1965 which twice led to the suspension of constitutional guarantees. In November 1966 the country voted to return to a Presidential system of Government. A new constitution was approved and General Oscar Gestido was elected President and took up his duties in March 1967, bringing the Colorados back to power. On his death in December 1967 Vice-President Jorge Pacheco Areco assumed the presidency.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the President and a council of eleven ministers elected every five years. The legislative body is the bi-cameral General Assembly consisting of the Senate of 30 members plus its President who is also Vice-President of the Republic and the Chamber of Deputies of 99 members. Elections are held every five years by universal suffrage of citizens of eighteen years of age and over. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 19 Departments each under an Intendant and a Departmental Junta of 31 members.

Defence

The Army consists of volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who contract for one or two years of service. There is a small Navy, and an Air Force is being built up with U.S. assistance.

Economic Affairs

The raising of livestock, particularly cattle and sheep, is the chief source of wealth, 60 per cent of the area of the country being used for this purpose. The principal agricultural products are wheat, maize, sunflower seed, rice, linseed, barley and oats. The principal industries are food processing (meat, sugar, milk, fruit, wine), hides and leather, textiles, construction, metallurgy and rubber, which is growing in importance. Most industries are concentrated in the Montevideo area; smaller centres are Paysandu, Rio Negro, Lavalleja, Artigas and Colonia. Trade is mainly with the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, the principal exports being wool and meat. The Ten-Year Plan of Economic Development 1965-74 aims to increase

the GNP at an annual rate of 5.2 per cent. Other proposals include industrial, administrative and fiscal reforms, training for management and skilled labour, establishing a minimum social programme (education, health, housing) and restructuring the social security and pension schemes. The fishing industry is also to be given special encouragement.

Transport and Communications

The easy nature of the terrain and the small area of the country make for rapid communications within Uruguay and with neighbouring Argentina and Brazil. The railways are state-owned and there are 1,866 miles of track. The total length of roads is some 9,000 km., of which 2,000 km. are paved. Inland waterways are an important means of transport and cargo and passenger services operate on the rivers Plate and Uruguay, which are navigable for 350 miles. Internal air services link the principal towns and international services are provided by one Uruguayan and a number of foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Uruguay is noted for its advanced scheme of social welfare, which covers professional accidents, industrial diseases, sickness, old age, maternity and child welfare. Employment guarantees are in force and Government subsidies are available for workers. The pension age is low (30 years service, sometimes less); social charges faced by companies, however, are high (reaching 77½ per cent for the construction industry and more than 100 per cent in the wool industry and ports). There are also laws governing the protection of minors and women in employment, insurance against suspension from work, annual licences, redundancy payments, etc. Grants for families are provided by the Family Subsidies Fund.

Education

All education, including university education, is free and primary and the first stage of secondary schooling are compulsory. The programmes of instruction are the same in both public and private schools, but private schools are subject to certain state controls. According to the 1963 census, the rate of illiteracy was 8 per cent, but greater opportunities for education, distribution of books and increased school building are lessening that rate. There is one general and one technical university.

Tourism

The sandy beaches and lagoons on the coast and the forests of the interior with their variety of wild life and vegetation provide the main tourist attractions. Tourism is administered by the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism.

Visas are not required to visit Uruguay for up to three months by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Dependent Territories and United States. Citizens of the American Republics do not, as a rule, need a visa when proceeding to Uruguay direct from their own country.

URUGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Football is the most popular sport (Uruguay has won various Olympic and World titles), the main centre being in the capital, but there are stadia throughout the country. Basketball and horse racing are important and rowing is popular on the rivers Uruguay and Negro. Swimming, cycling, boxing, volley-ball, tennis, golf, yachting and fishing are also practised.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Battle of Las Piedras), June 19 (Birth of General Artigas), July 18 (Constitution Day), August 25 (National Independence Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), December 8 (Blessing of the Waters), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 18-19 (Carnival), March 31-April 5 (Holy Week), April 19 (Landing of the 33 patriots).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Peso of 100 Centesimos.

Coins: 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centesimos; 1, 5, 10, Pesos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Pesos.

The present rate of exchange was established in April 1968, previous devaluation November 1967.

Exchange rate: 600 Pesos = £1 sterling
250 Pesos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION 1967 est.	MONTevideo (Capital), 1967 est.
177,508	2,745,000	1,250,000

Chief Towns: Paysandú, 60,000; Salto, 60,000; Rivera, 41,000.

EMPLOYMENT 1963 Census

AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	ADMINISTRATION, COMMERCE, ETC.	TOTAL
184,200	339,200	61,500	410,600	995,500

AGRICULTURE

	1963-64		1964-65		1965-66	1966-67	
	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 metric tons)	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 metric tons)	Area ('000 hectares)	Area ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 metric tons)
Wheat . . .	360.5	261.0	527.1	645.8	380.6	380.0	328.8
Linseed . . .	131.0	62.0	112.9	71.3	101.6	66.1	40.4
Oats . . .	83.5	57.0	81.4	85.7	115.1	91.7	71.7
Common Barley . . .	14.4	6.7	14.6	15.5	14.4	13.7	9.6
Brewing Barley . . .	27.4	11.8	24.7	24.5	21.6	32.8	20.9
Birdseed . . .	7.3	3.3	5.2	3.6	4.9	2.9	1.7
Potatoes . . .	12.5	56.1	13.8	57.0	17.3	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar . . .	11.5	232.8	15.8	388.8	16.7	17.0	450.0

Livestock (1965—'000): Cattle 8,866, Sheep 21,829, Goats 10,000, Pigs 383

URUGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(1965—million pesos)

Food Products	6,000
Drinks	1,500
Tobacco	800
Textiles	9,700
Building	500
Chemical Products	1,500
Metals and Machinery	1,500

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centesimos.

1,000 pesos = £1 13s. 4d. sterling = U.S. \$4.00.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(thousand pesos)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1966	5,451,500	8,125,200
1967	12,314,900	15,377,700

COST OF EXCHANGE INDEX

(1948=100)

1952	1956	1960	1964	1966
116	160	463	1,023	3,214

COST OF LIVING

(1961=100)

	1965	1966	1967
Food	430.2	624.9	1,607.9
Clothing	488.1	832.2	1,468.5
Housing	285.9	301.0	562.8
Miscellaneous	457.4	767.7	1,919.4
GENERAL INDEX	421.6	629.8	1,485.8

Figures for December each year.

GOLD AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(at December 31st)

	1965	1966	1967*
Gold reserves (million U.S. \$)	176.0	129.0	146.5
Notes and coins in circulation (million pesos)	7,573	11,180	16,367

* Figures for October.

URUGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1965	1966	1967		
			Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>					
Merchandise	40.5	21.6	154.3	171.4	-17.1
Tourism	26.0	27.0	54.0	18.0	36.0
Other services	2.3	- 7.6			
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	3.2	4.0	32.5	40.6	- 8.1
CURRENT BALANCE	72.0	40.2	—	—	10.8
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>	39.3	-17.2	—	—	-13.3
Net errors and omissions	-111.3	-23.0	—	—	- 2.5

SOURCES OF FOREIGN AID (to December 1967—million U.S. \$)

MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM CREDITS		SHORT-TERM CREDITS	
Inter-American Development Bank	28.2	Monetary Fund Contingency Credit	25.0
United States Law 480	19.0	Monetary Fund Compensatory Credit	9.5
International Development Agency	15.0	Refinanced Payment	27.0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	12.7	U.S. Banking Credit	25.5
Export-Import Bank	5.0	Canadian Banking Credit	5.0
Banco Central, Argentina	5.0	Banco Central, Argentina	5.0
		Bank of London and South America	3.0
TOTAL	84.9	TOTAL	100.0

EXTERNAL TRADE (in thousand U.S. dollars)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	209,100	230,500	176,899	198,400	150,700	164,200	171,400
Exports	174,700	153,400	165,200	178,900	191,200	185,800	158,600

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (thousand U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS		1966	1967	EXPORTS		1966	1967
Raw Materials		74,672	65,396	Meat and Meat Products		45,151	40,426
Fuels and Lubricants		35,293	29,470	Textiles		35,194	30,451
Motor Vehicles		7,656	17,143	Greasy Wool		46,008	46,297
Machinery		13,302	21,542	Washed Wool		8,967	6,774
Seeds, Forage and Plants		3,036	3,908	Hides and Animal Hair		17,616	14,417
Construction Materials		6,344	6,134	Processed Agricultural Products		9,861	10,303
Food Products		7,008	4,506	Natural Agricultural Products		14,587	3,079
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals		7,355	6,455				

URUGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(thousand U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS

	1965	1966	1967
Argentina	8,823	11,922	11,329
Belgium/Luxembourg	3,961	2,451	4,289
Brazil	13,472	22,250	20,791
Canada	3,640	3,238	4,591
Chile	2,077	2,437	3,940
Czechoslovakia	992	1,090	1,273
France	5,853	3,054	4,829
German Federal Republic	17,716	18,516	17,010
Italy	6,022	3,700	5,001
Japan	1,372	1,839	872
Netherlands	3,537	3,238	1,983
Paraguay	2,818	4,272	4,178
Peru	1,754	2,114	1,394
Saudi Arabia	644	1,405	1,774
Sweden	2,591	1,796	1,702
Switzerland	3,175	3,702	6,274
United Kingdom	15,097	8,894	14,054
U.S.A.	20,457	19,576	23,856
Venezuela	13,007	11,313	2,664
Other Countries	10,184	8,586	39,606
TOTAL	150,749	164,243	171,411

EXPORTS

	1965	1966	1967
Belgium/Luxembourg	4,200	3,839	5,104
Brazil	5,400	10,642	5,196
Colombia	4,600	5,166	2,746
France	11,100	8,573	5,769
German Federal Republic	16,100	15,049	8,840
Italy	14,400	12,961	11,450
Japan	1,000	3,452	2,142
Netherlands	17,600	17,203	10,601
Spain	14,700	9,279	15,003
U.S.S.R.	4,400	6,492	4,007
United Kingdom	30,700	25,801	34,272
U.S.A.	32,000	22,983	11,530
Other Countries	35,000	44,395	42,011
TOTAL	191,200	185,835	158,673

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers Carried	10,395,000	8,263,000	10,822,000
Freight Tonnage	1,762,000	1,500,000	1,600,000

SHIPPING PORT OF MONTEVIDEO

	1964	1965	1966
Ocean-going:			
Number of Ships	1,426	1,393	1,309
Tonnage	7,169,901	7,131,000	6,690,000
River:			
Number of Ships	1,229	1,270	1,250
Tonnage	1,235,288	1,500,000	1,600,000

Roads (1966 est.): 143,000 Cars, 100,000 Commercial Vehicles.

Civil Aviation (1966): km. Flown 3,100,000, Passengers carried 300,000, Freight tons 16,050, Mail tons 6,000.

TOURISM

Foreign Exchange Receipts (1967): U.S. \$50m. approx

Number of Tourists (1967): 535,000.

EDUCATION

(1963)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
State Primary .	1,880	8,000	270,900
Private Primary .	282	2,000	68,500
State Secondary .	90	800	65,700
Technical .	14	400	26,000
University .	21	2,182	15,000

Sources: CENCI, Uruguay, Montevideo; Bank of London and South America Review.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE present constitution of Uruguay was ratified by plebiscite on November 27th, 1966, when the country voted to return to the presidential form of government after fifteen years of "collegiate" government. The main items of the Constitution are as follows:

General Provisions

Uruguay shall have a democratic republican form of Government, sovereignty being exercised directly by the Electoral Body in cases of election, by initiative or by referendum, and indirectly by representative powers established by the constitution, according to the rules set out therein.

There shall be freedom of religion; there is no state religion; property shall be inviolable; there shall be freedom of thought. Anyone may enter Uruguay. There are two forms of citizenship: natural, being persons born in Uruguay or of Uruguayan parents, and legal, being people established in Uruguay with at least three years' residence in the case of those with family, and five years' for those without family. Every citizen has the right and obligation to vote.

Elections for both houses of the General Assembly, the President and Vice-President and for departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November, those elected to take office the following year.

Administration is by a central civil service, autonomous bodies and decentralized services.

Legislature

Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, made up of two houses, which may act separately or together according to the dispositions of the constitution.

It is responsible for drawing up laws, establishing tribunals, arranging administration of justice and administrative litigation; expediting laws relating to the independence, security, peace and decorum of the Republic; laws relating to the protection of individual rights and development of agricultural, industrial and commercial life; it establishes fiscal contributions and the method of collection; it must approve accounts presented by the Executive Power, authorize the National Debt, regulate public credit; it may declare war and approve or reject, by absolute majority, peace treaties and all international agreements made by the Executive; it has jurisdiction

over the size of the armed force; it can create new Departments, by a two-thirds majority in each house; it can create or suppress public appointments; concede monopolies, by a two-thirds majority (absolute in the case of government departments).

It elects in joint session the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Electoral Court, Tribunals, Administrative Litigation and the Accounts Tribunal.

Elections for both houses, the President and the Vice-President and the departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November; Sessions of the Assembly begin on March 15th each year and last until December 15th (October 15th in election years, in which case the new Assembly takes office on February 15th). Extraordinary sessions can only be called in cases of extreme urgency.

The Chamber of Representatives has 99 members elected by direct suffrage by the people according to the system of proportional representation, with at least two representatives to each Department. The number of representatives can be altered by law by a two-thirds majority in both houses. Their term of office is five years and they must be over 25 and natural citizens or legal citizens with 5 years' exercise of their citizenship. The members have the right to bring accusations against any member of the government or judiciary for violation of the Constitution or any other serious offence.

The Senate is made up of 30 members, elected directly by the people by proportional representation on the same lists as the representatives, for a term of 5 years. They must be natural citizens or legal citizens with seven years' exercise of their rights, and be over 30 years of age. The Senate is responsible for hearing any cases brought by the representatives and can deprive a guilty person of his post by a two-thirds majority.

The representatives and senators may not take any other paid state employment. The President and members of the Electoral Tribunal may not engage in party political activities. Any change in the civil or electoral registers requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses; any other changes require only a simple majority.

A permanent commission consisting of 4 senators and 7 representatives elected by proportional representation

URUGUAY—(CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

shall be set up to watch over the observance of the Constitution and laws of the land.

The Executive

Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. There shall be a Vice-President, who shall also be President of the General Assembly and of the Senate. The President and Vice-President are elected by simple majority of the people by means of the system of double simultaneous vote, and remain in office for five years. They must be over 35 and natural citizens of Uruguay.

The Council of Ministers is made up of the office holders in the 11 ministries or their deputies, and is responsible for all acts of government and administration. It is presided over by the President of the Republic who has a vote.

Autonomous Bodies and Decentralized Services administer the industrial and commercial aspects of the country. A National Economy Council may be set up.

There shall be an Accounts Tribunal of 7 members, fulfilling the same qualifications as senators, designated by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority. It shall be responsible to the General Assembly—both houses meeting together—for all matters connected with accounts of the State, Government Departments, Autonomous Bodies and Decentralized Services.

The Judiciary

Judicial Power shall be exercised by the Supreme Court of 5 members and by Tribunals and local courts; members of the Supreme Court must be over 40, natural citizens, or legal citizens with 10 years' exercise and 25 years'

residence, and must be lawyers of 10 years' standing, 8 of them in public or fiscal ministry or judiciary. Members serve for 10 years and can be re-elected after a break of 5 years. The Court nominates all other judges and judicial officials.

Administration

All government administration and services in the Departments except public security are in the hands of Departmental Juntas, consisting of 31 members, headed by a Municipal Intendant. Junta members must be over 23 years of age, natural citizens or legal with 3 years' exercise, and be a native of or resident in the Department for at least 3 years. They hold office for 5 years and election is by direct public vote. Intendants are elected under the same conditions as Senators and hold office for 5 years, and may be re-elected once more, provided they resign at least three months before the elections. The Intendant represents the Department in its relations with the state powers and with other Departmental governments.

There are also local Juntas, with five members, in towns outside the departmental capitals.

There shall be an Administrative Litigation Tribunal, made up of 5 members; its jurisdiction is over all definitive administrative acts emanating from state and government bodies.

There shall be an Electoral Court, with direct jurisdiction over all electoral matters. It is made up of 9 members, 5 designated by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority and 4 designated by the General Assembly as representatives of parties, two each from the two most popular lists.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: JORGE PACHECO ARECO (assumed the presidency December 1967 on the death of Gen. OSCAR GESTIDO).

Vice-President: Dr. ALBERTO ABDALA.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. EDUARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARECHAGA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prof. VENANCIO FLORES.

Minister of Finance: Dr. CÉSAR CHARLONE.

Minister of Defence: Gen. ANTONIO FRANCESE.

Minister of Public Works: Atq. WALTER PINTOS RISSO.

Minister of Public Health: CARLOS QUERALTÓ.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Dr. CARLOS FRICK DAVIES.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Dr. JORGE PEIRANO FACIO.

Minister of Culture: Dra. ALVA ROBALLO.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Dr. MANUEL FLORES MORA.

Minister of Transport, Communications and Tourism: Ing. JOSÉ SERRATO.

Minister of Planning and Budget: Dr. AGUILES LANZA.

President of Banco Central: Cont. ENRIQUE IGLESIAS.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Dr. HÉCTOR GIORGI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS
ACCREDITED TO URUGUAY

(Montevideo, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avenida Agraciada 3397 (E).
Austria: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Belgium: Leyenda Patria 2880 (E).
Bolivia: Rincón 610 (E).
Brazil: Bulevar Artigas 1410 (E).
Bulgaria: Avda. 18 de Julio 1474 (L).
Canada: Avda. Agraciada 1409 (E).
Chile: Cuareim 1473 (E).
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Avda. 8 de Octubre 2628 (E).
Colombia: Bulevar España 2640 (E).
Costa Rica: Agraciada 1708 (E).
Czechoslovakia: Luis B. Cavia 2996 (E).
Denmark: Bulevar Artigas 962 (L).
Ecuador: Tacuarí 1357 (E).
El Salvador: Río Branco 1106 (E).
Finland: Solis 1533 (L).
France: Avda. Uruguay 853 (E).
German Federal Republic: Bartolomé Mitre 1370 (E).
Greece: Misiones 1481 (L).
Guatemala: Juan Benito Blanco 987 (E); *Ambassador:*
 MANUEL JOSÉ ARCE Y VALLADARES.
Hungary: Avda. 8 de Octubre 2995 (E).
India: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Israel: Bulevar Artigas 1585 (E).
Italy: José Benito Lamas 2857 (E).
Japan: Rincón 487 (E).
Korean Republic: Río Negro 1370 (L).
Lebanon: Luis B. Cavia 3099 (L).
Mexico: José A. Iturriaga 3597 (E).
Netherlands: Leyenda Patria 2380, (E).
Norway: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).
Panama: Mercedes 1786 (E).
Paraguay: Avda. Agraciada 1708 (E).
Peru: Bulevar Artigas 4 (E).
Poland: Rambla Wilson 471 (E).
Portugal: Avda. Agraciada 1708 (E).
Romania: Lord Ponsonby 2550 (E).
Spain: Avda. Brasil 2786 (E).
Sweden: Avda. Brasil 3079 (E).
Switzerland: Federico Abadía 2934 (E).
Turkey: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).
U.S.S.R.: Bulevar España 2741 (E).
United Arab Republic: Paraguay 1470 (E).
United Kingdom: Cerrito 420 (E).
U.S.A.: Avda. Agraciada 1458 (E).
Vatican City: Bulevar Artigas 1270 (Apostolic Nunciature).
Venezuela: Mercedes 1226 bis (E).
Yugoslavia: Américo Ricaldoni 2523 (L).

Uruguay also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Australia, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria and South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the General Assembly and of the Senate: Dr. ALBERTO ABDALA.

ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1966

PARTY	TOTAL VOTE	SEATS IN SENATE	SEATS IN CHAMBER
Partido Colorado .	607,633	16	50
Partido Nacional .	496,910	13	41
Frente Izquierda de Liberación .	69,750	1	5
Partido Demócrata Cristiano .	37,219	—	3
Partido Socialista .	11,559	—	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

The names of the two principal parties derive from the flags of the civil war of 1836, namely Blanco and Colorado. By tradition the Blanco Party is conservative and the Colorado Party more liberal.

Partido Colorado: The Party, which depends for its support largely on the urban area, controlled the executive for 94 years until the elections of 1958. It regained control in 1967 when Gen. Gestido became President under the new Constitution. It is itself divided into a number of factions: the Gestidistas, *Unión Colorada y Batllista*, led by Gen. Gestido until his death and now led by Pres. JORGE PACHECO ARECO; the Batllista, *Unidad y Reforma*, faction led by JORGE BATLLE; the *Frente Colorado de Unidad*, made up of various batllista groups separated from Jorge Batlle; the *Lista 99*, led by Senator ZELMAR MICHELINI, also a batllista group, and groups led by VASCONCELLOS and independent colorados.

Partido Nacional (Blanco): The Party, with its substantially rural support, won the 1958 and 1962 elections but lost in 1966. Within the party there are four main factions: the *Herreristas*, led by MARTÍN ECHEGOYEN, and the *Ruralistas*, a group of Blancos and former Colorados, originally led by Benito Nardone; together these two groups formed the "Axis" group in the 1962 elections; the *Herreristas Ortodoxos*, divided into various sub-groups led by EDUARDO V. HAEDO, ALBERTO HEBER, etc.; the *Unión Nacionalista Blanca (UNB)*, led by Senator W. BELTRÁN; the *Movimiento de Rocha*, led by ALBERTO GALLINAL HEBER; the *Lista 51*, founded by Daniel Fernández Crespo; these last three groups grew out of the Unión Blanca Democrática which was victorious in the 1962 elections.

Frente Izquierda de Liberación (FIDEL): includes Communists, *Fidelistas*, and other left-wing elements. Leader AGUIRRE.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): formerly *Unión Cívica del Uruguay*; f. 1962; Pres. GELSI. This party again split in 1966 to form the:

Movimiento Cívico Cristiano: Leader Dr. JUAN VICENTE CHIARINO.

Partido Socialista: obtained 1 per cent of the total vote in 1966 elections; Leaders CARDOSO and FRUGONI.

Unión Popular (UP): Rondeau 1598, Montevideo; f. 1962; breakaway group from *Partido Socialista* and other minority and local parties; Leader ENRIQUE R. ERRO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The *Supreme Court of Justice* has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international and admiralty cases and is the court of cassation for cases in which the decision has been altered or modified in lower appeal courts. It consists of five judges elected by the General Assembly. These hold office for ten years, and can be re-elected only after a five-year interval.

Supreme Court of Justice: Calle Ibicuy 1310, Montevideo; Pres. (1967) Dr. HAMLET REYES.

There are four *Courts of Appeal*, each with three judges.

In Montevideo there are 18 *Courts of the First Instance* (also dealing in commercial matters), 3 financial courts, 5 criminal instruction courts, 6 crime courts (formerly correctional courts), 2 juvenile courts and 1 customs court.

In the interior of the country there are Departmental Courts in the capitals of each of the 19 departments and also in other important towns; there are Justices of the Peace in each of the 226 judicial sections.

RELIGION

Under the Constitution, the Church and the State were declared separate and toleration for all forms of worship was proclaimed. Roman Catholicism predominates.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Montevideo: Cardinal ANTONIO MARIA BARBIERI.

Suffragan Sees:

Florida: Rt. Rev. HUMBERTO TONNA.

Salto: Rt. Rev. ALFREDO VIOLA.

Melo: Rt. Rev. ROBERTO CACERES.

San José: Rt. Rev. LUIS BACCINO.

Minas: Rt. Rev. EDMONDO QUAGLIA MARTÍNEZ.

Tacuarembó: Rt. Rev. MIGUEL BALAGUER.

Mercedes: Rt. Rev. ENRIQUE L. CABRERA URDANGARÍN.

Canelones: Rt. Rev. ORESTES S. NUTI SANGUINETTI.

Maldonado: Rt. Rev. ANTONIO CORSO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Anglican Church: Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity, Calle Reconquista 522, Montevideo; f. 1844; mem. approximately 300 families; Rector Rev. T. L. ISAACS.

Federación Uruguayana de Iglesias Evangélicas: Casilla 445, Montevideo; Sec. Dr. A. FERNÁNDEZ ARLT.

La Federación de la Juventud Evangélica del Uruguay: San José 1457, Montevideo; Sec. Rev. C. T. GATTINONI; publ. *La Idea* (monthly).

Iglesia Adventista (Adventist): Castro 167, Montevideo.

Iglesia Bautista (Baptist): Sierra y Paysandú, Montevideo.

Iglesia Evangélica Valdense (Evangelical): Avda. 8 de Octubre 3037, Montevideo.

Iglesia Metodista en Uruguay (Methodist Church of Uruguay): Medanos 1310, Montevideo; f. 1878; 2,500 communicants; Head of the Church: Bishop Dr. SANTE UBERTO BARBIERI

THE PRESS

DAILIES
MONTEVIDEO

Acción: Camacua 583; Colorado-Batllista; evening; Editor Dr. JORGE BATLLE IBÁÑEZ; circ. 65,000.

B.P. Color: San José 1116; mid-day; f. 1878; circ. 30,000; Dir. EDGARDO SASON.

El Debate: J. C. Gómez 1380; f. 1931; morning; Herrero Nationalist; Editor WASHINGTON GUADALUPE; circ. 65,000.

El Día: Av. 18 de Julio 1299; f. 1886; morning; Colorado-Batllista; Editor JOSÉ PEREIRA GONZÁLEZ; circ. 100,000.

El Diario: Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1923; evening; Colorado Independent; Editor Dr. EUGENIO BAROFFIO; circ. 170,000.

Diario Español: Cerrito 551-555, Apdo. 899; f. 1905; morning (except Monday); Democratic-Republican; Editor MANUEL MAGARIÑOS; circ. 15,000.

Extra: San José 1116; Dir. J. FRASCHINI.

Diario Oficial: Florida 1178; f. 1905; morning; publishes laws, official decrees, parliamentary debates and legal transactions; Dir. OSVALDO BUONO (publ. at the Govt. Printing Office).

Gaceta Comercial: Pl. Independencia 717; f. 1916; mid-day (except Sunday); Dir. WASHINGTON MARTÍNEZ; Editor MARIO A. RAINERI; circ. 8,500.

Hechos: Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1964; Colorado Batllista; Editor Dr. ZELMAR MICHELINI.

La Mañana: Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1917; morning; Colorado Independent; Editor Dr. CARLOS MANINI RÍOS; circ. 45,000, Sundays 120,000.

El País: Cuareim 1287; f. 1918; morning and evening; Independent-Blanco; Dirs. DANIEL RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA, MARTÍN AGUIRRE and ENRIQUE BELTRÁN; circ. 120,000.

El Plata: Cuareim 1287; f. 1914; evening; Independent-Blanco; Dirs. JOSÉ ANTONIO RAMÍREZ, ALFREDO GARCÍA MORALES; circ. 50,000.

El Popular: Avda. 18 de Julio 948, 2º piso; organ of the Central Committee of the Partido Comunista; morning; Dirs. ENRIQUE RODRÍGUEZ, EDUARDO VIERA.

Primera Hora: Juncal 1317; Dir. Ing. GUZMÁN ACOSTA Y LARA.

The Southern Star: Bartolomé Mitre 1361; non-partisan, in English; Editor RICHARD M. BUNZL.

La Tribuna: f. 1879; Blanco; circ. 75,000.

Vida Marítima: Apdo. 517; f. 1918; evening; commercial; Dir. RICARDO SERRANO.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES AND WEEKLIES

ARTIGAS

El Ciudadano: Artigas; f. 1966; weekly.

Orientación: Artigas; f. 1929; weekly.

Principios: Artigas; f. 1957; weekly.

La Voz del Norte: Artigas; f. 1947; weekly.

CANELONES

Espacio: Canelones; f. 1901; weekly.

El Noticioso: Canelones; f. 1945; weekly.

Nuevos Rumbos: Canelones; f. 1928; weekly.

La Razón: Canelones; f. 1942; weekly.

Vanguardia: La Paz; f. 1961; weekly.

El Pueblo: Las Piedras; f. 1935; weekly.

La Gaceta: San Ramón; f. 1921; weekly.

El Pueblo: Santa Lucía; f. 1921; weekly.

La Voz del Sur: Santa Lucía; f. 1944; weekly.

El Faro: Sauce; f. 1935; weekly.

COLONIA

La Colonia: Colonia; f. 1901; bi-weekly.

Renovación: Colonia; f. 1960; weekly.

La Unión: Colonia; f. 1929; bi-weekly.

Litoral: Carmelo; f. 1940; weekly.

El Municipio: Carmelo; f. 1908; three times a week.

Claridad: Juan L. Lacaze; f. 1958; three times a week.

El Eco: Rosario; f. 1907; three times a week.

El Eco de Palmira: Nueva Palmira; f. 1960; weekly.

Helvecia: Nueva Helvecia; f. 1914; three times a week.

Vanguardia: Nueva Helvecia; f. 1963; three times a week.

Combate: Tarariras; f. 1967; weekly.

El Progreso: Tarariras; f. 1931; twice-weekly.

Verdad: Tarariras; f. 1965; weekly.

DURAZNO

La Publicidad: Durazno; f. 1909; twice-weekly.

FLORES

La Idea Nueva: Trinidad; f. 1910; twice-weekly.

FLORIDA

El Heraldo: Florida; f. 1919; daily.

Noticias: Sarandí Grande; f. 1957; weekly.

LAVALLEJA

La Unión: Minas; f. 1875; daily.

El Noticiero: Minas; f. 1943; weekly.

El Pueblo: Batlle y Ordóñez; f. 1933; weekly.

MALDONADO

Punta del Este: Maldonado; f. 1954; daily.

Superación: Maldonado; f. 1958; weekly.

La Democracia: San Carlos; f. 1922; weekly.

PAYSANDÚ

El Telégrafo: 18 de Julio 1027, Paysandú; f. 1910; independent; Dir. FERNANDO M. BACCARO; daily.

El Diario: Paysandú; f. 1916; weekly.

El Terruño: Guichón; f. 1956; weekly.

RÍO NEGRO

El Litoral: Fray Bentos; f. 1948; twice-weekly.

Renovación: Fray Bentos; f. 1929; twice-weekly.

El Heraldo de Young: Young; f. 1934; twice-weekly.

La Verdad: Young; f. 1965; weekly.

RIVERA

Norte: Rivera; f. 1957; daily.

El Ideal: Rivera; f. 1948; weekly.

La Palabra: Rivera; f. 1935; twice-weekly.

ROCHA

El Este: Rocha; f. 1950; daily.

La Palabra: Rocha; f. 1920; daily.

La Acción: Castillos; f. 1929; weekly.

Rumbos: Castillos; f. 1966; weekly.

El Lascanense: Lascano; f. 1909; weekly.

SALTA

Tribuna Salteña: Salto; f. 1910; daily.

SAN JOSÉ

Aquí Está: San José; f. 1957; daily.

La Defensa: San José; f. 1943; weekly.

La Idea: San José; f. 1935; weekly.

La Prensa: San José; f. 1966; weekly.

Los Principios: San José; f. 1914; three times a week.

La Razón: Ecilda Paullier; f. 1950; weekly.

SORIANO

Acción: Mercedes; f. 1940; daily.

El Radical: Mercedes; f. 1925; daily.

El Tiempo: Mercedes; f. 1943; daily.

Centenario: Cardona; f. 1930; twice-weekly.

Verdad: Cardona; f. 1946; twice-weekly.

Irupé: Dolores; f. 1966; weekly.

TACUAREMBÓ

Informaciones: Tacuarembó; f. 1944; three times a week.

La Voz del Pueblo: Tacuarembó; f. 1924; twice-weekly.

La Idea: Paso de los Toros; f. 1935; weekly.

TREINTA Y TRES

Presente: Treinta y Tres; f. 1962; weekly.

Santa Clara: Santa Clara de Olimar; f. 1966; weekly.

PERIODICALS

MONTEVIDEO

Boletín Comercial: Colón 1580; monthly.

Boletín Informativo del Ministerio de Hacienda: monthly; commerce and statistics.

Comunidad: Catholic weekly; Editor ELISEO SOSA CONSTANTINI.

Gacetilla Austral: Coronel Alegre 1340; f. 1950; monthly; bibliography; Dir. CARLOS M. RAMA.

La Justicia Uruguaya: 25 de Mayo 555.

Marcha: Rincón 577; f. 1939; weekly; independent; Dir. CARLOS QUIJANO; Editor JULIO CASTRO.

Montevidean: Cerrito 619; f. 1951; English; twice-weekly; Editor Mrs. ILMA LEWIS.

Municipales: Treinta y Tres 1289.

Revista Militar y Naval: 25 de Mayo 279.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agencia Nacional de Informaciones (A.N.I.): Montevideo; f. 1945.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Plaza Cagancha 1356; 2 piso, Montevideo; Chiefs AGUSTIN FERNANDEZ CHAVES, SANDRO COLOMBO.

AP: Bartolome Mitre 1275, Montevideo; Correspondent FRANCISCO QUINTANS.

UPI: Avda. 18 de Julio 1224, 2 Piso, Montevideo; Chief MARTIN LEGIZAMON.

DPA, Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Montevideo.

PUBLISHERS

MONTEVIDEO

Editorial Aguilar: Andes 1406; general.

Editorial Alfa: Ciudadela 1389; Asunción 1465; literature.

Editorial América Latina: 18 de Julio 2043; politics.

Barreiro y Ramos, S.A.: 25 de Mayo y J. C. Gómez; general.

Cenci-Uruguay: Misiones 1361; economics, statistics.

Editorial Ciencias: Duvimioso Terra 1461; medicine.

Codex: 18 de Julio 1707; education.

Editorial Amalio Fernández: 25 de Mayo 477; law.

Editorial González Porto: J. C. Gómez 1328; general.

Jackson W. M. Inc.: Paraguay 1388; education.

Editorial Kapelus: Uruguay 1331; technical.

Labor S.A. Argentina: Mercedes 1125; general.

URUGUAY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Editorial Losada S.A.: Colonia 1060; literature.
Editorial Medina: Tristán Narvaja 1547; general.
Mentor: Uruguay 1325; general.
Mosca Hnos.: 18 de Julio 1574; religion.
Bibliográfica Omeba: Rincón 416; technical.
Editorial Peri: Alzaibar 1328; agriculture.
Ediciones Pueblos Unidos: Tacuarembó 1494; f. 1943; general.
Editorial El Siglo Ilustrado: Yí 1276; politics and sociology.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección de Radiocomunicaciones: Montevideo; Dir. R. BUENCRISTIANO.

Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radioeléctrica (SODRE): Mercedes 823, Montevideo; non-commercial; Govt.-owned; Dir. J. ZAVALA CARVALHO.

Radio Ariel: Olimar 1472; Dir.-Gen. J. U. PIERRI.

Radio Carve: Mercedes 973; f. 1928; Dirs. RAÚL FONTAINE, JUAN E. DE FEO.

Radio El Espectador: Soriano 1287, Montevideo; Dir.-Gen. H. AMENGUAL.

Radio Fénix: Río Branco 1366; Dir. J. J. RABASSA.

CX4 Radio Rural: 18 de Julio 1513; Dir. ALFREDO M. LÁZARO.

Commercial radio stations in the Montevideo area total 19 and there are stations in all but two of the 19 departments, with a total of 34.

In 1967 there were 1,000,000 radio receivers in Uruguay.

TELEVISION

Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radioeléctrica (SODRE): Bulevar Artigas, Colorado, Montevideo; f. 1961; state-owned; Dir. J. ZAVALA CARVALHO.

Saeta: Tacuarembó 1234, Montevideo; commercial; f. 1956; Pres. RAÚL FONTAINE.

Televisora Larranaga, S.A.: Enriqueta Compte y Rique 1276, Montevideo; commercial; Pres. CARLOS E. SCHECK; Gen. Man. H. SCHECK.

Monte Carlo TV: Av. 18 de Julio 1855, Montevideo; commercial; Dir.-Gen. H. ROMAY SALVO.

Punta del Este: Maldonado.

Río Uruguay TV: Fray Bentos, Paysandú; Dir. DANIEL ROMAY SALVO.

Tele-Rocha: Rocha; Dir. FRANCISCO ELICES.

There were 200,000 TV sets in 1967.

Asociación Nacional de Broadcasters Uruguayos (A.N.D.E.B.U.): Calle Yí 1264, Montevideo; f. 1933; 55 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA; Sec. F. RAUL CORREA; publ. *Memorandum Mensual*.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposit; m. = million; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

Banco Central: Cerrito y Zabala, Montevideo; f. 1967; note-issuing bank, also controls private banking; Dir. Cont. ENRIQUE IGLESIAS.

Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay: Cerrito y Zabala, Montevideo; f. 1896; a State institution; cap. 1,240m.; dep. 12,500m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. SANTIAGO DE BRUM CARBAJAL.

Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay (State Mortgage Bank): Plaza de la Constitución, Montevideo; f. 1892; cap. 55m., dep. 1,247m. (1961); Pres. JUAN G. SILVA.

Banco de Previsión Social: Mercedes 1852, Montevideo; Autonomous Service of the State; co-ordinates state welfare services and organizes social security; Pres. Dr. JULIO C. ESPÍNOLA.

Banco de Seguros del Estado: Agraciada y Mercedes; f. 1912; insurance; Pres. NELSON VERDEROSA.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS Montevideo

Banco Comercial: Cerrito 400; f. 1857; cap. 493m., dep. 2,600m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. FELIX ORTIZ DE TARENCO; Gen. Man. ORLANDO G. DOVAT; publ. *Información Económica del Uruguay*.

Banco de Cobranzas: Sarandí 402; f. 1889; cap. 114m.; dep. 700m. (1967); Gen. Man. JORGE ANSELMI.

Banco de Crédito: 18 de Julio 1451, Montevideo; f. 1908; cap. 30m., dep. 1,195m. (1967); Pres. SANTIAGO A. HAM; Man. Cr. RAÚL FERRARO.

Banco de Montevideo: Rincón Esq., Misiones; f. 1941; cap. 13.1m., dep. 687.8m. (June 1967); Pres. Dr. ALBERTO DOMÍNGUEZ CÁMPORA; Gen. Man. CARLOS LANGWAGEN.

Banco Español Territorial-Unión de Bancos del Uruguay: Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 401; merged 1964; cap. and res. 86m., dep. 500m. (1967); Pres. ALBERTO PUIG LARRAVIDE; Gen. Man. LUIS MARIO LÍMIDO.

Banco Financiero Sudamericano, S.A.: Calle Cerrito 425, f. 1910; Pres. NILO BERCHESE; Man. CARLOS SEOANE.

Banco Internacional: Zabala 1463; f. 1952; cap. 21m., dep. 475m. (1967); Man. EDMUNDO MARTÍNEZ PEÑA.

Banco Israelita del Uruguay: Convención 1271; f. 1938; cap. 2m., dep. 2.3m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. BERNARDO KONICHECKIS.

Banco La Caja Obrera: 25 de Mayo 500; f. 1905; cap. 22m., dep. 1,160m. (1967); Pres. ALBERTO FERNÁNDEZ GOYECHEA; Gen. Man. LUIS MARRERO.

Banco Mercantil del Río de la Plata: Zabala 1542; f. 1915; cap. 33m., dep. 800m. (1967); Pres. Dr. JORGE PEIRANO FACIO.

Banco Popular del Uruguay: 25 de Mayo 402, Montevideo; f. 1902; cap. p.u. 25m.; dep. 420m. (March 1967); Pres. ELBIO STRAUCH.

Banco Rural: Avda. 18 de Julio 1317; f. 1957; cap. 17m., dep. 142m. (1964); Gen. Man. LUIS O. PÉREZ MOLEA.

Durazno

Banco de Durazno: Eusebio Piriz 850; f. 1914; Pres. ERNESTO J. FILIPPINI; Man. HUGO L. DESPAUX.

Florida

Banco de Florida: Independencia 718; f. 1951; Pres. ALCIDES V. DOS SANTOS; Man. LUIS MEDEGLIA.

San José

Banco de San José: 18 de Julio 509; f. 1909; cap. 18.5m., dep. 360m. (June 1967); Pres. Dr. LUIS A. SARAZOLA; Man. MARIO PEREDA.

Paysandú

Banco del Litoral: 18 de Julio 1084; f. 1938; cap. p.u. 15m., dep. 300m. (1967); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL SARALEGUI; Manager TÓMAS SÁNCHEZ.

FOREIGN BANKS IN MONTEVIDEO

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Buenos Aires; J. C. Gómez 1372.

Banco de Brasil: Río de Janeiro; 25 de Mayo y B. Mitre; Man. LARAJE CIDEDE.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: London; Bank of London and South America Building, Zabala 1500, P.O. Box 204, Montevideo; Manager for Uruguay T. W. SCOTT.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud: Paris; Rincón 500.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: German Federal Republic; Avda. 18 de Julio 1455, 6 piso.

First National City Bank: New York; Cerrito y Misiones, Casilla de Correo 690, Montevideo; Man. J. L. MORAN.

Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V. (Banco Holandés Unido): Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 501; Managers in Montevideo A. A. TER LAAG, G. VAN DER LAAN.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Producción y Consumo: Uruguay 883, Montevideo.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos del Uruguay (Bank Association of Uruguay): Rincón 468; f. 1945; 37 mem. banks; Man. J. E. OREGGIONI PONS; publ. *Resumen de los principales aspectos de la actividad económica del Uruguay* (annual).

Unión de Bancos del Uruguay: 25 de Mayo esq., Zabala, Montevideo.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo (Stock Exchange): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1921; 90 mems.; Pres. JAIME CARDOSO SAAVEDRA; publs. *Boletín Diario de Operaciones y de Cierre del Mercado Bursátil*, *Información Oficial* (stock and shares information, monthly), *Panorama del Mercado Bursátil* (annual), *Memoria y Balance* (annual).

INSURANCE

Montevideo

Banco de Seguros del Estado (State Insurance Organization): Avda. Agraciada, esq. Mercedes, Casilla 473.

Since the establishment of the State Insurance Organization in 1912 it has had a monopoly of certain types of insurance and no new companies are allowed to be set up.

La Uruguaya, S.A.: Florida 1251; f. 1900; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. L. DE SOBRINO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

(all in Montevideo)

Cámara Nacional de Comercio (National Chamber of Commerce): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1875; 760 mems.; Pres. BERNARDO SUPERVEILLE; publs. *Revista Mensual*, *Boletín* (weekly).

Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País (Chamber of Commerce for Local Products): Avda. General Rondeau 1908; f. 1891; 415 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR SARNO BERAMUNDI.

There are chambers of commerce in the following fields: shops and stores; agricultural and chemical products and seeds. There are associations or chambers of importers of: ironmongery; agricultural machinery; sewing machines; automobile parts and spares; electrical and radio articles; motor vehicles; motor cycles; office and school equipment; paper and cardboard; pharmaceutical specialties; photographic equipment; pumps; medical and scientific apparatus.

FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio Belgo-Uruguaya de Montevideo: Casilla de Correo 666; f. 1935; 115 mems.; Pres. MAXIMILIEN HERODE; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Cámara de Comercio Británica: Calle Cerrito 420, Of. 605; f. 1915; 320 mems.; Pres. J. D. CHRISTIE; Perm. Sec. W. SAVORY.

Cámara de Comercio de los EE. UU. en el Uruguay: Rincón 723; f. 1935; 400 mems.; Pres. JOHN H. WELLS; Sec. FRANC BARTOL; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (fortnightly in Spanish and English).

Cámara de Comercio Francesa de Montevideo: Cerrito 440-esc. 1618; f. 1882; 150 mems.; Pres. JACQUES BERTAUX; Vice-Pres. JEAN-MARC DE BATTISTI; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE DE JOUFFROY D'ABBANS.

Cámara de Comercio Holando-Uruguaya: Zabala 1542.

Cámara de Comercio Italiana del Uruguay: Paysandú 816.

Cámara de Comercio Suizo-Uruguaya: Cerrito 440, 3°; f. 1944; 105 mems.; Pres. ADOLFO F. SCHAICH; Vice-Pres. W. CARLOS BOLLINGER; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Alemana: Zabala 1379.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Argentina: Avda. 18 de Julio 1018; f. 1939; 200 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ C. CADENAZZI.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Brasileña: Avda. 18 de Julio 984; f. 1917; 210 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO OTEGUI.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Chilena: 25 de Mayo 622.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Israeli: Buenos Aires 484.
Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Plaza Cagancha 1344.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING ASSOCIATIONS

AFICAU—Asociación de Fomento del Intercambio Comercial Anglo-Uruguayo (Association for the Development of Anglo-Uruguayan Trade): Agraciada 1641 2° Piso; f. 1935; 321 mems.; Pres. (vacant); publ. monthly bulletin in English and Spanish.

Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Producción (Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio; f. 1941; 507 mems.; Hon. Pres. JOSE BRUNET; Pres. ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA CAMPOS; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS ONS COTELO; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly).

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Administración Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Paysandú y Agraciada; is an autonomous Government organization (f. 1931) concerned with the transport, refining and sale of crude petroleum and petroleum products, and the manufacture of alcohol, spirits, cement and sugar; owns research laboratories in Pando-Canelones, an agricultural experimental station in Juanicó and a sugar-factory and sugar-beet farms in Salto; Pres. BATLLE CORREA.

Frigorífico Nacional: Andes 1470; f. 1929; monopoly in supply of Montevideo; concerned with processing of meat and sub-products for internal consumption and export; Pres. BERNARDO AVILA.

Obras Sanitarias del Estado (OSE): José Martí 3379; processing and distribution of drinking water, sinking wells, supplying industrial zones of the country; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ CAIAZZO.

Servicio Oceanográfico y de Pesca (SOYP): Julio H. y Obés 1467; autonomous body concerned with exploiting rivers and seas of the country; fishing, fish processing and sales; sealing; conservation of marine fauna; Dir.-Gen. JULIO C. FRANZINI.

URUGUAY—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Usinas y Teléfonos del Estado (UTE): Paraguay 2431; autonomous state body; sole purveyor of electricity and telephones; owns a hydro-electric centre at Rincón del Bonete on the Río Negro; Pres. ULISES PEREIRA REVERBEL.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comisión Patronal del Uruguay de Asuntos Relacionados con la O.I.T. (Commission of Uruguayan Employers for Affairs of O.I.T.): Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; f. 1954; mems. Cámara Nacional de Comercio, Cámara de Industrias, Asociación Comercial del Uruguay; Sec. Man. JUAN M. AGUIRRE GONZÁLEZ.

Asociación de Importadores y Mayoristas de Almacén (Importers' and Wholesalers' Association): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio; f. 1926; 38 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS BRABA; publ. annual report.

Asociación Rural del Uruguay: Uruguay 864; f. 1871; 1,600 mems.; Pres. Ing. FRANCISCO HAEDO TERRA; publ. *Revista Mensual*.

Federación Rural: 18 de Julio 965; f. 1915; 1,463 mems.; Pres. Ing. ANTONIO M. DURÁN RUBIO.

Unión Industrial Uruguaya (Chamber of Industry): Avda. Agraciada 1670; Pres. ALFREDO DE AMBROSIS.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Sindical del Uruguay—CSU (Confederation of Uruguayan Trade Unions): Paraguay 1273, Montevideo; f. 1951; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 83,000 mems. in 72 affiliated unions; Pres. JOSÉ M. COTELO; Sec. Gen. JUAN ANTONIO ACUÑA.

Frente Autónomo Sindical—FAS (Autonomous Union Front): Cambay 2539, Montevideo; 8,000 mems. from 7 affiliates; Pres. LUIS ALBERTO COLOTUZZO; Sec. ELEUTERIO GUERRERO.

Central Unica de Trabajadores del Uruguay—CUTU (Sole Centre of Workers of Uruguay): Mercedes 1522; f. 1961; 150,000 mems. from 30 affiliated unions; Gen. Secs. JUAN ANGEL TOLEDO, ENRIQUE PASTORINO, LUCIANO DA SILVA.

Acción Sindical Uruguaya—ASU (Christian Trade Union Movement of Uruguay): Minas 1250, Montevideo; f. 1951; 2 affiliates; admitted to CISC/CLASC; Pres. WALDO WARREN; Sec.-Gen. JUAN LLEIXÁ AGUILA.

A large number of unions remain unaffiliated with a national centre. They include the Federación Obrera de la Industria de la Carne y Afines (*Workers' Federation of the Meat Industry and Related Activities*) and the Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Públicos (*National Association of Public Employees*).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Ministerio de Transporte, Comunicaciones y Turismo: formed under terms of new constitution of 1967; exercises control over all state forms of transport: railways, airline, river and maritime fleets, urban transport system in Montevideo; also exercises some control over private transport companies; the Municipal Intendancies are responsible for urban and departmental transport.

RAILWAYS

Administración de los Ferrocarriles del Estado—AFE: La Paz 1095, Montevideo; State organization; monopoly

of all railways; more than 3,000 km. of track connecting all parts of the country; the system was created in 1952 and includes four lines formerly under British ownership; there are connections with Argentine and Brazilian networks; Pres. JULIO C. BUSTELO.

ROADS

Uruguay has 2,000 km. of good paved roads, among the best in South America, which connect Montevideo with Colonia and Mercedes on the Río Negro, with the interior of the country as far as Paso Toros, and go eastwards, through Minas and Treinta y Tres, almost to the Brazilian frontier. Another road connects the watering places, starting at Montevideo and ending at Punta del Este. The international bridge of the Yaguaron River, connecting the city of Yaguaron (Brazil) with Rio Branco (Uruguay), is open. Long-distance motor buses and lorries ply in certain areas in competition with the trains.

A public works programme recently passed by Congress approved expenditure of 318m. pesos on road works, involving the construction or improvement of 1,619 km. of paved roads, 396 km. of improved roads and 6,912 km. of other roads.

Automóvil Club del Uruguay: Av. Agraciada 1532, Montevideo; f. 1918; 5,812 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO IGLESIAS MONTERO; Sec. Ing. JUAN JOSÉ SBARBO.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compañía Uruguaya de Navegación y Transportes Aéreos S.A.: Plaza Independencia 811, Montevideo; owns five vessels of 1,920, 740, 950, 520 and 450 tons; operates cargo and passenger services on the River Plate, and the Uruguay and Paraná rivers.

There are about 775 miles of navigable waterways, which provide an important means of transport.

A hydrofoil service to Buenos Aires was inaugurated in 1962.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Puertos: Rambla Franklin D. Roosevelt entre Macial y Guaraní, Montevideo.

Administración Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Agraciada y Paysandú, Montevideo; Pres. BATLLE CORREA; tanker services, also river transportation.

Prefectura General Marítima: Rambla Roosevelt, Montevideo.

Alamar (Asociación Latinoamericana de Armadores): Rincón 561, Esc. 105/7, Montevideo; f. 1963 in Chile; private consultative organization with legal status in Chile and Uruguay; represents 65 Latin-American private and government shipowners from 11 Latin countries; total tonnage registered: 3,750,000 dwt; Pres. JOSÉ LEÓN VILLARREAL (Chile); Gen. Sec. Capt. ENRIQUE LUIS DÍAZ (Argentina).

Dodero: Buenos Aires; Montevideo; passenger services between Argentina and Uruguay.

Uruguay's merchant fleet totalled 108,560 GRT in 1967. The following foreign shipping lines have offices in Montevideo:

Argentine, Bank, Blue Star, Brodin, Columbus, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Cia. Chilena, Delta, Greek South America, Hamburg-South American, Havenlijn, Houlder Brothers, Italia, Ivaran, Johnson, Lamport and Holt, Linea "C", Messageries Maritimes, Moore-McCormack, Nopal, O.S.K. Line, Rotterdam-South America, Royal Interocean, Royal Mail, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes, Torm, Westfal-Larsen, Ybarra.

URUGUAY—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea (P.L.U.N.A.): Head Office: Colonia 1021 and Agraciada, Montevideo; f. 1936; operates internal services and services to Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay; Dir.-Gen. Col. ALBERTO L. GARCÍA; Gen. Man. RAÚL E. ADAMI; Traffic Man. WILMAR PÉREZ LARREA.

The following foreign airlines also serve Uruguay: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Colonia, Air France, Alitalia, Austral, B.O.A.C., Braniff, British United, Causa, Iberia, K.L.M., L.A.N., Lufthansa, Pan-Am, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Varig.

TOURISM

Ministerio de Transporte, Comunicaciones y Turismo: Agraciada 1409, Montevideo; created by Constitution of 1967, replacing former Comisión Nacional de Turismo; responsible for all aspects of tourism: lodgings and hotels, entertainments, fairs, price controls, etc.; visitors come mainly from Argentina and Brazil; revenue from tourism amounts to some U.S. \$50m. a year; development plans include publishing more tourist literature and establishing tourism promotion offices in Argentina (eight offices in provincial capitals) and Brazil (four new offices); Minister Dr. JULIO CARRERE SAPRIZA; the Ministry maintains overseas offices in São Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Asociación de Turismo del Uruguay: Pres. Arq. JUAN A. SCASSO; Sec. PLINIO TORRES.

Asociación Uruguaya de Agencias de Viajes Internacionales —AUDAVI: Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA BALSEIRO, Hotel Victoria Plaza, Of. 502, Montevideo.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Julio Herrera y Reissig 565, Montevideo; Pres. Dr. ALFONSO C. FRANGELLA.

Universidad de la República: Av. 18 de Julio 1824, Montevideo; atomic research in the faculties of engineering and medicine.

Instituto de Física: Parque Rodo, Montevideo; Dir. W. S. HILL.

Instituto de Radiología y Ciencias Físicas: Av. 8 de Octubre 3265, Montevideo; Dir. Dr. ALFONSO C. FRANGELLA.

Instituto de Endocrinología "Prof. Dr. Juan C. Mussio Fournier" del Ministerio de Salud Pública: Hospital Pasteur, Larravide 74, Montevideo; Dir. Prof. Dr. JOSÉ M. CERVIÑO.

Laboratorio MC: Avda. 8 de Octubre 2874, Montevideo; medical application of radio isotopes; Dir. Dr. WALTER S. HILL.

Instituto de Investigación de Ciencias Biológicas: Av. Italia 3318, Casilla 458, Montevideo; Dir. Prof. CLEMENTE ESTABLE.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la República: Av. 18 de Julio 1824, Montevideo; 2,227 teachers, 16,500 students.

Universidad del Trabajo del Uruguay: Calle San Salvador 1674, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Venezuela lies on the north coast of South America and is bordered by Colombia to the west, Guyana to the east and Brazil to the south. The climate varies with altitude from tropical to cool, the average temperature at Caracas being 69°F (21°C). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion, but most of the population are Roman Catholics. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of yellow, blue and red, the central blue stripe being charged with seven stars and the yellow stripe with the national coat of arms. The capital is Caracas.

Recent History

President Pérez Jiménez seized power in 1948 and remained in office until 1958 when he was overthrown by a military junta under Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal. The next President, Romulo Betancourt, was elected in the same year. His Government was greatly harassed and in 1960 there were serious left-wing riots. He became the first Venezuelan President to complete his term of office when President Raúl Leoni was elected in December 1963. A new constitution, the twenty-sixth in the country's history, was promulgated in 1961. Venezuela was accepted as a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) in 1965, and ratified her acceptance in October 1966. A serious earthquake hit the area round Caracas in July 1967, resulting in many deaths and damage of over 500 million Bolivares.

Government

Venezuela is a Federal Republic consisting of 20 states, a Federal District and two Federal Territories, each under a Governor. Executive power is vested in the President who is elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage and has wide powers. The legislative organ is Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Both Houses of Congress are elected by universal suffrage.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for two years between eighteen and forty-five. The strength of the Army is about 15,000 men and there are a small Navy (including a body of Marines) and Air Force.

Economic Affairs

Oil, of which Venezuela is one of the world's leading producers, is the predominant factor in the economy. Concessions are held by foreign interests with a percentage of revenue going to the Government. Production in 1967 was 3.5 million barrels a day and was stepped up by some 6½ per cent during the Middle East crisis in June. The petrochemicals industry is expanding rapidly. Other minerals include iron ore, bauxite, gold and coal. The chief crops are maize, coffee, cocoa, rice and cotton. Livestock raising is important and production of meat and milk is growing. Industries include cement, food and drink, textiles and tyres.

The National Plan, 1965-68, envisages expenditure of some 37,350 million Bolivares and aims to raise the G.D.P. by 7.2 per cent per annum. Emphasis will be laid on increasing productivity, particularly in agriculture and the meat processing industry and improving transport and communications.

The first stage of the Guri dam project, begun in 1964, is due for completion in 1968 and will have an output of 525,000 kW. When the project is finally completed towards 1990, it will have an output of 6 million kW from 24 generators and will be one of the largest in the world; the cost is estimated at U.S.\$73 million.

In 1966 the Bolivar was accepted as a medium for international payments.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is 291 miles and a 20-year National Railway Plan was inaugurated in 1950. There are 19,375 miles of all-weather roads. The river Orinoco is navigable for about 700 miles and there are steamer services on Lake Maracaibo. Internal air services are well-developed and international air transport is provided by four national and sixteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Labour legislation protects workers and there are benefits for accidents, sickness and old age. A modified insurance scheme was introduced in 1967, entitling insured workers and their dependents to medical assistance, pensions etc., and granting aid to survivors.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. In 1966 there were 10,837 primary schools with 1,421,959 pupils. Secondary education lasts for four years with a further year for admission to higher education. There are five state and two private universities.

Tourism

The mountain peaks and the many forests and lakes form the main tourist attractions. Angel Waterfalls (3,212 feet) are reputed to be the highest in the world. In 1962 a state organisation, FONTUR, was set up to promote tourism.

Visas are required by all visitors to Venezuela.

Sport

Football, tennis, golf, baseball and basketball are the most popular sports. Bullfighting also has a large following.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 23 (Ascension Day), June 13 (Corpus Christi), June 24 (Battle of Carabobo), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 5 (Independence Day), July 24 (Birth of the Liberator, Simon Bolivar), August 15 (Assumption), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

1969: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), February 18, 19 (Carnival), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 4-6 (Easter), April 19 (Declaration of Independence).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Bolivar of 100 Centimos.

Coins: 5, 12.5, 25, 50 Centimos; 1, 5 Bolivares.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 Bolivares.

Exchange rate: 10.75 Bolivares=£1 sterling.

4.5 Bolivares=\$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (Est. June 1968)				
	Total	Caracas (Capital)	Maracaibo	Barquisimeto	Valencia
912,050	9,686,486	1,958,977*	621,109	262,711	210,222

* Metropolitan area.

STATE POPULATIONS AND CAPITALS

(Est. June 1968)

Federal District . . .	1,816,186	Caracas	1,958,977
Anzoátegui . . .	461,830	Barcelona	51,902
Apure . . .	161,772	San Fernando	38,873
Aragua . . .	401,223	Maracay	178,811
Barinas . . .	200,134	Barinas	43,737
Bolívar . . .	310,616	Ciudad Bolívar	98,007
Carabobo . . .	469,985	Valencia	210,222
Cojedes . . .	92,742	San Carlos	16,760
Falcón . . .	368,813	Coro	53,641
Guárico . . .	321,015	San Juan	38,895
Lara . . .	557,941	Barquisimeto	262,711
Mérida . . .	319,976	Mérida	68,074
Miranda . . .	650,569	Los Teques	47,140
Monagas . . .	300,389	Maturín	86,039
Nueva Esparta . . .	95,694	La Asunción	6,224
Portuguesa . . .	278,227	Guanare	29,351
Sucre . . .	473,010	Cumaná	92,983
Táchira . . .	495,186	San Cristóbal	141,773
Trujillo . . .	369,495	Trujillo	25,134
Yaracuy . . .	201,721	San Felipe	40,311
Zulia . . .	1,293,147	Maracaibo	621,109
Federal Territories and Dependencies . . .	46,815		
TOTAL . . .	9,686,486		

VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR	BIRTHS	MARRI- AGES	DEATHS
1963 . . .	346,684	41,550	56,967
1964 . . .	365,350	47,103	60,992
1965 . . .	379,386	48,415	60,973
1966 . . .	377,305	51,863	61,724

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1964	1965	1966
Maize	475.0	521.0	557.5
Rice (in hull)	165.8	199.0	210.0
Beans	25.0	26.1	29.8
Cassava	311.7	301.4	320.0
Potatoes	122.5	135.9	142.8
Sesame	46.6	40.0	60.0
Raw Cotton	41.3	44.6	22.7
Coffee	49.3	54.1	61.0
Cocoa	19.9	21.9	22.9
Tobacco	8.4	9.0	9.8
Bananas	893.6	967.2	2,229.8*
Sugar Cane	3,958.9	3,520.0	4,134.4

* '000 units

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1965	1966
Cattle	896,255	915,545	940,839
Pigs	663,332	683,246	706,327
Goats	188,773	180,151	210,042
Sheep	13,669	18,367	22,941

MILK, MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTION

UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1966
Milk . . . '000 litres	199.2	208.0	192.8	191.9
Meat . . . '000 metric tons	176.9	189.3	194.1	208.9
Fish . . . " " "	97.2	110.4	120.7	92.2

MINING

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Gold (grammes)	838,130	1,043,097	696,407	525,508
Diamonds (carats)	69,674	115,604	88,800	84,695
Iron Ore (metric tons)	11,747,142	15,645,000	17,650,141	17,840,986
Coal (metric tons)	42,348	36,589	31,297	34,074

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND EXPLOITATION

Congress has approved the legal reforms necessary to change the present concessions system to one of contracts (probably a maximum of 30 years) with selective relinquishment of areas covered by contracts and subsequent transfer to the Venezuelan authorities of all installations at the expiration of the contract. A more important role is envisaged for the Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo, which will negotiate the contracts.

		1964	1965	1966
Wells Drilled	number	621	661	400
Reserves	m. bbl./day	17,196	17,247	16,869
Technical Duration	years	13.9	n.a.	n.a.
Crude Petroleum Production	m. bbl./day	3,393	3,470	3,370
Refining of Crude Petroleum	'000 bbl./day	1,180	1,200	1,190
Internal Consumption of Petrol Derivatives	"	145	177	n.a.
Exports of Petroleum	"	3,212	3,253	3,186
of which Crude Petroleum	"	2,350	2,625	2,263

REFINING OF CRUDE OIL

('000 cu. metres)

	1964	1965	1966
Crude Oil	197,428	201,534	195,628
Gasoline and Naphtha	7,583	8,317	8,052
Kerosene	1,863	1,523	965
Gas and Diesel Oil	12,355	11,708	11,452
Fuel Oil	37,195	40,853	41,218
Asphalt	865	877	787
Other Petroleum Products	3,833	4,412	5,660

DESTINATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTS

('000 barrels)

	1964	1965	1966
Africa	7,360	4,880	1,970
Central America	425,350	383,710	386,320
Netherlands Antilles	296,140	289,170	278,640
Puerto Rico	40,570	42,610	49,450
North America	457,280	471,220	461,870
United States	341,770	363,090	376,950
Canada	114,180	106,930	83,840
South America	58,000	106,450	109,160
Brazil	35,300	31,210	24,910
Europe	217,410	210,470	188,040
Netherlands	25,290	18,470	17,600
Sweden	25,130	20,790	19,320
United Kingdom	87,760	91,950	70,920
Far East and Oceania	10,080	10,450	13,960
TOTAL	1,175,780	1,187,190	1,161,310

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Beer ('000 litres)	248,781	262,595	277,913	297,067
Soft Drinks ('000 litres)	406,503	455,299	495,881	529,468
Cigarettes ('000)	8,256,426	8,651,873	9,459,163	9,675,865
Sawn Timber (cubic metres)	170,612	206,560	214,964	204,570
Cement (metric tons)	1,580,212	1,849,596	2,032,276	2,173,654
Electricity ('000 kWh)	6,771,259	7,600,498	8,245,489	8,769,771
Tyres (number)	977,589	1,093,406	1,222,485	1,326,722
Inner Tubes (number)	589,245	723,487	738,269	791,916
Textiles:				
Drills (metres)	12,717	14,123	14,030	9,538
Cotton Cloth (metres)	58,460	58,928	72,202	72,197
Rayon Cloth (metres)	33,984	30,588	31,585	32,976
Paint (metric tons)	22,338	26,471	28,073	27,583
Animal Feeding Stuffs (metric tons)	322,764	415,548	446,354	478,642
Vegetable Oils and Fats (metric tons)	33,801	37,857	78,272	77,439
Salt (metric tons)	76,407	202,680	171,764	148,756
Sugar (metric tons)	275,569	289,909	340,379	292,151

FINANCE

One Bolivar = 100 Centimos

100 Bolivares = £9 6s. od. sterling = U.S. \$22.40.

BUDGET 1968

('000 Bolivares)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	4,469,000	Interior	1,826,185
Indirect Taxes	1,225,500	Foreign Affairs	73,681
Land Taxes	2,791,500	Treasury	658,478
Commercial Taxes	96,000	Defence	889,327
Industrial Taxes	7,000	Development	201,910
Interest	215,500	Public Works	1,804,146
Miscellaneous	100,500	Education	1,232,845
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	8,905,000	Health and Welfare	771,184
Extraordinary Revenue	60,000	Agriculture	615,683
		Labour	112,562
		Communications	320,783
		Justice	230,006
		Mining	179,318
		Budget Adjustment	47,891
GRAND TOTAL	8,965,000	TOTAL	8,965,000

Budget Estimate 1968: Balanced at 8,965 million Bolivares (oil revenue 5,792m., investment expenditure 3,273m.).

NATIONAL PLAN 1965-68

INVESTMENT (million U.S.\$)		GROWTH RATE PERCENTAGE	
Communications	90	Agriculture	7.2 p.a.
Construction	3,900	Forestry	18.6
Education	842.1	Electricity	10.1
Health	90.1	Manufacturing	9.5 p.a.
Industry	1,700	Minerals	12.5 p.a.
Sanitation	238	Petroleum	4.1
Transport	66.7	Transport	7.4 p.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	8,300	G.D.P.	7.2 p.a.

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT PLAN 1967 (million Bolivares)

Agriculture	141.0
Education	41.0
Energy	58.7
Financial Services	5.0
Health	51.0
Housing	218.0
Industry	50.0
Transport, Communications and Tourism	65.3
Youth and Child Welfare	20.0
TOTAL	650.0

COST OF LIVING INDEX (Caracas 1945=100)

	1964	1965	1966
Food	148.39	154.17	157.43
Fuel	103.63	103.63	103.63
Housing	238.23	240.97	228.23
Clothing	110.98	111.52	114.46
Other expenses	165.04	165.35	165.33
GENERAL INDEX	163.09	166.42	166.20

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million Bolivares)

	1964	1965	1966
Total Reserves	3,081.4	3,131.9	2,780.9
Banco Central Reserves	3,045.0	3,059.9	2,771.6
Gold in Venezuela	1,047.3	1,047.3	1,047.3
Deposits Abroad	1,729.0	1,668.6	1,376.7
Commercial Banks Reserves	36.4	72.0	9.3
Gold	22.8	21.8	21.7
Total Currency in Circulation	5,657.4	5,832.4	5,964.9
Coin	245.6	245.8	345.7
Notes	1,669.1	1,776.7	1,815.4

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Bolivares)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967*
Imports. .	3,900	3,703	4,958	5,591	5,120	1,563
Exports. .	8,689	8,807	12,828	13,026	12,875	3,397

* Jan.—March.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million Bolivares)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Foodstuffs	561.4	445.2	Coffee	61.5	61.9
Drink and Tobacco	46.1	47.7	Cocoa	32.3	31.8
Raw Materials, except Fuels	258.5	233.7	Iron Ore	606.5	634.1
Fuels and Lubricants	38.0	39.7	Petroleum and Derivatives	12,179.0	11,911.0
Oils and Fats	57.8	41.1			
Chemicals	541.4	505.2			
Manufactures (classified)	1,224.1	1,096.3			
Manufactures (non-classified)	2,382.7	2,236.8			
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	444.6	425.0			
Miscellaneous	146.1	163.1			

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Argentina	49.9	39.6	14.4	87.6	121.9	85.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	88.0	105.2	71.1	72.5	61.6	89.2
Brazil	8.4	12.0	23.1	294.6	373.8	310.3
Canada	280.3	397.5	277.6	782.3	1,152.8	1,034.5
Denmark	50.0	54.3	43.0	22.5	33.0	19.4
France	140.2	180.6	165.4	159.7	231.2	144.6
German Fed. Republic	392.9	485.2	508.9	209.7	201.5	189.7
Italy	191.0	288.2	271.3	80.0	91.7	96.1
Japan	281.1	297.0	273.7	153.5	123.1	138.8
Netherlands	108.0	110.4	105.0	219.0	259.3	306.2
Netherlands Antilles	17.0	4.2	25.9	1,945.0	2,873.6	2,664.5
Spain	33.5	46.1	45.5	105.1	193.6	167.3
United Kingdom	261.2	333.2	285.8	710.4	962.4	911.0
United States.	2,640.0	3,111.4	2,641.7	2,760.4	3,909.0	4,034.4

TOURISM

	1964	1965	1966
Tourists	41,227	54,175	70,794
Cruise Passengers	29,856	30,182	37,591
Transit Passengers	26,963	29,219	28,664
Revenue ('000 U.S.\$)	6,370	n.a.	n.a.

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)	TOTAL REVENUE (thousand Bolivares)
1964 . .	476,993	220,828	3,525
1965 . .	577,169	248,951	3,547
1966 . .	512,000	206,963	3,741

ROADS

	PASSEN- GER CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRUCKS
1962 .	279,905	6,433	59,004	47,878
1963 .	286,600	6,423	56,936	44,986
1964 .	298,819	5,910	60,662	44,491

SHIPPING

	1964
Total Ships Handled	20,680
Total Registered Tonnage ('000) . .	180,498
Cargo Unloaded ('000 metric tons) . .	3,062
Cargo Loaded ('000 metric tons) . .	183,964

MERCHANT FLEET

	1965	1966
Number of Vessels	87	93
Net Tonnage	212,110	320,266
Gross Tonnage	332,489	518,435

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
No. of Passengers	676,669	740,791
Cargo Ton Km. ('000)	109,904	103,095
Total Revenue ('000 Bolivares)	195,966	195,491

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1963	1964	1965
Telephones	242,254	260,195	282,558
Radio Receivers	1,651,000	1,651,000	1,660,000
Television Sets	740,000	n.a.	425,000

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Kindergarten and Primary	10,837	41,469	1,421,959
Secondary	539	8,341	173,436
Normal	117	1,750	17,337
Technical	232	4,188	82,100
Pedagogical Institutes	2	268	2,641
Universities	7	3,875	38,731

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales and Banco Central de Venezuela, Caracas.

THE CONSTITUTION

(January 1961)

The Federal Republic of Venezuela is divided into States, a Federal District, Federal Territories and Federal Dependencies. The States are autonomous but must comply with the laws and constitution of the Republic.

The Legislative Power is exercised by Congress, divided into two Chambers: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Senators are elected by universal suffrage, two to represent each State, and two to represent the Federal District. There are in addition other Senators, their number being determined by law, who are selected on the principle of minority representation. Ex-Presidents of the Republic are also members of the Senate. Deputies are elected by universal suffrage, the number representing each State being at least two and for the Federal District one. Ordinary sessions of both Chambers shall commence on the second day of March of each year, and continue until the sixth day of the following July; thereafter, sessions are renewed from the first day of October to the thirtieth day of November, both dates inclusive. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to initiate legislation. Congress also elects a Controller-General to preside over

the Audit Office (*Contraloría de la Nación*), which investigates Treasury income and expenditure, and the finances of the autonomous institutes.

The Executive Power is vested in a President of the Republic elected by universal suffrage every five years; he may not serve two consecutive terms. The President is empowered to discharge the Constitution and the laws, to nominate or remove Ministers, to take supreme command of the Armed Forces, to direct foreign relations of the State, to declare a state of emergency and withdraw the civil guarantees laid down in the Constitution, to convene extraordinary sessions of Congress, to administer national finance and to nominate and remove Governors of the Federal District and the Federal Territories. The President also appoints an Attorney General to act as a legal arbiter for the state.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and by the Tribunals. The Supreme Court forms the highest Tribunal of the Republic and the Magistrates of the Supreme Court are elected by both Chambers in joint session.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. RAÚL LEONI (elected December 1963)

Secretary to the President: Dr. MANUEL MANTILLA.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. REINALDO LEANDRO MORA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. IGNACIO IRIBARREN BORGES.

Minister of Finance: FRANCISCO MENDOZA.

Minister of Defence: General de Brigada RAMÓN FLORENCIO GÓMEZ.

Minister of Development: AURA SELINA CASANOVA.

Minister of Public Works: Dr. LEOPOLDO SUÑE FIGARELLA.

Minister of Education: Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA SISO MARTÍNEZ.

Minister of Health and Social Assistance: EDUARDO SOTO RIVERA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Dr. ALEJANDRO OSORIO.

Minister of Labour: RAÚL VALERA.

Minister of Communications: LORENZO AZPURUA.

Minister of Justice: Dr. JOSÉ S. NUÑEZ ARISTIMUÑO.

Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons: Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO MAYOBRE.

Governor of the Federal District: ENRIQUE VELUTINI.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Dr. MANUEL MANTILLA.

STATE GOVERNORS

STATE	GOVERNOR
Anzoátegui	Dr. RAFAEL ANTONIO FERNÁNDEZ PADILLA.
Apure	Prof. HÉCTOR SALDEÑO.
Aragua	ILDEGAR PÉREZ SEGNINI.
Barinas	Dr. JOSÉ OCTAVIO HENRÍQUEZ.
Bolívar	Dr. PEDRO BATISTINI CASTRO.
Carabobo	Dr. JORGE FIGARELLA.
Cojedes	Dr. DONATO PINTO.
Falcón	PABLO R. SAHER.
Guárico	Dr. RUBÉN HURTADO RODRÍGUEZ.
Lara	MIGUEL A. ROMERO.
Mérida	Dr. EDILBERTO MORENO.
Miranda	ANTONIO BERTORELLI.

STATE	GOVERNOR
Monagas	NOEL GRISANTI.
Nueva Esparta	VICENTE GAMBOA MARCANO.
Portuguesa	OSCAR BUSTILLOS CASAL.
Sucre	Dr. ANIBAL ALARCÓN.
Táchira	JUAN GALEAZZI CONTRERAS.
Trujillo	Dr. JUAN MONTEZUMA GINNARI.
Yaracuy	Dr. PEDRO SATURNO CANELÓN.
Zulia	Dr. OCTAVIO ANDRADE DELGADO.
Distrito Federal	ENRIQUE VELUTINI.
Territorio Federal Amazonas	PABLO GONZÁLEZ MÉNDEZ.
Territorio Federal Delta Amacuro	JULIO VILLARROEL.

VENEZUELA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, CONGRESS)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO VENEZUELA

(Caracas unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Austria: Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Edif. La Estancia, Piso 11, Avda. La Estancia (E).

Belgium: Avenida Principal, La Castellana, No. 115, Chacao (E).

Brazil: Avda. San Juan Bosco, esq. con 8A Transversal Altamira, Apdo. 3977 (E).

Canada: Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, piso 14, Avenida La Estancia No. 10 (E).

Chile: Avenida Principal del Bosque con Chacaito, Edificio Royal Palace, Apartamento No. 702 (E).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Tercera Calle No. 9, Campo Alegre (L).

Colombia: Urbanización Campo Alegre, Avenida El Parque No. 18 (E).

Costa Rica: Calle Amazona, Prado del Este, Quinta Turrialba (E).

Denmark: Edificio Easo, piso 17, Avenida Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito (E).

Dominican Republic: Edif. Saverio Ruso, Reducto a Municipal (E).

El Salvador: Quinta Mot, Calle Los Andes, Prados del Este. (E).

Ethiopia: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Finland: Lima, Peru (E).

France: Quinta 'San Miguel', Avenida San Felipe 34, La Castellana (E).

German Federal Republic: Calle Carlos Soublotte No. 16, Qta. "Humboldt" San Bernardino (E).

Greece: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Guatemala: Colinas de los Caobos, Avda. La Salle, Res. Monaco, Apdo. 3589 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MORALES NADLER.

India: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Israel: Apdo. Candelaria 9022 (E); *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM SARLOUIS (also accred. to Jamaica).

Italy: Edificio Sudameris, Avenida Las Fuerzas Armadas (E).

Japan: Edificio Teatro Altamira, 2° piso, No. 22 (E).

Lebanon: Edificio Esso No. 510, Plaza Morelos, Los Caobos (E) (also accred. to Jamaica).

Mexico: Edificio Villa Provenza, Apdo. 1A, Avenida El Bosque No. 7, La Florida (E).

Netherlands: Edificio Mata de Coco, Avenida Blandin (E).

Nicaragua: Quinta Tanaine, El Marquez, Calle Tunapuy (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. RUBÉN DARÍO III.

Norway: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Pakistan: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Panama: Quinta Trina, Avda. Casiquiare, Colinas de Bello Monte (E).

Paraguay: Edificio Mercaderes, 2° piso, No. 4 (E).

Peru: Avenida Principal de El Paraíso, No. 36 (E).

Poland: Avenida San Felipe No. 13, La Castellana (E).

Portugal: Quinta "Panorama", Calle Los Bambues, Urb. Altamira (E).

Saudi Arabia: Edificio Easo, Apartamento 5-H, Avenida Francisco de Miranda (E).

Spain: Villa León, Avda. Bogotá, Los Caobos (E).

Sweden: Edificio Mata de Coco, Avenida Blandin, Urb. San Marino (E).

Switzerland: Edificio Roraima, Avenida Francisco de Miranda (E) (also accred. to Panama).

Syrian Arab Republic: Edif. Easo, 3° piso, letra B., Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: Edif. Vensu, 3° piso, Calle Beethoven, Colinas de Bello Monte (E).

Turkey: Quinta Maracangalha, Calle Chivacoa, San Roman, Urb. Las Mercedes (E); *Ambassador:* BECIR BALCIOGLU (also accred. to Ecuador).

United Arab Republic: Quinta Cunury, Avda. Chema, Colinas de Bello Monte (E).

United Kingdom: Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Chacao, Avenida La Estancia No. 10 (E).

U.S.A.: Avenida Principal de la Floresta, Esquina Francisco de Miranda, La Floresta (E).

Uruguay: Edificio Torre del Bosque, Avenida Principal, El Bosque (E).

Vatican: Avenida La Salle, Urb. Los Caobos (Apostolic Nuncio).

Yugoslavia: Edificio Teatro Altamira, Apartamento 74, Plaza Sur Altamira (L); *Minister:* MIRKO BASIC (also accred. to Ecuador).

Venezuela also has diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Jamaica, Libya and Romania.

CONGRESS

(Election of December 1963)

SENATE

President: Dr. ARMANDO VEGAS (Ind.).

PARTY	SEATS
Acción Democrática-Gobierno	21
COPEI	9
Unión Republicana Democrática	7
Grupo de Independientes Pro Frente Nacional	5
Others	7

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: Prof. CÉSAR RONDÓN LLOVERA (Ind.).

PARTY	SEATS
Acción Democrática-Gobierno	65
COPEI	40
Unión Republicana Democrática	29
Frente Nacional Democrático	22
Others	23

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acción Democrática—AD: Calle Los Cedros, Edif. No. 4, La Florida, Caracas; main government party; failed to obtain a majority in the Congressional elections; party of former Pres. Betancourt; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO LÉIDENZ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS ANDRÉS PÉREZ; Presidential candidate 1968: Dr. GONZALO BARRIOS.

Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo—MEP: f. 1967 by Dr. LUIS BELTRÁN PRIETO FIGUEROA, former president of Acción Democrática, candidate for Presidency 1968; left-wing members of A.D.; still supports A.D. in Congress.

Unión Republicana Democrática—URD: supported Leoni government until 1968 elections; Leader JOVITO VILLALBA.

Movimiento Democrático Independiente—MDI: f. 1966 by supporters of the late Dr. Alirio Ugarte Pelayo when he split from the U.R.D.

Frente Nacional Democrático—FND: f. 1964 to replace Grupo de Independientes Pro Frente Nacional; split from government coalition in March 1966.

Comitato Organización Política Electoral Independiente—COPEI: Christian socialist party; generally supports Leoni government; leader and Presidential candidate Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA.

Fuerza Democrática Popular—FDP: f. 1962; opposition party; presidential candidate Adm. WOLFGANG LARRAZÁBAL; Sec.-Gen. JORGE DAGER.

Partido Revolucionario de Izquierda Nacionalista—PRIN: opposition party.

Movimiento de Acción Nacional—MAN: extreme right-wing group; presidential candidate GERMÁN BORREGALES.

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionario—MIR: Caracas; Left-wing Opposition party; Leader Dr. DOMINGO ALBERTO RANGEL. (Suspended 1962).

Partido Comunista Venezolano: Caracas; f. 1931; 30,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Senator JESÚS FARÍA; Leader GUSTAVO MACHADO. (Suspended 1962).

Frente de Liberación Nacional—FLN: Communist; Pre. FRANCISCO PRADA.

Partido Socialista Venezolana (PSV).

Vanguardia Popular Nacionalista: opposition party; leader Dr. JOSÉ HERRERA OROPEZA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of Justice decides whether the laws of Congress and the acts of the Executive are constitutional. It hears accusations against members of the government and high public officials, cases involving diplomatic representatives, and certain civil actions arising between the State and individuals.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL PADILLA HERNÁNDEZ (Pres.), Dr. HUGO ARDILA BUSTAMANTE (First Vice-Pres.), Dr. CARLOS ACEDO TORO (Second Vice-Pres.).

STATE COURTS

A Superior Court in each state hears appeals from the Courts of First Instance in that state.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the population, but there is complete freedom of worship.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Caracas . H.E. Cardinal JOSÉ HUMBERTO QUINTERO.

Suffragan Sees:

Calabozo . Rt. Rev. MIGUEL ANTONIO SALAS.
Los Teques . Most Rev. JUAN JOSÉ BERNAL ORTIZ.
Maracay . Rt. Rev. FELICIANO GONZÁLEZ ASCANIO.
Valencia . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ ALÍ LEBRÚM MORATINOS.

Metropolitan See:

Barquisimeto . Most Rev. CRÍSPULO BENÍTEZ FONTÚRVEL.

Suffragan Sees:

Guanare . Rt. Rev. EDUARDO HERRERA RIERA.
San Felipe . Rt. Rev. TOMÁS ENRIQUE MÁRQUEZ GÓMEZ.

Metropolitan See:

Maracaibo . Most Rev. DOMINGO ROA PÉREZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Cabimas . Rt. Rev. CONSTANTINO MARADEL DONATO.
Coro . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO JOSÉ ITURRIZA GUILLÉN.

Metropolitan See:

Mérida . Most Rev. JOSÉ RAFAEL PULIDO MÉNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Barinas . Rt. Rev. RAFAEL ANGEL GONZÁLEZ RAMÍREZ.
San Cristóbal . Rt. Rev. ALEJANDRO FERNÁNDEZ FEOTINOCO.
Trujillo . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ LEÓN ROJAS CHAPARRO.

Metropolitan See:

Ciudad Bolívar . Most Rev. CRISANTO MATA COVO.

Suffragan Sees:

Barcelona . Rt. Rev. ANGEL PÉREZ CISNEROS.
Cumaná . Rt. Rev. MARIANO JOSÉ PARRA LEÓN.
Maturín . Rt. Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ RAMÍREZ SALAVERRIA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

CARACAS

Daily Journal, The: Apdo. 1408; f. 1945; publ. in English; Editor J. L. WALDMAN; circ. 12,000.

El Nacional: Edificio El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puerto Escondido, Apdo. 209; f. 1943; morning; independent; Editor RAMÓN J. VELÁSQUEZ; circ. 98,000.

La Esfera: Apdo. 1908; f. 1927; morning; independent; Editor JUAN ACOSTA CRUZ; circ. 50,000.

Gaceta Oficial.

El Mundo: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1959; evening; independent; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 150,000.

La Religión: Apdo. 1008; f. 1890; morning; Catholic; Editor JESÚS MARÍA PELLIN; circ. 27,000.

La República: Cipreses a Hoyo; f. 1961; Dir. LUIS ESTEBAN REY; circ. 30,000.

- La Tarde:** Edif. Sandac, Pte. Hierro a Guayabal; evening; circ. 25,000.
- La Verdad:** Calle Real de Quebrada Honda; evening; circ. 25,000.
- Ultimas Noticias:** Torre de la Prensa; f. 1941; morning; tabloid; independent; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 165,000.
- El Universal:** Edif. Ambos Mundos, Conde a Principal, Apdo. 1909; f. 1909; morning; Dir. LUIS T. NÚÑEZ REY; circ. 60,000.

BARQUISIMETO

- El Impulso:** Edificio El Impulso; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. GUSTAVO A. CARMONA; circ. 20,000.
- Ultima Hora:** Calle 27, No. 22-15; f. 1949; evening; independent; Dir. BLANCA OLIVARES DE VILLAZÁN; circ. 15,000.

CARORA

- El Diario:** f. 1919; independent; Editor ANTONIO HERRERA OROPEZA; circ. 10,000.

CARÚPANO

- Agencia Comercial:** Independencia 57; f. 1925; evening; independent; Editor PEDRO A. LUCIANI.

CUMANÁ

- Renacimiento:** Sucre 40, Apdo. 201; f. 1925; morning; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ ACUNA.

MARACAIBO

- La Columna:** Calle 95 No. 7-11, Apdo. Postal 420; f. 1924; evening; Catholic; Editor Fr. FERNANDO INCIARTE; circ. 4,000.
- Crítica:** Calle 92, No. 3-21; f. 1966; morning; independent; Editor C. C. CAPRILES; circ. 54,000.
- Panorama:** Apdo. 425; f. 1914; morning; in Spanish and English; Dir. Dr. CARLOS RAMÍREZ MACGREGOR; circ. 62,155.

MÉRIDA

- El Vigilante:** Vargas 9; f. 1922; religious; circ. 2,600.

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ

- El Tiempo:** f. 1958; independent; Editor FELIZ ALVARADO; circ. 15,000.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

- Diario Católico:** Carrera 4, 3-41; f. 1924; Catholic; Editor PEDRO J. PÉREZ VIVAS; circ. 7,500.
- El Centinela:** f. 1938; independent; Dir. MARCO A. MORALES; circ. 2,000.

VALENCIA

- El Carabobeño:** Edificio Ayacucho, Avda. Urdaneta 99-60; daily except Mondays; Editor ELADIO ALEMÁN SUCRE; circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

CARACAS

- Aeronáutica:** Este 4 No. 219-1, Apdo. 1309; technical aeronautical monthly; Dir. LUIS M. CHAFARDET URBINA.
- Aeronaves:** Edificio Zingg 221-223; f. 1945; aeronautical monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 5,000.
- Banca y Seguros:** Edificio Zingg 221-3; f. 1945; economics; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 4,000.
- Billiken:** Cruz Verde a Zamuro; f. 1919; literary fortnightly; Dir. LUCAS MANZANO.
- Bohemia Venezolana:** Tracabordo a Miguelacho 110-4, Altos-Este 2; general interest weekly; circ. 40,000.
- Il Corriere di Caracas:** Apdo. 2560; f. 1949; Sunday; Italian; Pres. Dir. FRANCO PATTARINO; circ. 15,000.
- Elite:** Torre de la Prensa; f. 1925; weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 65,000.

Ellas: fortnightly; circ. 27,893.

El Farol: Apdo. 889; f. 1939; organ of the Creole Petroleum Corp.; six issues per year; Editor MARTÍN DE UGALDE; circ. 39,000.

Gallo Pelón: Miranda a Páez 144; weekly; circ. 39,000.

El Independiente: Pinango a Muñoz 11; f. 1936; democratic; Editor R. H. OJEDA MAZZARELI.

Momento: Edif. La Línea, Avda. Libertad, Apdo. 9324; general interest weekly; circ. 57,000.

Páginas: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1948; women's weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 50,000.

Petróleo y Minería de Venezuela: Edificio Zingg 221-3; f. 1948; petroleum monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 6,000.

Revista Nacional de Cultura: Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Bellas Artes; cultural monthly.

Tópicos Shell: Compañía Shell de Venezuela Ltd., Edificio "La Estancia", Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Apdo. 809, Caracas; f. 1939; monthly; house organ; Editor M. RIVERA MONTEVERDE.

Variedades: Miranda a Páez 144; weekly; circ. 18,028.

Venezuela Gráfica: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1951; weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; for men; circ. 48,000.

La Voice d'Italia: twice weekly; Italian and Spanish editions; circ. 20,000.

Zona Franca: Edif. Disconti, esq. Puente, Trinidad, Apdo. 2976; literary weekly.

CIUDAD BOLÍVAR

Domos: Apdo. 5; f. 1960; monthly illustrated review; Dir. Mons. Dr. CONSTANTINO MARADEI; circ. 4,000.

MARACAIBO

Maracaibo: Edif. Nery No. 4, Apdo. 1308; fortnightly; general interest; Dir. HÉCTOR HERNÁNDEZ CALLES.

VALENCIA

Adelante: f. 1938; weekly; Dir. F. A. LÓPEZ OLIVERO.

PRESS AGENCIES

A.N.S.A.: Edificio "Seguros Caracas", piso 8, Marton a Cuji, Caracas; Chief MARCELLO MANCINI.

A.P.: Edificio El Nacional, Apto. 36, Puerto Escondido a Puente Nuevo, Caracas; Chief PAUL H. FINCH.

U.P.I.: Edificio Paris, Plaza Candelaria, piso 9, Departamento 4, Caracas; Chief JAMES R. WHELAN.

Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Caracas.

PUBLISHERS

CARACAS

Editorial Los Andes: Madrices a Ibarra 7.

Ediciones Aurora: Apdo. 9268; education, schoolbooks.

Ediciones de la Biblioteca Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria; general.

Empresa "El Cojo", S.A.: Traposos a Chorro 14; science, fiction.

Litografía del Comercio: directories.

Editorial "Grafolit": Peláez a Puente de Hierro 201, Apdo. 1792; Govt. reports, politics, law.

W. M. Jackson Inc.: Edificio Las Gradillas, Apdo. 1147; br. of New York House; education, literature.

Editorial Kapelus Venezolana, S.A.: Edif. Camoruco, Avda. Urdaneta, Animas a Platanal, Apdo. 9234; f. 1963; Man. Dir. OSCAR R. TREVISAN; education, textbooks.

Editorial Lectura: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Edif. Arta, El Rosal; geography, travel.

Cia. Anónima Editora (El Nacional): Pedrera a Marcos Parra 30, Apdo. 209; Dir. MIGUEL OTERO SILVA.
Editorial Salesiana: Paradero a Salesianos 8; education.
Ediciones Schell: Edif. América del Sur 209, Madrices a Ibarra; education.
Tipografía Vargas, S.A.: Apdo. 9; f. 1944; literature; Dirs. JUAN DE GURUCEAGA, OSCAR DE GURUCEAGA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Dirección de Telecomunicaciones, División de Radiodifusión y Televisión, Caracas; controls all broadcasting and television.

RADIO

Radio Nacional: Apdo. 3979, Caracas; f. 1946; State broadcasting organization; one medium wave, one short wave and two ultra short wave transmitters; foreign language programmes broadcast in French and English; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO PIZANI-PARDI; publ. *Programme Bulletin*.

There are also one educational and 108 commercial stations, including the organizations in most large provincial towns.

In 1967 there were 1,675,000 radio licences.

Cámara Venezolana Industria Radio y Televisión: Apdo. 3155, Caracas; Pres. A. JOSÉ ISTURIZ.

TELEVISION

Televisora Nacional: Cerro Marín, Apdo. 3979, Caracas; State television organization; one transmitter; Dir. PEDRO FRANCISCO LIZARDO.

Venevisión S.A.: Apdo. 6674, Caracas; commercial; eight stations; Gen. Man. E. CUSCÓ.

Radio Caracas Televisión: Edificio Radio Centro, Barcenás, Apdo. 2057, Caracas; commercial station; station Caracas and 10 repeater stations throughout country; Dir-Gen. G. TUCKER.

Ondas del Lago Televisión: Calle 74, Edif. Teleradiópolis, Maracaibo; commercial station; one transmitter; Dir-Gen. N. VALE.

Radio Valencia Televisión: Valencia, Estado Carabobo; commercial station; one transmitter; Dir-Gen. M. GÓMEZ LEAL.

Televisiones C.A.: Canal Once TV; 1A Avda. Sta. Eduvigis, Caracas; Tech. Dir. M. SĄPKOWSKI.

Cadena Venezolana de Televisión: Apdo. 2739, Caracas; colour station, 4 repeaters; Dir-Gen. F. CARDONA MORENO.

In 1967 there were 650,000 T.V. licences.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Bolivares unless otherwise stated)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Venezuela: Avda. Urdaneta, esq. Santa Capilla, Caracas; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 5m.; dep. 1,421m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. BENITO RAÚL LOSADA; Man. Dir. Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL SILVA.

CARACAS

Banco Agrario Nacional: State-owned; supplies credit to the agricultural sector.

Banco Agrícola y Pecuario: Socarrás a Salvador de León 40; f. 1928; State-owned; cap. 167m.; dep. 364m.; Man. Dir. Dr. ALEJANDRO OSARIO.

Banco Caracas, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta 4; f. 1890; cap. 32m.; dep. 212m. (June 1965); Pres. Dr. ANDRÉS VELUTINI; Man. Dir. JOSÉ DOMINGO SÁNCHEZ.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: Torre a Madrices 17, Apdo. 2330; f. 1954; cap. 20m.; dep. 112m. (Dec. 1965); Chair. JESÚS CALVO LAIRET; Gen. Man. ERNESTO BESEMBEL.

Banco del Caribe, C.A.: Avda. Fuerzas Armadas, Esq. Socarrás; f. 1954; cap. 45m.; dep. 345m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. N. D. DAO; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. MARCO TULLIO HENRÍQUEZ.

Banco de la Construcción, C.A.: Marrón a Dr. Paúl, Apdo. 6719; f. 1956; cap. 20m.; dep. 115m. (1966); Chair. GIACOMO DI MASE; Exec. Vice-Pres. VITTORIO TAVERNINI.

Banco de los Trabajadores: Caracas; f. 1967; auth. cap. 20m.; to channel workers' savings for the financing of artisans and small industrial firms, some government participation.

Banco de Venezuela, S.A.: Este 4 no. 7; f. 1890; cap. 105m.; dep. 1,058m. (1966); Pres. E. SOSA FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Exterior, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta-Urapal a Río, Apdo. 9278; f. 1958; cap. 20m.; dep. 101m. (1967); Gen. Man. CARLOS SOLER CABOT.

Banco de Fomento Comercial de Venezuela: Gradillas a San Jacinto 6-3, Apdo. 6734; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 13.7m.; dep. 99m. (Dec. 1964); Pres. MIGUEL ROTTENBERG; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. VELAZIO TROCONIS.

Banco la Guaira Internacional, S.A.: Torre a Madrices, Apdo. 3127; f. 1956 as *Banco de la Guaira*, merged with Caracas Branch of *Bank of London and Montreal* and name changed 1965; cap. p.u. 24m. (July 1965); Pres. ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. RAFAEL NÚÑEZ ALEMÁN.

Banco Hipotecario Unido, S.A.: Este 2, Edificio Banco Hipotecario, Los Caobos; f. 1961; mortgage and credit institution; cap. p.u. 12.5m.; Chair. SALVADOR SALVATIERRA S.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela, C.A.: Traposos; f. 1938; State-owned; cap. 78m.; dep. 130m. (Jan. 1963); Man. F. ACOSTA ESTRADA.

Banco Latino Americano de Venezuela C.A. "Sudameris": Apdo. 2026, Edificio Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta; f. 1950 as Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sur, name changed 1967; cap. p.u. 42m.; dep. 350m. (Dec. 1967); Man. Dir. Y. JAHAN.

Banco Mercantil y Agrícola: Sociedad a San Francisco No. 5, Apdo. 789; f. 1925; cap. 45m.; dep. 374m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Dr. PEDRO R. TINOCO, Jr.; Man. Dir. F. GRIMES.

Banco Metropolitano, C.A.: Banco Metropolitano Building; f. 1953; cap. 25.8m.; dep. 139m. (June 1967); Pres. R. ROJAS; Vice-Pres. and Man. A. FRANCESCHI.

Banco Miranda, C.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Urb. La California, Petare; f. 1954; cap. 22m.; dep. 140.4m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. EDUARDO BERRIZBEITIA K.; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL BERRIZBEITIA L.; 1 br. and 11 agencies.

Banco Nacional de Descuento, C.A.: Apdo. 2701, Avda. Urdaneta, Conde a Carmelitas; f. 1954; cap. 93.1m.; dep. 520m. (1966); Chair. and Pres. Dr. J. J. GONZÁLEZ GORRONDONA.

Banco Obrero: Torre Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar; f. 1926; State owned; cap. 789m.

Banco Provincial de Venezuela: Apdo. 1269; f. 1953; cap. 22.6m.; dep. 203m. (April 1967); Pres. REMIGIO ELIAS PÉREZ; Gen. Man. H. DE MONTBEL.

VENEZUELA—(FINANCE)

Banco Unión, S.A.: Chorro a Dr. Díaz 45-47; f. 1946; cap. 74m.; dep. 714m. (June 1965); Pres. SALVADOR SALVATIERRA; Man. RAMÓN ALLER ALBERDI.

Banco Venezolano de Crédito: Monjas a San Francisco 7; f. 1925; cap. 42m.; dep. 216m. (1965); Managing Dir. Dr. LUIS PÉREZ DUFUY.

H. L. Boulton & Co., S.A.: Esq. del Chorro 24, Apdo 929; cap. 12m.; dep. 13.2m.; Dirs. H. L. BOULTON, A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

CUMANA

Banco de Fomento Regional de Oriente, C.A.: Edificio Banco de Fomento, Calle Mariño, f. 1951; cap. p.u. and res. 5.8m.; dep. 44.5m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO A. AZPÚRUA; Gen. Man. ARCÁNGELO VULPIS MILANO.

MARACAIBO

Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, C.A.: 4-37 Calle 99; f. 1916; cap. 40 m.; dep. 138.3 m. (Dec. 1961); Pres. R. J. VILLASMI; Vice-Pres. HERNÁN VILLASMI B.

Banco de Fomento Regional Zulía, S.A.: Avda. 4 entre Calles 97 y 98; f. 1956; Pres. ANTONIO QUINTERO PARRA; Man. ARCANGELO VULPIS MILANO.

Banco de Maracaibo, C.A.: Calle 99; f. 1882; cap. p.u. 58m.; dep. 260.2m. (1967); Pres. D. BELLOSO ROSSELL.

Banco Occidental de Descuento, C.A.: Apdo. 695; f. 1957; cap. 13m.; dep. 104m. (June 1966); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO BELLOSO.

H. L. Boulton Jr. and Co., S.A.: Av. 3 97-101, Apdo. 131, f. 1875; cap. 12m.; Dirs. A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON; H. L. BOULTON, Jr.

MARACAY

Banco Italo-Venezolano: Avda. Universidad; f. 1952; cap. 30m.; dep. 346m. (1967); Chair. Dr. FELIX MIRALLES.

PUERTO CABELLO

Boulton and Co.: Comercio 45; f. 1850; cap. 4 m.; Dirs. A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

Calderón Hijos: Edificio Mercaderes, Apdo. 1946; f. 1906; cap. 350,000; Partners M. S. SALAS, FERMÍN CALDERÓN, FRANCISCO A. CALDERÓN.

"Rioka" S.A. SucSORA de R. & O. Kolster: Avda. 101 Norte (Comercio) 117; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 2.4 m.; Pres. LUIS GONZALO MARTURET; Exec. Dir. MIGUEL A. SCHÖN.

PUERTO LA CRUZ

Boulton Bros., S.A.: Apartado 4053; f. 1948; cap. 4m.; Dirs. H. BOULTON, A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

Banco Táchira, C.A.: Calle 5 No. 47; f. 1944; cap. 20m.; dep. 102m. (1960); Pres. F. R. VALE; Gen. Man. M. A. CONTRERAS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome; T.I.E.C., Edificio Sudameris, Av. Urdaneta, Caracas.

Banco de Santander: Santander, Spain; Avda de Urdaneta, Esq., Las Ibarra, Edificio Central Oficina 104, Caracas.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): Amsterdam; Sociedad a San Francisco 6, Caracas; Local Mans. H. F. SINNECKER, C. GROEN.

Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation: New York; Edificio Seguros Caracas, Piso 7°, Marrón a Cují, Caracas; Rep. WALTER A. BUSTARD.

Deutsche Bank A.G.: German Federal Republic; Caracas Office: Apdo. 4568, Correo del Este; Rep. G. W. P. SOMMERLATTE.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud (Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank and Dresdner Bank): Hamburg; Rep. in Caracas: Dr. WOLFRAM MOECKEL, Edificio Galipán, Entrada A, 1er piso, Of. B., Avda. Francisco de Miranda, El Rosal.

First National City Bank: New York; Caracas, Carmelitas a Altigracia; Vice-Pres. J. W. BARGFREDE.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York: New York; Caracas.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; 31 Sociedad a Camejo, Caracas.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio de Caracas: Edif. Mercantil y Agrícola, 5° piso, esq. de San Francisco, Caracas; f. 1947; 27 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL SÁNCHEZ; Man. Dr. HÉCTOR ESTEVES H.; publs. daily, weekly, monthly reports, bulletins.

Bolsa de Comercio del Estado Miranda: Edif. Easo, Loc. H., Avda. Miranda, Caracas.

Bolsa de Comercio de Valencia: Valencia.

INSURANCE

All companies must have at least 51 per cent Venezuelan participation in their capital.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Adriática Venezolana de Seguros, C.A.: Edificio Venadria, Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 1928, Caracas; f. 1952; Man. RAG. E. ANGELONI.

Arauca, C.A.: Edificio Lander, Torre a Veroes, Apdo. 9128; Caracas; Gen. Man. R. CAPARRÓS SANCHEZ.

Avila Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Edif. Banco Caracas, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1007, Caracas; f. 1936; Man. W. R. PHELAN.

Carabobo, C.A.: Edificio Tacarigua, Avda. Montes de Oca y Calle Libertad, Apdo. 138, Valencia; f. 1955; Gen. Man. W. DIEDERICH.

Catatumbo, C.A.: Calle Bustamante 5-50, Apdo. 1083, Maracaibo.

Compañía Anónima de República: Edificio Norte, Centro Simon Bolivar, Apdo. 6134, Caracas; f. 1955; Man. A. RICCI.

C.A. de Seguros American International: Edif. Torre del Este, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Apdo. del Este 5323, Chacao, Caracas; Pres. PAUL F. BUTLER.

C.A. de Seguros Royal Caribe de Venezuela: Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1609, Caracas; Man. L. H. WRIGHT.

Confederación del Canadá Venezolana, C.A.: Punceres a Plaza España 37, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 247, Caracas; inc. as a Venezuelan co. 1967; Rep. PATRICIO ESTEVEZ NAVARRO.

La Continental Venezolana, C.A.: Edificio La Ceiba, Calle San Francisco a Sociedad 8, Apdo. 6606, Caracas; f. 1956; Pres. G. A. LOVERA; Gen. Man. G. SCHARIFKER.

Co-operativa Central de Seguros: Avda. Urdaneta esq. La Pelota, Apdo. 2655, Caracas; f. 1957.

La Coromoto, S.A.: Calle Altavista 2, Catia, Caracas; f. 1955; Man. B. NAVARRO ANDREU.

Horizonte, C.A.: Edificio Banco Industrial, Avda. Universidad, esq. de Traposos, Apdo. 2357, Caracas; f. 1956; Gen. Man. L. HERNÁNDEZ ALARCÓN.

La Metropolitana: Edificio "Seguros la Metropolitana", Avda. Universidad (Perico a Monroy), Apdo. 2197, Caracas; f. 1949; Man. Dr. C. G. RANGEL.

VENEZUELA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

La Nacional, C.A.: Edificio América esq. de Veroes, Apdo. 1028, Caracas; f. 1940; Pres. SAMUEL BELLOSO; Exec. Vice-Pres. HECTOR BELLOSO.

Nuevo Mundo, S.A.: Edificio Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta y Fuerzas Armadas, Apdo. 2062, Caracas; f. 1956; Gen. Man. F. LESCURE.

La Occidental, C.A.: Edificio Boulton, Calle 98, Apdo. 131, Maracaibo; f. 1957; Gen. Man. J. MORENO MARTÍNEZ.

Patria, C.A.: Edificio Abril, Avda. Urdaneta esq. Las Ibarra; Apdo. 6598, Caracas; f. 1957; Man. Dr. A. J. VILELA.

La Popular, C.A.: Edificio Urapal esq. de Urapal. Avda. Urdaneta (este 1), Caracas; f. 1958.

"La Previsora", Compañía Nacional Anónima de Seguros: esq. de La Marrón, Apdo. 848, Caracas; f. 1914; Pres. RAMÓN E. TELLO.

Reaseguradora Nacional de Venezuela, C.A.: Edificio Citibank, Carmelitas a Altagracia, Apdo. 6662, Caracas; f. 1957; Gen. Man. A. S. OLMETA.

La Seguridad, C.A.: Edificio "C.A. La Seguridad", esq. Calle Ibarra a Maturín 21/23, Apdo. 473, Caracas; f. 1943; Man. Dir. Dr. E. ANZOLA MONTAUBÁN.

Seguros Los Andes, C.A.: Carrera 7, 9-40, Apdo. 168, San Cristóbal, Estado Tachira; f. 1956; Man. Dr. E. RAMÍREZ.

Seguros Caracas, C.A.: Edificio "Seguros Caracas", Torre Norte 1° piso, Marrón a Cuji; f. 1943; Gen. Man. R. MATTHIES.

Seguros La Paz, C.A.: Edificio "La Paz-Andrés Bello", Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 3242, Caracas; f. 1918; Pres. Dr. S. TOVAR, Jr.

C.A. Seguros Lara: Edificio Seguros Lara, Avda. 20 entre Calles 28 y 29, Apdo. 527, Barquisimeto, Estado Lara; f. 1957; Pres. Dr. E. GÓMEZ TAMAYO.

Seguros Orinoco, C.A.: Edificio San Sebastián, Avda. Urdaneta esq. Santa Capilla, Apdo. 6448, Caracas; f. 1957; Man. Dr. L. SEGULÍN.

Seguros Venezuela, C.A.: Edificio Luz Eléctrica, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 3302, Caracas; Pres. E. E. STEMPEL.

S.A. General de Seguros y Reaseguros: Luz Eléctrica de Venezuela, 8° piso, esq. de Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1792; f. 1953; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO DÍAZ HERNÁIZ; Gen. Man. R. ALCALDE.

Sud América, S.A.: Edificio Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 2959, Caracas; f. 1952; Chair. Dr. C. MORALES.

La Union, Cia. Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Edificio Torre del Este, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Apdo. 11331, Caracas; Mans. F. ANDRES, P. STOESEL.

La Venezolana de Seguros, C.A.: Edificio Easo, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito, Chacao, Apdo. 11510, Caracas; f. 1955; Pres. Dr. ARTURO BRILLENBOURG; Man. Dir. ELDON EARLE.

Cámara de Industriales de Caracas: Edif. Sudameris, 7° piso, Avda. Urdaneta; f. 1935; Sec. Dr. TULIO ZAMORA HIDALGO; 835 mems.

Cámara de la Industria del Petróleo: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Edif. Easo, 10° piso, Local D.

Cámara Minera de Venezuela: Edif. Los Claveles, Apdo. 3, La Transversal de Maripérez.

Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes Detallistas (Retail Traders): Edif. General Páez 3, Of. 315, esq. la Marrón Apdo. 8118.

Cámara Nacional del Transporte: Edif. Caupolicán, Apdo. 43, 5° piso, Sordo a Guayabal.

Cámara de Productores de Azúcar de Venezuela (Sugar Growers): Sta. Teresa a Cipreses 73; f. 1943; 25 mems.; Pres. JESÚS M. GARCÍA, JR.

Cámara Venezolana de la Construcción (Building): Calle Villaflores, Centro Profesional del Este, piso 13, Penthouse, Sábana Grande.

PROVINCIAL

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias del Estado Aragua: Maracay, Apdo. 67; f. 1939; 120 mems.

Cámara de Comerciantes e Industrias de Margarita: Apdo. 71, Porlamar, Nueva Esparta.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Cumaná: Apdo. No. 102 Cumaná, Sucre; Pres. J. BERRIZBEITIA MADRIZ.

Cámara de Comercio de Carúpano: Carúpano, Sucre.

Cámara de Comercio de la Guaira: La Guaira; f. 1942; 493 mems.; publs. *Revista "La Guaira"*, *Boletín Estadístico*, *Diario de Informaciones*.

Cámara de Comercio de Maracaibo: Calle 99 no. 2-28, Apdo. 414, Maracaibo, Zulia; f. 1894; 405 mems.; Pres. OMAR LEÓN SALAS; Sec. RAFAEL CABRAL GODOY; publs. *Boletín Mensual-Estadísticas*, *Diario de Servicios*.

Cámara de Comercio de Paraguaná: Calle Falcón, No. 63-1, Punto Fijo, Falcón.

Cámara de Comercio de Puerto Cabello: Edificio Cámara de Comercio, Apdo. 52, Puerto Cabello, Carabobo; f. 1894, reorganized 1934; 280 mems.; Pres. MIGUEL FREITES GONZÁLEZ; Sec. OSCAR A. DÍAZ RUST; publs. *Informes* (daily), *Boletín Estadístico* (quarterly).

Cámara de Comercio de Puerto La Cruz: Calle Libertad 17 (altos), San Cristóbal, Táchira.

Cámara de Comercio de San Cristóbal: Apdo. No. 99, San Cristóbal, Táchira; f. 1932; 150 mems.; Pres. Dr. CÉSAR ARREAZA BERTRÁN; publ. *Boletín Comercial*.

Cámara de Comercio de San Félix: Calle Ramírez 45, San Félix, Bolívar.

Cámara de Comercio de Valencia: Apdo. 151, Valencia, Carabobo; f. 1890; 500 mems.; Pres. RAFAEL YANES GORDILS; Sec. A. ALFONSO MARIN; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio del Estado Bolívar: Ciudad Bolívar.

Cámara de Comercio del Estado Lara: Apdo. 607, Barquisimeto, Lara; f. 1898; re-established 1925; 229 mems.; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO GÓMEZ TAMAYO; Exec. Sec. MANUEL FELIPE LÓPEZ; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio del Territorio Delta Amacuro: Tucupita, Delta-Amacuro.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Barinas: Edif. Zapata (altos), Avda. Medina Jiménez, cruce Calle Camejo, Barinas.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Distrito Ricaurte: Calle Rivas Dávila 50, Este La Victoria, Aragua.

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias del Estado Aragua: Apdo. 67, Maracay, Aragua.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Monagas: Maturín, Monagas.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CARACAS

Federación Venezolana de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción—FEDECAMARAS: Edificio Casa Italia, 5° piso, Avda. San Bernardino, Apdo. 2658; f. 1944; 140 mems.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO LAFÉE.

Cámara Agrícola de Venezuela: Altagracia a Salas 28.

Cámara de Comercio de Caracas: Avda. Este 2, Los Caobos; f. 1894; 473 mems.; Pres. LORENZO BUSTILLOS N.; Sec. Dr. FELIX MARTÍNEZ E.

VENEZUELA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

- Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Mérida:** Apdo. 106, Mérida.
- Cámara de Comerciantes e Industriales de Margarita:** Apdo. 71, Porlamar, Nueva Esparta.
- Cámara de Comerciantes e Industriales del Estado Anzoátegui:** Barcelona, Anzoátegui.
- Cámara de Comercio, Industria y de Agricultura y Cría del Estado Miranda:** Los Teques, Miranda.
- Cámara de Industriales de Cagua:** Edif. Don Pepe, Calle Froilan Correa, Cagua, Aragua.
- Cámara de Industriales de Valencia:** Avda. Bolívar 258, Valencia, Carabobo.
- Cámara de Industriales del Estado de Zulia:** Apdo. 725, Maracaibo, Zulia.
- Cámara de la Construcción del Estado Mérida:** Avda. 3, No. 16-70, Mérida.
- Cámara de la Construcción del Zulia:** Avda. 4, No. 69-104, Edif. Ferley, Locales 3 y 4, Apdo. 843, Maracaibo, Zulia.

STATE CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Cordiplan:** Edif. Central, Esq. Las Ibarras, Caracas; coordination and planning office; Pres. Dr. HÉCTOR HURTADO.
- Corporación Andina de Fomento:** Caracas; f. 1968 for the promotion of regional integration projects as envisaged in the 1966 Charter of Bogotá; mem. countries: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela; authorized cap. U.S. \$100m.; cap. p.u. U.S. \$25m. (Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela U.S. \$5.5m. each; Bolivia, Ecuador U.S. \$1.5m. each).
- Corporación Venezolana de Fomento:** Prolongación Edif. Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 1129, Caracas; f. 1947; autonomous body under Government direction to develop industry and natural resources; principal source of medium- and long-term credit, supplements private financing; cap. 1.82 billion Bolivares; Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO MENDOZA A.; Gen. Man. Dr. ANÍBAL DAO; publ. *Cuadernos*.
- Corporación Venezolana de Guayana:** Edif. La Estancia, piso 13, Urbanización Chacao, Caracas; Pres. RAFAEL ALFONSO RAVARD.
- Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo:** Centro Comercial "Mata de Coco", Avdas. Blandin y San Marino, Chacao; Apdo. del Este 11,565, Caracas; f. 1960; autonomous, under Government direction; Dir.-Gen. Dr. RUBÉN SÁDER-PÉREZ.
- Instituto Agrario Nacional:** Quinta Barrancas, La Quebradita, Caracas; f. 1945 under Agrarian Law to assure ownership of the land to those who worked on it; now authorized to expropriate and redistribute idle or unproductive lands; nearly 150,000 families had been settled by the end of 1967.
- Instituto Venezolana de Petroquímica—I.V.P.:** Edif. Pampero, Avda. Neverí, Colinas de Bello Monte, Caracas; involved in many joint U.S. projects for expanding petrochemical industry; total investment to 1970: U.S. \$274.5m. I.V.P. contribution: U.S. \$130m. in addition; active in regional economic integration.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CARACAS

- Alimentos Margarita, C.A. (Fishermen):** Avda. Principal Boleíta, Edif. Cari, 2° piso, Apdo. 3673; Pres. EDUARDO OROPEZA CASTILLO.
- Asociación Minera Venezolana:** Cuartel Viejo a Pineda; f. 1937; Pres. Ing. LUIS F. CALVANI; Sec. JUAN CARLOS ALZABAR; publ. *Minería*.

- Asociación Nacional de Comerciantes e Industriales (Tradersmen and Industrialists):** Apdo. No. 33; f. 1936; Pres. Dr. JUAN CARMONA; Sec. J. S. FLORES; 500 mems.; publ. *Comercio e Industria* (monthly).
- Asociación Nacional de Droguerías de Venezuela (Druggists):** Farmacia Los Rosales, Avda. Nueva Granada No. 2, Apdo. 3370.
- Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela (Cattle-Owners):** Altagracia a Cuartel Viejo 16.
- Asociación Textil Venezolana:** Caracas; Pres. ARMANDO BRANGER.
- Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de Productores Agropecuarios—Fedeagro:** Edif. Casa d'Italia, 6° piso, Of. 11, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino.
- Federación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela:** Edif. Casa d'Italia, 7° piso, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino.
- Unión de Industriales Textiles y de la Confección:** Edif. General Urdaneta, 2° piso, Marrón a Pelota.
- Unión Nacional de Productores de Azúcar de Venezuela:** Edif. Luz Eléctrica, 7° piso, esq. Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta.
- Unión Patronal Venezolana del Comercio:** Edif. General Urdaneta, 2° piso, Marrón a Pelota.

PROVINCIAL

- Asociación de Comerciantes e Industriales:** Maracaibo, Zulia.
- Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Algodón (National Cotton Growers Association):** Edif. Sivira, 2° piso, Calle Páez Oeste, Apdo. 67, Maracay, Aragua.
- Asociación Nacional de Empresarios y Trabajadores de la Pesca:** Apdo. 52, Cumana, Sucre.
- Unión Nacional de Cultivadores de Tabaco:** Edif. Super Centro Moro, Avda. Miranda, Local 29, Maracay, Aragua.

TRADE UNIONS

- About half the labour force in Venezuela belongs to unions, of which there were over 5,000 legally recognized in 1967. There was only one stoppage of work in 1967.
- Confederación de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CTV (Confederation of Venezuelan Workers):** Sur 25, Los Caobos, Apdo. 8056, Caracas; f. 1959; 1,300,000 mems. from 23 regional and 16 industrial federations; Pres. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ NAVARRO; Sec.-Gen. AUGUSTO MALAVÉ VILLALBA; publ. *La Jornada* (weekly).
- Comité Unitario de Sindicalistas Cristianos de Venezuela—C.U.S.I.C.:** Apdo. 6058, Caracas; f. 1959; Pres. DAGOBERTO GONZÁLEZ; Exec. Sec. RAMÓN H. SILVA J.; publ. *Pueblo* (periodical).
- Comité de Sindicatos Autónomos—CODESA:** Edif. Polar-Plaza Venezuela, Los Caobos, Caracas; Catholic organization.
- Central Unica de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CUTV:** Caracas; leftist union affiliated to WFTU.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

- Administración de los Ferrocarriles del Estado:** Caño Amarillo, Caracas; state railways; Gen. Man. Dr. ANDRÉS REVERÓN LARRÉ; took over 6 lines with a total length of 620 miles, but now only one is in operation; Chief Engineer Ing. CARLOS EDO. DE LA MADRIZ.
- A National Railway Plan was inaugurated in 1950 envisaging the construction of 1,515 miles of main line

VENEZUELA—(TRANSPORT)

standard gauge in the first 10-year phase and 1,125 miles of branch line in the second:

Ferrocarril Puerto Cabello-Barquisimeto: Barquisimeto; 109 miles open; Superintendent Ing. VIRGILIO VIVAS.

Ferrocarril Guanta-Naricual: to serve Ciudad Bolívar.

Ferrocarril Encontrados-La Fría: 65 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge.

There are also two privately owned railways used to take iron ore to the Orinoco River ports.

Plans are under way for building an underground railway in Caracas.

ROADS

There are about 31,000 km. of highways which may be used at all seasons of the year. Approximately 14,000 km. of these are paved or improved. In addition, there is a fairly large network of roads which are open to traffic during the dry season.

Of the three great highways the first (600 miles) runs from Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar. The second, the Pan-American Highway (800 miles), runs from Caracas to the Colombian frontier and is continued as far as Cúcuta. A branch runs from Valencia to Puerto Cabello. The third highway runs southwards from Coro, through Trujillo and Mérida, to San Cristóbal, branching at Carora, through Barquisimeto, to join the National highway at Acarigua. This third highway has now been connected with La Ceiba, on the Lake of Maracaibo. In 1962 a 5½-mile bridge connecting the two shores of Lake Maracaibo was completed, thereby greatly improving communications between Caracas and Maracaibo. Nearly 200 million bolívares were spent on extensions to the road system of the industrial area of Guayana in 1963-64, and the area was linked with the rest of the country by the opening of the first bridge across the Orinoco river early in 1967; the four-lane bridge, more than a mile long, was built at a cost of U.S. \$37 million and will cut out the slow ferry crossing.

A new Marginal Highway is under construction along the western fringe of the Amazon Basin in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. The Venezuelan section now runs for 275 miles fully paved, with 85 miles under construction; a bridge linking the Venezuelan and Colombian sections was opened by President Leoni in 1967. Other highway plans include the building of 2,320 miles of new highway to complete the major highway network by 1968, 5,024 miles of existing roads are to be paved and 5,000 improved at a total cost of nearly 3,000 million Bolívares.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compañía Anónima La Translacustre: Maracaibo; freight and passenger service serving the Lake of Maracaibo, principally from Maracaibo to the road terminal from Caracas at Palmarejo.

SHIPPING

The main port for imports is La Guaira, the port for Caracas; Puerto Cabello 60 miles to the west handles raw materials for the industrial region around Valencia and is being extended to provide full facilities for handling and storage, as well as a dry dock. Maracaibo is the chief port for the oil industry. Puerto Ordaz, on the Orinoco River, has also been developed to deal with the shipments of iron from Cerro Bolívar. Venezuela's merchant fleet totalled 278,794 g.r.t. in 1967.

C.A. Venezolana de Navegación (Venezuelan Line): Edificio Central, 2º piso, Avenida Urdaneta, Esq. Las Ibarras, Caracas; coastwise freight service all ports Venezuela, Curaçao and Trinidad; weekly service Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York-Venezuelan ports; service every three weeks to Norfolk, Charleston-Savannah-Venezuelan ports; services to north European ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and south European ports of Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Naples, Leghorn, Cannes, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz, Tenerife; services to Scandinavian ports and Baltic ports, French Atlantic ports and Japanese ports; 14 cargo vessels of 44,750 g.r.t.; Pres. Dr. ALFONZO MÁRQUEZ AÑEZ.

Compañía de Petróleo Lago: Edif. Creole, Apdo. 889, Caracas; Creole Petroleum Corporation; 2 tankers of 14,868 tons.

Compañía Shell de Venezuela, Ltd.: Edificio Shell, San Bernardino 1, Caracas; 6 vessels of 82,812 tons.

The following foreign shipping lines call at Venezuelan ports:

Alcoa, Belfran, Fern-Ville, French Line, Grace Line, Grancolombiana, Grimaldi Siosa Lines, Hamburg Amerika, Harrison, Horn-Line, Italian, Johnson, K. Mitsui, Lauro, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Mitsui OSK, Moore-McCormack Lines, Nordana Line, North German Lloyd, Olsen, P. & O., Royal Mail Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Salen, Sidarma, Transatlántica Española, Zim.

CIVIL AVIATION

Caracas's airport, Maiquetia, is being rebuilt to handle all types of supersonic aircraft by 1970.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Aerovías Venezolanas, S.A. (AVENSA): Edif. 29, Avda. Universidad, esq. El Chorro; routes flown: San Antonio-Casigua-Encontrados-Santa Barbara (Zulia)-Maracaibo; Maracaibo-Caracas via Valera and Barquisimeto or via Las Piedras, Coro and Puerto Cabello; Pres. ANDRÉS BOULTON.

Línea Aéropostal Venezolana (LAV): Bloque 1, El Silencio; Services: Caracas to Santo Domingo; Caracas to San Fernando de Atabapo; Ciudad Bolívar to Santa Elena; in each case with intermediate stops; Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar, Puerto Ordaz, San Félix, Barrancas; Caracas to Mérida and San Antonio; fleet: six HS Avro 748, one DC-9.

Rutas Aéreas Nacionales, S.A. (RANSA): 407 Edificio America, Caracas; freight services to Miami; express internal freight services; a service is planned from San Fernando de Apure to the Llanos district.

Venezolana Internacional de Aviación, S.A. (VIASA): Edif. Dr. Paul A., La Marrón, Apdo. 6857, Caracas; f. 1960; partly Government-owned; international flights to S. America, Europe and N. America; fleet: four Douglas DC-8, three Convair CV-880; Pres. Dr. OSCAR MACHADO ZULOAGA.

Venezuela is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeronaves de México, Air France, Alitalia, A.L.M., Avianca, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A., C.D.A., Delta, Iberia, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Pan Am, S.A.S., Swissair, Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección de Turismo: Ministerio de Fomento, Edif. Sur, piso 9, Centro Bolívar, Caracas; f. 1954; Dir. ANTONIO BARRERA MELÉNDEZ.

Offices in La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

Venezuelan Government Tourist Bureau: 485 Madison Ave., New York; Man. GERÓNIMO MARCHARO.

Oficina Central de Información: Palacio de Miraflores, Caracas; f. 1965; information on all aspects of Venezuelan life; publ. *Carta de Venezuela* (weekly in Spanish, English, French and Italian), monthly cultural bulletin.

Sociedad Financiera para el Fomento del Turismo y del Recreo Público (FOMTUR): Caracas; f. 1962; Government tourist development agency; capital 60 million Bolívares.

Corporación Nacional de Hoteles y Turismo (CONAHOTU): Government agency.

Asociación Venezolana de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. SAMUEL ROJAS; Apdo. de Correos 9073, Caracas.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Departamento de Cultura y Bienestar Social, Caracas; f. 1930.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Asuntos Nucleares: Caracas; f. 1963.

Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas; atomic research in plant physiology, chemistry, physics, quantum mechanics and physical-chemistry; also in mining and engineering.

Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC): Altos de Pipe, Apdo. 1827, Caracas; atomic research facilities include a nuclear reactor of 3 MW and laboratories designed for the study of gamma radiation, physics of the solid state, nuclear instrumentation and radio-chemistry; Dir. Dr. MARCEL ROCHE; Dep. Dir. Dr. LUIS M. CARBONELL.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Carabobo: Apdo. Postal 129, Valencia; 504 teachers, 4,202 students.

Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas; 2,628 teachers, 24,000 students.

Universidad Católica Andrés Bello: Esq. de Jesuitas 37, Apdo. 422, Caracas; 287 teachers, 4,000 students.

Universidad de los Andes: Mérida; 450 teachers, 4,183 students.

Universidad de Oriente: Apdo. 105, Cumaná, Sucre; 461 teachers, 2,000 students.

Universidad de Santa María: El Paraiso, Caracas; 120 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad Nacional del Zulia: Maracaibo; 794 teachers, 7,263 students.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

(NORTH VIET-NAM)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam forms the northern part of the former state of Viet-Nam, previously an associate member of the French Union. The 17th parallel separates the Democratic Republic from the southern part, now called the Republic of Viet-Nam. To the north is China, to the west Laos and to the east the South China Sea. The climate is hot and wet with a monsoon season from May to October. The principal language is Vietnamese. Most of the people are Buddhists, but there are groups of Christians, Cao-Daiists and Hoa-Hao. The flag bears a yellow five-pointed star on a red background. The capital is Hanoi.

Recent History

The 1954 Geneva Agreement ended an eight-year war between the communist Vietminh of the north and French forces. Viet-Nam was divided into two states, the Democratic Republic and the Republic. The two states remain formally divided. Since 1964 the Democratic Republic has been subject to frequent air attacks by American and South Viet-Namese planes in reprisal for communist military activity in the Republic of Viet-Nam. Peace negotiations between the U.S. and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam opened in Paris in May 1968.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects the President of the Republic for a similar period. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers which is responsible to the National Assembly. There are seventeen provinces.

Defence

The defence forces consist of a strong army, an air force and a navy equipped with coastal patrol vessels. Considerable military aid has been received both from China and the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

The economy is governed by a five-year plan. About 85 per cent of agriculture is collectivized. The chief crops are rice (the staple crop), wheat, maize, sugar, coffee, tea, fruit,

tobacco, cotton, rubber and jute. The vast forests yield bamboo and teak. There are coal deposits scattered over 750 square miles and producing about 2,500,000 tons annually, increasing to 3,200,000 in 1964. Other minerals mined are tin, zinc, copper, chromium, iron, silver, mercury, gold and, most important, apatite. The sea, rivers and lakes are rich in fish. Industry is confined mainly to cement production and textile manufacture. Few statistics have been issued since the intensification of war in 1964.

Transport and Communications

There are 937 miles of railways based on Hanoi. Roads, badly damaged during hostilities, are being rebuilt and now extend for some 8,400 miles. Rivers are much used for transport. The first ship, a medium-sized sea-going vessel, *July 20*, was launched in 1965. The main port is Haiphong. There are internal air services and a direct line to Peking.

Social Welfare

The state operates a system of social security. Hospitals, dispensaries and sanatoria number 373. Mobile medical teams treat trachoma, malaria and other diseases.

Education

There is compulsory education, where possible, for 10 years. Pupils number about 3,410,000 (1967). There is one university, at Hanoi.

Tourism

There are mountain and seaside resorts but few foreign visitors.

Sport

The state encourages team games and athletics.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Dong = 10 Hào = 100 Xu.

Coins: 1, 2, 5 Xu.

Notes: 1, 2, 5 Hào; 1, 2, 5, 10 Dong.

Exchange rate: 8.83 Dong = £1 sterling
3.5 Dong = \$1 U.S.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICS, THE CONSTITUTION)

STATISTICS

Area: 155,203 miles.

Population (March 1960 census): 15,903,000; Hanoi (capital) 400,000, Haiphong 200,000, Namdinh 150,000; (1966 est.): Hanoi 1,200,000.

Collectivization (1962): 97 per cent of peasant families were in co-operatives.

Agricultural Production (1962—'000 tons): Rice (Paddy) 5,700, Maize 198, Sugar Cane 600, Groundnuts 35; (1964): Rice 4,300.

Livestock (1960): Buffaloes 1,446,000, Cattle 850,000, Pigs 3,590,000.

Forestry (1960): Timber 684,000 cubic metres.

Industrial Production (1961—'000 tons): Coal 2,811, Apatite 576, Cement 472, Textiles 70 million metres.

Five-Year Plan (1960-65): Targets: Agriculture 61 per cent, Consumer Goods 110 per cent (Foodstuffs 9 million tons), Means of Production 215 per cent (Coal 4.2 million tons, Steel Plate 160,000 tons).

Currency: 1 Dong=10 Hao; 1 Hao=10 Xu; £1 sterling=8.83 Dong; 1 U.S.\$=3.5 Dong.

Budget (1963): Balanced at 1,779,288,000 Dong; Gifts received under Five-Year Plan 88,893,000 Dong; Loans received 1,672,59,400 Dong.

External Trade (1960): Total Trade 600,000,000 Dong. Main countries trading are U.S.S.R., German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Japan and France.

SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1962-64 ('000 U.S.\$)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1963	1964	1966	1963	1964	1966
U.S.S.R.	56,500	n.a.	68,200	29,920	n.a.	25,300
France	2,509	2,518	2,290	3,554	3,692	2,643
Italy	2,216	1,274	399	541	278	143
German Federal Republic	322	1,108	212	191	236	147
Belgium-Luxembourg	2	2	515	1,500	767	19
United Kingdom	102	101	104	72	165	255
Sweden	180	n.a.	8	n.a.	n.a.	32
Denmark	n.a.	12	9	n.a.	10	—
Japan	4,351	3,398	5,649	10,338	9,920	9,651
Hong Kong	2,041	1,676	260	3,283	3,706	3,032
Malaysia and Singapore	1,280	1,272	1,858	1,415	1,416	1,793
Cambodia	730	1,189	950	1,414	1,269	1,400

Transport (1960): *Inland Waterways*: 27 million freight ton-km.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
General Schools	6,240	34,730	2,270,000
Secondary Vocational Schools	34	} 920	{ 49,600
Higher Education	8		

Students (1966-67): General Schools 3,100,000; Secondary and Higher Education 46,429.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Geneva Agreement of 1954 divided Viet-Nam into two states—North Viet-Nam (Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam) and South Viet-Nam (Republic of Viet-Nam). The Seventeenth Parallel was fixed as the dividing line between the two states.

The original constitution of the Democratic Republic was replaced by a revised constitution, adopted in 1960.

Main provisions:

Unity of Viet-Nam: The territory of Viet-Nam is an indivisible whole.

Economic Principles: The economy is directed by a plan and the state relies on the organs of state, the trade unions and the co-operative sector to assist in fulfilling the plan. In the present transitional period, ownership of the means of production may be by the state, by the co-operative sector, by individuals or by national capitalists.

President: elected for four years. He is responsible for most senior appointments, and promulgates laws and decrees. He represents the country in external affairs, and is the supreme commander of the armed forces.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

Council of Ministers: consists of the Prime Minister (President), the Vice-Premiers, the Heads of State Commissions and the Director-General of the National Bank. The Council is responsible to the National Assembly.

Special Political Conference: *ad hoc* executive body convened to make important political decisions. The President of the state takes the chair.

National Assembly: elected for the same period as the President. The Assembly is to meet twice a year, or for extraordinary sessions. It elects a President of the Assembly, the President and Vice-President of the state, the Prime Minister and other officials. It discusses economic plans, and, among other functions, examines and approves the budget.

Standing Committee of the National Assembly: permanent executive body of the Assembly, and elected by it. It consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-General, and members. It is responsible to the National Assembly, and decides questions of election and franchise, and most appointments. It also supervises local government.

Local Government: the country is divided into provinces, and subdivided into districts, cities and towns. There are People's Courts at all these levels, elected locally.

Judicial System: consists of the Supreme People's Court, local People's Courts, and military courts. There are also People's Organs of Control, under the Supreme People's Organ of Control, to secure observance of the laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

President of the Republic: HO CHI MINH.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: PHAM VAN DONG.

Vice-Premiers: PHAM HUNG, NGUYEN ZUI CHIN, LE THANH NGHI, Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP, PHAN KE TOAI, NGUYEN CON.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NGUYEN DUY TRINH.

Minister of Home Affairs: UNG VAN KHIEM.

Minister of Foreign Trade: PHAN ANH.

Minister of Home Trade: HOANG HUOC THINH.

Minister of Heavy Industry: NGUYEN HUU MAI.

Minister of Light Industry: KHA VANG CAN.

Minister of Finance: LE VAN HIEN.

Minister of Communications: PHAN TRONG TUE.

Minister of Water Conservancy: HA KE TAN.

Minister of Agriculture: NGUYEN VAN LOC.

Minister of State Farms: NGHIEM XUAN YEM.

Minister of Culture: HOANG MINH GIAM.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: NGUYEN CON.

Chairman of the National Scientific Commission: TRAN DAI NGHIA.

Minister without Portfolio: XUAN THUY.

Chairman of the Culture and Education Board: TRAN QUANG HUY.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE LAO-DONG PARTY

First Secretary: LE DUAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level with the following states: Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Chinese People's Republic, Congo Republic (Brazzaville), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, Indonesia, Korean Democratic Republic, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, U.A.R. and U.S.S.R.

She has diplomatic relations at Ministerial level with: Burma, France, India and Tanzania.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ELECTION, APRIL 1964

There were unopposed Communist candidates for roughly three-quarters of the 355 seats.

Chairman of the Standing Committee: TRUONG CHINH.

Secretary-General: TON QUANG PHIET.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Lao-Dong Party (Viet-Nam Workers' Party): Hanoi; controlling party in Viet-Nam Fatherland Front (Viet-Minh); successor to the Communist Party of Indo-China f. 1930; Pres. HO CHI MINH; First Sec. LE DUAN; 620,000 mems.

Socialist Party: Hanoi; f. 1951; consists mainly of intelligentsia; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN XIEN.

Democratic Party: Hanoi; f. 1944; party of petty bourgeoisie, businessmen and intelligentsia; Sec.-Gen. NGHIEM XUAN YEM.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Union of Working Youth: Hanoi, 60 Ba Trieu; f. 1931; 900,000 mems.; Sec. VU QUANG.

Federation of Vietnamese Women: Hanoi; 3,500,000 mems.

Viet-Nam Fatherland Front: Hanoi; f. 1955; unites the three political parties and state organizations for political purposes; led by the Lao-Dong Party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System, based on French lines, has been thoroughly revised since 1954. The Supreme Court in Hanoi is the chief court and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over all lower courts. There are People's Courts in District towns, and a number of military courts. The observance of the laws is the concern of the People's Organs of Control, under a Supreme People's Organ of Control.

RELIGION

BUDDHISTS

Most of the population is Buddhist.

CHRISTIANS (ROMAN CATHOLICS)

There are about two million Christians in Viet-Nam, mostly Roman Catholic.

Archbishop of Hanoi: Most Rev. JOSEPH MARIE TRIN-NHU-KHUE, 40 Pho Nha Chung, Hanoi.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Nhan Dan (*People's Daily*): Hanoi; official organ of the Lao Dang Party; circ. 100,000.

Nhan Dan Nong Thong (*Peasantry*): Hanoi; twice weekly; agricultural supplement; circ. 21,000.

Thoi Moi: Hanoi; daily; circ. 25,000.

Thu Do Hanoi: Hanoi; Dir. TRAN-ANH-LIEN; circ. 30,000.
In 1966 there were 45 regional dailies.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin of the Medical Association of the Viet-Nam D.R.: Hanoi; illustrated annual in French and English.

Guu Quoc (*National Salvation*): Hanoi; weekly; f. 1941; organ of the Fatherland Front; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor NGUYEN NGOC KHA.

Hoc Tap (*Studies*): Hanoi; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Lao Dong (*Labour*): Hanoi; twice weekly; organ of Federation of Trade Unions; circ. 10,000.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan (*People's Army*): f. 1957; published by the Army.

Tien Phong (*Avant Garde*): Hanoi; f. 1957; three times weekly; organ of the Youth Movement; circ. 16,000.

Viet-Nam: Hanoi; illustrated monthly; published by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Vietnamese, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish and English; circ. 86,000.

Viet-Nam Courier: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; weekly; Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; English and French editions.

Vietnamese Studies: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; quarterly publ. by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; English and French editions.

NEWS AGENCIES

Viet-Nam News Agency: Hanoi.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 63 Khoang Dieu, Hanoi.

Novosti Press Agency: APN Representation, 15 Thuyen Quang St., Hanoi.

Tass also has a bureau in Hanoi.

PUBLISHERS

Su That (*Truth*) Publishing House: Hanoi; controlled by the Government; Marxist classics, political and philosophical works.

Foreign Languages Publishing House: Hanoi; controlled by the Government.

Giao Duc (*Educational*) Publishing House: Hanoi; Ministry of Education.

Lao Dong (*Labour*) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Literary Publishing House: Hanoi; State-controlled.

Pho Thong (*Popularization*) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Popular Army Publishing House: Hanoi.

Scientific Publishing House: Hanoi.

Su Hoc (*Historical*) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Y Hoc (*Medical*) Publishing House: Hanoi.

RADIO

Voice of Viet-Nam: 58 Quan-Su Street, Hanoi; controlled by the Council of Ministers; Home Service in Vietnamese; Foreign Service in English, Japanese, Korean, French, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, Cantonese and Standard Chinese; Dir.-Gen. T. LAM.

In 1966 there were 1,400,000 radio receivers.

There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

State Bank of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam: 7 Lê Lai St., Hanoi; f. 1951; central bank of issue; 350 branches; Dir. VU DUY HIEU; Gen. Man. TA-HOANG-Co'.

Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (*Vietcombank*): 47-49 Ly-Thai-Tô, Hanoi; f. 1962; Chair. TRAN-DU'o'NG; First Deputy Chair. DAO VIET DOAN.

INSURANCE

Vietnam Insurance Co. (Baoviet): 7 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; state company; marine insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (*Vietcochamber*): 33 Bà Triệu St., Hanoi; also houses the *Foreign Trade Arbitration Committee* and the *Maritime Arbitration Committee*.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Agrexport: 6 Trang Tien, Hanoi; imports and exports agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

Artexport: 33 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi; deals in craft products.

Fafim: 49 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi; imports and exports films.

Machinoimport: 8 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports and exports machinery.

Minexport: 35 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi; imports and exports metals and minerals, chemicals and pharmaceutical products.

Naforimex: 19 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports coconut products, rubber and wood and exports oils, forest products and miscellaneous products.

Technoimport: 16-18 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports industrial plant.

Tocontap: 36 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports and exports consumer goods.

Transaf: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; carries out compensation, re-exportation and representation transactions.

Xunhasaba: 32 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi; imports and exports books, periodicals and other cultural material.

Payment for goods is made through the intermediary of the Bank of China, the U.S.S.R. Popular Bank, The Czechoslovakian State Bank or the Bank of Northern Europe and Paris. Goods are usually quoted in sterling.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong Cong Doan Viet-Nam (*Viet-Nam Federation of Trade Unions*) (T.C.D.): 82 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; f. 1943; 532,000 mems.; Pres. HOANG QUOC VIET; Gen. Sec. TRAN DANH TUYEN; publs. *Vietnam Trade Unions, Hammer and Rifle, Lao Dong*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Viet-Minh National Railways: Hanoi; Government-owned; 937 miles of track; main lines; Hanoi-Haiphong (104 km.), Hanoi-Mukh Nam Quong (167 km.), Hanoi-Nam Dinh-Ninh Binh (112 km.), Hanoi-Lao Kang (296 km.).

ROADS

National Automobile Transport Undertaking: Hanoi; f. 1951; operates long distance and municipal bus services. In 1960 there were 9,392 km. of motor roads.

SHIPPING

National River and Sea Transport Undertaking: Haiphong; f. 1956; controls river and maritime shipping; owned by the Government. There are 5,574 km. of navigable waterways.

Vietnam Ocean Shipping Agency: 11 Trần Phú Street, Haiphong.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation of Viet-Nam (CAVN): Hanoi; f. 1954; Government-owned; operates internal and external services; Gia Lam is the largest civil airport.

Civil Aviation Administration of China: operates services between Gia Lam and Peking.

Royal Cambodian Airways: c/o Civil Aviation Administration, 19 Trang Tieng St.; weekly service Hanoi-Pnom Penh.

TOURISM

Viet-Nam Travel Service: 54 Nguyen Du Street, Hanoi.

UNIVERSITY

University of Hanoi: Hanoi; 144 teachers, 1,075 students.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

(SOUTH VIET-NAM)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Viet-Nam is situated in the eastern part of south-east Asia with the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to the north of the 17th parallel and Cambodia to the west. The China Sea lies to the east. The climate is warm and humid with a monsoon season from May to October. The language is Vietnamese. Taoism (ancestor worship) is the religion of most of the population. There are sizeable groups of Buddhists, Cao-Daists, Confucians and Roman Catholics. The flag is yellow with three horizontal red stripes. The capital is Saigon.

Recent History

The 1954 Geneva Agreement divided Viet-Nam, previously a province of the French colonial empire, into two states. In 1955, following a referendum, the Emperor Bao Dai was deposed and a republican constitution promulgated. In November 1963 a military junta seized power in a *coup d'état*, and the dictatorship of President Diem was replaced by a Council of the Armed Forces. In May 1965, the Council of the Armed Forces was dissolved, but in June 1965 the Army again took over the government. Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky became Prime Minister and General Nguyen Van Thieu Head of State. Elections to a constituent Assembly were held in September 1966, and in April 1967 a new Constitution was promulgated. Elections for the presidency and the National Assembly were held during the latter part of 1967. A new Cabinet, composed mostly of civilians and led by Nguyen Van Loc, was formed in November.

Government

Legislative authority is vested in the National Assembly, consisting of a House of Representatives elected for four years by universal suffrage, and a Senate whose members are elected by list voting for six years. Executive authority resides in the President, who is elected by universal suffrage for four years. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's proposal, the members of the Government. There is a Supreme Court, whose functions include the interpretation of the Constitution. Certain other institutions have also been established to safeguard the Constitution.

Defence

The Army, totalling about 750,000, is commanded by Viet-Namese officers and trained under U.S. supervision. The strength of the South Viet-Nam army is to be expanded by 135,000 to 909,000 men during the course of 1968. It is supported by strong U.S. military forces, estimated at over 500,000 men in 1968, and 55,000 troops of other nationalities. Many of the villages have been fortified to resist guerilla penetration. Vietcong forces were estimated at 280,000 in May 1967.

Economic Affairs

The principal activity is agriculture and the chief products are rice and rubber. Maize, sugar cane, ground-nuts and copra are also grown. Fishing provides a valuable

supplement to the diet. Industry is confined to food processing, light machinery assembly, beverages and textiles. As a result of the war situation the economy has declined, and in 1967 950,000 tons of rice were imported. The country has received massive U.S. aid. A Five-Year Plan, which commenced in 1962, was abandoned and replaced in 1966 by the Plan for Revolutionary Development, which aims to rehabilitate the rural economy.

Transport and Communications

There are approximately 937 miles of railways and 12,520 miles of motorable roads. Inland waterways total 2,750 miles, of which 1,350 are canals. Air Viet-Nam maintains internal services and flights to Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia. Saigon is one of the largest ports in south-east Asia.

Social Welfare

Hospital accommodation in 1965 totalled 26,138 beds in 1,559 institutions. In addition there are 615 village maternity clinics. There is a pension scheme for state workers.

Education

In 1966 there were 5,565 primary schools, half of them privately owned, and 584 secondary schools. There are three universities.

Tourism

The main centres of tourism are Saigon, the old city of Hué in the north-east and Dalat, a mountain resort. There is abundant wild game, which attracts many hunters.

Visas are required by all visitors, unless staying under 72 hours.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

January 1 (New Year's Day), May 1 (Labour Day), Ascension Day, August 15 (The Assumption), September 28 (Confucian Day), November 1 (National Day), November 2 (All Saints' Day), December 25 (Christmas).

Lunar Calendar Festivals: Lunar New Year (January-February), Women's Day (sixth of the second lunar month), Buddha's Birth (15th of the fourth lunar month), Tran-Hung-Dao-National Hero (20th of the eighth lunar month).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Piastre = 100 Centimes; the currency was devalued from 35.35 Piastres = \$1 to 80 Piastres = \$1 in June 1966.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 Centimes; 1, 5, 10 Piastre.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 Piastres.

Exchange rate: 192 Piastres = £1 sterling
80 Piastres = \$1 U.S.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1967)					
	Total	Saigon (capital)	Huế	Da Nang	Chinese	French
171,665	16,067,136	1,639,781	137,623	269,366	8,474*	6,126*

* 1963.

AGRICULTURE

(metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Rice . . .	5,326,670	5,185,030	4,821,660	4,336,390
Rubber . . .	76,180	74,200	64,770	49,455
Maize . . .	36,840	46,000	43,820	35,390
Coffee . . .	3,580	3,420	3,530	3,070
Tea . . .	4,730	5,380	5,905	5,210
Tobacco . .	6,820	7,275	7,575	6,900

Livestock (1966): Buffaloes 751,000, Cattle 1,014,000, Pigs 3,254,000.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966
Coal	tons	*	*
Refined Sugar	"	64,336	75,312
Brown Sugar	"	36,898	24,427
Ice	"	248,415	231,587
Beer	hl.	1,129,217	1,179,852
Carbonated Drinks . .	"	696,041	804,817
Mineral Water	"	13,290	—
Cotton Yarn	tons	7,664	8,734
Jute Yarn	"	3,183	2,769
Woven Cotton Fabrics .	'000 metres	55,474	53,703
Tobacco Products . . .	tons	7,636	8,707
Paper	"	17,148	19,046
Glass	"	10,665	13,514
Electricity	'000 kWh	495,774	635,267

* Production halted, Nov. 1964.

FINANCE

1 Viet-Nam piastre=100 centimes.

1,000 piastres=£5 4s. 6d. sterling=U.S. \$12.50.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STAISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET (1967—million piastres)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	1,573	General Administration	1,059
Indirect Taxes	3,943	Foreign Affairs	560
Customs	8,500	Justice	205
Excise	4,429	Home Affairs	1,504
Registry, Public Property, Stamp	2,123	Information	1,100
Revenue of Various Ministries	5,852	Youth	560
Other Sources of Revenue	48,580	National Education	4,050
		Health	2,000
		Labour	100
		Finance	630
		Economy	1,360
		Rural Affairs	550
		Public Works	1,620
		Social Action	300
		Military	42,005
		Common Expenditures	5,607
		War Veterans	590
		National Security	5,113
		U.S. Aid Construction and Development Programmes	6,000
		Revolutionary Development	50
		Planning and Development	37
TOTAL	75,000	TOTAL	75,000

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million piastres)

	1963	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	89,149	100,419	128,286
Income from abroad	— 447	— 500	2,588
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	88,702	99,919	130,874
Less Depreciation allowances	— 4,752	— 4,694	— 5,074
NET NATIONAL INCOME	83,960	95,225	125,800
Taxes less subsidies	12,048	14,558	13,880
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	96,008	109,783	139,680
Depreciation allowances	4,752	4,694	5,074
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	100,760	114,477	144,754
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	12,675	15,183	15,040
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	113,435	129,660	159,794
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	84,806	92,386	107,297
Government consumption expenditure	20,975	25,032	32,539
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	8,098	9,155	12,253

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million piastres—at December 31st)

	1965	1966	1967*
Gold Reserves and Foreign Exchange:			
Tied up	6,031	6,573	6,935
Available	—	17,477	18,693
Currency in Circulation	32,841	46,026	60,642

* November 30th.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (U.S. \$'000)

	1964			1965		
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	48,833	325,483	—276,564	40,289	356,577	—316,117
Non-monetary gold	690	—	690	610	—	610
Freight and insurance	10,139	7,876	2,263	10,765	9,450	1,315
Travel	—	10,201	—10,201	38	10,083	—10,045
Investment income	6,325	4,571	1,754	6,191	14,124	—7,933
Government, n.e.s.	14,278	22,161	—7,883	53,918	28,617	25,301
Other services	43,502	5,655	37,847	73,569	6,359	67,210
Total	123,163	375,947	—252,784	184,941	425,210	—240,269
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	14,192	2,262	11,930	15,481	2,494	12,987
CURRENT BALANCE	137,355	378,209	—240,854	200,422	427,704	—227,282
Net Errors and Omissions			—69			—1,360

FOREIGN AID (million U.S. \$) U.S. Fiscal Years—July-June

	1965	1966	1967 (prelim.)	TOTAL (1954-67)
Agency for International Development (AID)				
Grants and Loans	214.6	582.4	438.2	3,109.1
<i>of which:</i>				
Development Loans	—	—	—	39.9
Commercial Aid Programme	141.8	398.2	140.0	2,168.9
Other	72.8	184.2	298.2	900.3
Food for Peace	52.4	123.5	139.3	542.4
<i>Title 1: Planned grants and loans</i>	42.1	100.0	112.4	356.8
<i>Title 2: Emergency Relief</i>	6.0	17.3	13.8	89.7
<i>Title 3: Voluntary Relief Agencies</i>	4.3	6.2	13.1	95.9
Total Economic Aid	267.0	705.9	577.5	3,651.5
<i>of which:</i>				
Grants	267.0	705.9	577.5	3,555.9
Loans	—	—	—	95.6

EXTERNAL TRADE (million piastres)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Imports	10,016	10,422	12,507	28,385
Exports	2,684	1,696	1,242	1,495

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965		1966	
	metric tons	'000 piastres	metric tons	'000 piastres
Dairy Products	29,152	636,306	45,032	1,713,000
Wheat Flour	78,706	311,408	110,011	742,159
Sugar	70,935	239,283	119,132	469,170
Tobacco and Cigarettes	4,815	264,810	3,935	417,531
Cement	426,126	353,609	365,145	587,880
Petroleum Products	773,536	779,630	962,669	1,351,240
Chemicals	34,892	488,181	57,013	1,378,447
Pharmaceuticals	1,858	456,473	2,697	875,517
Fertilizers	174,780	381,536	35,009	136,519
Rubber and Rubber Goods	4,858	275,222	4,509	383,837
Paper and Cardboard	26,587	219,123	34,112	519,965
Textile Fabrics	1,898	181,797	5,175	994,081
Yarn	17,302	937,312	23,891	1,556,999
Metallurgic Products	245,072	1,803,174	307,309	3,107,341
Machinery and Appliances	15,589	1,190,283	57,758	3,200,094
Electrical Equipment	6,439	489,449	68,055	1,474,729
Motor Cars and Parts	7,324	445,052	13,972	1,478,801

EXPORTS	1965		1966	
	metric tons	'000 piastres	metric tons	'000 piastres
Fresh Fish	169	2,337	160	2,183
Shrimp, Crustaceans	684	27,494	702	43,357
Eggs	521	6,332	—	—
Feathers for Beds	625	30,373	531	37,412
Bones	2,511	3,820	1,261	3,030
Cinnamon	387	27,229	29	2,941
Tea	2,341	74,740	1,863	102,301
Rice	19	116	—	—
Salt	5,000	788	—	—
Sand	79,910	10,110	5,700	1,518
Rubber	58,162	910,409	44,951	1,227,071
Ceramics	106	1,199	30	457

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 piastres)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1966		1965	1966
U.S.A.	5,667,000	11,682,126	France	416,718	576,771
China, Republic (Taiwan)	1,646,151	4,099,250	German Federal Republic	195,798	170,558
Japan	1,150,720	4,320,479	United Kingdom	153,925	236,395
Korea, Republic	638,541	727,500	Japan	137,889	209,707
France	420,101	936,226	Singapore	84,121	41,316
German Federal Republic	284,283	731,688	Hong Kong	62,894	13,569
India	280,572	446,908	Italy	59,274	82,058
Italy	251,400	1,207,441	U.S.A.	49,591	59,234
United Kingdom	209,169	582,637	Netherlands	22,104	22,829
Portugal	204,453	370,818	Spain	17,976	6,944
Thailand	142,879	196,252	China, Republic (Taiwan)	16,572	29,354
Singapore	96,758	182,073	Thailand	1,556	809

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS			ROADS (1966)	
	1965	1966		
Passengers ('000 passenger-km.) .	14,045	3,838	Passenger Cars	37,882
Freight ('000 ton-km.)	31,309	13,939	Commercial Vehicles	37,327

SHIPPING

	1965	1966	1967
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons) .	754	564	727
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons) .	3,964	5,927	7,190

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
INTERNATIONAL		
Flights	12,603	23,972
Passengers	164,460	776,386
Freight (metric tons)	31,013	108,341
Mail (" ")	957	2,191
DOMESTIC		
Flights	87,969	145,996
Passengers	1,093,710	1,321,078
Freight (metric tons)	10,630	11,935
Mail (" ")	1,070	1,426

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	5,565	28,220	1,627,911
Secondary	584	9,326	354,995
Higher	3	605	28,103

Source: Institut National de la Statistique, Saigon.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(THE CONSTITUTION)

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated April 1st, 1967)

BASIC PROVISIONS, CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Viet-Nam is a territorially indivisible, unified and independent Republic, with sovereignty residing in the people. The State recognizes and guarantees the basic rights of all citizens. It will comply with those provisions of international law which are not contrary to its national sovereignty and will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

All citizens are equal before the law, which will protect human rights and the lives, property and honour of every citizen.

The private life, home and correspondence of every citizen shall be respected; he is guaranteed the freedom to worship, pursue the kind of education suited to him, meet and form associations; the State recognizes the freedom of thought, speech and the press. It will strive to improve the social security system, being bound to establish regulations providing for assistance to the old, sick, disabled, orphans, widows and the victims of natural disasters and public misfortune.

Every citizen has the duty to defend the country and the Republic; to defend the constitution and respect the law; to fulfil his military obligations as prescribed by law and to pay taxes in proportion to his means and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

THE LEGISLATURE

Legislative authority is vested by the people in the **National Assembly** which is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The **Senate** consists of between 30 and 60 members, elected by list voting for six years. Half of the Senate is elected every three years. Candidates must be 30 years old, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, have fulfilled military obligations and meet all the conditions prescribed in the Senatorial electoral law.

The **House of Representatives** consists of between 100 and 200 representatives, popularly elected from separate constituencies by direct and secret ballot; they will run as individual candidates. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, have fulfilled military obligations and meet other conditions as specified in the electoral law. Representatives will serve for four years. They may be re-elected.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have the authority to vote legislation, approve treaties and international agreements, determine declarations of war and the holding of peace talks, determine declaration of a state of emergency, imposition of curfew over all or part of the territory of Viet-Nam, control the Government in the carrying out of national policy, propose the removal of part or all of the Government, pass on the validation of Senators and Representatives and decide territorial problems.

The National Assembly is empowered to investigate government agencies or officials at the central or local levels, and may propose the dismissal of ministers, secretaries, the Prime Minister or the entire Government by a two-thirds majority vote of the total membership of each house. This recommendation is binding unless the President has special reasons for rejecting it. In the event of rejection, the National Assembly can override this by a three-quarters majority vote of total number of Representatives and Senators.

Representatives and Senators cannot be prosecuted,

pursued, arrested or sentenced for any statement or vote in the National Assembly or its committees except in cases of flagrant violation of the law.

Bills may be introduced by Representatives, Senators or the President and must be submitted to the Office of the House of Representatives.

The National Assembly shall meet each year in two regular sessions, the first beginning on the first Monday in April, the second on the first Monday in October, each session lasting a maximum of 90 days. Special sessions may be called by request of the President or one third of the total membership of either house. Each house will elect its own Chairman and permanent officers.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested by the people in the President.

The President and Vice-President will run on one list and will be elected by the entire nation in a secret and direct ballot. Their term of office is four years and they may be re-elected once. To run for the Presidency a candidate must have Vietnamese citizenship from birth and continuous residence in Viet-Nam for ten years prior to the date of the election; he must be at least 35 years of age, have fulfilled military obligations, enjoy full rights of citizenship and be introduced by ten Representatives or Senators or by a political party.

The President promulgates legislation; laws will be promulgated within thirty days from the time the President receives bills approved by the National Assembly. He appoints the Prime Minister, and on the latter's proposal the Ministers, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries. He may reorganize part or all of the Government. The President, with the approval of the Senate, will appoint Justices of the Supreme Court, Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions, Rectors of Universities and will appoint and promote General Officers.

The President represents the Nation in international relations, and receives letters of accreditation of diplomatic envoys. With the approval of the National Assembly he shall declare war and ratify peace treaties. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic; Chairman of the National Assembly Council. He shall prescribe national policy and with the assistance of the Vice-President, Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers he shall carry out national policy and laws.

The Vice-President is Chairman of the Culture and Education Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Ethnic Minority Council.

The Prime Minister directs the Government and the administrative agencies of the nation, and is responsible before the President for carrying out national policy. He and other government officials may participate in sessions of the Assembly or its committees to explain matters relating to national policy.

The President is Chairman of the National Security Council, which studies all matters relating to national defence, proposes measures for the maintenance of national security, and proposes the declaration of states of alert, curfew, emergency, or war, declarations of war, and the holding of peace talks.

Province chiefs, mayors, and the members of village, province, and municipal councils are elected by universal suffrage, whilst village chiefs are elected by village councils from among their members. The Government appoints two officials with the responsibility of assisting mayors.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(THE CONSTITUTION)

province chiefs, and village chiefs in administrative and security matters, as well as other administrative personnel. Members and heads of local government bodies may be dismissed by the President if they violate the Constitution, the law, or national policy.

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is an independent branch of the Government, equal in status with the Executive and Legislative. Judicial power will be entrusted to judges and directed by the Supreme Court and lower courts; every court has to be established and organized according to law with an element which judges and an element which prosecutes. All courts are under the control of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will consist of nine to fifteen judges, nine of them nominated by the High Judicial Council with the consent of the National Assembly and then appointed by the President; two will be nominated by the Senate and four by the House of Representatives for appointment by the President. The High Judicial Council will nominate 18 candidates for the Supreme Court, from which nine will be selected by the National Assembly. The members of the Supreme Court nominated by the High Judicial Council will hold office until they reach the statutory retirement age; those nominated by the Senate and the House of Representatives will serve for the same term as they would have in the respective houses. The President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court will be elected by its members.

The Supreme Court can review decisions by any lower court, but only in matters concerning the application of the law; it is empowered to decide on the validity of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections and proclaim their results. It will hold sessions to review the constitutionality of laws and decree laws, the constitutionality and legality of decrees and decisions issued by the Executive, to interpret the constitution in cases of conflict between Government agencies as to their responsibility and competence and to discuss the dissolution of a political organization.

The Supreme Court will have an autonomous budget and the right to determine its internal organization and procedures governing the management of the Judiciary; its organization and procedures will be determined by law.

The High Judicial Court will consist of one member of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Judges of the Courts of Appeal, one representative of the Ministry of Justice, the leader of the Association of Lawyers, and a number of elected members. The President and Vice-President will be elected by the Council's entire membership. It will have jurisdiction in promotions and disciplinary measures involving judges, the review of appointments and transfers of all judges, the nomination of certain judges for the Supreme Court, and advising the Government as well as the Supreme Court on all judicial matters.

The Judicial Council, which is elected by the judges from among their own number, proposes the appointment, promotion, transfer, and disciplining of judges, and advises the Supreme Court in matters relating to the judiciary.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Special Court: During each of its terms the National Assembly will elect five Senators and five Representatives to form a Special Court, chaired by the President of the Supreme Court; this Court will be empowered to judge the President and the Vice-President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, Ministers, Secretaries, Generals, members of the Inspectorate and Justices of the Supreme Court when charges of treason or high crimes are brought against them. Charges will be brought by a motion signed by more than half of the total membership of both the

Senate and the House of Representatives, and that motion must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of both houses. In the case of the President or Vice-President, the motion must be signed by two-thirds of the total number and approved by three-quarters. The Special Court is to decide removal from office by a three-fourths vote of its membership (four-fifths in the case of the President and Vice-President).

The **Inspectorate** includes from nine to eighteen inspectors, one-third designated by the National Assembly, one-third by the President, and one-third by the Supreme Court, and is empowered to investigate personnel of all public and private agencies on suspicion of being directly or indirectly engaged in corruption, speculation, influence-peddling, or acts harmful to the national interest; to inspect accounts of public agencies and corporations; and to audit the property of personnel of public agencies, including the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, National Assembly members, and the President of the Supreme Court. In the case of the Chairman and members of the Inspectorate, the audit of personal property would be conducted by the Supreme Court. The Inspectorate announces publicly the results of its investigations, and proposes disciplinary action against guilty persons or requests prosecution by competent courts.

The **Armed Forces Council** advises the President on matters relating to the Armed Forces, especially promotion, transfer, and disciplining of military personnel of all ranks.

A **Culture and Education Council** assists and stimulates the Government in carrying out an educational policy in keeping with the criteria set out in the Constitution; one-third of the members will be appointed by the President and two-thirds will represent public and private cultural and educational organizations, parents and student associations and youth organizations from throughout the country; their term of office is six years, one-third of the membership being renewed every two years.

The **Economic and Social Council** has the mission of initiating and developing ideas on economic and social matters in order to establish a self-sufficient and prosperous economy. One-third of the members will be chosen by the President from among experts in the field of economics and sociology and two-thirds will be elected separately by economic, commercial and industrial organizations; their term of office is for four years.

The **Ethnic Minority Council**, representing the ethnic minorities living on Vietnamese territory, has the mission of advising the Government on all matters affecting ethnic minorities, with the purpose of helping them to develop politically, economically, culturally and socially. It is composed of one third members appointed by the President from people knowledgeable about minority affairs, and two thirds elected by ethnic minority groups; its term of office will be four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND OPPOSITION

Political parties can be freely established and operate openly in the spirit of the law and non-violence; they must respect the constitution, the law and national sovereignty. The State will facilitate their establishment and progress and encourage and assist progress towards a two-party system. The State recognizes the principle of formalizing political opposition.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The President or an absolute majority of either the Senators or the Representatives may propose amendment of the constitution; no amendment may be made affecting

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, ETC.)

the republican regime, the unity and the territorial integrity decided by the Constitution. A joint committee would study the proposed amendment and report to joint plenary sessions of the Assembly. A resolution to amend the Constitution must be approved by two-thirds of the total number of Representatives and Senators.

There will be a transitional period before the new constitution comes entirely into force; the Constituent Assembly elected in September 1966 will assume the legislative powers established by this constitution until a constitutional government and the first National Assembly have been established. The Assembly will be responsible for drafting a law governing elections, regulations governing the press, political parties and opposition.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General NGUYEN VAN THIEU.

Vice-President: Air Vice-Marshal NGUYEN CAO KY (inaugurated October 31st, 1967).

In the Presidential election of September 3rd, 1967, General THIEU received 1,649,561 votes (34.8 per cent of total votes), TRUONG DINH DZU received 817,219, PHAN KHAC SUU 513,374 and TRAN VAN HUONG 474,100. There were seven other candidates.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: NGUYEN VAN LOC.

Secretary of State, Prime Minister's Office: DOAN BA CANG.

Secretary of State, Assistant to the Prime Minister in Charge of Liaison with the National Assembly: Prof. NGUYEN VAN TUONG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. TRAN VAN DO.

Minister of Defence: Lieut.-Gen. NGUYEN VAN VY.

Minister of Justice: HUYNH DUC BUU.

Minister of the Interior: Lieut.-Gen. LINH QUANG VIEN.

Minister of Revolutionary Development: Lieut.-Gen. NGUYEN BAO TRI.

Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform: TON THAT TRINH.

Minister of "Open Arms" (*propaganda aimed at members of National Liberation Front*): NGUYEN XUAN PHONG.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: Prof. TANG KIM DONG.

Minister of Economy: TRUONG THAI TON.

Minister of Finance: LUU VAN TINH.

Minister of Communications and Transport: LUONG THE SIEU.

Minister of Public Works: BUU DON.

Minister of Social Welfare and Refugee Affairs: Dr. NGUYEN PHUC QUE.

Minister of Health: Dr. TRAN LU Y.

Minister of Veterans' Affairs: Dr. NGUYEN TAN HONG.

Minister of Ethnic Development: PAUL NUR.

Minister of Labour: Prof. PHO BA LONG.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs: PHAM DANG LAM.

Under-Secretary for University and Technical Education: TRAN LUU CUNG.

Under-Secretary for Secondary, Primary, and Popular Education: Prof. LE TRONG VINH.

Under-Secretary for Youth Affairs: HO THOI SANG.

Under-Secretary for Cultural Affairs: Prof. BUI XUAN BAO.

Under-Secretary for Commerce: NGUYEN CHANH LY.

Under-Secretary for Crafts and Industries: VO VAN NHUNG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

(Saigon unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Vongvani Bldg., Silom Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Australia: Caravelle Bldg., Tu-Do (E).

Austria: Maneeya Bldg., Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Belgium: 13 Truong Minh Giang (E).

Brazil: Maneeya Bldg., Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 47 Pasteur (E).

Denmark: 10 Soi Attakarn Prasit Sathorn Tai Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (L).

German Federal Republic: 217 Vo Tanh (E).

Italy: 135 Pasteur (E).

Japan: 13-17 Nguyen Hué (E).

Korea, Republic of: 107 Nguyen Du (E).

Laos: 93 Pasteur (E).

Malaysia: 141 bis, Cong-Ly.

Netherlands: 147 Phan-dinh Phung (E).

New Zealand: 45 Phung-khac Khoan.

Philippines: 42 Doan Thi Diem (E).

Spain: 104 Wireless Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Sweden: Silom Bldg. Silom Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

Thailand: 77 Truong Minh Giang (E).

Turkey: Chidlom Lane, Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Vatican: 173 Hai Ba Trung (*Delegation*).

United Kingdom: 25 Dai Lo Thong Nhut (E).

U.S.A.: 39 Dai Lo Ham Nghi (E); *Ambassador:* ELLSWORTH BUNKER.

Upper Volta: 55 Shimo-Takanawa, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan (E).

The Republic of Viet-Nam also has diplomatic relations with France, Greece, India, Norway, Panama, Portugal and Switzerland.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Election, October 22nd, 1967

One hundred and thirty-seven seats contested by 1,140 candidates; election on a personal, not a party, basis.

SENATE

Election, September 3rd, 1967

Forty-eight lists, comprising 10 candidates, stood for election. The 6 lists elected were largely composed of Catholic and conservative elements.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The new Constitution sanctions the formation of political parties and encourages progress towards a two-party system. Political parties based on social and economic groups have not yet been formed. A number of political groupings, mostly nationalist parties or religious sects, contested the Senatorial and Lower House elections in 1967: they included *Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang*, a nationalist party, *Dai Viet Party*, a more recent nationalist party, *Democratic Alliance*, pro-government, *Movement for the Restoration of the South* which opposed the strong military and Northern participation in the South Viet-Nam Government, *Struggle for Democracy Front* formed in September 1967 by a group of unsuccessful Presidential and Senatorial candidates. In March 1968 the formation of the anti-Communist *People's Committee for National Salvation* was announced.

Anti-Government Fronts.

National Liberation Front: Leader NGUYEN HUU THO.
Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces:
 Formation announced February 1968; Chair.
 TRINH DINH THAO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System is based on the French Judicial System. Under the new Constitution the judiciary will consist of the Supreme Court of 15 judges (nine nominated by the High Judicial Council, two by the Senate and four by the House of Representatives), the High Judicial Court, Courts of Appeal and Lower Courts. The present system will continue for up to one year from the inauguration of the first President.

The Special Court of Justice is a court competent to judge the most high-ranking persons in the Republic, including the President of the Court of Cassation and the President of the Constitutional Court in cases where charges of treason or high crimes are brought against them. The President of the Court of Cassation presides unless he is himself the accused. Fifteen Deputies elected by the National Assembly act as jury.

The Constitutional Court ascertains the constitutionality of Laws, Decrees and Administrative Regulations. Consists of a President, four high-ranking Judges and four Deputies elected by the National Assembly; Pres. VUONG-QUANG-NHUONG.

The Court of Cassation: the chief Judicial authority. It hears appeals from the Military Tribunals and Courts of Appeals of Saigon and Hué. Pres. of the Court of Cassation: VÔ-TRẦN-TUÂN.

The Courts of Appeal: there are two Courts of Appeal based in Saigon and Hué. These courts are divided into two Chambers, civil and criminal; Pres. Saigon: DUONG DUC THUY; Pres. Hué NGUYEN HUU CUNG.

Tribunals of First Instance: there are seven Tribunals of First Instance based in Saigon, Hué, Mytho, Vinhlong, Quang Nam, Bien-Hoa and Khanh Hoa; these hear civil, criminal and commercial cases.

(Another Tribunal has been set up in Binh Dinh, but is not yet working).

Justices of the Peace are scattered all over the country. All small complaints are sorted out by them before they go to the Tribunal of First Instance.

RELIGION

Taoism—Ancestor Worship: A belief that the living and the dead of the same clan are indissolubly bound together. Its principal manifestation is the maintenance and worship of tombs.

Buddhism: Became the official religion under the Ly dynasty (1010-1214). There are many sects.

Buddhist Unified Church: Saigon; Leader THICH TINH KHUET; has split into a militant faction, led by THICH TRI QUANG, and the moderates, led by THICH TAM CHAU.

Jetavana Vihara: Ven. NAGA MAHA THERA, 610 Phan-Dinh-Phung, Saigon; 10,000 mems.

Caodaiism: Has attracted a substantial following in the last forty years and (by 1960) claimed nearly one and a half million adherents. Caodaiism is a synthesis of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Christianity, preaching that the principal founders of religion are the successive reincarnation of the Supreme God. Tay Ninh at the foot of Mount Ba Den is the principal shrine.

Confucianism: Introduced from China during the era of Chinese domination.

Christianity: The first missionaries arrived in the sixteenth century. There are two million Catholics and many schools and hospitals are operated by Catholics.

Archbishop of Saigon: Most Rev. PAUL NGUYEN VAN BINH.

Archbishop of Hué: Most Rev. PHILIPPE NGUYEN KIM DIEN.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

VIETNAMESE

Binh Minh: 211 Nguyễn Thái Học, Saigon.

Chánh Đạo: 283 Gia-Long, Saigon.

Chinh Luân: 15 Võ Tánh, Saigon; circ. approx. 40,000; Editor DANG VAN SUNG.

Công Chứng: 24 Nguyễn An Ninh, Saigon.

Dân Chu: 99B Gia-Long, Saigon.

Dân Chung: Saigon.

Dân Tiên: 24 Phạm Hồng Thái, Saigon.

Đôi Thoại: 55A Hồ Xuân Hương, Saigon.

Hòa Bình: 235 Phạm Ngũ Lão, Saigon.

Miền Nam: 40 Nguyễn An Ninh, Saigon.

Quyết Tiến: 54 Võ Tánh, Saigon.

Saigon Báo: 131 Công Quyển, Saigon.

Sông: 106 Gia Long, Saigon.

Sông Mòi: 207 Phạm Ngũ Lão, Saigon.

Thần Chung: 4 Nguyễn Văn Thỉnh, Saigon.

Thôi Dai: 23 Tu Do, Saigon.

Thôi Luan: 224 Gia Long, Saigon; circ. 50,000; Editor Dr. NGHIEM XUAN TIEN.

Tía Sang: 45-47 Phố Diêm, Saigon.

Tiên: 203 Phạm Ngũ Lão, Saigon.

Tiên Tuyên: 25-27 Tạ Thu Thâu, Saigon.

Tiếng Vang: 223 Phạm Ngũ Lão, Saigon.

Tiếng Việt: 293 Phạm Ngũ Lão, Saigon.

Tín Sôm: 225 Phạm Ngũ Lão, Saigon.

Tu-Do (Liberté): 25-29 rue Võ-Tánh, Saigon; f. 1954; Editor PHAM-VIET-TUYEN; circ. 25,000; Sunday edition 30,000.

Vien-Dong-Nhut-Bao (The Far East Daily News): 102 bis Blvd. Không-Tu, Saigon; f. 1939; Editor HO WEN-YU JOSEPH; Man. CHAU-QUỐC; circ. 15,000.

Xây Dung: 9B/15 Đường Thanh Mẫu (Chi Lang), Saigon.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO, FINANCE)

CHINESE

A Châu: 70-80 Dai Le Khong Tu, Cholon; Editor LUU VINH; circ. 10,000.

Dai Ha: Saigon.

Kiên Quốc: Saigon.

New Viet-Nam Evening Paper: 104 Dai-lo Khong-tu, Cholon; f. 1959; Editor JOSEPH HO WEN-YU; circ. 10,000.

Quốc Tế: Saigon.

Van Quoc: 649 Nguyen-Trai, Cholon; f. 1949; Editor LY-THU; circ. 20,000.

Viet Hoa Soir: 112 Trieu Quang Phuc; Editor CHUNG DUC; circ. 7,543.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Journal d'Extreme-Orient: 146 Pasteur; French; Editor Mme. M.-G. SAUVEZON; circ. 7,000.

Saigon Daily News: 135 Nguyen Hue; f. 1963; English; Editor NGUYEN LAU. (*Suspended* May, 1964).

Saigon Post: 339 Tran Hung Dao, Saigon; f. 1963; English; Editor TRAN NHA; circ. 8,000.

Le Viet-Nam Nouveau: 45 Bui Vien, Saigon; French.

WEEKLIES

Binh Dan: Saigon; circ. 11,000.

L'Information d'Indochine Economique et Financière: 12-22 Ton Thal Dam, Saigon; French; Editor MAURICE PANTONNIER.

Les Nouvelles du Dimanche: 157 Tu Do, Saigon; French; Editor MAURICE LOESCH; circ. 3,000.

Phu Nu Dien Dan: 70 Nguyen Du, Saigon; Editor Mrs. NGUEN THI SANG; circ. 19,500.

Sang Doi Mien Nam: 214-219 Tran Quang Khai, Saigon; Editor NGUYEN VAN PHUONG.

Sunday Post: 339 Tran Hung Dao, Saigon; English; Editor TRAN NHA; circ. 11,000.

Than Nien Thé Thao: Saigon; circ. 10,000.

Times of Viet-Nam: 26 Gia Long, Saigon; English; Editor NGUYEN LAU; circ. 8,000.

Van Nghe Tien Phong: Saigon; circ. 15,100.

Viet-Nam Observer: 241 Hai Ba Trung, Saigon.

MONTHLIES

Bách-Khoa (Thôi-Dai): 160 Phan-dinh-Phung, Saigon; f. 1957; Editor LÊ-NGÔ-CHÂU; circ. 8,500.

Dai Hoc: Vien Dai Hoc (Hué); Editor CAO VAN LUAN.

Free Pacific Magazine: 922 Nguyen Trai; f. 1957; Chinese; circ. 15,000.

Front de la Liberté: B.P. 1035, Saigon; f. 1945; Asian People's Anti-Communist League; Editor R. J. DE JAEGHER; circ. 22,000.

Que Huong: 3 Phan ke Binh, Saigon; Editor NGUYEN CAO HACH.

Tim Hieu Thong Thieng Hoc: 72/6 Nguyen dinh Chu; Theosophical Society of Viet-Nam; Editor NGUYEN VAN HUAN; circ. 6,500.

Xây Dung Mới (New Construction): 29B Phan dinh Phung str., Saigon; technical magazine concerning architecture, building and town planning; Editor LE-VAN-LAM.

NEWS AGENCIES

Viet-Nam Press: 116 Hong Kong Thap Tu, Saigon; f. 1951; Government-operated; supplies local, national and international news; Dir.-Gen. NGUYEN NGOC LINH.

Free Pacific News Agency: 922 Nguyen Trai, Cholon; f. 1957; Chinese language news agency; Dir. Rev. FR. RAYMOND J. DE JAEGHER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: Room 422, 106 Blvd. Nguyen Hue, Saigon; Correspondent EDWIN Q. WHITE.

Kyodo News Service: 75 Dailo Ham Nghi, Saigon; Chief TAMIO AKIYAMA.

UPI: 19 Ngo Duc Ke, Saigon; Chief MICHAEL T. MALLOY. Jiji Press and Reuters also have bureaux in Saigon.

PRESS COUNCIL

Press Council of Viet-Nam: 25 Vô-Tánh, Saigon; Chair. PHAM VIET TUYEN.

PUBLISHERS

Kim-Lai: Saigon.

Minh-Tinh: Saigon.

Tan-Viet: Saigon.

Thanh-Tan: Saigon.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Viet-Nam (Vô Tuyến Việt Nam—VTVN, The National Broadcasting System of Viet-Nam): 3 Phan-dinh-Phung St., Saigon; 8 Regional Stations (Hué, Danang, Quangnai, Quinhon, Nhatrang, Dalat, Banmethuot, Baxuyen), 6 Provincial Stations (Phuyen, Quangnam, Longan, Dinhtruong, Kien-Hoa, Cantho); broadcasts in Vietnamese, Cantonese, Mandarin, French, English, Cambodian, Thai; Dir.-Gen. VU DUC VINH; Asst. Dir.-Gen. NGUYEN VAN LUOM.

Radio V.O.F. (Voice of Freedom) and A.F.R.S. (in English only) also broadcast in South Viet-Nam. A Commercial Broadcasting Station was started in April 1967.

Television was introduced in February 1966.

There are more than a million private radio receivers and hundreds of community ones.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; m.=million; figures are in Vietnamese piastres)

NATIONAL BANK

Ngân-Hàng Quốc-Gia Việt-Nam (National Bank of Viet-Nam): 17 Quay Chuong-Duong, Saigon; f. 1955; central bank authorized to issue notes; cap. (1967) 4,152m., dep. 12,207m.; Gov. NGUYEN HUU HANH.

COMMERCIAL BANKS NATIONAL

Agricultural Development Bank: 7 bis Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon; f. 1967; cap. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. NGUYEN-VAN-HAO.

Viet-Nam Thuong-Tin (Commercial Credit Bank of Viet-Nam): 17 Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon; 9 brs.; f. 1955; cap. 200m.; dep. 2,993.6m. (Dec. 1964); Chair. NGUYEN-HUU-HANH; Gen. Man. NGUYEN-Vô-DIEU; Man. Foreign Dept. PHAM-KIM-NGOC.

Viet-Nam Cong Thuong Ngân Hàng: 93-95 Nam-Nghi St., Saigon; f. 1959; cap. 50m.

Viet-Nam Ngân Hàng (Credit Bank of Viet-Nam): 117 Nguyen-Hue, Saigon; f. 1927; cap. 100m.; Dir.-Gen. N. T. LAP.

There are four smaller national banks.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

FOREIGN

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; Saigon.
Bank of China: Taipei; 11 Chuong-Duong, Saigon.
Bank of Communications: Taipei; 87 Dai lo Ham Nghi; Man. TCHAO TSE KING.
Bank of East Asia: Hong Kong; 6 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.
Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; Saigon.
Banque Française de l'Asie: Paris; Saigon branch; f. 1875.
Banque Franco-Chinoise pour le Commerce et Industrie: Paris; 32 Dai-lo Ham Nghi, Saigon; brs. Cholon, Soctrang.
Banque Nationale de Paris: Paris; 36 Ton-That Dam, Saigon.
Chartered Bank: London; Saigon.
Foreign Exchange Bank of Korea: Seoul; 25 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Hong Kong; Saigon.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

SOFIDIV (*Société pour le Financement et le Développement de l'Industrie du Vietnam*): f. 1962 as a consortium of all commercial banks except Thai and Japanese; cap. 200m.

Industrial Development Centre (IDV): 40-42 Nguyen-Huê, Saigon; f. 1957; 40 mems.; Dir. BU-HOAN; Government agency dealing with development and investment in industry.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES Saigon

Compagnie d'Assurance d'Outre-Mer: 18 Duong Nguyen-cong-Tru; Mans. TRAN-LAP-CU and HUYNH-LY-TRUNG.
Dai Nam Bao Hiem Cong-Ty: 4 Duong Ton-That-Thiep; Pres. NGUYEN THANH DAI.
Viet-Nam Bao-Hiem Cong-Ty: 19 Duong Phu-Kiet; Mans. NGUYEN-TAN-VAN, HUYNH-VAN-DON, LE-VAN-KINH, TROUNG-VAN-TUAN.
Viet-Nam Bao Phat Ba: 13 Duong Pasteur; Man. HUYNH VAN HEN.

There are over ten foreign insurance companies operating in Saigon.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Saigon Chamber of Commerce: 69 Tu Do, Saigon; f. 1955; mems. 27,291; Pres. TRAN VAN LOC; Sec.-Gen. TRAN VAN DINH.
Danang Chamber of Commerce: 32 Dôc-Lap St., Danang; P.O.B. 102; f. 1956; mems. 22; Chair. TON-THAT-HUON; Sec.-Gen. DU-PHUOC-MINH; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de la Chambre de Commerce de Danang*.
French Chamber of Commerce: 34 Thông-Nhut, Saigon.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Confédération Générale de l'Industrie et du Commerce du Viet-Nam: 38 dai-lo Nguyen-Hue, Saigon.
Confederation of Industries and Handicrafts: Saigon.
Bureau Mixte des Syndicats Exportateurs de Céréales: 36 Maréchal de Lattre, Saigon; f. 1957; mems. 26; Pres. NGUYEN-NGOC-DAN; deals with all cereal products.

Professional Group of Tobacco Manufacturers: represented by firm Manufactures Indochinoises de Cigarettes; 152 Dai-lô Nguyen Hoang, Saigon.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Caoutchouc: Saigon; deals with all rubber products.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong-Liên-Doãn Lao-Công (*Vietnamese Federation of Christian Labour*): 14 Lê-van-Duyet, Saigon; f. 1948; Pres. TRÂN-QUOC-BUU; Sec. Gen. TRÂN-HUU-QUYEN.

Trade Unions are affiliated to the Federation through Provincial Councils. Total membership: 500,000.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Federation of Plantation Workers: 14 Lê-van-Duyet St., Saigon; 35,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VU-HA-THANH.

Federation of Tenant Farmers: above address; 350,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VO-VAN-GIAO.

Federation of Transport Workers: above address; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUU-VAN-VINH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Viet-Nam Railways: 2 Công-Truong Dien-Hong, Saigon; Dir. NGUYEN-NGOC-LAM; Asst. Dir. TRAN-MONG-CHAU; Chief Exec. NGUYEN-QUANG-DAT; Chief, Dept. of Operations TRINH-DINH-TUONG; Chief, Dept. of Track LE-DAC-BA; Chief, Mechanical Dept. NGUYEN-VAN-CHUNG.

State-owned; length of track 1,500 km.; insecurity caused by the war has reduced exploitable length of track to about 500 km.

ROADS

There are 3,778 km. of national highways, 2,593 km. of inter-provincial highways, 3,962 km. of provincial roads, 4,318 km. of communal roads, 3,899 km. unclassified and 1,477 km. of town streets; total 20,027 km.

SHIPPING

There are more than 4,500 km. of navigable waterways of which 2,200 km. are canals.

Nam-Hai: 20 Nguyen-Cong-Tru, Saigon.

Nam-Tien: 114 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

Viet-Nam Thuy-Bo-Van-Tai Cong-Ty: 10 Ton-Dam, Saigon.

The following foreign lines call at Saigon.

American Mail Line: Seattle, Wash.; Saigon.

American President Lines: San Francisco, Calif.; An-Lac Cong-ty, 7 Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: New York, N.Y.; Saigon.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: Paris; 46-48 Tu-Do, Saigon.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Paris; 28 Bach-Ding, Saigon.

East Asiatic Company Ltd.: Copenhagen; Saigon.

Isthmian Lines, Inc.: New York, N.Y.; Saigon.

Pacific Far East Line, Inc.: San Francisco, Calif.; Saigon.

States Marine Lines: New York, N.Y.; 135 Nguyen-Hue, Saigon.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Viet-Nam: 116 Nguyen-Huế Blvd., Saigon; f. 1951; international flights to Vientiane, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Taipei, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Hong Kong; Pres. NGUYEN-VAN-KHAI; Man. Dir. NGUYEN-TAN-TRUNG; fleet of one Caravelle, two Douglas DC-6, five DC-4, seven DC-3, one Cessna 310 and five Cessna 185.

The following foreign airlines are also represented: Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., Civil Air Transport, Lufthansa, K.L.M., Northwest Orient Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Royal Air Cambodge, Royal Air Lao, Thai Airways International, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Viet-Nam National Tourist Office: 25 Ben Bach Dang, Saigon; Dir. TRAN BA THACH.

Tourist Information Centre: 3 Tu-Do, Saigon.

Dalat Tourist Bureau: 12 Yersin St., Dalat.

Hue Tourist Bureau: 26 Ly-Thuong-Kiet, Hue.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Office of Atomic Energy: 291 Phan-Thanh-Gian, P.O. Box Q-16, Saigon; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. LE-VAN-THOI; government body responsible for atomic affairs; maintains a Nuclear Research Centre at Dalat.

Dalat Nuclear Research Centre: Dalat; f. 1961; 250 kW. Triga II reactor; laboratories: radiochemical, radiobiological, nuclear physics, health physics, electronics; reference library; Dir. NGO DINH LONG.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Dalat: Dalat; 61 professors, 444 students.

University of Hué: Hué; 211 teachers, 3,561 students.

University of Saigon: Saigon; 372 teachers, 19,071 students.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

ANTIGUA

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

DOMINICA

GRENADA

ST. LUCIA

A group of Caribbean islands sharing a common relationship with Britain and participating in regional co-operative organizations.

INTRODUCTION

Associate Status: During 1966 the British Government and each of the Windward and Leeward Islands, except Montserrat, concluded a number of agreements establishing a new non-colonial relationship between the United Kingdom and the following former colonies (dates of association in brackets): Antigua (February 27th, 1967), St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (February 27th, 1967), Dominica (March 1st, 1967), Grenada (March 3rd, 1967) and St. Lucia (March 1st, 1967). The association is free and voluntary and can be terminated unilaterally by either party. St. Vincent is still considering association.

Defence and External Affairs: The British Government retains responsibility for defence and external affairs and there is a British Government Representative for the five islands to supervise this aspect of the arrangements. External affairs and defence policy are conducted in close consultation with the governments of the Associated States, to whom authority may be delegated in the following affairs: membership of international organizations of which the United Kingdom is a member, trade agreements, agreements of local concern negotiated with Caribbean members of the Commonwealth, agreements of a financial, cultural or scientific nature with any Commonwealth member or with the U.S.A., and agreements relating to migration. The Associated States are to provide any defence facilities that might be requested by the British Government.

British Government Representative: C. S. ROBERTS, St. Lucia.

Internal Government: Each State exercises full internal self-government. The Queen is Head of State and is represented in each case by a Governor, who replaces the former Administrator. The structure of internal government is regulated by separate constitutions for each island. Dominica, St. Kitts and St. Lucia have unicameral parliaments of 10, 10 and 11 members respectively, with three nominated members and one *ex-officio* member. Antigua and Grenada have bicameral legislatures, consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The life of parliament

is five years in each case. The Premier and Cabinet of each State are responsible to the parliament.

Constitutional Amendments: The association agreements may be terminated at any time, either by an Associated State, after necessary legislation has been passed, or by the British Government, which may declare the State independent. Legislation terminating the association requires a two-thirds majority in the Lower House and a two-thirds majority in a referendum, except if the association is terminated for the purpose of joining a federation, union or association with an independent Commonwealth country in the Caribbean. Constitutional amendments may take place only in the territory concerned. Amendments involving basic clauses of the Constitutions (e.g. fundamental freedoms) would require approval of two-thirds of the members of the parliament or of two-thirds of the electorate. In the case of Antigua, both provisions would need to be satisfied before such an amendment could be passed.

Judicial System: A Regional Supreme Court of Judicature has been established for the five Associated States and is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal, the latter replacing the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal. The jurisdiction of the High Court includes fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States.

Citizenship: Citizens of the Associated States continue to be citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies. Should the association be terminated, separate citizenship for each State will become operative, and will apply to those born in the territory, those whose fathers were citizens of the territory, and women married to citizens of the territory.

Other Provisions: The association arrangements also provide for the establishment of Police and Public Service Commissions, entrenched constitutional clauses on Human Rights, the continuation of British policies on trade, aid and immigration in the Associated States, and the prospect of future regional co-operation in the Caribbean area.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

REGIONAL COMMON SERVICES

WEST INDIES (ASSOCIATED STATES) COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Bridge St., Castries, St. Lucia

The Council of Ministers was set up in September 1966, in anticipation of the accession to independence of Barbados, and replaces the former Regional Council of Ministers embracing Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands. It is composed of the Premiers of the Associated States and the Chief Minister of Montserrat, and is responsible for such regional undertakings as broadcasting, seismological surveys, etc., and the initiation of further co-operative projects. A committee of the Council, appointed to define development priorities, has advocated the establishment of a Regional Development Agency and a Regional Development Bank. Other recommendations include tourist development, the development and co-ordination of industry, agriculture and fisheries, the establishment of joint marketing boards and joint commercial bodies.

The Council meets regularly, the chairmanship rotating annually, and decisions are taken by a majority vote.

Chairman: (1968): Hon. E. O. LEBLANC (Dominica).

The Secretariat is responsible for convening meetings, the transmission of Council decisions to member governments, the surveillance of the development of regional projects, and the administration of the overseas offices of the Council in London and Canada.

Executive Secretary: GEORGE ODLUM.

WEST INDIES (ASSOCIATED STATES) SUPREME COURT

St. George's, Grenada

Composed of a High Court of Justice, which replaces the former Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands, and a Court of Appeal, replacing the British Caribbean Court of Appeal. The High Court is composed of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Court of Appeal is presided over by the Chief Justice and includes two other High Court Judges. Jurisdiction of the High Court includes the general supervision of justice in the Associated States, Montserrat, St. Vincent and the British Virgin Islands, fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States. (See below: Judicial System.)

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir ALLEN LEWIS, Q.C.

PRESS

Caribbean Press Association: P.O.B. 45, St. George's, Grenada; t. 1047; Pres. E. L. COETZER.

RADIO

Windward Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting House, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1055; short-wave transmission. The capital town of each of the Windward Islands is also covered on medium-wave by W.I.B.S. relay stations; Man. and Programme Dir. A. G. C. PARSONS, M.B.E.

FINANCE

East Caribbean Currency Authority: P.O.B. 624, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1004, to replace British Caribbean Currency Board, responsible for issue of currency in Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla,

St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Montserrat, Grenada; notes in circulation (December 1967): EC \$30,185,022; Man. Dir. J. D. HUGHES (Bank of England).

The currency unit is the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$) equal in value to the B.W.I.S. which it replaced.

Notes: 1, 5, 20, 100.

Coins: The East Caribbean Currency Authority issues no coins. Former coinage remains legal tender.

Exchange rate: EC\$4.8 = £1 sterling.

EC\$2.00 = \$1 U.S.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CARIBBEAN FREE TRADE AREA

A Caribbean Free Trade Area (Carifta) was agreed in January 1966 between Antigua, Barbados and Guyana. Aiming at a gradual reduction of customs barriers and the free interchange of labour forces, the free trade area was to be open to other Caribbean states which might seek admission at any future date. This free trade area never really came into operation and in 1967 new agreements were made (yet to be ratified by the respective parliaments) by which the Carifta was extended to cover the West Indies Associated States, St. Vincent, Montserrat, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad. The agreement provides for dropping tariff barriers and quantitative restrictions on trade between territories over a five-year period for larger territories and a ten-year period for smaller territories. A central secretariat is to be set up in Guyana and the Carifta agreement is scheduled to come into effect on May 1st, 1968.

Regional Development Agency: set up in 1965 to co-ordinate development projects throughout the East Caribbean area. Exec. Sec. GEORGE WILLIAMS.

A **Regional Development Bank** is proposed and a draft charter is being studied by the countries concerned; it will possibly have participation from the United Kingdom and other developed nations.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: 2 Kirk Ave., P.O.B. 432, Kingston, Jamaica; Chair. Hon. Sir HAROLD ROBINSON.

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean: P.O.B. 400, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Pres. J. ANGUS MACHAY, Sec. VAL ROBERTS.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): Silva Terrace, 17 Saddle Rd., Maraval, Trinidad; t. 1021; Pres. P. O. McILHEEN, Sec. GRACE DA SILVA.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): P.O.B. 27 Temple St., St. John's, Antigua; Pres. H. A. L. FRANKS.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): 17 and 19, P.O.B. 170, Port-Kaituma, Barbados; t. 1021; 2 more associations. Chair. Sir ROBERT KILGUSON; Sec. R. NOLAN. See also pub's *W.I.S.A. Handbook*, *Report on Production of Members of W.I.S.A. Sugar Technology*.

Federation of Primary Producers of the British Caribbean, Ltd.: Chair. R. L. M. RUSSELL, Jamaica.

Windward Islands Banana Association: St. John's, Antigua; Chair. Mr. D. A. HARRIS.

Windward Islands Cocoa Board: St. John's, Antigua.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TRANSPORT SHIPPING

West Indies Shipping Corporation: 16, 1st Floor, Salvatori Bldg., 2 Frederick St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1961; statutory body to maintain services between the West Indian Islands; Mans. Furness, Withy & Co., Port-of-Spain; Chair. S. L. Lum; 2 ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.): Kent House, Long

Circular Rd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1948; Ch. Sir ELLIS CLARKE.

Leeward Island Air Transport (L.I.A.T.): Coolidge Airp. Antigua; subsidiary of B.W.I.A.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston, Jamaica
Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering and Col. of Arts and Sciences in Trinidad; College of Arts Sciences in Barbados.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): Antigua 108, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla 136, Dominica 290, Grenada 133, St. Lucia 238.

Population: Antigua incl. Barbuda and Redonda 63,839 (1966), St. Kitts 59,476 (1965), Nevis 12,750 (1960), Anguilla 5,568 (1960), Dominica 68,501 (1966), Grenada 98,000 (1964), St. Lucia 110,142 (1966).

Towns: Castries (St. Lucia) 39,000, St. George's (Grenada) 33,000, St. John's (Antigua) 24,367, Charlestown (Nevis) 16,133, Basseterre (St. Kitts) 15,726, Roseau (Dominica) 15,000.

AGRICULTURE

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Montserrat)

Production (1962): Sugar 83,167 tons, Cotton Lint 458,000 lb.; *Antigua* (1965): 14,040 tons processed sugar; *St. Kitts, Nevis* (1967): 330,000 tons sugar cane.

Livestock: There are a small number of cattle, sheep, goats, mostly on the St. Kitts group, which in 1961 had 8,072 cattle, 10,532 sheep, 7,632 goats and 60 pigs.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

(Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)

Production (1962—lbs.): Cotton 259,997, Arrowroot 7,471,400, Nutmeg 1,504,961, Mace 225,015. (Banana coconuts, cocoa, sugar and sweet potatoes are cultivated.)

Exports: Banana Stems 9.5 million. Lime juice, coconuts, mace, nutmeg, arrowroot, cotton and sugar are exported.

Livestock (est.): Cattle 35,000, Pigs 40,000, Goats 23,000, Sheep 20,000.

FINANCE

EC \$1 = 100 cents

£1 sterling = EC \$4.8

U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.00

BUDGETS

(E.C. \$)

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA		DOMINICA		ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA	
Revenue:		Revenue:		Revenue:	
Customs	1962 2,744,090	Customs	1967 3,467,000	Customs	1966 2,142,000
Other recurrent revenue	3,264,076	Taxes	864,500	Internal Revenue	1,360,000
Total inc. other items	10,278,944	Total inc. other items	5,945,055	Total inc. other items	8,325,000
Expenditure:		Expenditure:		Expenditure:	
Agriculture	303,815	Education	1,322,000	Peasant Development	38,000
Health	1,203,776	Health	1,165,000	Public Works	378,000
Public Works	786,355	Other Social Services	151,000	Hospitals, etc.	512,000
Education	763,114	Capital Projects	2,502,930	Health	419,000
Total inc. other items	8,165,726	Total inc. other items	7,914,000	Education	918,000
				Total inc. other items	8,488,000

GRENADA		ST. LUCIA	
Revenue:		Revenue:	
Customs	1965 4,227,164	Customs and Excise	5,725,000
Taxes	1,630,436	Taxes	1,778,000
Total inc. other items	10,548,820	Total inc. other items	8,376,127
Expenditure:		Expenditure:	
Medical	1,334,394	Medical	1,842,209
Education	1,391,130	Public Works	1,589,000
Public Works	2,218,115	Education	1,587,617
Total inc. other items	10,350,066	Total inc. other items	8,376,127
Estimate 1966	12,758,559	Expenditure (1968):	13,934,225
Estimate 1967	13,935,771	Education	3,934,255

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EC \$'000)

Antigua (1964): Imports 23,054, Exports 4,652.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (1965): Imports 14,628, Exports 8,812.

Dominica (1965): Imports 17,273, Exports 9,545.

Grenada (1966): Imports 21,722, Exports 9,527.

St. Lucia (1965): Imports 22,014, Exports 11,170.

TOURISM

See under each Island.

EDUCATION

	ANTIGUA (1966)	ST. KITTS- NEVIS-ANGUILLA (1963)	DOMINICA (1964)	GRENADA (1965)	ST. LUCIA (1964)
Schools:					
Primary .	52	35	72	56	58
Secondary .		5	4	11	3
Pupils:					
Primary .	17,027	15,300	17,513	28,402	23,120
Secondary .		1,455	1,532	2,703	939

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The West Indies Associated States Supreme Court was established by Order in Council in 1967, and is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction extends to the five Associated States, Montserrat, St. Vincent and the British Virgin Islands. The High Court of Justice, which replaces the former Supreme Court of the Windward and Leeward Islands, is presided over by the Chief Justice and there are six Puisne Judges. As well as summary jurisdiction in cases referred to it, the competence of the Court extends to such matters as the membership of the island parliaments, disputes over the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States, and the fundamental rights and freedoms of the subjects of the States. Appeals from this Court lie to the Court of Appeal, situated in St. George's, Grenada, which is composed of the Chief Justice, sitting as President, and two Judges of the High Court of Justice. The jurisdiction of this Court replaces that of both the Court of Appeal of the Windward and Leeward Islands and the British Caribbean Court of Appeal. Appeals from this Court lie to the Privy Council.

There are also courts of summary jurisdiction in each of the islands, presided over, in most cases, by a stipendiary magistrate who is a qualified legal practitioner. In general, summary jurisdiction in criminal matters is limited by statute to cases where the subject-matter is £10 or below, and in civil matters to £52 or under.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir ALLEN LEWIS; **Justices of Appeal:** The Hons. KEITH L. GORDON, P. CECIL LEWIS; **Puisne Judges:** The Hons. ST. BERNARD, LOUISY, BISHOP, GLISSOR; **Chief Registrar:** E. C. WILKINSON.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Bishop of Antigua: Rt. Rev. D. R. KNOWLES, P.O.B. 23, St. John's, Antigua. Anglicans in the diocese number about 50,000.

Bishop of the Windward Islands: Rt. Rev. HAROLD GRANT FIGOTT, M.A., Bishop's House, St. Vincent. There are about 75,000 Anglicans in the diocese.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The island of Antigua at 17° 6' N. 61° 45' W., is some 108 sq. miles in extent.

The island of Barbuda lies about 25 miles to the north of Antigua and has an area of 62 square miles.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir WILFRED E. JACOBS, O.B.E., Q.C.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. V. C. BIRD.

Official Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Hon. W. L. MCINTYRE).

Minister of Communications and Works: Hon. E. E. WILLIAMS.

Minister of Trade, Production and Labour: Hon. L. E. HURST.

Minister of Social Service: Hon. E. H. LAKE.

Minister Without Portfolio: (vacant).

Cabinet Secretary: E. T. HENRY.

SENATE

President: Dr. L. R. WYNTER.

Vice-President: WILLIAM BUNTIN.

Nominated Members: 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: D. W. HURST.

Official Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Elected Members: 10.

Clerk: E. T. HENRY.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Antigua Labour Party: won all 10 seats in the Legislative Council in 1960; Leader V. C. BIRD.

Antigua and Barbuda Democratic Movement: St. John's; f. 1960; aims for the establishment of a party system of government; leader ROBERT HALL.

THE PRESS

Antigua Star: Antigua Printery Ltd., 30 Long Street, St. John's; f. 1936; daily; circ. 3,156; Editor DAVID JOSEPH NELSON; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

Worker's Voice, The: 46 North Street, St. John's; f. 1944; daily; official organ of the Labour Party; circ. 1,500 weekdays, 2,000 Sundays; Editor and Advertising Man. LEVI JOSEPH.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Antigua: St. John's; f. 1956; Broadcasting Officer E. A. M. JOHN.

Leeward Islands Television Services Ltd. (ZAL TV): Antigua; affiliate of Canadian Broadcasting Service; f. 1964, first transmission June 1965; operates two channels, one to Antigua, one to Montserrat.

FINANCE

Antigua Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 52 Newgate Street, P.O. Box 95, St. John's.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Branch in St. John's; Manager G. S. J. SNOOK.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Branch in St. John's; Man. B. V. KELLY.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto; Antigua Office: St. John's.

Antigua-Barbuda Savings Bank: Man. H. B. AMBROSE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Antigua Chamber of Commerce: St. Mary's Street, St. John's; 95 mems.; Pres. LIONEL A. BOULOS.

Antigua Cotton Growers' Association: P.D.O., St. John's; Chair. ANTHONY SHOUL.

TRADE UNIONS

Antigua Civil Service Association: Antigua; about 350 mems.; Hon. Sec. PAGET A. WINTER.

Antigua Trades and Labour Union: 46 North Street, St. John's; f. 1940; about 17,000 mems.; Pres. V. C. BIRD.

Antigua Workers Union: Antigua; f. 1967; anti-government union; leaders GEORGE WALTER, HALSTEAD SMITH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are 49.7 miles of narrow-gauge line used for moving sugar cane.

ROADS

There are 179.8 miles of roads. Registered vehicles (1965) 3,941, motor cycles 611.

SHIPPING

The main harbour is the St. John's Harbour where a lighter system is in use. A deep-water harbour is due to be completed by late 1968, at a cost of EC\$ 10m., 6m. of which come from an Eximbank loan.

The Atlantic Line Ltd., Booth Line, Harrison Line, Royal Netherlands Line and Siosa maintain regular services. The Federal Maple and the Federal Palm run a fortnightly freight and passenger service to Jamaica.

CIVIL AVIATION

Coolidge Airport, the airport for Antigua, is being remodelled and extended to accommodate jet aircraft.

British West Indian Airways: 42-44 St. Mary's Street, St. John's; services to other West Indian Islands and the United States.

Leeward Islands Air Transport Services Ltd.—L.I.A.T.: Coolidge Airport, St. John's; f. 1956; subsidiary of B.W.I.A.; operates services throughout the Caribbean islands and Puerto Rico. Charters operated throughout the Eastern Caribbean. Chair. Sir ERROLL DOS SANTOS; Man. Dir. FRANK S. DELISLE.

Antigua is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Canada, Air France, A.L.M., B.O.A.C., Caribair and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Tourism is one of the main industries. There were 57,935 visitors in 1967. There are 25 hotels with a total of 909 rooms.

Antigua Tourist Board: Lower High St., P.O.B. 363, St. John's; Chair. J. F. SHOUL; Sec. Miss Y. MAGINI.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

St. Kitts

This island is about 65 sq. miles in extent, 28 miles long and 5 miles wide.

The economy of the island is based mainly on sugar. There is one sugar factory located in Basseterre. Sea Island Cotton is also grown. Tourism is developing rapidly.

The chief port and capital of the island is Basseterre.

Nevis

This lies but three miles to the south-east of St. Kitts and is 36 sq. miles in area.

Cultivation is confined to very small farms which once prospered exclusively on sugar. But because of competition from St. Kitts, Sea Island cotton and coconuts have become the staple crops, though some sugar is still produced.

Anguilla

Some 35 sq. miles in extent, Anguilla lies to the north of St. Kitts. A subsistence agrarian economy is practised.

Anguilla declared unilateral independence from the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla in June 1967, and asked for independent status within the British Commonwealth; negotiations have since been in progress to settle Anguilla's complaints against the government in St. Kitts.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Sir FRED PHILLIPS, C.V.O.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Premier and Minister of Finance: R. L. BRADSHAW, J.P.

Attorney-General: (vacant).

Minister of Trade, Development and Tourism: C. A. P. SOUTHWELL, J.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Labour: W. F. GLASFORD.

Minister of Education, Health and Welfare: J. N. FRANCE

Minister without Portfolio: F. T. WILLIAMS.

Cabinet Secretary: P. INNES.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: M. P. ALLEN, O.B.E.

Elected Members: 10.

Nominated Members: 2.

Clerk: J. L. WOODLEY.

ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 1966

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	7
People's Action Movement	2
United National Party	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party (Workers' League): Church St., Basseterre; f. 1932; Leader R. L. BRADSHAW.

People's Action Movement: Leader Dr. W. V. HERBERT.

United National Movement: Nevis; aims for independence from St. Kitts; Leader EUGENE WALWYN.

THE PRESS

Democrat: P.O. Box 30, Basseterre; f. 1948; weekly; circ. 3,000; Editors Capt. J. L. WIGLEY, W. V. HERBERT, M.B.E.

Labour Spokesman, The: Church St., Basseterre; f. 1957; daily; organ of St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union; Editor FITZROY BRYANT; circ. 1,000.

St. Kitts-Nevis Daily Bulletin: Central and Fort Streets, Basseterre; f. 1914; Conservative; circ. over 660; published by A. M. Losada Ltd.; Editor STANLEY PROCOPE; U.K. Reps.: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd., 13 New Bridge St., London, E.C.4.

PUBLISHER

A. M. Losada Ltd.: P.O. Box 95, St. Kitts; f. 1914; Man. and Editor STANLEY PROCOPE.

RADIO

Radio ZIZ: Springfield, Basseterre; government controlled.

FINANCE

National Mid-Atlantic Bank Ltd.: Man. M. GOYENCHE.

Nevis Co-operative Banking Co. Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Man. Dir. D. R. WALWYN.

St. Kitts Industrial Bank Ltd.: Central Street, Basseterre (P.O.B. 200); Man. E. S. BRIDGEWATER.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Basseterre: P.O. Box 42; sub-branch in Nevis; Manager A. BELLE.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Basseterre; P.O.B. 91; Man. W. L. BECKET.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): Basseterre f. 1938; incorporated 1949; 65 mems.; Pres. C. BRISBANE; Sec. C. MALONE.

St. Kitts Employers' Consultative Federation: Basseterre; represents most large employers in commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors; Sec. RALPH VANIER.

St. Kitts Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association Ltd. P.O.B. 238, Basseterre; f. 1937; Pres. C. M. BERKET; Sec. R. S. VANIER.

Nevis Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Pres. IVOR STEVENS.

St. Kitts Producers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 238, Basseterre; f. 1941; 32 mems.; Pres. W. A. KESICK.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TRADE UNIONS

- St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union:** Masses House, Church St., Basseterre; f. 1940; affiliated Caribbean Congress of Labour; associated with St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party; about 4,000 mems.; Pres. ROBERT BRADSHAW; Gen. Sec. JOS N. FRANCE; publ. *The Labour Spokesman* (daily).
- St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Civil Service Association:** c/o The Secretary, Post Office, Basseterre; about 160 mems.; Pres. A. T. REBERIO; Sec. E. JOHN.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

There are 36 miles of light railway on St. Kitts serving the sugar plantations.

ROADS

In St. Kitts there are approximately 60 miles of roads, in Nevis approximately 63 miles and in Anguilla 35 miles. There are about 2,186 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

The Government maintain a commercial motor boat service between the islands and Siosa and Federal Shipping Lines call at the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

- Leeward Islands Air Transport Co.:** St. Kitts; for services see Antigua.
- British West Indian Airways:** c/o L.I.A.T., Basseterre; for services see Trinidad.
- Windward Islands Airways:** Sprott St., Basseterre; five flights a week; Man. C. H. WALTERS.
- Caribair also operates services.

TOURISM

- St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Tourist Board:** P.O.B. 132, Basseterre.
- There were 6,559 visitors in 1964.

DOMINICA

About one-fourth of the total area of the island is under cultivation—exploitation being limited to the volcanic soils. The chief agricultural pursuit is the growing of bananas, followed closely by citrus fruit, particularly the lime, which besides producing edible fruit and juices, also yields various essential oils which are of value in pharmaceutical products. Oranges, cocoa, vanilla and coconuts are other crops. Production is mainly carried on from small holdings owned and worked by peasant farmers, who supply both home needs and an export trade.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Sir LOUIS COOLS-LARTIGUE, K.B., O.B.E.

CABINET (May 1968)

- Premier and Minister of Finance:** Hon. E. O. LeBLANC.
- Official Member:** The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Hon. L. I. AUSTIN).
- Minister of Trade and Industry:** Hon. N. A. N. DUCREAY.
- Minister for Home Affairs:** Hon. MABLE MOIR JAMES.
- Minister of Education and Health:** Hon. W. S. STEVENS.
- Minister of Communications and Works:** Hon. R. O. P. ARMOUR.
- Parliamentary Secretary:** Hon. R. P. St. LUCE.
- Cabinet Secretary:** C. A. SEIGNORET.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- Speaker:** G. A. WINSTON.
- Official Member:** 1.
- Nominated Members:** 3.
- Elected Members:** 11.
- Clerk:** Mrs. M. DAVIS-PIERRE.

ELECTION, JANUARY 1966

PARTY	
Dominica Labour Party.	10
Dominica United People's Party	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

- Dominica Labour Party:** Roseau; Pres. Hon. N. A. N. DUCREAY; Leader Hon. E. O. LeBLANC.
- Dominica United People's Party:** Roseau; Leader Hon. E. B. HENRY.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

- Bishop of Roseau, Dominica:** Rt. Rev. ARNOLD BOGHAERT, Bishop's House, Roseau; 60,000 Catholics (1965).
- There are also Methodist and Anglican Churches.

THE PRESS

- Dominica Chronicle:** (Bulletin Office), P.O.B. 124, Roseau; f. 1909; Catholic Democratic; Wednesday and Saturday; Man. S. A. W. BOYD; London Office: 13 New Bridge St., E.C.4; circ. 2,500.
- Dominica Herald:** 31 Kennedy Ave., Roseau; f. 1955; Liberal weekly; Editor EDWARD SCOBIE; circ. 1,700.
- Government Gazette:** Government Printer, Roseau; weekly; circ. 300.
- The Star:** 26 Bath Rd.; weekly; Editor PHYLLIS SHAND; circ. 1,200.

RADIO

There is a sub-station of the Windward Islands Broadcasting Service.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

FINANCE

BANKS

Dominica Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 9 Gt. Marlborough St., Roseau; f. 1941; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. B. CHARLES.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Branch in Roseau; sub-branch at Portsmouth; agency at Marigot; Man. F. DUPIGNY.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; branch in Roseau; Man. K. E. D. FISHER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agricultural Marketing Board: Chair. J. BULLY, M.B.E.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, The: Pres. C. J. L. DUPIGNY.

Dominica Banana Growers' Association: Roseau; Gen. Man. A. D. BOYD.

Dominica Chamber of Commerce: Love Lane, Roseau; Pres. A. EMANUEL; Exec. Sec. G. DERRICK.

Dom-Can Timbers Ltd.: 8 Castle St., Roseau; f. 1967 to develop logging industry; Pres. W. R. MALPASS.

TRADE UNIONS

Dominica Trade Union: 70-71 Queen Mary St., Roseau; f. 1945; 2,500 mems.; Pres. DEVERILL P. LAWRENCE; Gen. Sec. STEWART WILLIAMS.

Civil Service Association: 22 Bath Rd., Roseau; f. 1960; 350 mems.; Pres. G. ROBIN; Sec. F. O. G. SYMES.

Dominica Amalgamated Workers' Union: 49 Kennedy Ave.; f. 1960; 2,247 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. F. JOSEPH; Pres. Miss M. FONTAINE.

Waterfront and Allied Workers' Union: Upper Lane, Roseau; f. 1965; 500 mems.; Pres. ARNOLD ACTIVE; Gen. Sec. PATRICK JOHN.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

There are 19 Credit Societies with about 8,056 members with share capital of \$1,184,187; loans 1967: \$1,105,391, and 4 Marketing and Processing societies (Lime Juice and Lime Oil, Fisheries) with 240 members.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 166 miles of first class, 174 miles of second class and 67 miles of third class motorable roads. Extensive road development is taking place.

SHIPPING

Vessels of the following lines call at Roseau: Antilles, Booth American, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Furness Withy, Fratelli Grimaldi, Federal Government Shipping Services, Geest Industries Ltd., Harrison, Linea C., Lambert and Holt, Royal Netherlands Steamship Ltd., Saguenay and Sicula Oceanica.

Passengers (1967): 13,068 arrivals, 13,287 departures.

Sunday Island Port Authority: 54 King George V St., Roseau; work is due to start in April 1968 on a free port scheme on the north-west coast at an estimated cost of more than \$100m. The scheme will eventually comprise a deep-water channel, a 1,000-ft. passenger and cargo wharf, an airstrip and a luxury hotel.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are daily flights by British West Indian Airways, Caribair and Leeward Islands Air Transport to Melville Hall Airport; a Colonial Development and Welfare grant of nearly \$60,000 has been made for improvements at Melville Hall, and with additional grants the total improvement scheme will cost \$140,000.

Passengers (1967): 11,600 arrivals, 11,536 departures; Freight (1967): entered 254,197 lb., cleared 707,946 lb.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

GRENADA

Grenada is known as the "Spice Island"—the chief product of this kind being nutmeg, though cloves and vanilla are also grown. These three spices, together with mace (from nutmeg) and cocoa are the chief exports, but sugar, cotton, coffee, coconuts and citrus fruit are also significant and there is some subsistence agriculture and fishing.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Dr. HILDA BYNOE (from June 1968).

CABINET

(May 1968)

Premier: ERIC GAIRY.

Minister of Finance: GEORGE FREDERICK HOSTEN.

Minister of Social Affairs: MRS. CYNTHIA GAIRY.

Minister of Local Government: HERBERT PREUDHOMME.

Minister of Communications, Works: DAVID T. SYLVESTER.

Minister Without Portfolio: Senator DEREK KNIGHT.

SENATE

President: T. J. GIBBS.

Leader: D. KNIGHT.

Nominated Members: J. THORNE, Dr. A. BIERZYNSKI, G. JAMES, A. JACOBS, BEN JOSEPH JONES.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: F. J. ARCHIBALD.

The Attorney-General.

Elected Members: 10.

Clerk: C. V. STRACHAN.

ELECTION, AUGUST 1967

PARTY	SEATS
United Labour Party	7
Grenada National Party	3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Grenada National Party: f. 1956; Leader HERBERT BLAIZE.

Grenada United Labour Party: Leader ERIC GAIRY.

RELIGION

Archdeacon of Grenada (Anglican): Ven. Arch. R. S. MAXWELL, M.A., B.Sc., Rectory, Church Street, St. George's.

Bishop of St. George's in Grenada (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. JUSTIN JAMES FIELD, Bishop's House, St. George's.

THE PRESS

Government Gazette: Government Printing; St. George's, weekly.

Torchlight, The: Cross Street, St. George's; f. 1955; Sun., Wed. and Fri.

West Indian, The: Hillsborough Street, St. George's; f. 1915; daily except Mon. and Fri.; Editor R. H. CLYNE; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

RADIO

Windward Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting House, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1955; short-wave transmissions. The capital town of each of the Windward Islands is also covered on medium-waves by W.I.B.S. relay stations; Man. and Programme Dir. A. G. C. PALMER, O.B.E.

See also St. Lucia.

FINANCE

BANKING

Grenada Agricultural Bank: Government Buildings, St. George's; f. 1965; Man. G. I. MARECHEAU.

Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 8 Church Street, St. George's; f. 1932; Man. Dir. and Sec. G. V. STEELE.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto 1, Ontario; Halifax Street, St. George's; Man. A. D. WEBBER.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; St. George's: P.O.B. 37; Man. R. B. TAYLOR; sub-brs. at Grenville and Carriacou; agency at Gouyave.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: Toronto 1, Ontario; Halifax St., St. George's; Man. H. R. SCHLACK.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; brs. in St. George's and Grenville; Man. J. A. BROWNE.

INSURANCE

The larger insurance companies have agents in Grenada and the other Islands of the group.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Grenada Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: P.O. Box 129, St. George's; f. 1921, incorporated 1947; 45 mems.; Pres. A. D. TAYLOR; Sec. Mrs. R. A. SMITH.

Junior Chamber of Commerce: Pres. EYLYN ROSS; Sec. ROY WILLIAMS.

Grenada Banana Co-operative Society: St. George's; f. 1955; a statutory body to control production and marketing of bananas.

Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association: Scott St. St. George's; f. 1947; c. 6,000 mems.; purchases, processes and markets all the nutmeg and mace grown; Sec. R. S. RENWICK.

Grenada Cocoa Association: St. George's; f. 1964; Chair. J. B. RENWICK.

Grenada Coconut Growers' Association: St. George's.

Grenada Trade Union Council: P.O. Box 154, Maritime House; f. 1955; about 2,500 mems.; five affiliated unions; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; Pres. D. K. KNIGHT; Sec. C. E. PIERRE; the largest affiliates are:

Grenada Union of Teachers: St. George's; 480 mems.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union: P.O. Box 154, St. George's; f. 1952; 600 mems.; Pres. G. B. OTWAY.

Grenada Manual and Mental Workers' Union: Gore Street, St. George's; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. E. M. GAIRY; Sec. Mrs. B. FRASER.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Co-operative Department was established in 1957. There are 16 Marketing Societies, 20 Credit Unions, one Credit Union League and one Farmers' Co-operative Council.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are approximately 566 miles of goods roads, of which about 356 miles have oiled surfaces. There are about 4,200 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are St. George's and Grenville on Grenada and Hillsborough on Carriacou.

The chief lines are the Harrison, Saguenay Steamship, Royal Netherlands Steamship, Geest, Booth, Grimaldi, Siosa, West Indian Shipping and Atlantic. Several local craft ply regularly between the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways Ltd.: The Carenage, St. George's; for services *see* Trinidad.

Leeward Island Air Transport and Caribair also provide services.

The airfield is at Pearls, 23 miles from St. George's.

TOURISM

Grenada Tourist Board: St. George's; Exec.-Sec. Mrs. G. PROTAIN. There were 16,500 tourists in 1966.

SAINT LUCIA

The principal crop raised on the island is bananas, there being many large plantations, together with numerous smallholdings. Cocoa, citrus and coconuts are important secondary crops; bananas represent four-fifths of all exports. The chief industries are the manufacture of rum, edible oils, cigarettes and mineral waters, the processing of citrus fruit and cotton ginning.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Sir FREDERICK CLARKE.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. J. G. M. COMPTON.

Official Member: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Hon. J. D. B. RENWICK).

Minister of Trade and Industry: Hon. W. G. MALLET.

Minister of Education, Health and Social Affairs: Hon. H. J. FRANCOIS.

Minister for Communications, Works and Labour: Hon. J. M. D. BOUSQUET.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. H. GIRAUDY.

Cabinet Secretary: C. W. KING.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Official Member: 1.

Nominated Members: 3.

Elected Members: 10.

Clerk: Miss D. THOMAS.

ELECTION, JUNE 1964

PARTY	SEATS
United Workers Party . .	8
St. Lucia Labour Party . .	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Workers Party: Castries; f. 1964; comprises members of dissolved National Labour Movement and People's Progressive Party; Leader J. G. M. COMPTON.

St. Lucia Labour Party: Castries; Leader G. F. L. CHARLES.

RELIGION

Bishop of Castries (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. C. A. H. J. GACHET, Bishop's House, Castries.

There are also Anglican, Methodist, Baptist and Seventh Day Adventist Churches.

THE PRESS

Castries Catholic Chronicle, The: The Presbytery, Castries; f. 1957; fortnightly; circ. 1,875.

Voice, The: P.O.B. 104, Castries; f. 1877; independent; twice weekly; circ. 12,000; Editor Hon. W. ST. CLAIR DANIEL; London Office: Colin Turner (London) Ltd., Nassau House, 122 Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.1; U.S.A. Office: S. S. Koppe and Co., Inc., 610 Fifth Ave., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.

West Indian Crusader: Broglie Street, Castries; weekly; Editor V. COOPER.

RADIO

Radio Caribbean: P.O. Box 121, Castries; f. 1961; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; French and English services; Man. T. K. ARCHER, M.C.I.M.

Windward Islands Broadcasting Service: Castries; English service (*see also* Grenada).

A television station was opened in mid-1967, run by the St. Lucia Television Service.

FINANCE

BANKING

Agricultural Credit Bank: Castries; f. 1966; provides loan facilities to farmers' and producers' associations; Chair. NOEL VENNEN.

Government Savings Bank: Treasury, Castries; Accountant-General G. BELIZAIRE.

St. Lucia Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Castries; incorporated 1937; cap. auth. \$250,000; Pres. L. FLOISSAC; Man. F. N. THEOBALDS; Sec. E. A. THEODORE.

Bank of Nova Scotia Ltd.: Head Office: Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada; 6 William Peter Boulevard, Castries; Man. J. W. CAMERON.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.; Branch in Castries and agencies in Soufrière and Vieux Fort; Man. J. DAVIDSON.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; P.O. Box 280, Castries; Man. N. C. WYATT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Lucia Agriculturists' Association Ltd.: Castries; Chair. and Man. Dir. N. MOFFAT; Sec. R. RAVENEAU.

St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association: Castries; f. 1953, became statutory corporation 1967; Chair. H. V. ATKINSON; Man. C. MATTHEW; Sec. F. G. LOUISY.

St. Lucia Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 89, Castries; f. 1889; 90 mems.; Pres. C. S. CHASE; Sec. J. BRISTOL.

St. Lucia Coconut Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O. Box 259, Castries, St. Lucia; Man. Dir. M. C. SALLES-MIQUELLE; Sec. N. E. EDMUNDS.

TRADE UNIONS

St. Lucia Workers' Union: Reclamation Grounds, Castries; f. 1939; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, IFPAAW, PTTI and CCL; about 2,500 mems.; Pres. G. F. L. CHARLES; Sec. J. B. KING.

St. Lucia Civil Service Association: Castries; Pres. Dr. G. LOUISY; Sec. R. LAWRENCE.

St. Lucia Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: Reclamation Grounds, P.O. Box 166, Castries; about 580 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec. R. ST. HILL.

St. Lucia Teacher's Union: Castries; Sec. K. WEEKES.

Union of Commercial Employees: Castries; Sec. L. DESIR.

Vieux Fort Dock Workers' Union: Vieux Fort; Pres. A. THEODORE.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 11 co-operative societies.

TRANSPORT ROADS

There is a total of approximately 418 miles of roads, of which 126 miles are main roads, 130 miles are second-class roads, and 162 miles are unclassified roads.

SHIPPING

There are two ports, Vieux Fort with a deep water pier and accommodation for two ocean-going vessels, and Castries, with wharves for four ships. During 1967 1,731 vessels called at Castries. Many cruise ships call at Soufrière, which has deep water anchorage, but no alongside berths for ocean-going vessels.

Regular services are provided by the following lines: Geest, Grimaldi Siosa, Harrison, Italia, Lamport and Holt, Royal Netherlands, Saguenay, West Indies Shipping Co., Blue Ribbon, Atlantic, Cable and Wireless and Shell and Texaco.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways Ltd.: c/o Barnard Sons & Co. Ltd., Castries; daily services with the other islands.

Leeward Islands Air Transport: c/o Barnard Sons & Co. Ltd., Castries; daily services with the other islands.

Pan American Airways: c/o Peter and Co. Ltd., Castries; regular scheduled flights.

Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM): c/o Peter and Co. Ltd., Castries.

There is one airport in use, Vigie near Castries. In 1961, 8,259 passengers entered and 7,565 were cleared.

TOURISM

St. Lucia Tourist Board: Castries; Chair. P. BERGASSE; Sec. L. McNAMARA. A British grant of £55,660 has been made for reconstruction. Number of visitors (1966): 9,500.

WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoa became independent on 1st January 1962. It lies in the South Pacific 1,500 miles north of New Zealand and consists of two large and seven small islands; five islands are uninhabited.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		
Total	Savai'i	Upolu
1,097	662	433

POPULATION 1966			
Total	Upolu	Savai'i	Apia (capital)
131,552	95,344	36,208	25,391

1966: Births 1,111; Deaths 147

EMPLOYMENT (1963 estimate)

Agriculture	22,143
Industry	2,256
Commerce	3,381
Transport and Communications	1,275
Entertainment and Service	984
Government	1,866
Professions	3,211

AGRICULTURE (1961—acres)

	SAVAI'I	UPOLU
Coconuts	22,259	24,000
Bananas	6,585	18,509
Cocoa	8,065	17,969
Food Crops	5,887	16,462
Mixed Crops	23,421	24,663

Livestock (1966 estimate): Cattle 20,000; Pigs 40,000;
Horses 2,600; Poultry 500,000.

Fishing (1966 estimate): 5,000 tons.

Industry: There are four saw mills, one tyre retreading plant, a soap factory, a bottling plant, a cabinet making industry, a biscuit factory and two garment factories and various small enterprises. Timber (hardwood) cut (1966 estimate): 720,000 super ft.

FINANCE

1 tālā=100 cents

1 tālā=11s. 7d.=U.S. \$ 1.4

The Western Samoa dollar (tālā) replaced the £1 Samoan in July 1967, which was at par with sterling.

BUDGET (1966)

REVENUE	£ SAMOAN	EXPENDITURE	£ SAMOAN
Export Duties	150,000	Education	404,000
Import Duties	801,000	Health	280,000
Income Tax	226,000	Other Expenditure	1,728,000
Other Revenue	1,158,000		
TOTAL	2,335,000	TOTAL	2,412,000

WESTERN SAMOA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1965)

Imports: £3,290,348 (manufactured goods, meat, vehicles, cloth, sugar). Mainly from New Zealand, Australia, United Kingdom, Japan and United States.

Exports: £2,083,417 (Cocoa £454,466, Bananas £609,873, Copra £839,138). Mainly to the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, New Zealand and German Federal Republic.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(1965)

Cars . . .	683
Trucks . . .	673
Buses . . .	115
Motor cycles . .	93

Shipping (1965): Loaded 49,604 tons; unloaded 55,997 tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Passenger arrivals 8,869, departures 8,883.

EDUCATION

(1961)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary . . .	503	31,561
Secondary . . .	14	2,511
Vocational . . .	4	675
Theological . . .	4	106

THE CONSTITUTION

(January 1962)

RECENT HISTORY

Western Samoa, formerly a United Nations Trust Territory under New Zealand's administration, became independent on 1st January 1962. The present Constitution came into force on that date.

HEAD OF STATE

The office of Head of State is held by His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili. He and His Highness Tupua Tama-sese Meaole held this post jointly from 1st January, 1962, until the latter's death on 5th April, 1963. His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II will hold this post for life. After that the Head of State will be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power lies with the Cabinet, consisting of a Prime Minister, supported by the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and eight Ministers selected by the Prime Minister. Cabinet decisions are subject to review by the Executive Council, which is made up of the Head of State and the Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Since the General Election of 4th April, 1964, the Legislative Assembly has consisted of 47 members, two of whom are Europeans. It has a three year term and the Speaker is elected from among the members. Samoans and Europeans have separate electoral rolls; the Europeans are elected by universal adult suffrage and the Samoans by the Matai (elected family leaders).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Fautua of Maliena: MALIETOA TANUMAFILI II, C.B.E.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister, Minister of Police and Prisons, Internal and External Affairs, Immigration, Public Trust, Public Service, Public Relations and Publicity: Hon. FIAME MATA'ABA FAUMUINA MULINU'U II, C.B.E.

Minister of Justice and Central Registry: Hon. TUATAGALOA LEUTELE SIMAILE.

Minister of Post Office, Radio and Broadcasting: Hon. FA'ALAVA'A GALU.

Minister of Lands: Hon. TO'OMATA LILOMAIABA TUA.

Minister of Health: Hon. ULUALOFAIGA TALAMAIVAO VAELA'A.

Minister of Finance, Economic Development, Customs and Inland Revenue: Hon. G. F. D. BETHAM.

Minister of Agriculture, Works and Transport, Marine and Civil Aviation: Hon. LAUFILI MOENOA TIME.

Minister of Education: Hon. PAPALI'ASIASIATA POUMAU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

New Zealand is represented in Apia by a High Commissioner (O. P. GABITES).
The United Nations is represented in Apia by a Regional Representative (ALEXANDER HIXON)

WESTERN SAMOA—(PARLIAMENT, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ETC.)

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. AMOA TAUSILIA.

Deputy Speaker: Hon. MAGELE ATE.

Samoan Members: 45 representing 41 territorial constituencies.

European Members: 2.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice assisted by Samoan Associate Judges. It has full jurisdiction for both criminal and civil cases. Appeals lie with the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: B. C. SPRING.

Registrar: F. J. THOMSEN.

The Court of Appeal consists of a President (the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), and with such persons possessing qualifications prescribed by statute as may be appointed by the Head of State. Any three judges of the Court of Appeal may exercise all the powers of the Court. A Judge of the Court cannot sit on the hearing of an appeal from any decision made by him.

The Magistrates Court consists of a Magistrate and two Samoan Associate Judges, assisted by four junior Samoan Judges.

Magistrate: B. A. MACGEORGE.

The Land and Titles Court has jurisdiction in respect of disputes over Samoan land and succession to Samoan titles. It consists of the President (who is also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) assisted by six Samoan associate judges and assessors; P.O. Box 33, Apia.

Registrar: AUELUA F. ENARI.

RELIGION

The population is almost entirely Christian.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Christian Congregational Church: Elder TAPENI JOELU, Tamaligi, Apia.

Methodist Church in Samoa: Rev. R. S. POTTER, Piula College, Lufilufi.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: Pres. BURTON H. PRICE, L.D.S. Mission, Pesega, Apia.

Seventh Day Adventists: Pastor D. E. HAY, S.D.A. Mission, Lalovaea, Apia.

Congregational Church of Jesus in Samoa: Rev. SUMEO FATAOGO, Apia.

Anglican Church: Rev. P. A. T. RYND; P.O.B. 16, Apia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION

Bishop of Apia: Rt. Rev. GEORGE H. PEARCE, Catholic Mission, Mulivai, Box 532, Apia, Western Samoa.

PRESS AND RADIO

Samoa Bulletin: Box 196, Apia; f. 1950; weekly (Friday); Man. Editor FELISE VA'A; circ. 3,500.

Samoaana: P.O. Box 139, Apia; weekly (Wednesday); Man. Dir. and Editor R. F. RANKIN; circ. 3,000.

Savali: Savali; f. 1904; fortnightly; government publication; Samoan and English; Man. Editor A. RIFINE; Editor KALATI MOSE; circ. 6,500; P.O. Box 193, Apia.

Samoa Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 200, Apia; broadcasts in Samoan and English; Dir. J. W. MOORE.

In 1967 there were 15,000 radio sets in Western Samoa.

BANKING AND TRADE

Bank of Western Samoa: Apia; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £140,000; dep. £1,231,671 (Dec. 1965); Chair. J. D. G. DUNCAN; Man. R. J. SILVESTER.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1966 there were 8 registered co-operatives, and 13 credit unions.

TRANSPORT

Public Works Department: Apia; Dir. of Works L. McQUITTY.

ROADS

There are 477 miles of roads in the islands, of which 73 miles are bitumen surfaced. (Main roads 233 miles, Secondary roads 103 miles, Plantation roads 151 miles.)

SHIPPING

A regular fortnightly service to New Zealand via Fiji, Tonga and Niue. A thrice-weekly service links Apia and Pago Pago in American Samoa. Also regular shipping connections with Australia, and "Direct Line" service with United Kingdom approximately once every three months, and with Japan and Pacific coast of U.S.A. once per month.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 473, Apia; two daily air services to Pago Pago (capital of American Samoa) connect with weekly service to Fiji, New Zealand, the U.S.A. and Australia; twice weekly service to Nandi (Fiji), Nuku'alofa (Tonga), and Wallis Island.

Air New Zealand also serves Western Samoa.

THE YEMEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Yemen is situated in the south-west corner of the Arabian Peninsular, bounded to the north and east by Saudi Arabia, to the west by the Red Sea, and to the south and east by the People's Republic of the Southern Yemen (formerly Aden and the Federation of South Arabia). The climate in the semi-desert coastal strip is hot, with high humidity; inland, the climate is somewhat less hot, with heavy rainfall. The eastern plateau slopes into desert. The language is Arabic. The population is almost entirely Moslem. The royalist flag is red with a white star and scimitar in the centre and a star in each corner. The republican flag consists of three black, white and red horizontal stripes, with a green star on the white stripe. The capital is Sana'a, held (May 1968) by the republicans.

Recent History

Imam Ahmed of the Yemen died in September 1962. He was succeeded by his son, Imam Mohammed, but a week later, after a *coup d'état* by Colonel Abdullah Sallal, the Imam withdrew from the capital, rallying his supporters in the mountains to the north-east. The Imam's followers were supported by Saudi Arabia and those of Colonel (later Major-General and President) Sallal by the United Arab Republic. The Republican Government has been recognised by the majority of countries and the United Nations. In the remoter parts of the country the Imam continues to rule and in May 1968 his régime was still recognised by the United Kingdom and about 20 other states. An agreement between President Nasser of the U.A.R. and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia at a conference in August 1967 resulted in the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from the Yemen by December. President Sallal was overthrown in a bloodless coup in November 1967 and a Presidential Council established. After a new offensive by the Royalists the Council in December appointed a "Cabinet of Defence and Mobilization" under General Amri, who formed a civilian defence force, the Popular Resistance Force, to aid the military forces. Dissident elements in the P.R.F. have been receiving aid from the National Liberation Front of the Southern Yemen.

Government

The National Congress, meeting (without the participation of the Royalists) at Khamer in May, 1965, published an interim constitution, setting up a supreme Consultative Assembly with power to make laws, remove members of the Republican Council and nominate the President. An identical provisional constitution was promulgated on November 22nd, 1967, by the new Presidential Council. No elections have been held since 1962.

The Royalist Government is based on religious concepts of rule. The Imam must be a descendant of the Prophet Mohammed. Day-to-day rule is in the hands of a small Cabinet appointed by the Imam. Many of the Sheikhs recognise allegiance to the royalist régime.

Defence

The republican government has set up a National Defence Council to control all defence matters. Military

service is compulsory. The republican forces control all the big towns.

Royalist troops are organized on a guerrilla basis and some of the supplies for the royalist government forces come from ambushes of republican convoys.

Both sides have received considerable external aid, not all of it openly.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the principal activity. In the highlands the land is terraced and irrigated and quite fertile. The chief crops are millet, maize, sorghum and oats. Oranges, plums, apricots, apples, bananas, quinces and lemons are grown, and dates are produced in low lying areas. High quality Moka coffee is the principal export crop. There is a little light industry.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in the Yemen. Roads are being developed with Chinese, American and Russian assistance. There are highways from Hodeida to Sana'a and from Moka to Taiz and Sana'a. Hodeida port has been considerably extended with Soviet aid. The Yemeni Airline Co. operates internal services and services to Cairo, and Sana'a airport is equipped for jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Under the Imamate there was little provision for social welfare. The Republicans intend to bring about a social revolution on the lines of that achieved in the United Arab Republic.

Education

Education before the revolution was in private hands. The Republican Government is establishing new schools run by the state.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped.

Sport

The chief sports are football, hunting and hawking.

Public Holidays

The month of Ramadan is observed as a religious month, and the feasts at the beginning and the end of the month (approximately December-January) are observed as public holidays.

Weights and Measures

Local weights and measures are used, and vary according to location.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Yemeni rial of 40 bagsha. The Indian Rupee also circulates.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 bagshas; $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 rial.

Notes 1, 5, 10 riyals.

Exchange rate: approx. 2.57 riyals = £1 sterling
1.1 riyals = \$1 U.S.

THE YEMEN—(ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS)

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	TOTAL	SANA'A (capital)	TAIZ	HODEIDA (Red Sea Port)
75,000 sq. miles	5,000,000 (est.)	100,000	80,000	45,000

AGRICULTURE

Some of the most fertile agricultural lands in Arabia are to be found in the highlands of the Yemen, and it is here that a system of dry farming is practised intensively. The principal crops are millet, maize, oats, sorghum, barley, sesame, rice, dates, almonds and grapes. Oranges, plums, apricots, apples, bananas, quinces and lemons are also grown, and tobacco and cotton are cultivated on a limited scale. Moka coffee is the most important cash crop. Live-stock breeding is widely practised, particularly that of sheep, goats, cattle, mules, horses, donkeys and camels.

INDUSTRY

A spinning and weaving factory has been set up at Bajil, and another has been established at Sana'a with the help of the People's Republic of China. There are local industries such as weaving at Biet al Gajieh and Zabied.

In 1955, an oil and mineral concession was granted to the Yemen Development Corporation, an American group, but the concession was terminated, and in 1960 the Yemen entered into a contract with another American firm for oil exploration and the construction of a road between Taiz and Sana'a.

FOREIGN AID

Between 1959 and 1967 some U.S. \$42 million was granted to the Yemen by the United States of America in the form of economic aid. In April 1967, the Yemen Republican Government announced that it would no longer accept American aid under the terms then current; the State Department thereupon made known that aid to Yemen would cease, and that all U.S. foreign aid personnel and their dependents would be withdrawn from the country. The Yemen Republic continues to receive considerable aid both from the Soviet Union and from the People's Republic of China.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FINANCE

1 Riyal = 40 bagsha

100 Riyals = £38 17s. od. sterling = \$U.S. 93.24

Paper currency was introduced in 1964.

BUDGET

(1964-65)

Balanced at 32.89 m. Riyals.

Development revenue 15 m. Riyals.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million Riyals)

	1964 (Dec.)	1965 (Dec.)	1966 (Dec.)
Gold Reserves . . .	2.8	3.7	3.7
Foreign Currency . .	22.3	51.1	58.1
Notes in Circulation .	25.4	54.7	61.6

TRADE

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Textiles, Sugar, Glass.

Imports from the United Kingdom (1966): £28,000.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Coffee (exports of top-grade Moka fell from 25,000 tons to 5,000 tons, 1959-61), hides and skins, salt, qat (a drug).

Exports to the United Kingdom (1966): £26,000.

THE YEMEN—(REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION, ETC.)

REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

(Published May 8th, 1965 and November 22nd, 1967)

Yemen is an Islamic Arab independent sovereign Republic, with parliamentary democracy, forming part of the Arab nation. Islam is the state religion and Islamic Law the basis of all legislation. Sana'a is the capital.

The Constitution ensures equality of all before the law, freedom of expression, press, publication, public gatherings and trade union activity within the framework of the law. The people are the source of all authority, through their representatives in the Consultative Assembly.

The Consultative Assembly, composed of 99 members, will, as the supreme legislative body of the state, draw up a permanent Constitution to be approved at the end of the transitional period following the peace Conference in Khamer. The Assembly shall issue laws and regulations for the organisation of the state, and approve the state budget and treaties and agreements concluded by the Government. The members of the Republican Council will be appointed by the Assembly, and may be withdrawn by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly.

The Republican Council may present bills to the Council of Ministers for presentation to the Consultative Assembly. No reports are to be submitted to the President except through the Council of Ministers and all laws, orders and directions from the President will be issued through the Council of Ministers.

The Consultative Assembly will nominate the President after an expiry period set out in the permanent Constitution. Duties of the President of the Republic include the signing of legislation approved by the Consultative Assembly.

The Council of Ministers, as executive and administrative authority in the state, is responsible *inter alia* for the execution of plans laid down by the follow-up committee of the national peace conference, set up to implement the conference resolutions.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a popular political organisation, to be called the Popular Congress, to mobilize forces for the realisation of the Revolution's objectives of the people's freedom, unity and prosperity. The follow-up committee of the Khamer peace conference will be the founding committee of this Congress.

The Constitution also provides for a Supreme Defence Council to complete the plan for the country's protection and to build a national popular army. The state has the sole right to create armed forces, organise national guards and declare general mobilisation.

The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary, a supreme Sharia Court, and local organs of government.

U.A.R.—YEMEN CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL

A Co-ordinating Council was established between the Republican Government of the Yemen and the United Arab Republic by an agreement of July 13th, 1964. Each side will have three permanent and three part-time members.

U.A.R. will pay ninety per cent of the Council's budget. The Council will co-ordinate policies in the fields of politics, military, economic and cultural affairs, and information.

The Council has not met since the withdrawal of U.A.R. forces from the Yemen at the end of 1967.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

The functions of this office are discharged by the Presidential Council, the chairmanship rotating among its three members.

Presidential Council: ABDUL RAHMAN AL IRIANI, Sheikh MOHAMMED ALI OSMAN, General HASSAN AL AMRI.

CABINET

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: Gen. HASSAN AL AMRI.

Deputy Prime Minister: ABDUL SALAM HEMEIDA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. HASSAN MEKKI.

Minister of the Economy: Dr. MOHAMED SAID AL-ATTAR.

Minister of the Treasury: AHMED ABDU SAID.

Minister of Education: ABDUL MALAK AL-TAYEB.

Minister of Information: MUHAMMAD AHMED NO'MAN.

Minister of Awqaf: HUSSEIN AL-SIAGHI.

Minister for Yemini Unity: ABDU OSMAN.

Minister of Agriculture: MOHAMED ABDUL GHANI.

Minister of Health: Dr. ALI AL-MATARI.

Minister of the Interior: Col. ABDULLAH BARAKAT.

Minister of Public Works: ABDULLAH AL-KARSHAMI.

Minister of Justice: MOHAMMED BIN ISMAIL BIN YOUSEF AL-HAJI.

Minister of Local Administration: ABDUL KERIM AL-ANSI.

Minister of Communications: Lt. Col. AHMED AL-RAHUMI.

REPUBLICAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The Yemen Arab Republic has diplomatic representatives in Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, U.S.S.R. (ALI ABDULLAH SALLAL), United Arab Republic (MOHAMED AHMED EL MOTAA), and U.S.A. (MUHSEN AL AINI), the latter being accredited also to the United Nations.

Countries recognizing the Republican Government include: Algeria, Bulgaria, Chinese People's Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Iraq (AHMAD ALFARISI), Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Poland, Syria, Tunisia, U.S.S.R. (MIRZA RAKHMATOV), U.A.R., United States of America, Yugoslavia.

ROYALIST CONSTITUTION

The King, or Imam, of the Yemen is both the temporal and spiritual leader of his people. He is head of the Zaidi sect and is chosen by the heads of all religious sects as specified in Islamic law concerning the conditions of Khalifah. The Imam must be a descendant of the prophet Mohammed. In practice succession is governed by primogeniture.

The Imam is assisted in his administration by a Council of Ministers appointed by himself. In theory the country is divided into *Lewas*, at the head of each of which is a *Nayeb*,

and subdivided into districts (*qadas*) at the head of which is an *Amil* or Governor. Each district also has its *Hakim* or judge who ranks below the *Amil* in the administrative hierarchy. In practice the country is divided into military regions within which the Royalist Armies operate.

In April 1967, structural changes in the Royalist government were put into effect. A Military Council was set up to conduct the war effort, while other decrees established a Supreme Judicial Council, an Imamate Council, and a Consultative Council consisting of important dignitaries.

ROYALIST CHARTER

A National Charter for the Yemen was issued by the Royalist authorities in Aden on January 31st, 1965.

The Charter states that the Mutawakilite Kingdom of the Yemen is an independent state within its natural recognized boundaries, and its territory is indivisible. The system of government is Islamic, consultative and decentralised, in accordance with Koranic precepts and the teachings of the Prophet.

After the death of the Imam, scholars, sheikhs, members of the Consultative Assembly and other notables will elect

the new Imam. The Imam will head a ten-man Imamic Council. There will also be an appointed Consultative Assembly and an executive council of ministers.

All Yemenis shall have equality before the law in rights and duties, and all the basic rights of man shall be respected.

The Charter also states that no solution of the Yemen problem is possible until the withdrawal of Egyptian forces has taken place.

ROYALIST GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Imam MOHAMMED AL-BADR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(May 1968)

Prime Minister: Emir ABDUL RAHMAN BEN YAHYA.

Minister of the Interior: Emir ABDULLAH BEN HASSAN.

Minister of Communications: (vacant).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: AHMED BEN MOHAMMED SHAMI.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh SALAH MASRI.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: MOHAMMED ABDUL KADDOUS.

Minister of Information: MOHAMMED BEN ALI IBRAHIM.

Minister of Justice: Qadi YAHYA GHASSIL.

Minister of Education: ABDULLAH SAADI.

Minister of Finance: IBRAHIM BEN MOHAMMED IBRAHIM.

Minister of Social Affairs: HASHEM BEN HASHEM.

Minister of the Royal Court: YAHYA HARASSI.

Minister of Health: ABDULLAH KAHKANI.

Minister of Trade: HUSSEIN BEN ALI IBRAHIM.

ROYALIST DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The Royalist Government has diplomatic representatives in Saudi Arabia (HUSSAIN MORFIQ), and the United Kingdom (ASSAYED ALSHANY).

The following countries recognise the Royalist Government: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iran, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

LAW AND RELIGION

REPUBLIC

President of the People's Tribunal: Col. GHALIB SHARI.

Public Prosecutor: Major ABDULLA BARAKAT.

Sharia Court: Sana'a; f. 1964 to deal with political cases and to try senior government officials.

ROYALIST

Supreme Judicial Council: MAJUDDIN MUAYEDI (President), Qaid YAHYA ASHOUL, Qadi AHMAD BAHLOULI, ZAID UNSI, ABDULLAH ISMAIL HASHEMI, IBRAHIM BEN KASSEM, AHMAD BEN HADI, AHMAD BEN HASSAN AL-HOUTH.

Imamate Council: Imam MOHAMMED AL-BADR (President), Emir MOHAMMED BEN HUSSEIN (Deputy to the Imam), Emir ABDUL RAHMAN BEN YAHYA, Emir MOHAMMED BEN ISMAIL, AHMAD BEN MOHAMMED SHAMI, MOHAMED ABDUL KADDOUS WAZIR, Qadi ABDUL HAFIZ HABSHI, HASSAN BEN ISMAIL MADANI, Qadi MOHAMMED SAAD SHARKI.

The population is almost entirely Muslim.

PRESS AND RADIO

REPUBLIC

Al Iman: Sana'a; Arabic; Editor ABDUL KARIM BIN IBRAHIM AL-AMIR.

Al Nasr: Taiz; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD BIN HUSSEIN MUSA.

Saba: Taiz; f. 1949; Arabic; fortnightly; political and social affairs; Editor MUHAMMAD ABDO SALEH AL-SHURJEBI; circ. 10,000.

Middle East News: Ali Abdel Ghani St., Ali Moh. Hamoud Al-Yamani, Sana'a.

Tass also has a bureau in Sana'a.

Radio Sana'a: Station controlled by the Republican Government which broadcasts in Arabic for thirteen hours daily; Dir. ABDULLAH HUMRAN.

BANKING

REPUBLIC

Yemen Currency Board: Sana'a; f. 1964; cap. 2m. riyals; issues currency under the Republican régime; Pres. the Minister of the Treasury.

Yemen Bank of Reconstruction and Development: Sana'a; f. 1962; cap. 10m. riyals; Republican government bank; 8 brs.; Pres. Dr. MOHAMED SAID AL-ATTAR.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

General Cotton Organization: Sana'a.

Hodeida Electricity Company: Hodeida.

National Tobacco & Matches Co.: P.O.B. 571, Hodeida; Chair. A. A. NAGI.

Yemen Company for Foreign Trade: Hodeida.

Yemen Company for Fuels: Sana'a.

TRANSPORT

Roads: Highways run from Hodeida to Sana'a, and from Moka to Taiz, Ibb and Sana'a.

Shipping: Hodeida is a Red Sea port of some importance, and the Yemen Navigation Company runs passenger and cargo services to many parts of the Middle East and Africa. Yemeni coffee is exported through the port of Moka, and has therefore become known as Moka coffee.

Adafar Yemenite Line: Hodeida.

Civil Aviation: Yemeni Airline Co. operates internal services and services to Saudi Arabia. Ethiopian Airlines operate to and from the Yemen and Ethiopia. Since 1963 Sana'a airport has been equipped to take jet aircraft.

UNIVERSITY

Islamic University: Taiz; Pres. QASIM GHALIB.

ZAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Zambia, in southern central Africa, is divided from (Southern) Rhodesia by the Zambesi River and Lake Kariba. To the east lie Mozambique and Malawi, to the north Tanzania, and to the south and west Botswana and Angola, while the country is almost split in half by an arm of Congo (Kinshasa) territory in the north-west. The climate is tropical, modified by altitude with average temperatures of 65° to 75°F (18°–24°C). The official language is English; the African peoples speak Bantu dialects. Most Africans follow traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 20 per cent of the population, including all Europeans, and are roughly divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Asians are mostly Moslems, with a few Hindus. The flag consists of orange, black and red vertical stripes on a green background with an eagle in the upper left hand corner. The capital is Lusaka.

Recent History

Under the name of Northern Rhodesia, Zambia had British Protectorate status at the inauguration of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953. After constitutional revisions in 1959 and 1962, and following the Victoria Falls Conference in 1963, when dissolution of the Federation was agreed, further discussion between the Colonial Secretary and African leaders resulted in a new franchise in January 1964. Independence was achieved in October 1964 and the country adopted its African name, Zambia. In 1965-66, after the unilateral seizure of independence by Rhodesia, oil supplies for Zambia were flown in by U.S., Canadian and British transport aircraft, pending completion of sufficient land transport arrangements.

Government

Zambia is an independent Republic within the Commonwealth. Executive power is vested in a President and a Cabinet, appointed by the President from among the members of the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 75 seats of which 65 represent main roll constituencies and 10 represent reserved roll constituencies. In addition, the President may nominate up to 5 special members to the Assembly. An advisory House of Chiefs voices the interests of provincial chiefs. The former British Protectorate of Barotseland was incorporated within the Republic of Zambia at the assumption of independence in October 1964. In 1967 a number of town names were changed: Broken Hill became Kabwe, Bancroft became Chililabombwe, Fort Jameson became Chipata, Fort Rosebery became Mansa, and Abercorn is now Mbala.

Defence

The Zambian Defence Force is centred on an Army Headquarters and a Brigade Headquarters; there are three regular infantry battalions and two territorial battalions, a battery of Artillery and squadrons of armoured cars and Engineers. The Zambia Air Force Headquarters administers transport aircraft in close co-operation with the Army. The total strength of armed forces is just over 3,000.

Economic Affairs

The basis of Zambian wealth is mining in the rich Copperbelt whose mines employ over 50,000 people. Zinc, cobalt, lead, manganese and limited amounts of coal are also mined. Smelting and refining works have grown up around the mines and industry is developing swiftly. The majority of the population are still agriculturalists, however. The chief cash products are maize, cattle, groundnuts and tobacco. On the European farms tobacco is grown for export. Community development schemes are improving the quality of farming over most of the country. In 1966 a large coalfield was discovered at Siankandobo (the Maamba field), which was expected to make Zambia self-sufficient in coal for several years. The 1966-70 Development Plan aims at increasing the G.D.P. by 11 per cent per year. Total expenditure will be £428.6 million. Plans are well advanced to build a dam and hydro-electric scheme at Kafue, thus lessening Zambia's dependence on the Kariba system shared with Rhodesia. In April 1968 the Government announced plans to take a majority interest in 25 foreign companies' Zambian operations. Financial controls will be placed on mining companies.

Transport and Communications

Zambia Railways connect Lusaka and the Copperbelt towns, Ndola and Kitwe, to Rhodesia and South African and Portuguese ports, to the Congo (Kinshasa) rail system and the Benguela railway in Southern Angola, and (by lake service) with East African Railways. Since Rhodesia's declaration of independence, Zambia has sought to develop alternative routes. A great deal of road traffic goes along the Great North Road to Tanzania and Dar es Salaam and greater use is made of the road link to Salima in Malawi and thence by rail to Beira, Mozambique. Agreement has been reached for the construction of a £16 million oil pipeline from Dar es Salaam to the copperbelt, due for completion in late 1968. A new international airport was opened at Lusaka in 1967 and work is in progress to extend other airports.

Social Welfare

The Department of Welfare and Probation services was established in 1952. It is responsible for relief of distress, care of the aged, protection of children, adoption and probation services. It gives grants for group welfare services including voluntary schemes. A form of pension is granted to aged residents with less than £300 annual income.

Education

In 1965 there were over 410,000 pupils at primary schools and over 33,700 at secondary schools. There are Teacher-Training Colleges and Technical Colleges and the University of Zambia accepted its first students in 1966. Agricultural research for Central Africa is centred at Mount Makulu near Lusaka, while veterinary research is carried on at Mazabuka Research Station. English is to become the medium of instruction in all schools.

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

The numerous Lakes, Victoria Falls, Kafue and Luangwa Valley Game Reserves, to say nothing of the climate attract an ever-increasing tourist traffic. Game-watching, camping, fishing and water-sports are available, while there are a number of excellent hotels and motels.

Visas are not required to visit Zambia by nationals of Commonwealth countries.

Sport

There are facilities for almost every kind of sport in Zambia. Athletic and football events are the subject of keen interest and competition. Many touring teams visit Lusaka.

Public Holidays

1968: May 1 (Labour Day), May 25 (Africa Freedom Day), May 27 (Day following Youth Sunday), June 3 (Whit Monday), July 1 (Heroes' Day), July 2 (Unity Day),

October 24 (Independence), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1969: January 1 (New Year), April 4-7 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Kwacha (K) which is divided into 100 ngwee (n).

Notes: 20n, 50n, K1, K2, K10.

Coins: 5n, 10n.

Exchange Rate: K1 71n = £1 sterling.
71n = \$1 U.S.

The new currency was introduced in January 1968 to replace the pound (£), valued at K2. Notes and coins in the old denominations continue to circulate.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (31st Dec. 1965)			
	Total	African	European	Others
288,130	3,780,000	3,698,000	70,000	12,000

CHIEF TOWNS

(POPULATION 1964)

Lusaka (capital)	138,000	Chingola	65,000
Kitwe	129,000	Kabwe	51,000
Ndola	100,000	Livingstone	37,000
Mufulira	85,000	Chililabombwe	34,000
Luanshya	81,000		

LAND DISTRIBUTION

('000 acres)

African Reserves	66,887
African Trust Land	107,364
Forest Reserves and Forest protected area	2,634
Alienated to Europeans	189
Township areas	2,332
Unalienated Crown Land	3,594
Freehold	2,175
Leasehold and Others	798
TOTAL	185,973

IMMIGRATION

YEAR	EUROPEANS	ASIANS	AFRICANS
1964	1,560	59	3,990
1965	5,074	105	907
1966	1,062	195	4,086

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT (1965)

	AFRICANS	OTHERS
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	29,760	700
Mining and Quarrying	45,540	7,490
Manufacturing	28,170	4,330
Construction	44,070	2,030
Electricity and Water	1,760	440
Commerce	16,440	6,420
Transport and Communications .	14,370	3,750
Domestic Service	35,000	—
Other Services	53,790	10,370
TOTAL	268,900	35,530

AGRICULTURE TOBACCO

	UNIT	1964	1965	1966†
Virginia Flue-cured:				
Crop sold	'000 lb.	24,167	14,551	14,671
Value	£'000	2,810	1,987	2,223
Burley 21:				
Crop sold	'000 lb.	n.a.	1,115	n.a.
Value	£'000	n.a.	83	n.a.
Other Burley:				
Crop sold	'000 lb.	3,516*	3,279	1,697
Value	£'000	304*	237	124.4
Turkish:				
Crop sold	'000 lb.	655	1,126	469
Value	£'000	96	116	56.2
Sun-cured:				
Crop sold	'000 lb.	35	386	2
Value	£'000	4	27.8	0.8

* Includes Burley 21.

† March–Sept.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1961	1962	1963
Cattle:			
European	213	215	208
African	1,070	1,056	1,062
Sheep and Goats:			
European	24	22	13.2
African	162	177	178
Pigs:			
European	12	11	9.7
African	63	61	50

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1964	1965	1966
Butter ('000 lbs.)	191	213	112
Cheese ('000 lbs.)	798	436	45
Milk ('000 galls.)	3,524	4,048	3,879

LAKE FISHERIES (short tons)

1962	1963	1964	1965
23,944	31,495	33,911	30,472

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	VALUE (£Z'000)		
	1965	1966	1967
Copper			
Blister	38,703	31,404	28,918
Electrolytic	132,766	188,300	198,106
Zinc	4,863	3,994	4,315
Lead	2,176	1,567	1,379
Manganese	334	278	258
Cobalt	1,703	1,670	1,651
TOTAL (incl. others)	181,493	228,631	236,604

	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)		
	1965	1966	1967
Copper			
Blister	180.3	97.4	81.1
Electrolytic	574.5	548.5	525.6
Zinc	52.4	46.7	44.5
Lead	23.5	20.7	19.1
Manganese	34.0	29.4	25.0
Cobalt	1.7	1.7	1.4

INDUSTRY

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1961 = 100)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Mineral Production	97.1	102.7	114.4	122.3	105.2
Manufacturing:					
Foodstuffs	100.7	107.9	117.5	130.3	146.5
Beverages and Tobacco	106.6	124.1	148.5	180.5	236.1
Textiles and Clothing	97.3	88.2	135.7	182.4	177.4
Non-metallic Mineral Products	81.7	84.6	127.7	185.7	208.5
Metals and Metal Products	107.4	106.1	104.5	157.5	175.3
Other	95.2	104.3	117.0	154.5	103.0
Total	99.1	106.5	124.4	161.9	189.0
Electricity Production	95.9	110.9	105.0	97.8	90.0
TOTAL	97.2	103.2	115.0	124.9	111.2

FINANCE

1 Kwacha = 100 ngwee
 2 Kwacha = £1 Zambian
 100 Kwacha = £58 6s. 8d. sterling = U.S. \$140.

BUDGET (Jan.-Dec. 1968—K million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Recurrent Revenue:</i>		<i>Recurrent Expenditure:</i>	195.8
Company Tax and P.A.Y.E.	71.8	<i>Capital Expenditure:</i>	
Customs and Excise	41.2	Transport, Power and Communications	38.8
Mineral Royalties and Copper Export Tax	101.4	Works	37.6
Interest	13.2	Local Government and Housing	18.3
Other Items	10.9	Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade	16.3
TOTAL	250.1	Education	15.9
<i>Capital Revenue</i>	107.5	Agriculture	13.0
		Natural Resources	6.2
		TOTAL (inc. others)	168.8
TOTAL REVENUE (inc. other items)	364.9	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	364.6

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1966-70

	£ million
Economic Facilities, Transport	107.8
Industrial, Mining Development	60.5
Social Facilities	51.0
Education	48.0
Agriculture and Lands	44.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	428.6

PUBLIC INVESTMENT TARGETS (£Z million)

1966-67	80
1967-68	77
1968-69	70
1969-70	55

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (December 1966—£Z'000)

<i>Bank of Zambia:</i>	
Total Deposits	17,378
Total Assets	36,433
<i>of which</i> Gold	2,071
<i>Commercial Banks:</i>	
Total Liabilities	64,627
<i>of which</i> deposits	60,184
Total Assets	64,627
<i>of which</i> gold, notes and coin	2,224
Notes and Coin in Circulation	16,366

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (£'000 at factor cost)

	1964	1965
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	233,460	272,810
<i>of which:</i>		
Agriculture, Forestry and		
Fishing	26,660	27,370
Mining and Quarrying	110,400	104,460
Manufacturing	14,100	20,440
Trade and Commerce	23,200	39,090
Transport and Communications	10,300	16,200
Construction	10,000	19,690
Government Services	10,600	15,190
Income Paid Abroad	-36,230	-22,760
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	197,230	250,050
Balance of Imports and Exports		
of Goods and Services	-37,790	-30,820
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	159,440	219,230

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (January 1962=100)

	COMBINED INDEX		HIGHER INCOMES INDEX		LOWER INCOMES INDEX	
	All Items	Food	All Items	Food	All Items	Food
1960	98.3	98.5	97.0	97.1	100.3	100.6
1961	99.3	99.6	98.5	98.8	100.5	100.9
1962	101.1	100.7	100.7	99.8	101.8	102.1
1963	101.8	100.2	102.1	99.9	101.3	100.6
1964	105.7	103.1	106.2	102.2	104.5	103.7
1965	111.9	109.9	110.7	106.5	112.5	112.7
1966	121.9	121.5	118.4	114.5	125.4	128.6

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million Zambian pounds)

	1965			1966		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments</i>						
Merchandise	183.4	111.7	71.7	216.6	131.6	85.0
Travel, transport, freight	2.5	16.9	-14.4	2.1	25.7	-23.6
Investment income	8.5	31.3	-22.8	8.8	37.8	-29.0
Government and other services . . . . .	.8	2.8	-2.0	2.4	6.3	-3.9
Private transfer payments	2.4	7.5	-5.1	0.9	5.6	-4.7
Government transfer payments	9.5	6.1	3.4	5.3	5.4	-0.1
TOTAL	207.1	176.3	30.8	236.1	212.4	23.7
<i>Capital Transactions:</i>						
Private investment	2.4	2.5	-0.1	6.1	—	6.1
Government investment	—	27.6	-27.6	—	17.6	-17.6
Monetary movements	1.8	6.4	-4.6	16.7	24.6	-7.9
Net errors and omissions	1.5	—	1.5	—	4.3	-4.3

EXTERNAL TRADE (£Z'000)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	78,219	105,009	123,100	177,900
Exports	163,436	187,548	246,700	272,900

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1965	1966	EXPORTS	1965	1966
Food	8,266	9,894	Food	2,127	1,156
Beverages and Tobacco	1,402	1,513	Beverages and Tobacco	2,450	2,295
Crude Materials, inedible	1,833	2,295	Crude Materials, Inedible	2,309	2,348
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Materials	9,938	9,800	Manufactured Good	180,341	239,162
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	747	1,315	Copper	171,600	230,300
Chemicals	10,076	9,622	Zinc	4,829	4,093
Manufactured Goods	24,875	27,559	Lead	1,720	2,336
Machinery and Transport	34,795	48,968	Cobalt	1,815	2,133
Miscellaneous	13,177	12,092	Other Domestic Exports	320	205
			Re-exports	2,599	1,563
TOTAL	105,009	123,058	TOTAL	190,147	246,729

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£Z '000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
<i>Commonwealth:</i>				
United Kingdom	21,044	27,217	71,577	80,085
Rhodesia	35,538	23,180	5,470	2,506
Kenya	259	655	140	327
Australia	1,177	1,719	50	44
Hong Kong	555	910	152	143
India	901	906	370	313
Other	1,232	2,647	1,089	2,511
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH	60,706	57,234	78,848	85,929
<i>European Economic Community:</i>				
France	937	1,124	13,892	21,354
Federal Republic of Germany	3,193	4,047	25,167	34,707
Italy	1,766	2,530	16,116	21,904
Belgium/Luxembourg	702	830	361	3,497
Netherlands	1,163	1,539	976	2,314
TOTAL EEC	7,761	10,070	56,512	83,776
South Africa	20,689	29,234	12,428	14,025
Japan	3,787	4,425	23,096	34,738
United States of America	6,510	13,575	819	89
U.S.S.R.	1	5	2,381	2,039
Other	5,917	8,515	16,063	12,133
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	105,371	123,058	190,147	246,729

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS ZAMBIA AND RHODESIA

	1963
Passengers (number)	4,095,000
Minerals ('000 tons)	5,989
General Goods ('000 tons)	5,410
<i>Financial Statistics:</i>	£('000)
Receipts	33,353
Expenses	28,065
Net Operating Revenue	5,289

MOTOR VEHICLES ZAMBIA

	1964	1965	1966
Passenger Cars	5,647	6,366	4,507
Vans and Trucks	1,480	2,686	2,375
Motor Cycles and Scooters	524	728	1,123

CIVIL AVIATION

	1963	1964	1965
Aircraft arrivals	15,818	17,624	18,360
Passenger arrivals	87,000	97,000	117,000
Passenger departures	88,000	99,000	117,000
Freight loaded (metric tons)	482	587	678
Freight unloaded (metric tons)	763	1,000	1,786

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1963)

Telephones	28,528
Radio Licences	8,659
Concessionary Radio Licences	7,953
Radio and T.V. Licences	7,827
Daily Newspaper	1

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EDUCATION (PRIVATE EDUCATION) (1964)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS
		Male	Female	Total	
Primary . . .	72	6,995	6,689	13,684	549
Secondary . . .	18	2,736	2,332	5,068	307
TOTAL . . .	90	9,731	9,021	18,752	856

STATE EDUCATION (1964)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS
		Male	Female	Total	
Primary	1,804	208,386	156,569	364,955	6,840
Secondary	54	7,030	1,773	8,803	414
Trades and Technical	16	1,118	n.a.	1,118	121
Teacher-Training	13	974	489	1,463	130
TOTAL	1,887	217,508	158,831	376,339	7,505

In 1965 there were 410,202 pupils attending primary schools and 33,710 at secondary schools.

Some Zambian students attend the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Lusaka.

THE CONSTITUTION

In the late nineteenth century North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia were included in a Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, whose administration was officially recognised by two Orders-in-Council in 1899 and 1900. In 1911 the two territories were amalgamated under the name of Northern Rhodesia, which continued to be administered by the Company until 1924, when it was taken over by the Crown. In the same year Orders-in-Council created the office of Governor of Northern Rhodesia, constituted an Executive Council, and made provision for the constitution of a Legislative Council. In 1935 the capital was moved from Livingstone to Lusaka.

In 1953 Northern Rhodesia became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but its Protectorate status and separate government were preserved and retained. Following the Victoria Falls Conference of July 1963, at which the dissolution of the Federation was agreed, a new constitution came into effect on January 3rd, 1964, immediately after the dissolution of the Federation on 31st December, 1963.

In October 1964, Northern Rhodesia became an independent Republic within the Commonwealth and adopted the name of Zambia. The Constitution of January 1964, was amended to include the following provisions:

The President: The President of the Republic of Zambia will be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. A candidate for the Presidency must be a Zambian citizen, a qualified voter, and at least thirty years old. Election of the President will take place at the same time as that of members to the National Assembly. Each candidate for election to the National Assembly will declare in advance which presidential candidate he supports. Each voter will thus simultaneously vote for parliamentary and presidential candidates.

The Vice-President: Appointment will be by the Presi-

dent; the Vice-President will be leader of the National Assembly.

The Cabinet: The Chairman will normally be the President. The Cabinet will also include the Vice-President and not more than 14 members, appointed by the President from among the members of the National Assembly and removable by the President.

Legislature: Parliament will consist of the President and a National Assembly of 75 elected members. The President will have power to nominate up to five additional persons as special members of the National Assembly. Though not a member of the National Assembly, the President will have power to address it at any time. The normal life of parliament is five years, though the National Assembly has power to vary this in special circumstances. To become law, a Bill will require presidential assent. If the President returns a Bill, it shall not again be presented for assent within six months unless it has the support of two-thirds of all members. If this occurs the President shall either dissolve Parliament or give his assent within 21 days.

The Judiciary: The Chief Justice and all other Judges will be appointed by the President.

House of Chiefs: The Constitution provides for a House of Chiefs numbering 26 provincial chiefs. The President will assume the powers, formerly vested in the Governor.

Citizenship: Automatic citizenship shall be granted to people born in Zambia and to former British-protected persons who were born in Zambia immediately before independence day. Commonwealth or Irish Republic citizens, or citizens of African countries which grant citizenship by a comparable process to Zambians may become citizens by registration.

Bill of Rights: A Bill of Rights will safeguard the rights of individuals and the interests of minorities.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA.

Vice-President: SIMON M. KAPWEPWE.

THE CABINET

(May 1968)

Chairman: President KENNETH D. KAUNDA.

Vice-Chairman: SIMON M. KAPWEPWE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: REUBEN C. KAMANGA.

Minister of Finance: ELIJAH H. MUDENDA.

Minister of Home Affairs: GREY A. ZULU.

Minister of Co-operatives, Youth and Social Development: DINGISWAYO H. BANDA.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade: MUSONDA J. CHIMBA.

Minister of Transport, Powers and Communications: SOLOMON KALULU.

Minister of Agriculture: MUNUKAYUMBWA SIPALO.

Minister of Education: ARTHUR N. L. WINA.

Minister of Local Government and Housing: SIKOTA WINA.

Minister of Lands and Mines: JOHN M. MWANAKATWE.

Minister of Works: PETER M. MATOKA.

Minister of Legal Affairs: JAMES J. SKINNER.

Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism: Dr. KABELEKE KONOSO.

Minister of Labour and Health: LEWIS CHANGUFU.

Ambassador to the Chinese People's Republic, with Cabinet Rank: DITTON C. MWINGA.

ZAMBIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, UNIVERSITY)

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd.: P.O.B. 1935, Lusaka; f. 1960; Public Company; cap. p.u. £3,528,350; to foster industrial developments; Dir. A. S. SARDANIS; Sec. C. H. GOODWIN.

TRADE UNIONS

(minimum membership, 1,000)

EUROPEAN

Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union (Zambian Branch): P.O.B. 38, Broken Hill and brs. throughout Zambia.

Zambia Civil Servants' Association: P.O.B. R.W. 12, Ridgeway, Lusaka; f. 1919; 934 mems.; Pres. G. STRACHAN; Sec./Treas. Mrs. L. WILLIAMS; publ. *Bulletin*.

Zambia Expatriate Mineworkers' Association: P.O.B. 15, Kitwe; f. 1966 as the result of a merger between the former *Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association of Zambia* and the *Mine Workers' Society*; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. R. I. C. RAWSTORNE.

AFRICAN

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions: P.O.B. 652, Kitwe; f. 1965; 15 affiliated unions; 58,526 mems.; Pres. NEZIAH TEMBO; Sec. AUGUSTIN NKUMBULA.

Principal Affiliates:

National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 87 Gambia Ave., P.O.B. 1735, Kitwe; 16,000 mems.; Pres. B. MUFONKA; Sec. NATHAN J. MBWEWE.

National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers: P.O.B. 1515, Kitwe; 12,000 mems.; Pres. RAPHAEL T. MUBANGA; Gen. Sec. JONAS B. PONDE.

National Union of Health Employees: P.O.B. 529, Broken Hill; 1,000 mems.; Pres. R. M. PHIRI; Gen. Sec. F. K. MULWANDA.

National Union of Hotel, Catering and Domestic Workers: P.O.B. 1735, Kitwe; 8,000 mems.; Pres. J. MITI; Sec. B. CHIRWA.

National Union of Local Authorities Workers: P.O.B. 575, Ndola; 6,400 mems.; Pres. DAVID C. MUSWEMA; Sec. W. Y. BANDA.

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: P.O.B. 529, Broken Hill; 4,500 mems.; Pres. R. R. KALUBA; Gen. Sec. L. B. IKOWA.

National Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers: P.O.B. 751, Ndola; 1,300 mems.; Pres. N. TEMBO; Sec. G. TITIMA.

National Union of Public Services Workers: P.O.B. 575, Ndola; 6,000 mems.; Pres. M. B. MWALE; Treas. P. G. PHIRI.

National Union of Transport and General Workers: P.O.B. 752, Kitwe; 1,500 mems.; Pres. P. K. PHIRI; Treas. G. KAFULA.

Railway African Workers' Union: P.O.B. 302, Broken Hill; 4,875 mems.; Pres. JACKSON K. SICHILONGO; Gen. Sec. ANNANIHA H. MWANZA.

Zambia National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 1914, Lusaka; 2,120 mems.; Pres. B. M. NYENDWA; Gen. Sec. M. MUBITA.

Principal Independent Unions:

Zambian African Teachers' Association: Lusaka; Pres. M. M. KAUNDA.

Zambian African Mining Union: Kitwe; f. 1967 by the merger of the *African Mine Workers' Trade Union*, the *Mines Staff Association* and the *Mines African Police Association*; 40,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Rhodesia Railways: Head Office: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo, Rhodesia; Gen. Man. T. A. WRIGHT.

Total mileage in Zambia 650 miles.

Preparations are under way to build a rail link between Zambia and Tanzania to give an outlet to the sea at Dar es Salaam; Kgm. have already been allotted for this purpose.

ROADS

There is a total mileage of 21,211 maintained roads in the Republic, of which 865 are paved and 3,553 gravel-surfaced, the remainder being earth roads. A rapid increase in the mileage of paved roads is anticipated under the First National Development Plan 1966-70. The main arterial roads run from Beit Bridge to Tunduma (the Great North Road), through the copper mining area to Chingola and Bancroft (the Congo Border Road), from Livingstone to the junction of the Kafue River and the Great North Road, and from Lusaka to the Malawi border (the Great East Road).

Central African Road Services—CARS: P.O.B. 2404, Lusaka; Government agents for the operation of the copper transshipment depot at Tunduma on the Zambia-Tanzania border; 120 Tanzanian vehicles sub-contracted for the movement of copper from Tunduma to the Tanzanian port of Mtwara.

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services: f. 1966; 450 trucks operating.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Zambezi River Transport Service Ltd.: P.O. Box 177, Livingstone; operates a passenger and goods service from Livingstone to Senanga. The route is by road to Mambova, thence by barge to Katima Mulilo, and by road to Senanga.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport, 14 miles from Lusaka, was opened in 1967.

Zambia Airways Corporation: City Airport, Lusaka, P.O.B. 272; f. 1967; management by Alitalia until 1972; internal services and flights to Kenya, Tanzania, Congo, Malawi, Botswana, Madagascar, Mauritius; fleet: two BAC 111, four DC-3, two DH Beavers; Chair. R. D. MTINE.

The following foreign airlines serve Zambia: Alitalia, B.O.A.C., B.U.A., U.T.A.

UNIVERSITY

University of Zambia: P.O.B. 2379, Lusaka; 83 teachers, 536 students.

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